

**Proceedings of the Ninth 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 9 A.M. on Friday, the 16th March, 1956.

PRESENT

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, the nine Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers, one Parliamentary Secretary and seventy-three Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Dispensaries and Hospitals receiving grants under Article 275**

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS** asked :

6. (a) Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state the names of the dispensaries in Assam where non-recurring grants were sanctioned under Article 275 during the year 1955 ?  
(b) Whether Government are contemplating to convert dispensaries to hospitals in the Tribal Areas under Article 275 during the year 1956 ?  
(c) Whether any scheme was submitted to the Central Government in relation to matters stated in (b) above ?  
(d) If not, why not ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister)** replied :

6. (a)—The list of hospitals and dispensaries receiving grant is placed on the Library Table.

(b)—There is no such proposal at present to convert existing dispensaries into hospitals. Government are trying to improve the condition of the existing hospitals and dispensaries. But Government have already sanctioned establishment of 5 State dispensaries in the Plains Tribal Areas during the current financial year.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Does not arise.



**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS:** With regard to Question 6(b), may we know, Sir, why no scheme was submitted to the Central Government when the money is there?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister):** I had already replied, Sir, that we have already taken up improvement of the existing dispensaries in the plains tribal areas.

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS:** Improvement of the existing dispensaries is not the same thing as conversion of dispensaries to hospitals. There are no State hospitals anywhere in the plains tribal areas.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister):** There are some areas also where we have made indoor arrangement in some dispensaries in the plains tribal areas.

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU:** May we know, Sir, where are those tribal places?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister):** These are in Darrang, Sir, in the Mangaldai subdivision and also in some other places but I do not exactly remember now.

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU:** May we know whether the sites for establishment of the 5 State dispensaries mentioned in answer to Question 6(b), have been selected?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister):** So far my information goes, Sir, I think the sites have already been selected.

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI:** Do Government feel that there should be hospitals in the plains tribal areas?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister):** We are trying, Sir, to make arrangements for indoor patients also as far as possible.

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU:** Sir, I think the Minister has not been in a position to follow me. What I mean is this: In reply to Question 6(b) it is stated that Government have already sanctioned establishment of 5 State dispensaries in the plains tribal areas during the current year. I want to know whether sites for these dispensaries have already been selected.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is about improvement of the existing dispensaries and the Minister has already replied to it.

### General Discussion on the Budget

**Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I must congratulate the Finance Minister for his bold and illuminating Budget speech. Sir, this is a very important time for us when we have nearly completed our First Five-Year Plan and we are stepping now to the Second Five-Year Plan in this year. What we found, Sir, that about 12.3 per cent of the national income has increased during the First Five-Year Plan. And in the next Five-Year Plan the percentage is 15.8 as against 25 per cent national income for the whole country. This lag of about 10 per cent is really deplorable and I do not see how this lag can be wiped out unless we get substantial assistance from the Centre. Whatever that may be, Sir, our insistence on the Centre should always be to give more assistance to this most undeveloped State so that we can move hand in hand with the other State by making good this wide gap.

Sir, many gentlemen have spoken including our President of the Assam Congress, Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury, that unless we can enthuse our people—our common people—to work hard, we cannot expect to make progress in the Second Five-Year Plan. Sir, our motto was, as we all know, before Independence, “To Do Or Die”. That slogan may be converted now to “survive and make our country beautiful”. Or in other words as they say in Hindi,—करेंगे या मरेंगे or जीवेंगे या नवनिर्माण करेंगे ।

If this is true, then we must enthuse our people to work harder and to give up their lethargy. Mr. Chaudhury has rightly observed that mere establishment of Village Panchayats will not do ; unless there is zeal in the mass people the work will not succeed. Sir, we find that there is a provision in the Panchayat Act for labour in lieu of money. That is good. But in practice we find that this provision of the Act is not working. So I would suggest, Sir, that this Panchayat Act might be modified to suit present conditions so that our mass people may be brought to action and may be made to work hard. There are so many non-official organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj, District Congress Committees, Seva Dals and other social welfare organisations in our country who get



large sums of money for social work. And we should also see that the Youth Camps that are generally established where 80 per cent of our students and 20 per cent non-students are to take part, are properly spread over for developmental activities. Sir, these Youth Camps can be had in almost every part of our State to create enthusiasm among the mass people. But one thing I regret about these Youth Camps, Sir, is that in the organisation of these camps the heads of the institutions do not take so much interest. I know about my own place. We have selected a place for Youth Camp of 80 per cent students and 20 per cent non-students, but the headmasters of some of the institutions from which these students are to be drawn, are lethargic and do not take much interest for the constitution and success of the Camp. I insisted on the Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Sangh that a circular may be issued so that this question can be taken up at higher level or ministerial level, so that the headmasters of the schools and other institutions should take interest in the organisation of these Youth Camps. So, Sir, we must see that these Youth Camps are properly constituted so that these Camps enthuse the common people for work in the next Five-Year Plan.

Then, Sir, I must refer to a very important matter. It was said and it was given out by the Chief Minister himself that the Jorhat Institute of Engineering and Technology would be raised to a full-fledged Technical College and the deputation that waited upon him also understood him like that.

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister):** My point is, there was no talk of upgrading that institute but there was talk for having a separate institute for mechanical and electrical engineering for degree course.

**Shri RAJENRA NATH BARUA:** I think money has been provided for the acquisition of a site for the said college. Anyway, I feel that it is a burning question and request the Government to see that even in the Supplementary Budget provision is made on their count.

In olden days, Sir, the Rajas and Maharajas used to build beautiful gardens and palaces but now we have no Rajas and Maharajas to do these. This duty now rests on our national Government and they should take interest in building parks and gardens. We have seen such beauty spots in other parts of the Indian Union. Here also we might have some places of recreation and convert them to Baghs and gardens such as Garampani at Golaghat and Kaziranga. This Garampani is only 12 miles away from the town of Golaghat and there is a vast area lying nearabout the Garampani Tank. This place can easily be converted into a park and we can plant there



fruit trees and decorative plants and flowers. There are many such parks in other places of India. We have in Srinagar the Shalimar Park, Shasme-Sahi Park and Nishatbagh Park. If we build such parks they will not be losing concerns but that will attract tourists of all grades who might come and enjoy the beauty of such places of interest. I have not seen Jowai Garampani but I have heard that it is a very good place where tourists may be very much interested. The whole idea is to have a park connecting Garampani at Golaghat so that children can run about and play there and other people may take rest and have recreation. There should be some rest houses also under proper supervision. We can also have a zoo cum botanical garden at Kaziranga so that the tourists from other parts of the world may come and take the advantage of studying both the wild life in cage as well as in their natural habitations. Sir, I would impress upon the Government that a zoo cum botanical garden should be established nearabout Kaziranga, as the policy of decentralisation of institution has been favoured by many members.

My Friend, Shri Dalbir Singh Lohar, referred to a very pertinent question. He rightly hinted that the economic life of the poorest man must be raised. I also agree with him. If we can just pay about a thousand rupees to each family and constitute a supervisory committee to see that these poor people do not spend the money recklessly it will go a long way in establishing socialistic pattern of society. We are just talking about a socialistic pattern of society but if we do not look to the interest of the poorest man how can we expect to build that socialistic pattern of society? Therefore I would suggest that a Committee Subdivisionwise may be appointed and the whole question may be thoroughly gone into. Sir, I am not speaking something which is against the policy of the Government. The Government is committed to this principle. What I find is that loan is now given to the flood-affected people and they are also given C. I. sheets and such other things without collateral security. So this question of giving one thousand rupees per family may be considered in right earnest to landless, poorest of the poor, who cannot furnish securities.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Wherefrom the money will come?

**Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** That will have to be done anyhow. You might provide say 2 crores first to begin with for raising the standard of these poor people. I leave it to the Government to consider whether something should not be done for raising the living standard of these poor people.



Next I suggest that some steps should be taken to prevent infection to the Rhinos in our famous Kaziranga Game Sanctuary. There are several hundreds of them and if they are infected by disease such as anthrax, we stand to lose a very valuable property of our country. I request the Government to see that the influx of village buffaloes from outside into the Sanctuary be eliminated as early as possible.

Lastly I will speak about the Tourist Bungalow at Kaziranga. Sir, we have found that this bungalow is meant only for the people who have the means to live there. There is absolutely no arrangement for people of the lower income group. So, I suggest that some rest houses with catering arrangement may be constructed to accommodate students and people of lower income so that these people also may be able to see the precious wild life in the Game Sanctuary. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

### Shri JADAB CRANDRA KHAKHLARI:

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সদনত বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই ১৯৬৬-৫৭ চনৰ যিখন বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই বাজেট ভাল হোৱা নাই বুলি কলে সত্যৰ আপলাপ কৰাহে হব। আমি বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত অসন্তোষ কৰো। যে যিমান টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগে সেই দৰে কৰা হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে 'আয় চাই ব্যয় কৰিব লাগে' বোলা কথাষাৰ মানি চলিছে। আমাৰ ঘৰুৱা জীৱনতে কাপোৰ কানি আদিৰ যিমান দৰকাৰ সিমান দিব নোৱাৰো, কাৰণ আয় নাই বা কম। কিন্তু লৰা-ছোৱালীক সন্তুষ্ট ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰিব লগা হয়, ঠিক সেইদৰে দেশখনৰ মানুহৰ মন যোগাৰৰ কাৰণেই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে খৰচ কৰি হলেও আচনি সমূহ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ সাহ কৰাৰ বাবে আমাৰ দেশবাসীকো সাহিয়াল কৰিব, তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো।

আমি কেনেকৈ উপাৰ্জন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰো সেইটো ভাবিব লগা কথা। আমাৰ অসমত যিবোৰ খনিজ দ্ৰব্য আছে, যেনে কয়লা, কেৰাচিন, পেট্ৰল আদি, সেইবোৰৰ পৰা যি কৰ পোৱা হয়, সেই কৰ অসমত খৰচ কৰিবলৈ স্বাধীনতা পোৱা হলে অসম খন ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশতকৈ এখন সমৃদ্ধিশালী প্ৰদেশ হ'লহেতেন। কিন্তু আমি এতিয়া টকা ভিক্ষা কৰিব লগা হৈছে। সিদিনা আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্যই ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ প্ৰসঙ্গত কৈছিল যে দিল্লীৰ পৰা টকা আনিবলৈ আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকল শেনৰ দৰে গৈ ফেঁচাব দৰে উভতি আহিল। এই কথা তেওঁলোকে বিৰোধীতা কৰিবৰ উদ্দেশ্যৰেহে কোৱা যেন লাগে। আজি আমি নিজৰ দেশখন উন্নত কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব লৈছো যেতিয়া যি কোনো উপায়ে উন্নত কৰিবই লাগিব। আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হ'ব লাগিব কেনেকৈ আমি ভাৰতৰ আনবোৰ প্ৰদেশৰ লগত সমানে আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰো। সেইকাৰণে আমি আমাৰ উপাৰ্জন বঢ়াব লাগিব। আমি যদি দিগবৈৰ আসাম তেল কোম্পানিতো জাতীয়কৰণ কৰো, তেনেহলে আমাৰ বহুত আয় বাঢ়িব। আজি বিক্ৰিকৰ সাধাৰণ ভাৱে লগোৱাতে আমাৰ মানুহে ভয় খাইছে কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা বেয়া। আমি যদি জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি কৰো, কৃষকৰ অৱস্থা টনকীয়াল কৰো তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে কোনো কৰকে ভয় নকৰিব।

আজি সকলোৱে বনুৱাৰ কথা ভাবিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। কিন্তু দুখীয়া কৃষকৰ কাৰণে কোনেও চিন্তা কৰা নাই যেন লাগে। অৱশ্যে কৃষকৰ কাৰণে আলি পদূলী নাই হোৱা বুলি ক'ব নোৱাৰো। মই ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ প্ৰসঙ্গতো



কৈছিলো যে অকল আলি পদূলী কবিলেই নহয় লগতে তেওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থাবে। উন্নতি কৰিব লাগিব। এঠাইত কিছুমান গাৱলীয়া মানুহে মোক কৈছিল যে আপোনালোকে বাস্তৱত শিলগুটি দিছে হয় কিন্তু আমাৰ জোতা নাই পিন্ধিবলৈ। শিলগুটিয়ে আমাক কষ্টহে দিছে। সেই কাৰনে আমি আমাৰ মানুহৰ অৱস্থা ভাল কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। ভাৰতবৰ্ষ আনবোৰ প্ৰদেশৰ মানুহতকৈ যদি আমাৰ মানুহৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া হয় তেনেহলে আমি বেয়া পাওঁ। সিদিনা সভাপতিদেৱে মোক এটা উপায় দিবলৈ কৈছিল কিন্তু মই দিব নোৱাৰিলো, কাৰণ সহজে যি কোনো উপায় দিয়া কঠিন হয়। আমাৰ সদস্য সকলে গোটেইবোৰ নহলেও অন্ততঃ পাঁচটা মান ভাল কথা কয় আৰু ১০০ জন সদস্যই এটাকৈ কলেও বহুত হয় আৰু তাৰ পৰা নিশ্চয় কিছুমান উপকাৰত আহিব। কিন্তু মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলে আমাৰ কোৱা মতে শতকৰা কেইটা কথা গ্ৰহণ কৰি কাম কৰিছে? চৰকাৰৰ policy সম্বন্ধে মই কও যে এতিয়া Subsidised dispensary ৰ কথা অলপ কওঁ। এই ডাক্তৰ খানা পাতিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক কৈছে যে সাজি দিব লাগে তেতিয়াহে মাত্ৰ ৮০ টকা দিব। কিন্তু গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ অৱস্থা ইমান বেয়া যে তেওঁলোকে ঘৰ সাজি দিয়া অসম্ভৱ। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰা উচিত। আৰু ৮০ টকাত ডাক্তৰ নেপায় বাইজে ডাক্তৰৰ মিনিষ্টে মাহত বাকী ৫০।৬০ টকা কৰ পৰা দিব ?

তাৰ পিচত কওঁ মাদক দ্ৰব্য নিবাৰণৰ কথা। চৰকাৰে এতিয়া তিনি বছৰলৈকে জনজাতি লোক সকলক ঘৰে প্ৰতি ২২। সেৰকৈ মদ বাখিবলৈ সুবিধা দিছে। কিন্তু এই সুবিধা লৈয়ে বহুতে বাহিৰা মদ বা নিচা বাখিব আৰু ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব। শেষত তেওঁলোকক ধৰিবলৈকো টান হ'ব কিহৰ নিচায় ধৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে এই সুব্যাপান একেবাৰে বন্ধ হোৱা ভাল।

আমাৰ শ্ৰীপেণ্ডুৱে কৈছে যে মিসিসকলে তৈয়াৰ কৰা লাওপানীত alcohol নাথাকে। সেইটো মিসিসকলৰ কাৰণে উপকাৰী আদি বহুতো যুক্তি দিছে। তেখেতে কৈছে যে আনৰ চাহপানী খাওঁতে যিমান খৰচ হয় তেখেত সকলৰ লাওপানীত তাতকৈ কমহে হয়। কিন্তু যদি এঠাইত মদ পোৱা হয় তেন্তে মোৰ ঠাইত নিবাৰনী হলেও মোৰ দৰকাৰ মতে মই তাত গৈ খাই আহিব পাৰো। গতিকে এঠাইত মদ থাকিব তাৰ কাষতে নিবাৰণী কৰাৰ কোনো সাৰ্থকতা নাই। সিদিনা কাগজত পঢ়িছো যে গৌহাটীৰ কেইজন মানে নগাৱৰ পৰা মদ লুকাই গৌহাটীলৈ আনি খাইছে আৰু বিক্ৰিও কৰিছে। তাৰে এজন College Student আৰু D. F. O ৰ লৰা। D.F.O. আনকি এইকামত জৰিত আছে। বৰ্তমান ক্ষেত্ৰত তেনে হৈ থাকিব যদি সেইটোৱেই হয়, মই কও গোটেই প্ৰদেশতে একে সময়তে মদ বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে যেনেকৈ কানি নিবাৰণী কৰিছে তেনেকৈ মদো নিবাৰণ কৰিব লাগে। মোক ঔষধৰ কাৰণে যদি ৩ বাতি বাখিবলৈ দিয়া হয় তেন্তে মদো নিবাৰণ কৰিব খাম কিন্তু কতো যদি পোৱা নাযায় তেন্তে ইচ্ছা কৰিও খাব নোৱাৰিম। তেনেকৈহে Prohibitionত আমি কৃতকাৰ্য হ'ব পাৰিম। Prohibitionৰ হকে মই ইয়াকেই কলো।

তাৰ পিচত বনুৱা সম্পৰ্কে এটা কথা কওঁ। বনুৱা সকলে বহুটকা পাইছে। তেওঁলোকৰ মানদণ্ড বহুতো বৃদ্ধি হৈছে। মানুহে কয় দিন কনা মাছৰ উজ্জান উঠিছে। ২০০, ২৫০ টকাৰ চাইকেল কিনিছে, ৰেলত ঠাই নাই। খৰি লৈছে, গ্ৰামোফোন কিনিছে, চিনেমাত ঠাই নোহোৱা হৈছে মদ খাইছে এইদৰে তেওঁলোকৰ টকা পইছা অপব্যয় কৰিছে। এই অপব্যয় কৰাটো শাসন কৰিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকৰ খোৱা বোৱাৰ কিন্তু উন্নতি হোৱা নাই সেই পূৰ্বৰ চাউল ভজা খোৱাৰ হাত সাৰিব পৰা নাই। (Interruption) মই একো বেয়া কথা কোৱা নাই।

তাৰ পিচত মই এটা বিশেষ কথা কব খোজো যদিহে মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে সেই বিষয়ে সহানুভূতি দেখুৱায়।



( Voice—কওক—কওক । )

আমাব অঞ্চলৰ জনজাতীয় ডেকাগকলক একত্ৰ কৰি প্ৰায় ৮০০ বিঘা মাটিত এখন সমবায় কৃষি ফাৰ্ম খুলিব খুজিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে আমাব ফীলোবাৰীত ৮০০ বিঘা মাটি আৰু মাত্ৰ ৩০ হাজাৰ টকা কৃষি ঋণ লাগে। সেই টকা একেলগে দিব নালাগে। কামৰ Progress চাই Security হব সেই ফাৰ্মখনেই। এইখিনি দহৰ উপকাৰৰ কাৰণেহে। যদি বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে আশ্বাস দিয়ে তেন্তে মই এটা আচনি দিম।

তাৰ পিচত মই Forest ৰ বিষয়ে কও। আমাব ওচৰত যিবিলাক Unclassed Forest আছে সেই বিলাক 'কপু' কৰিছে আৰু ধনী সকলে ৩০৪০ হাজাৰ টকাত কিনিছে। সেই বনজ সামগ্ৰী ন্যায্য গৰীব সকলে কিনিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে মই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে সেই গৰীব সকলৰ কাৰণে এটা আইন ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। হয় সকলো বিলাক খুলি দিয়ক নহয় আন জৰ্জ্বলত তেওলোকক সুবিধা দিয়ক। মই ইয়াকে অনুৰোধ কৰি মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

**Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been listening for the last few days to the speeches made on various matters referred to in the speech of the Governor and now also on the general discussion on the Budget. The speech of the Finance Minister is an important one and it is a bit lengthy and probably elaborate this year more than it was in previous years. I think it should be so, considering the fact that we are now on the threshold of the Second Five-Year Plan in course of 15 days. Moreover a Budget is a consolidated document regarding the estimated requirements of the various Departments of the Government. It is also an appendix showing the amount provided for new schemes. There are provisions for Supplementary Grants in the Budget and no Budget however skillfully prepared can provide for such circumstances. Sir, a reference has been made to the report of the States Re-organisation Commission and opinions have been expressed for a strong and integrated administration in the region to the north-east of East Pakistan. I am entirely at one with many of the speakers when they expressed their opinion in favour of the integrated administration in the region to the north-east of Pakistan. But perhaps we shall again get an opportunity to speak on this subject when we shall discuss the Press Communique issued by the Government of India regarding the States Re-organisation Commission's Report.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** A Bill is coming.

**Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI:** Yes, Sir, a Bill is coming and then we shall get an opportunity to discuss this subject. But what I want to point out is that cultural integration should not be in the background in considering the well being of



the people of the Hill areas. And I also believe that political remedies will not permanently cure the diseases or the grievances which are not political. What I mean to say is that the grievances of the people in the Hill areas are essentially economic and if you apply political remedies when or where the disease is economic, that cure will not be permanent.

Now, coming to the question of merger of Tripura and Manipur, I think it is the bounden duty not only of the Government but also of the people of Assam to try their level best to bring about the integration of Tripura and Manipur with the administration of Assam. But in this connection I frankly admit that the words repeatedly occurring in the Governor's Address, such as "provided the people of Tripura are generally in favour of such a merger", or "if they are willingly decide to join us" or those occurring in the speech of the Finance Minister such as, "if the people of Tripura willingly opt to cast their lot with us"—these wordings are not to my liking. These words, in my opinion, should not have been there. If we really want these people to join with us it is necessary for us to make them understand that we are keeping the door open for them without any qualifying clause. Now, Sir, things are moving very fast. Only yesterday in the newspaper I saw a statement made by the Home Minister in the Lok Sabha that the Government of India was not receiving any scheme from the Government of Assam for the merger of Tripura and Manipur. This is, Sir, very disappointing. I also believe, Sir, willing co-operation of the Tribal people is an indispensable necessity for building up a strong and integrated administration in this area as also the willing co-operation and support of the different sections of other people inhabiting the State. I therefore hope Government will act in a manner so that these Hill people may feel inspired to become a willing partner of the Government's endeavour to build up a better and stronger Assam.

Now I would like to speak a few words about the oil question of Assam. We are glad to learn that oil was struck at a few more places in the Naharkatia area where drilling had been undertaken. But while speaking on this subject, I can not but express my regret at the prospect of the new proposed refinery going to be established outside Assam. Now, Sir, it seems a refinery in Assam is going to be a far off thing although the Finance Minister the other day has stated in his speech that the Government will try to see that a second oil refinery is established in the vicinity of the oil fields inside the State. In this important matter we also cannot ignore the feeling of our



people towards this question. The other day a responsible person was reported to have said in the recent Assam Political Conference at Barpeta, that "if crude oil is going to be taken away from Assam, we shall cut the pipes". This is the feeling of our common men on the subject. We, of course, do not subscribe to his idea as given vent to in the Barpeta Political Conference, but anyway, the feeling is there. Sir, I do not understand how the Government of India can propose to deprive us from developing our untapped natural resources. Transport has often been cited as the great bottle-neck in the matter of development of the natural resources of Assam. But that should not stand in our way. Sir, our forests are full of valuable timbers but due to want of transport facilities, timbers cannot be extracted from the thick of the forests, and the State Government remains deprived of earning money from these valuable timbers. Raw materials play a very vital part in the economic development of a country. I therefore hope our Government will not spare any efforts to see that an oil refinery is established in Assam. We are grateful for the efforts that have been made by the Chief Minister, the Planning Minister and also by the Finance Minister himself in the matter of putting forward Assam's case before the Planning Commission. We do not propose to blame them if they fail to get, but then out of the paltry provision of Rs. 46 crores 60 lakhs they have been able to get sanction of Rs. 59 crores 39 lakhs and that also with contribution of Rs. 70 lakhs from the Railways ; for the improvement of Road Transport it has brought a ceiling of about Rs. 60 crores. Sir, Assam is a very undeveloped State of all the States in India; but we are disappointed to see that the very reasonable request of our State Government to provide for a railway line to Garo Hills, the proposal for providing a double railway line from Manihari Ghat to Tinsukia and also a broad meter guage line was not favourably considered. We are, however, glad to learn that the proposal for a ropeway from Shella to Pandu has a fair chance of being materialised. I have mentioned these facts just to give further weight to the reasonableness of the demands. I do not like to blame anybody for the failures, but what I want to stress upon is the necessity of our making a united effort to see that our hopes for a better, stronger and self-sufficient administrative unit may emerge from our united and common endeavours.

It has been also recognised that the agreed policy of the Central Government is that special consideration and weightage be given to the under-developed regions, but this declared policy was not strictly followed in practice. We all know that



out of the total area of 50,043 sq. miles, the hill areas of the autonomous districts occupy 27,010 sq. miles, *i. e.*, about 54 per cent of the total area. No doubt, our Chief Minister has constantly devoted a great part of his time to the development of the hill areas by his frequent visit to the innermost part of the areas; but I would suggest that there should be more frequent contacts between the Tribal Areas Department and the District Councils, through, if possible, other agencies like an Advisory Board representing the District Councils. There should be better liaison for the successful working of the District Councils.

Sir, so far as Community Projects and the N. E. S. Blocks are concerned, we are pleased to know that the Community Projects and N. E. S. Blocks will cover the entire State by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, and that our State had done well in this field of community development and even higher than the average in India, in recognition of which 8 such Blocks have been allowed to be converted into Community Development Blocks from 1st April of last year. We should not, in this matter, rest contented, with this achievement but we should do more to create enthusiasm among the people who are the real mainstay of the Plan.

Sir, our roads and communications are the crying needs of these hill areas and I wonder whether the proposed road programme of Rs. 4,82,84,000 under Article 275 will suffice. We have of course to see to the completion of projects already taken in hand rather than making new projects, except in the very backward areas of the State. I hope that Government will consider that not only out of Article 275 grants but some other grants, also should be made available for construction of the roads in the hill areas. It has been stated that under the Second Five-Year Plan there is a proposal for road construction programme of Rs. 7 crores.

Then, Sir, we have been hearing of different speakers here who have been stressing only from the point of view of the needs of their own constituency. I should lay the emphasis here that we all represent Assam as a whole and not of any particular constituency to which we belong. As a matter of fact we should look to the needs of all the constituencies of the State with particular attention to those undeveloped areas.

Sir, then there is a proposal for establishment of a well equipped central workshop at Gauhati. But in view of the link between Shillong-Dawki-Cherrapunji-Balat-Ranigodam-Silchar, I think such similar workshop should be established in this capital town of the State.



Then, only one word more, Sir. Speaking of the District Councils, I may say that by the end of the year 1952, District Councils were set up in all autonomous hill districts except in the Naga Hills and they have taken up executive and legislative powers over the land, water-course for the purpose of agriculture, regulation and practice of *jhum* and other shifting cultivations, village and town committees, public health and sanitation, appointment and succession of chiefs, inheritance to property, marriage and social customs. All these were transferred to the District Councils as envisaged in the Constitution. Sir, in the field of education, I would like to mention one thing. So far as primary education is concerned, although primary schools are under the District Councils under the Constitution, the Government should continue to maintain and guide the District Councils in this matter considering the fact that these schools were formerly under the management of the missions' organisations. I would suggest that Government will take all these things into consideration. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Sir, I am sorry I have not been able to follow his speech very clearly. I shall be glad if the hon. Member will give me the points that he has raised.

**Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has delivered an illuminating speech while presenting the Budget and he has practically dealt with all the aspects of the problems facing the country leaving very little for us to say. I also congratulate him for the Budget which has shown an increase of revenue to the extent of 20 crores. The main thing in this Budget is about the First and Second Five-Year Plans. The First Plan period is about to end and the Second Plan will begin soon. In the First Five-Year Plan, although in comparison to other States our achievements are not what it ought to have been, even then there is much for which we can really be proud of. I cannot but mention one thing that the rate of expenditure was not equally distributed. If we look into the Budget, we find that the Finance Minister has stated that during the first and second years we could spend only 3 crores, during the third year, another sum of Rs. 3 crores and odd. That shows that three-fourths of the whole amount was not spent in the last 2 years. This uneven distribution of expenditure is not likely to bring about the desired result. I hope we shall learn from our mistakes and shortcomings and in the Second Plan period we shall not commit the same mistakes and try to distribute expenditure evenly. Sir, in the implementation of the Plan, one of the most important factors is



public co-operation. Unless there is spontaneous co-operation from the public, no Government can see through a plan successfully. Crores of rupees may be spent, but if the public do not co-operate, the Ministers and Officers cannot carry on the Plan. Therefore, Government's action should be such that they can evoke spontaneous feeling in the minds of the people that this is our plan and we must co-operate to make it successful. Therefore, Sir, in every action, in every measure and in every steps they take, Government should act in such a way that there is a sense of confidence in the public that this Government is going to do justice, that they mean business and are determined to carry out the plan successfully. I will mention only one thing in this connection; there are of course, many other things in which the public cannot feel that Government is doing right. Recently the Government constituted the Basic Education Boards and nominated the Chairmen. I was a Member of the Select Committee, which considered the Bill. Without disclosing the secrets of the Select Committee, I may say that whether the Chairman should be elected or nominated was a moot point; there was a regular fight between the members and most of them were in favour of an elected Chairman. Still why did we support the proposal for a nominated Chairman? Because we thought that Basic Education was a new thing and by means of election we may not get the proper person to carry out the scheme, at least in the beginning. We, therefore, left it to Government's best judgment. But may I ask whether Government have nominated the best available persons? I am not criticising the merits of individuals here, but I ask Government to search their heart and say whether they have nominated the best person to this important position. Sir, Basic Education is a new thing and we have got to make people understand about it. I leave it to Government to say whether they have acted in their best judgment or not in this matter.

Then, Sir, the Finance Minister mentioned about administrative reorganisation. This is a vital thing. We are practically carrying on with the pre-war administrative set-up, which does not fit in with the present day conditions. The state of affairs in the district courts is deplorable. I do not blame the Deputy Commissioners; they are over-worked and over-burdened persons and are to be pitied. They are simply unable to supervise the work of the courts properly. The district administration is most unsatisfactory. I may mention only one thing in this connection. In my district, the *jamabandis* have not been corrected for the last several years. A Settlement



Officer has recently been appointed but he has not been given correct *jamabandis*. The *mouzadars* come and say "how can we collect revenue on the basis of *jamabandis* which have not been corrected for the last ten years?" I, therefore, submit Sir, that there should be a planned change in the administrative set-up. Of course, I cannot give any concrete suggestions as I am not an expert. But I submit that steps should be taken to bring about a planned change; otherwise, the public will suffer.

Then, Sir, regarding the Sub-Deputy Collectors, they are the persons on whom everything is thrown. Whenever any report is wanted, it is sent to the Sub-Deputy Collector. The result is that they cannot do justice either to their own work or the miscellaneous work which is given to them. Sir, with the appointment of a Commissioner a few years back it was expected that things would improve. But that expectation has not materialised. Unless there is a change in the administrative set-up, nothing much can be achieved in this direction.

Then, Sir, another very important thing that the Government have taken is Prohibition. About Prohibition, Sir, whether it is liquor or opium, the most important thing is not opening of treatment centres or appointment of Homeguards and Prohibition Officers for arresting persons for smuggling opium or liquor. The most important thing is propaganda amongst the masses and the best vehicle for propaganda is the cinema. I congratulate the Finance Minister that he mentioned about cinema. I also mentioned to the Excise Commissioner that we should produce good films and show them to the people. Let us leave out the old addicts, but we should see that youngsters do not take to opium or liquor. The cinema is very popular now-a-days and we should produce proper films showing the evils of opium and liquor habit and show them to the masses. This will surely go a long way in eradicating this evil. Many people say that labourers have wasted their money. This is true, but I do not blame the labour population for that. The blame goes to us and to Government. We have not been able to propagate that this is a bad thing. This is why the money earned by labour population has been wasted on liquor. I, therefore submit, Sir, that proper propaganda should be made to stress the evils of liquor habit and opium habit; otherwise, prohibition cannot succeed. I congratulate the Government for they have already shifted all the liquor shops from the tea gardens. That is a right step. Government should see that no liquor shop is left in any industrial area.



Now, Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention about the laudable work done for the protection of Dibrugarh town. I am at one with the Finance Minister when he says that Dibrugarh protection works are a landmark in the development activities of any country, of which it may be proud of and on account of this works which has been undertaken, confidence has been restored among the public of Dibrugarh. I may inform the Members that within two hundred yards of the eroded places the people have begun constructing even *pucca* houses. The work of protection has made the people confident and the fear has disappeared from their minds. For this great achievement, Government deserves commendation of all of us.

Moreover, the Government is undertaking to construct main drains for draining out the water-logged town during the rainy season. The work is already in progress. What I want is that with the completion of the main drains, the subsidiary drains should also be completed, otherwise the work will be incomplete. According to the programme of the Flood Control Board the subsidiary drains are to be constructed by the Municipality but the plan for these drains are given by the Flood Control Department. I do not know whether the plan has been given by the Department to the Municipality. If the plan is not given early and the Municipality do not undertake the work of subsidiary drains early, in that case the state of the Dibrugarh town during rainy season will remain as bad as it used to be. Therefore, I would request the Government to direct the Flood Control Department to take steps before the monsoon sets in so that all the works under this scheme are finished.

Sir, in course of his speech the Finance Minister mentioned about five State Libraries in five different towns, but I am sorry to state that although Dibrugarh town is so important, it has not been given one of these Libraries. I do not understand why Dibrugarh has been excluded. I hope, Government will see that Dibrugarh also gets a State Library as early as possible. Sir, the District Library in Dibrugarh opened last year has not been able to function as yet for want of proper facilities from Government. I hope, Government will look into this question.

Then, Sir, regarding the Assam Medical College at Dibrugarh. Sir, I am glad to say that a new Principal has been appointed. What I want to say is that the Principal and many Professors for this College have been appointed on temporary basis or on contract service. This state of affairs does not reflect well on the institution as the institution cannot make progress



with such temporary personnel. If a Principal is appointed for a year or two, he cannot work as much as a permanent incumbent would do. So also is the case with the staff. I can give an instance. I saw the frame of a building meant for 'paying-ward' three-fourths of which was completed in last June when in company of the Finance Minister I had the occasion to visit that building but unfortunately, that building still remains incomplete. "I know of another Department which, I am told, has not been able to work properly as it is a temporary Department. The Principal of this college is temporary and therefore he cannot do things according to his wish. Professors are also coming and going. Sir, Government must see that the Principal and the Professors are recruited on a permanent basis, if we want to see the College functioning properly and to the satisfaction of all.

(Bell rings)

With these words, I resume my seat, as the bell has rung. I again thank the Finance Minister for his bold Budget.

**Shri EMERSON MOMIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I on behalf of my District Constituencies, would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for courageously piloting the State Budget Estimate for 1956-57, in spite of few crores of deficit, presented in the House for running the State administrations during the ensuing year.

We are so pleased to know that we have well wishers in you (the Head of the Administrations) but I am sorry to say that shaping of things are not properly taking place in our District of Garo Hills.

Just to summarise things I will devote here only briefly mentioning of items of immediate needs.

### Police

It appears that heavy amount has been provided against the Police Head. It will be seen that crimes on the border areas are never well controlled. Dacoity, cattle lifting and common theft are found to be happening now-a-days unabated mostly on the border area. Again when urgent necessity calls for police investigation even such cases are not immediately taken up and by that miscreants take advantage to escape from justice. It is therefore solicited that authorities take prompt action on such matters in future.



### **Border people**

Our people on the border areas are having great disadvantages for having lost their markets due to Dominion division. Everyone on the border lost their traditional trading business. In this connection what I want to say is this, that our Indian Government are giving enough "A" visas to the traders of Pakistan, but on the other hand our traders find great difficulties to procure the similar visas of "A" category. Hence we solicit our Government kindly to see to that, just to make our people also get them in good time and with facility when applied for them. When people were applying for passport for Pakistan it takes long time to get them at Tura office. In my case I got one passport after about two months.

### **Land Settlement**

The Garo Hills District Council has been entrusted as trustees in land matters and accordingly they have been managing the land matters in the District. However, it appeared on many occasions that local heads of the district were found to occupy plots of lands without the prior consultation or obtaining previous sanction from the District Council. In this regard I want to say only that it will be very fair to have previous consultation with the District Council for occupying any piece of plot which will never be refused by the Council if they are required for any public purpose.

### **Embankment and Drainage**

Embankment and Drainage are so very important these days to be done in Garo Hills District that we feel sad, that nothing of the kind has been started yet in the District. We would therefore earnestly urge the Government to undertake starting the works wherever such works were proposed to be done without further delay.

### **Shortage of food in the District**

In the District of Garo Hills farmers or cultivators, either of *jhumming* or wet cultivation, would not have much concerns if they would have been free from any kind of disturbances. But the people in the district could never be free from anxieties in any year. In certain year if they were free from flood and insect pests, depredations from wild animals are always to be encountered by the people.



The Finance Minister in reply to my speech of last Budget Session was pleased to say that he was giving our people at least some assurance for crop protection, that is, by giving more guns to the cultivators. Recently we saw that people were given muzzle loading guns. This type of gun being not very handy they were asking breech-loading guns which were denied to them. It can very well be imagined how very often they require to encounter the wild beasts that are dangerous to human lives. So our request is that the people who can afford to buy cartridge guns may very liberally be given such type of guns for their proper defence service.

The people of south eastern section of the district were losers of their crops from flood and insect pests during the year 1955, amounting to 50,000 maunds of paddy. Hence acute distress of food shortage had already happened in that region. One woman died of starvation during the month of January. The District Council Authorities expedited sending about 40 maunds of paddy and a few maunds of rice for distribution and sale. They could not do much more because the Council also have not much in their fund for offering so much gratuities.

We would therefore propose that Government be pleased to send some provision to the needy area atleast 20,000 maunds of paddy for the immediate relief of the people (on sale). The people of this region having to depend for their foodstuff supply from Pakistan, are found helpless to feed themselves when Pakistan itself falls short of foodstuff in their land.

In my Budget speech of 1955, I spoke about the loss of the people of a certain area of 100 sq. miles (from Gachua-para to Shipbari). People's loss at that one instance of wild elephants' depredation into the villages, swallowing paddy from barn houses, destroying houses eating anything edible they found in the houses, amounted to Rs.12,000. I learnt that investigation was also made by the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, and I heard him saying one day that something will be given to them. When later I enquired of the people whether they got anything as gratuities for their loss, the reply was that none of them ever got anything for their loss. Although it had not been done at that crucial time is it too late now to offer them something from the Government for their maintenance ?

### **Bus Transport**

In the matter of bus transport, organised by the District Council, certain obstructions were given by the private bus owners saying that the District Council should not run



the bus. An appeal was put to the Government and the Minister-in-charge of Transport Department was pleased to order that the Council can run buses. Since that time the District Council applied for permits for plying 5 new buses in the district. But to our utter disappointment no permit for the 5 new buses has ever been received even after so long. Will Government be pleased to expedite permit being issued to those buses without further delay and give facilities for the movement of the travelling public?

**Shri EMONSING SANGMA:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I heartily congratulate the Finance Minister, Shri Bora, for his exhaustive speech on finance this year. I very much appreciate him for his interesting work in finance matters.

Sir, first of all, I think, I should speak a few words again about the recommendations of the members of the States Reorganisation Commission concerning Assam, particularly, about the demand for a separate Hills State. While going through the matter, I am glad, these members of the S. R. C. had personal visit and contact with the places and the people in the hills districts of Assam. Thereby they could gather the actual extent of the affairs and have true evidence in the matter without any prejudice over any section of people or organisation who placed their respective representations and evidences before them. In their report of recommendation at page 185 in paragraph 684, they stated that.—“It is of paramount importance to establish a stable administration in the north-east, based on the good-will of the tribal people, and it is clear that such an administration will have to be primarily concerned with the well-being of the tribes”. Basing on this main factor and other relevant factors too, they rightly stated at the conclusion that.—“Taking all these factors into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the formation of a Hill State in this region is neither feasible nor in the interests of the tribal people themselves”—(stated at page 188 in paragraph 697 of their Report). The learned and hon. members of the States Reorganisation Commission, none of whom belong to any political party could with full sympathy and understanding give their recommendation to the Government of India as referred to above concerning the demand for a separate Hills State in the north-east of India. Further, I am glad that they rejected the demand of the West Bengal Government for certain districts and parts of Assam. I think, Sir, they have done justice to the hills districts of Assam. Now, we the people of the Hills and of the Plains must work together and let us march forward hand in hand to reach the goal of our destiny for general welfare and development in the country. Let those friends who have still the lingering minds



for the demand of a separate Hills State give up all tendencies they have on this matter. If such a mind is allowed to develop it will not bring any benefit to the mass illiterate and backward people in the hill ; rather it will be an attempt to ruin and disrupt them. I, therefore, with the sincerest heart request both my fellow Hill friends and friends in the Plains to make all possible efforts and endeavours by which we can understand each other more and bring up more unity and co-operation amongst ourselves for our development and in our welfare activities.

Regarding affairs in the Naga Hills we have enough heard from the address of the Governor. What I want to say about the Naga friends is that, we should make all efforts and endeavours to bring them round to us ; and I hope, the Government will do more work in future for their welfare and development as they have been all along doing there. My sincere appeal to my hill friends in the lovely Naga Hills is to kindly come forward and help us also in building the country of India. I wish that every hill man and woman gives up all doubts and suspicions in the people living in the Plains. Let us be bold enough to live together with the friends in the Plains. We the people of the hills in Assam are also equal to have the rights, privileges, protections and safeguards under the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me come to the points of the Budget. Sir, when I start my talk on Budget, I feel that it is my bounden duty to go back to the countryside and see what is the general condition of the people at present since after the achievement of Independence in India, and how far the Government could succeed in their attempts and efforts to bring up the conditions of the mass people in the State of Assam. Just for a while let me think, why Government is at all necessary for a country. Well, for a representative like me born in a countryside and coming from a countryside, it is understood that Government is necessary in a country for the peace and prosperity of all the people living in the country. And while making every attempt and effort to bring up the conditions of the mass people by the Government the sincere desire of the Government is to secure peace among all men and to provide all possible means for the prosperity of all these men. So, if all possible means for the prosperity of all sets of people can be well provided by the Government with the full co-operation of the people, I am sure, peace can be secured in the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my study I find that there are three main sets of people in our country, that is, low class, middle class and upper class. I make this classification on working capacity basis, but not on community basis.



**Mr. SPEAKER :** Here in our society we have no class—there is no lower or higher class...(*A voice.*—We have a classless society).

**Shri EMONSING SANGMA :** But, Sir, as I have said, I am not making this classification on community basis but only on working and earning capacity.

Now, Sir, by making this classification on working capacity basis, I feel that I should consider the earning capacity also along with every working capacity set of people. Sir, besides these three sets of people, we should also consider about those people who are entirely dependant and partially dependant upon these sets of people. Taking all these together, we should open up our Budget and see how far we can do best for all these sets of people in our State. Another main point is, whether these sets of people have purchasing capacity. This should also be taken into consideration.

Sir, as I said before, I think I should confine myself to the people living in the countryside who are mostly the agriculturists of low class set of people. The earning capacity of these people is being so low that their purchasing capacity cannot be compared with that of the high class or upper class people. This is a headache to everyone of us and the Government. Our main object is how to raise their capacity of earning and standard of living in the country. Taking all these factors into consideration as a whole, I fully realise that our Government have been and are making all possible attempts and efforts to bring up all sets of people to the level of an average standard whether in earning or in living. It is quite wrong to say that the Government of Assam are drowsy. Sir, our Government are ever vigilant and aware of these facts ; and as such, they have been and are endeavouring in their attempts and efforts to gain more and more effective results in these vital matters. However, with the view to give more strength to the Government in their attempts and efforts for uplifting the people, particularly the countryside population and the peasantry, I should take up the case of my district, the Garo Hills, as an instance for thorough examination how best these peasantry can be brought to the light of civilization and what measures should be taken up to raise their economic and living condition.

Sir, it is an admitted fact that much have been done during the short period of Independence, particularly during the First Five-Year Plan period to my district too. Now, we see more buildings, institutions and establishments set up both in town and in the important villages. Besides these, we have more motorable roads in the district. These are the works done by the Govern-



ment. Government have also provided funds for rural drinking water, that is, for sinking ring-wells and for constructing tanks and reservoirs for water supply. Over and above the works taken up directly by the Government, people themselves also constructed roads and bridges, and institutional buildings on the Self-Help Scheme with a subsidiary grant from the Government. Sir, I am glad and grateful to both the Assam Government and the Union Government for all the help and assistance given to my district. It is also gratifying to inform the House that this Government did not fail to help the flood-affected people in my district whether in cash or in kind. Scientific Jhum Control Projects have also been opened at three different centres in Garo Hills. Even the cloths costing to the tune of Rs.50,000 have been distributed to the needy and ill-clad population in the district. Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not thank the Government for setting up one Co-operative Cotton Ginning Mill at Phulbari. People have been given relief in the areas concerned to a great extent by one Community Development Block in Resu-Belpara and another at Dalu. Most important works done by the Government and by the local people of the district, I have mentioned here in summary.

Now let me come to the results achieved through these various works in my district, and see how far the standard of the peasantry could be raised both in their economic and educational conditions and facilities during this period of time.

Sir, from time immemorial our people are agriculturists depending entirely on Jhum cultivation. I do not say that my people are lazy. They work from sun-rise till dark in their Jhums during the Jhumming time exposed to rain and sunshine. Womenfolk also do the same work as their menfolk do and at home, our womenfolk do heavy works, that is, mostly pounding of paddy and cooking even till dead of night. Similarly, the menfolk are engaged in doing bamboo and cane works for their household requirements. Judging from the volume of works our people do, the earning capacity is very very low. At present, in the hill areas, due to erosion of soil and increased population, crops in the Jhums are very much disappointing. Only in the areas where cotton and chillies grow satisfactorily, people at the end of the year get something out of these crops and can purchase paddy, rice, salt and such other essential foods from the market. But even these crops cannot feed the people for the whole year. For some months together, our people in the hills should entirely depend upon the jungle roots and bamboo shoots. Similarly, in the plains areas people are facing great hardships due to constant



floods, erosion and paddy-destroying insects and pests. Besides these calamities, our paddy fields both in the hills and plains areas are open to damages by wild elephants. The elephants do total damages to the paddy crops. Therefore, Sir, from the description I have given here in the floor of this House, my Friends can understand how my people are very poor. Their volume of works is big whereas the earning capacity is very very low. So, naturally their purchasing capacity is absolutely disappointing. I, therefore, give my suggestions here as to ameliorate the distress of these people as follows that. : (1) Immediate steps should be taken as to open more cheap grain shops of paddy in the paddy scarcity areas including the border areas for immediate relief. (2) Necessary steps should be taken to provide gratuitous relief as a compensation to the people whose paddy fields have been destroyed by wild elephants of which the Government are the custodians or the owners. (3) Weaving and spinning centres with a demonstrator or an instructor and adequate equipment should be opened at various important villages in the hills. Regarding this matter the Chief Minister while replying to my resolution for cloth distribution made an assurance that such facilities will be provided at various places in my district. Again, the Governor, in his address, this year gave the same assurance. (4) Good and germinating seeds of cash-crops such as cashew nut, black pepper and coffee should be supplied free of cost adequately to the hills areas in time. Besides citrus grafts, our people are very much anxious to plant these crops. (5) Demonstration farms of hill crops should be opened at least one in each Laskar Eleka. (6) Adequate amount of financial help should be provided for small irrigation and Bund construction works both under the Agriculture Department and the Self-Help Schemes for the plough cultivation areas. (7) Fruit preservation or canning industries should be established in the fruit growing areas, such as, in Sibbari, Baghmara and Resu-Belpara areas. (8) One separate Embankment and Drainage Department for the Garo Hills inside the district should be established. (9) Proper survey of all the flooded areas in the big rivers of Garo Hills where there are cultivable lands should be undertaken and adequate measures should also be taken to protect floods and erosions ; and Major Irrigation, Embankment and Reclamation Projects should be taken up to provide more cultivable lands to the cultivators and the landless people of the



district. (10) Distribution of agricultural seeds for the plough cultivators should be adequate and timely and these seeds should not be rotten or non-germinating ones.

Sir, besides these, I suggest and request the Government that as to uplift the economic condition of our people, within the Second Five-Year Plan period, more cotton ginning mills should be installed at different important cotton production centres, like—(1) Bajengdoba, (2) Rongram, and (3) Garobadha and considering the availability of raw materials in abundance in my district, I request the Government to provide us one paper mill on Major Industry scale. Regarding the Railway Link to Garo Hills and exploitation of mineral products, such as, coal, limestone and the like from Garo Hills within the Second Plan, I request the Assam Government to kindly impress upon the Union Government so that these schemes can be taken up and be functioning during this Plan period for the benefit and welfare of our people in particular and the State of Assam in general. I hope, our Government shall be successful in this respect. Agriculture alone cannot develop the people; industries and such other alternative means of livelihood are absolutely necessary.

Sir, veterinary assistance to the cultivators is very essential. I therefore request the Government to set up more Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals adequately with sufficient number of staff and other equipments at least in the most important places of the district. I am sorry to inform the Government that one Veterinary Dispensary at Phulbari is running without a Veterinary Surgeon from the very beginning. In connection to this Department I want to say that there should be one Government Dairy Farm nearabout Tura Town as to supply good and pure milk to the town.

Sir, when we consider about essential food necessary to the people, I feel that encouragement from the Government side to our people should also be extended as to establish co-operative fishery farms amongst the people, or to open such farms by individuals. This facility will bring great help to our district both on the points of earning and availability of food essentials.

Sir, one every important matter I want to bring to the notice of the Government for consideration is regarding the loan provisions to the people under different Heads or Schemes.



Sir, as our people mostly from the hills do not possess either periodic Patta lands or permanent buildings, or, in other words, immovable properties, they cannot enjoy the privileges of loan moneys from the Government. The rules stand in their way. I therefore request the Government to kindly relax certain rules so that these people can receive loans of any sort from the Government on medium term to the maximum amount of Rs.1,000 (one thousand). Mr. Lohar also stated about this amount for each family and I fully support him. Sir, there is also one way to help the people in the hills on investment basis. That is, if at least a sum of Rs.100 (one hundred) per family is sanctioned on Medium Term Loan Basis without interest to purchase young calves of cattle and rear them, and sell them after two or three years by the people themselves, then it will surely fetch good and reasonable income to those people and they can repay the amount after completion of three years of loan with an income for themselves. So, Sir, if a separate allotment is made every year for this particular purpose by the Government, people will be much benefited. In this connection my Friends may be glad to hear that the bulls now being brought to middle Assam and Upper Assam for plough cultivation are the bulls reared in Garo Hills. The dealers are purchasing these bulls from the Garo Hills markets sold by the Garos. The provision as I suggested shall be an interdepending help amongst the people in the plains and the Garos in the Garo Hills. One more suggestion and that is my request is to sanction more money for Credit Co-operative Societies in our district. This facility will relieve the poor people to a great extent.

Sir, let me come to educational facilities in the district. We are educationally too backward yet. So, we greatly need special attention from the Government in this respect. Sir, we have not been able to give education to all the growing children, mostly living in the interior parts of the district. I stress more on primary and secondary education amongst our children. So I request the Government to sanction more money for having more Lower Primary Schools and to provincialise at least six existing Government Aided Middle English Schools with hostel facilities, such as, (1) Bajengdoba, (2) Rongjeng, (3) Dilma-Aphal, (4) Tikrikika, (5) Shyamnagor and (6) Ampathigiri. Unless these schools are taken up purely by the Government I do not foresee bright prospect for our children in education. Besides this, there should be one Government High School for the northern part of Garo Hills and one Girls' Government High School at Tura. We also need both Junior and Senior Technical Schools for different areas in the district.



Sir, let me inform the Government that our existing Government High School at Tura is becoming more and more overcrowded every year. Unless more sections in some classes are sanctioned and adequate staff is promptly provided, our children will have no chance to educate themselves in the Secondary School. This Tura High School also immediately needs (1) more class rooms, (2) boys' hostel for at least 100 boys, and (3) one standard football playground. It seems no action has yet been taken regarding the playground though it has come to the notice of the Government for several times some three or four years back. However, I am grateful to the Government that Tura High School has been made a Multipurpose High School.

Sir, I am told that there is irregularity in the matter of sanctioning the salaries of the trainees in the Basic Training Institute at Tura ; and the Principal has not yet been appointed officially. So, I request the Government to take immediate action on this matter, so that there might be enthusiasm there in the Institution.

Sir, let me say a few words about the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools at Tura. This office has been functioning up till now without the Upper Division Head Assistant and a qualified Accountant. Further, there is shortage in the number of Office Assistants. At present, they have only three Office Assistants of permanent category so far I know. Two more permanent Office Assistants and one Upper Division Head Assistant and a qualified Accountant are still necessary for this office. Sir, as the volume of work in this office has tremendously increased, I request the Government to create the post of one Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, one more Sub-Inspector and two more Assistant Sub-Inspectors.

Sir, Medical and Public Health Department and the Child Welfare and Maternity works are also of great importance to our people although there has been an agreed proposal to instal X-ray plant in the Tura Civil Hospital, I don't see any action being taken promptly by the Department. I have been repeatedly requesting the Government that creation of the post of one Grade I Assistant Surgeon and one Lady Doctor in the Tura Civil Hospital is inevitably necessary. I don't see, Sir, whether there is any contemplation or proposal to materialise these things or not. Sir, I feel these things are really necessary for us. Sir, I do not say that we do not have Medical and Public Health Dispensaries in the district. We have, but most of them are on the border of the district and not in the interior parts.



Moreover, we have not yet been provided with doctors at Rongchugiri, Rongrenggiri and Amphaatigiri. I request the Government that at these places doctors are immediately appointed ; and more dispensaries and hospitals are established in the interior places of the district. One suggestion and request in the Public Health Department I want to place before the Government is that if two units of Mobile Dispensary with qualified staff and adequate equipment of medicine, etc., are provided, then the people in the interior will be able to receive medical and public health facilities to a better extent. As backward and ignorant we are, our people need great attention from the Government in this respect. Our womenfolk and children are dying because of ignorance, and because there is practically no medical advice or assistance to most of the people.

Sir, malaria, influenza, pneumonia and female diseases are the evils ruling over us, and our people are at their mercy. Child Welfare and Maternity centres are greatly necessary for each area to do away with these evils and each dispensary and hospital must be attached with this arrangement. Our womenfolk and children and also the menfolk are dying every year, mostly because they do not receive such help. Sir, I hope, our Government will surely try their utmost within this Second Plan in this regard too, as I have suggested and requested. Sir, I feel the Leper Colony at Tura should be shifted somewhere outside the Town and this Colony itself should be reconstructed ; and better facilities and provisions should be made to give proper health and education to the children of the Lepers, and to lessen the disastrous condition of the lepers too.

Sir, road communication in the Hills is a great problem involving huge expenditure of money, but construction of roads in the Hills is very essential and necessary for various developmental works. Even for setting up some institutions if there be no road it becomes useless. Because workers or officers do not like to stay in the inaccessible areas and it is also not possible to bring materials to such areas for any development works. Sir, I admit that now we have some roads in the district, but even these existing motorable and all-weather roads are still very bad. If steam-rollers would have been used for concrete rolling work, they would have been much improved. Sir, under the Second Five-Year Plan, I want that Medhipara-Phulbari-Tura Road should be improved and surfaced. And the construction of the proposed scheme of Rongram-Bajengdoba Road



should be started immediately in the first year of the Second Plan. I request the Government that this road deserves topmost priority. As a rescue to the Tura Town Committee in matter of financial help, I request the Government that at least five roads of the town, that is,—(1) Tura-Bazar-Hawakhana Road ; (2) Upper Hawakhana Road ; (3) Lower Chanmari-Catholic Compound Road ; (4) Tura Phulbari old Road and (5) Upper Chandmari Road be taken up under Public Works Department within the Second Plan. The total length involved in these five small roads will not exceed two miles two furlongs. Besides these roads, we have already submitted our proposals for road construction during the Second Plan. But, Sir, in this vital matter, I request the Government to kindly reinforce the strength of the Public Works Department staff for all the Hills Districts according to the volume of work in each of these districts. Otherwise, as we could see from our experience during this First Plan, even the approved schemes could not be completed within the scheduled period. Further, the Government should be more liberal to the Hills Districts in allotting money from the General and State Funds with a view to bring up these Hills Districts at the earliest possible time to the level of other advanced groups of people. Otherwise, advanced people will advance more and more whereas the backward people will be lagging all the time.

Sir, as I have already stated that the areas concerned falling under the Community Development Block and N. E. S. Block have been much benefited to a certain extent even in my district, I hope that our Government for the same purpose will surely allot two blocks for our district in the first year of this coming Plan period and cover the entire area of the district with such blocks in the early parts of the Second Five-Year Plan period. First priority in the matter of allotting these blocks should also be made for the Hills Districts considering their backwardness and under-development.

Sir, I understand that our Government are aware of the necessity of water-supply to Tura and the electrification of this town. Regarding this water-supply work, I find that the Scheme is still in the file and not at the field of actual start of work. Sir, this needs a very great attention from the Government. We greatly suffer from water scarcity every year in the town and I have mentioned here about this for many a time. Electrification of our town also deserves top-priority in the actual field of work. I am glad that there is Scheme under Second Plan in this regard for Tura Town.



**Mr. SPEAKER :** Mr. Sangma, your time is up.

**Shri EMONSING SANGMA :** Sir, at the conclusion, I want to say that if the suggestions and requests can be implemented in the next Plan period, I hope our people will be much benefited, and thereby, they shall be able to uplift their social, economic and educational standard to a great extent. And this will be the approach to achieve the goal we aim at. With these few words, I thank the Government for their efforts and endeavours they have undertaken to improve the conditions of the people in the State ; and I have confidence in this Government and the Union Government to do more under the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Thank you, Sir, I resume my seat.

**Shri RADHACHARAN CHOUDHURY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his elaborate speech in introducing the Budget for the year 1956-57. Although the Budget is a deficit one by over Rs. 3 crores, yet the Finance Minister has been able to provide in the Second Five-Year Plan, the schemes necessary for the all-round development of our people.

Sir, we see in the Budget and in the Second Five-Year Plan that a provision was made for generation of 2,60,000 employment opportunities. This is a very good sign, because the problem in the country is of unemployment. Then, Sir, provision was also made to cover the entire State by Community Projects and N. E. S. Blocks by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. Panchayats—this was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi—will come into being within the first two years of the Second Five Year-Plan period. Large sums have been provided in the Second Five-Year Plan for the welfare of the Backward Classes—Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. We have seen, Sir, in the Second Five-Year Plan schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes have been made at a total cost of Rs.50 lakhs. Introduction of basic schools—600 Senior Basic and 700 Junior Basic Schools will be provided in the Second Five-Year Plan period. In the rural communication we also see that our Government in the Second Five-Year Plan have proposed to take a road programme of Rs.7 crores under the general Plan, and over Rs.4 crores under Article 275. Deep Tube-well Irrigation Schemes for water supply in the rural areas are provided. In all these schemes, we see that our Government are going to develop our rural areas in all respects, as provided for



in the Budget and in the Second Five-Year Plan. I congratulate the Finance Minister as well as the Government. But amongst all these good things I find one thing has been missing, and that is equitable distribution of money according to the needs of the different areas. The Government have failed to distribute the money equitably. Sir, I have already stated that Government have done much for the improvement of the Scheduled Castes. But what we see? In my own area at Kukurmara there are more than 300 Scheduled Castes families in a compact area. These people have established a dispensary and since last three years they have been insisting on the Government to take over the dispensary, but nothing has been done till now. I also approached the Health Minister for this purpose and he told me that it would be taken over next year. But how many times the next would come, Sir, I do not know.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) :** May I know what is the name of the dispensary?

**Shri RADHACHARAN CHOUDHURY :** The name of the dispensary is Kukurmara Scheduled Castes Dispensary. It is at a distance of 3 miles from Choygaon. The Medical and Public Health Minister told me that Kukurmara is 3 miles only from Choygaon where there is already a dispensary and that is why he has denied taking over the dispensary established by the Scheduled Castes people of Kukurmara, and that argument, if we see in the other way, does not stand to reason, because.....

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) :** Sir, I said that there is also a dispensary at Rampur.

**Shri RADHACHARAN CHOUDHURY :** Moreover, Sir, there is another factor, I mean the congestion of the people in the area. If we say that there should be only one dispensary at Gauhati, will it justify? Sir, justification should not be made only according to the area, but also according to the population basis and particularly when the dispensary was initiated by the Scheduled Castes people themselves.

(Here the Speaker left the Chamber and the Deputy Speaker presided).

Then, Sir, during last November, 1955, Cholera broke out and as a result of it 22 persons died in the Amtola Kaivartapara within a distance of one-fourth mile from Kukurmara. They have no means to bring doctors for their treatment. Not only they had to suffer from economic depression but also they had to starve for want of food for a month or so. The Public Health doctor when Cholera broke out asked the



people not to fish for a month or so. They had to stop their profession and they had to starve. They begged from door to door. They wrote to the Deputy Commissioner for help but that also produced no effect. Later on we collected some rice somehow and distributed amongst them. So, Sir, for want of a dispensary not only they have suffered, as they have no means to call doctors, but they have also to suffer for want of money ; and for want of any profession they have to depend on many other things. So, Sir, if Government are really sincere to the people of the Scheduled Castes community for their development, sufficient provision should be made, and this dispensary established by the Scheduled Castes people should not be placed on general footing. So, Sir, I appeal to the Minister-in-charge of the Medical and Public Health as well as the Finance Minister to see that this dispensary would be taken by the Government next year.

Then again in Boko Thana alone, out of the total population of 68,048, twenty thousand one hundred and seventy are Tribal people. Sir, we talk of development of tribal people. I do not know what has been done for their development, and why a Community Development or a N. E. S. Block could not be given for that area for their development. Sir, these tribal people and other, during the Swaraj Movement had to sacrifice blood ; they were tied in trees and whipped by the British police, but they bravely tolerated all these terrorism for the sake of the country. But what has been done for these Scheduled Tribes ? I appeal to the Chief Minister to see his way to develop these people and also to kindly see his way to sanction a Community Development Project there in the next year.

Then, Sir, with regard to the road communication I hope the Finance Minister will agree with me that the Pachim-Chamaria Mouza is one of the most under-developed and backward Mouzas in the Kamrup District. This backwardness is mainly due to the want of proper roads and communications. They have no way out to come to Gauhati direct. They are to come to Gauhati via Goalpara District. May I request the Government to link this Mouza with Gauhati by a Public Works Department road from Nagarbera to Singra via Hekra ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) :** What is the name of that road, please ?



**Shri RADHACHARAN CHOUDHURY :** It is Singra-Nagarbera *via* Hekra Road.

Now, Sir, it is found that the Government is spending a considerable sum of money on minor irrigation and embankment projects for the development of the agriculture, but in the current year we see in Chaygaon Circle which consists of 10 Mouzas only Rs.10,000 has been allotted for that purpose. You can imagine how it can serve the purpose when Rs.1,000 is allotted for per Mouza. We do not think it is a justifiable amount. So I request the Government that the amount for the irrigation in the Chaygaon Circle should be much more in future.

Then, Sir, I want to say a few words on a general thing that is with regard to the Tuberculosis Hospital. Sir, we are glad to see that a Tuberculosis Hospital in the name of Lokopriya Bordoloi has been established at Gauhati and we know that is not a Government Hospital, but what I understand is that there is about 70 beds and the monthly lowest charge per patient is Rs.50 to Rs.60. There is no free bed or free treatment, and the patients whose economic condition is very bad or in the case of the son of a widow, how can he spend Rs.50 to Rs.60 per month? So I suggest that Government will kindly give a grant to this hospital for certain free beds, say 15 to 20 per cent. It will help the poor patients.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Your time is up.

**Shri RADHACHARAN CHOUDHURY :** Sir, with these words, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his elaborate Budget and I resume my seat.

**Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget presented to us by the Finance Minister, although a deficit one even to a greater degree than its predecessors, has been acclaimed with praise from both sides of the House and rightly so. It is but expected that with so many pressing demands for essential developments of this underdeveloped State its financial resources should be strained to the utmost and in the present juncture when the country has embarked on a gigantic effort to reconstruct itself by means of epoch-making plans we in Assam also should be prepared to undertake bold projects for development and to execute them within the scheduled time. Money has to be found for this at any cost. But since this extraordinary demand can hardly be met from our poor and limited resources and since there is not much scope here for fresh taxation at present, our Finance Minister has perforced to fall back upon deficit financing rather



than deny the present and unborn generations of this State the benefits of the rare opportunities of a richer and fuller life offered by the plan. We therefore ungrudgingly offer our thanks and congratulations to him for his taking courage in both hands to meet the situation.

Sir, credit is no doubt due to our Government for their successful handling of our case before the States Reorganisation Commission but it now appears that we are not yet out of the woods. We find now from newspaper reports that though the States Reorganisation Bill, to be soon circulated, does not contain any provision for merger of States nonetheless it contains a provision for Zonal Councils which is as ominous to us as the grouping proposal of the Cabinet Mission in as much as the recommendation of the Zonal Council are intended to be mandatory on the States concerned. We should now exert ourselves to avoid such a Zonal Council if it is to include Assam with Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. On the other hand we should strive for a separate unit of administration comprising Assam, North-East Frontier Agency, Cooch Behar, Manipur and Tripura, that is, the entire region lying to the north-east of East Pakistan as suggested in the address of the Governor and the Budget speech of the Finance Minister.

Sir, in the matter of the First Five-Year Plan, I cannot but express some regret that in spite of our contributing almost 50 per cent of the total outlay of the State Plan proper—as indicated in the Finance Minister's speech, the economic progress of the State did not come upto the expectation. It may be attributed to the smaller size of the State Plan, the transport bottleneck which we have to labour under and also to the absence of big industries in the State. All these deficiencies we shall have to guard against in the Second Five-Year Plan. Our Government have put up a strong fight for securing a bigger size of State Plan for the Second Five-Year but have not yet succeeded to the desired extent. With regard to the second and third points—I mean the transport bottleneck and the absence of key and major industries—also we are glad to note that our Government are not going to rest on their oars. We are further glad to note that the great disadvantages that impeded the rapid implementation of the First Five-Year Plan in the State, namely the paucity of trained personnel and apathy of local public at the initial stage have to some extent been now overcome. This along with necessary administrative reorganisation that has been since effected is expected to facilitate the execution of the Second Plan to a large extent.



While speaking on this subject of administrative machinery for Planning and Development, I wish to refer to a certain defect in it as many schemes and suggestions made through the Subdivisional Development Boards do not appear to have received consideration at the hands of the State Planning Board. I may just mention some of the important items submitted through the North Lakhimpur Development Board, namely formation of a new district with North Lakhimpur as the headquarters, the North Bank National High way, opening of a Junior Technical School at North Lakhimpur introduction of mechanised cultivation by starting some large scale reclamation and planned settlement schemes in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision like Kaki, Philobari and Subankhata, harnessing small but turbulent silt carrying rivers like the Singra and the Jiadhal for land building purposes, liquidation of beggardom in the State by legislation and by establishing work houses and poor asylums etc., and the raising of the status of the North Lakhimpur small town to that of a Municipality. I, therefore, endorse the view of Shri Bhagavati that separate wholtime establishment should have been set up for planning in the State apart from planning cell in each department.

Sir, since in the First Five-Year Plan period we made very little progress in the sphere of industry, both large and small, we would expect a much greater effort towards industrial development during Second Five-Year Plan period and the projects for the spinning mill, sugar factory and spun-silk mill in the public sector and for a cement factory, paper mill and a re-rolling mill in the private sector are surely heartening for us. So are also the preparation of schemes by two teams of Japanese experts for the development of cottage industry under a new orientation. Provisions sought for a river valley project for Assam and the ropeway project from Shella to Pandu through a supplementary Plan are also moves in the right direction. The schemes for the rehabilitation of middle class unemployed youths on economic holdings, for the rehabilitation of landless agricultural labourers and for agricultural marketing are all welcome news. Provisions for financial assistance towards establishment of girls' hostels will go a great way in fostering female education and rapid social advancement of women but to give it speedier and fuller effect the entire costs of buildings should be borne by the State.

Along with improving the Civil Engineering College at Gauhati the promised establishment of an Electrical and Mechanical Engineering College at Jorhat also should have been included in the State's Second Five-Year Plan.



In the matter of town planning we are sorry to find no mention of the conversion of the North Lakhimpur Small Town into a Municipality though such a scheme was submitted by the Subdivisional Development Board in June, 1955.

The want of any provision for grant-in-aid to the North Lakhimpur College is also viewed with regret.

Sir, we have reasons to be proud of this State's performances in the field of Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks which have earned for us promotion of all the National Extension Service Blocks of 1953-54 to the status of Community Development Blocks. In this connection, Sir, I have to ventilate a long standing grievance of the North Lakhimpur Community Development Block in respect of its unduly large size both in respect of area and population and of the number of villages which would have justified the establishment of a Project there instead of a Block. On account of this large area and population put under one block the subdivision has been deprived of its due share in the distribution of new National Extension Service Blocks while getting less grant per head of population for development of the area.

We, the members from North Lakhimpur are thankful to the Finance Minister for his kind support to our legitimate claims to priority for improvement of that portion of the North Trunk Road which lies in the eastern part of the North Bank unserved by the Railway and also to the extension of the Railway from Rangapara to North Lakhimpur. Our thanks are also due to the Government for the establishment of Circuit Court at North Lakhimpur and for the proposed extension of the State Transport Service from Tezpur to North Lakhimpur next year.

We would earnestly request the Government to take early steps for the nationalisation and development of inland water transport on the Brahmaputra and its tributaries like the Subansiri in view of the most unsympathetic attitude of the Joint Steamer Company towards the local people and their most unsatisfactory management of the services. Sir, besides closing down the passenger service, they have enhanced freights of essential commodities and pay scant regard to regular and timely carriage of goods. The area on the north bank of the Brahmaputra lying to the east of Tezpur where there is no railway has to depend solely on the tender mercies of these unsympathetic sharks of foreign companies. So, Sir, it is high time that carriage of goods and passengers over this part of the Brahmaputra and the Subansiri



river be immediately taken over by the State Government. We need not fear of the venture being a losing concern in as much as the Joint Steamer Companies are making a huge profit as disclosed by our Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, the other day on the floor of the House. If I heard him aright he said that the Companies earned a profit of Rs.72 lakhs within the first six months of the year 1955. Such an undertaking will also give the State an opportunity to start a training institute in the art of navigation and also a small dockyard at Gauhati or elsewhere which will open new vistas for the employment of our youngmen.

With these few words, Sir, I conclude my speech with thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget.

Jai Hind.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak a few words on the Budget that has been presented to the House by the Finance Minister.

To begin with I would like to refer to the speech of Shri Khakhlari who has stated that the condition of the tea labour is now well off and that nothing should be done to improve their condition. Sir, there can never be a greater travesty of truth than to say that the condition of the tea labour has improved so much as to warrant Government to do nothing for them. I must say it is due to the complete ignorance of the condition of the tea labour that has prompted Shri Khakhlari to speak in that vein. When the tea labour is living on minimum wage and when that wage is also calculated in the earning of the children and again when the women labour is getting less wage than the male one, to say at this time that tea labour is well off is nothing but an uncalled for statement which would injure the feels of 4 lakhs of people. Surely a statement that tea labourers are well off at this time is very injurious to their best interest and is absolutely uncalled for. Sir, when the Planning Commission has appointed a Wage Commission for giving fair wage to labour for increasing the production by 25 per cent, still the condition of the labour population in the country is not at all better off. I hope Mr. Khakhlari will do well if he goes himself to the gardens and see for himself the conditions of the labour.

Sir, you know that a national agreement was carried at in Delhi that bonus should be given to the labour. But the agreement was not honoured by some Indian tea planters. Sir, I hope Government will do its best to implement this



agreement by the Indian tea planters otherwise serious repercussion will follow. At Tinsukia we offered all co-operation that if the tea planters accept the liability we are there to help them. But unfortunately nothing has been done as yet. I hope Government would make these Indian tea planters understand the full implications of this matter. Sir, some of my friends also stated that money is wasted by the labour. But I would tell you, Sir, that since the agreement was arrived at we have taken a stand that money is not to be wasted for unfruitful things and the labour should not indulge in useless expenditure but they should use for useful purposes like purchase of cycles, bullocks and cows and I do not see why one should resent these things. Sir, if out of Rs.90, only 2 or 3 rupees are spent on liquor by the labour, is it something very serious? What steps have we taken as Members of this Government to make the labour understand the evils of liquor?

Sir, much has been said about Prohibition but up till now this Government could not do anything to stop the drinking practice by the labour and still we want that labour should behave well. As a matter of fact we have done something in this respect for the last 8 years since Independence but still there are many things to be done today.

I am really very shocked that in the Second Five-Year Plan only an amount of 50 lakhs was allotted for 12 lakhs of labour. This amount is also meant for plantation housing. We want to increase the national income by 25 per cent. So, Sir, I request Government to do something more. With regard to education of the labour which is so vital for this country the Government has done nothing as yet. Even the school teachers are exempt from Minimum Wages Act and no bonus is given to them. The next thing which I want to draw the attention of the Government is that the Chief Minister has appealed to the Industries a few years back to give a chance to the sons of the soil so far as employment in these gardens is concerned. It is really distressing that his appeal was not at all fully implemented by the Industry. Even now, I know, Sir, in certain gardens even clerks are being imported from outside the State *viz.*, Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Calcutta. The Assistant Managers who are new from England and do not even know the tea bush, are recruited. Still we are expected to increase our production by 25 per cent. with these people. These industries are making a profit of crores and crores of rupees and we have a legitimate claim over them. I hope Government will do its best towards this end also.



Sir, I have spoken something about Prohibition. I would suggest that documentary films on Prohibition should be started and propaganda made in the gardens for explaining the evils of drink. I can assure you, Sir, that if total Prohibition is made in the gardens, we are there to help the Government (*Voices: hear, hear*). Sir, I must say a few words regarding the Budget speech of the Finance Minister which took three hours for him to read. I hope this will be as a landmark for the country. But, Sir, I have seen that 40 crores and odds have been provided for rural population out of 60 crores and odds in the Second Five-Year Plan. That shows that it is a peoples' Plan, and as such it is the duty of everyone to enthuse the people and to get their co-operation to the fullest extent possible to make the Plan a success. I hope the non-official organisation specially will do their best to achieve this end. Sir, I find a very distressing thing in the Budget speech at page 9. The Finance Minister has observed that our national income will be increased by 15.8 per cent and the Planning Commission target is 25 per cent. The State Government therefore submitted a supplementary Plan to the Planning Commission. I hope, Sir, our State Government will leave no stone unturned to get money from the Government of India and I am sure the Planning Commission will see its way to meet this demand.

Sir, certain very important matters which are left out in the Second Plan of our State such as communication etc. Sir, I hope everyone in the State will give his opinion and unstinted support to the Government in the matter of developing our communications. Everytime when people from India come to our State we are told that Assam is the epitome of India. Sir, let Assam be the epitome of India so far as development programmes are concerned.

Sir, the very movement for a river valley project was started from Tezpur for training the river Bharali; unfortunately, Sir, that river has been left out of investigation by the River Valley Commission. I hope Government will do something about it.

Sir, I would submit one very important thing for consideration of the Finance and Revenue Minister with regard to the professional grazing reserves. These professional grazing reserves are not only supplying milk but also supplying plough cattle to the whole State. These reserves have been subjected to encroachment by all sorts of land speculators and if we cannot preserve them the position of milk and plough cattle will deteriorate. We expect that something concrete will be done by Government in this



regard. At least a thorough enquiry should be made with regard to the professional grazing reserves, so that we can have better milk for our population and better plough cattle for our cultivators which would increase our food production to a great extent.

Sir, with regard to the co-operative movement in the country, I would submit that unless our officers are imbued with the spirit of nationalism and public work it will be very difficult for us to achieve our aim. I find that in most cases it is the officers who stand in the way of progress. The people are very co-operative and the Government are also giving help but in execution of the scheme, Sir, our officers some, time stand in the way. This attitude on the part of our officers must go and we must thoroughly convince our officers with regard to our scheme and the plans we have made for the advancement of the country.

With these few words and again congratulating the Finance Minister, I resume my seat.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই সদনত বিখন বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে সেইখন ঘাটি পৰা হলেও তাত জনহিতকৰ কামৰ আঁচনিবিলাক সুন্দৰ ভাবে অৰ্ন্তভুক্ত হৈছে আৰু তাত বাইজৰ ওপৰত কোনো নতুন কৰ কাটল লগোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। অহা বছৰৰ কাৰণে কৰা এই দেশৰ কল্যাণ মূলক বাজেট খনৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ।

এই বাজেট আলোচনাত সদনৰ প্ৰায় বিলাক সদস্যই অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি সমালোচনা কৰিছে। মই আৰু এই প্ৰসঙ্গত বিশেষ অংশ গ্ৰহণ নকৰিম মাত্ৰ মোৰ সনষ্টিব কিছু অভাৱ অভিযোগৰ বিষয়েই কম।

প্ৰথমতে মদ নিৰাবণী সম্বন্ধে জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত মদনিৰাবণী সম্বন্ধে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি আঁচনি কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ। অধিক মদ ব্যৱহাৰৰ ফলত বিশেষকৈ 'ট্ৰাইবেল' সকলৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা অতি শোচনীয় হৈ উঠিছে। এই খিনিতে মই এইটো কথা কব খুজিছোঁ যে আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহবিলাকে যিটো মদ দেওঁলৈৰীৰ পৰা তৈয়াৰ হয় সেইটো কিম্বা নাখায় তাৰ ঠাইত চাউলৰ পৰা নিজে তৈয়াৰ কৰি খায়। তাৰ নাম হৈছে লাওপানী আৰু আপং বুলি কও। এই আপং তৈয়াৰ কৰোঁতে যথেষ্ট খনি চাউল হানি হয় আৰু তাৰ বাবেই তেওঁলোকে উৎপন্ন কৰা বছৰৰ খান চাউল খিনি ছমাহতে শেষ হৈ যায়। বছৰৰ ভিতৰত ছমাহ ভাত খাবলৈ হাহাকাৰ কৰিব লগা হয়। এই অভাৱৰ হেতু তেওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা অতি দুখ লগা হৈ উঠে। সেই কাৰণে এই আপং পানী খোৱা নিৰাবণ কাৰ্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা এই দুখীয়া মানুহবিলাকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা উন্নত হব আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই দেশৰ কল্যাণ হব। মই চৰকাৰৰ এই অভিযানত সমৰ্থন জনাওঁ। পাচে ইয়াৰ লগতে চৰকাৰক এই অনুৰোধ জনাও এই নিৰাবণী কাৰ্য্য যেন শাস্তিপূৰ্ণ ভাবে হয় আৰু বাইজৰ মনত যেন অসন্তোষৰ সৃষ্টি নহয়। মদ নিৰাবণ কৰাৰ আগতে মদ যে অতি বেয়া বস্তু ইয়াৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ কাৰণে যে মানুহ দীন দৰিদ্ৰ হব লাগিছে, আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা যে দিনেদিনে মানুহৰ বেয়াহৈ উঠিছে, খাবলৈ নোহোৱা হৈছে এই বিলাকৰ জ্ঞান তেওঁবিলাকক দিব লাগিব। এই জ্ঞান প্ৰথমে বাইজক দি লৈহে যেন এই অভিযান আৰম্ভ কৰে।



দ্বিতীয়তে মই কব খুজিছোঁ নদীৰ পাৰ বন্ধা সম্বন্ধে। বৃক্ষপুত্ৰ নদীয়ে পাৰ ভঙ্গাব ফলত আপাৰ আসামৰ বহুতো ক্ষতি হৈছে। এই বাবে চৰকাৰে বাজেটত টকা ধৰা নাই। যোৰহাটৰ পৰা কমলাবাৰীয়েদি উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ যোৱাৰ বাঠাত নিৰ্মাতি কেবীঘাট পৰে। নদীৰ ভাঙনৰ ফলত এই কেবীঘাটটোলৈ যোৱা মানুহৰ পক্ষে বৰ অসবিধা জনক হৈ উঠিছে। ইয়াৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে সেই ঠাইত নদীৰ স্থায়ী ভাবে গড়া বন্ধাটো চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য। এই ফালে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি তাৰ লগতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ চাউলধোৱা ঘাটটোৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰো। উত্তৰ পাৰেদি এই চাউলধোৱা ঘাটেদি ধেমাজি চিটি আদিলৈ অহাযোৱা কৰা যায়। এই ঘাটটোৰ অৱস্থা এতিয়া বৰ বেয়া। বাৰিঘাটো কথাই নাই। এতিয়া খবালীৰ দিনতে নোৱাৰি। এবাৰ আগৰ গৰকাণ্ডানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয় ইয়ালৈ যাওঁতে তেখেতৰ 'স্তাক্' সোবন শিৰীৰ বুকতে থাকি যাৰ লগা হয়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হল নদীৰ মাজৰ কাঠত লাগি তেওঁলোকৰ নাওঁ যাব নোৱাৰা হল।

(ক'ত—ক'ত—voices)

সোৱণশিৰীত, সেইদৰে বদতি ঘাটৰো অৱস্থা তৰুপ। মই আশাকৰো ৰাইজৰ মাতায়াতৰ সুচলার্থে এই ঘাটবিলাকৰ যেন উন্নতি সাধন কৰে তালৈ চকুদিবলৈ বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ।

তৃতীয়তে মই শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে কওঁ। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু অনুগৃহীত জাতিৰ শিক্ষাৰ পথত, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বহুতো কাম কৰিছে আৰু সেই হিচাবে এই সম্প্ৰদায় সমূহ শিক্ষাত বহুতো আগবাঢ়িছে। তথাপি এওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে যিখিনি অৰ্থ ব্যয় কৰিছে সেই খিনিয়েই যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই; আৰু অধিক অৰ্থ ব্যয় কৰা প্ৰয়োজন।

এওঁবিলাকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক স্কুল কলেজৰ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিবলৈ আৰু পথ মুকলি কৰা দৰ্কাৰ; এই অৰ্থে স্কুল কলেজ বিলাকত যাতে এই সম্প্ৰদায়বিলাকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে 'ফ্রি এড্‌কেচন' পায় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে সুবিধা কৰি দিব লাগে। এনে 'ফ্রি এড্‌কেচন' সুবিধা বিহাৰ, মধ্যপ্ৰদেশ আদি ৰাজ্যত আছে বুলি আমি জানোঁ। আমাৰ ইয়াতো তেনে কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ আৰু ১০ বা ১২ লাখ টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হব। যিটো ইচ্ছা কৰিলে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই পিছপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় সমূহৰ মুখলৈ চাই দান কৰিব পাৰে।

ইয়াৰ পিচত মই চাকৰী নিয়োগ, 'এপইণ্টমেণ্ট' সম্বন্ধে এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰো যে চৰকাৰী 'গেজেটেড' পষ্টত যিটো 'পাবচেণ্টেজ' এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ আছে সেইটো তলৰ খাপৰ চৰকাৰী চাকৰীত নাই আৰু তাৰ ফলত আমাৰ লৰাবিলাকে কাম পোৱা নাই। এই বিষয়েও চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়—গাঁৱলীয়া জনসাধৰণৰ ব্যৱহাৰ্থে ডাক্তৰ খানাৰ পৰিমাণ কম আৰু যি আছে তাতো ডাক্তৰ নাই আৰু ঔষধ পাতিব অভাৱ। এই বছৰত ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰৰ অৰ্থে এই অভাৱ পূৰণ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়—উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ আৰু এটা কথা কব খুজিছো। সেইটো হৈছে যোৱা ৫১৬ মানুহ তিতৰতে কেইবাটাও মানুহ মৰা ঘটনা ঘটিছে; কিন্তু এই হত্যাৰ কাৰণ আৰু তাত সংশ্লিষ্ট থকা লোকক এতিয়ালৈকে পুলিছে ধৰিব পৰা নাই। এনেবোৰ হত্যাৰ কেচ ধৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ভাৱে পুলিচ বিষয়া পঠাব লাগে। আশাকৰো উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ হত্যাৰ কেচ তদন্ত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ বিষয়া নিয়োগ কৰে।

আৰু এটা কথা যে কম দৰমহাৰ বিষয়া সকলৰ দৰমহা বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ কমিটি বহিছে। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে একো খবৰ পোৱা নাই যে দৰমহা বৃদ্ধি কৰা হবনে নহয়। চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া কম দৰমহা পোৱা বিষয়া সকলৰ দৰমহা বঢ়াব খুজিছে তাক সোনকালে কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাই ভাল। ইয়াকৈকে মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ।



**Shri LILA KANTA BARAH:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heard with rapt attention the long and illuminating speech of the Finance Minister. His statement is a masterly analysis of the various fields of activities of the Government during the current year and also it gives a glimpse into what the Government proposes to do in the next year as well as in the Second Five-Year Plan period. It appears that in spite of the best efforts of the hon. Finance Minister to do the best out of the worst, he has failed to balance the Budget. There is a deficit and a huge deficit too, to the tune of Rs.36,59,000. For a poor province like Assam it is really not a healthy sign. However, we are glad that in spite of such a huge deficit the Finance Minister has made ample provisions for almost all the nation building departments. This is really bold budgeting for which the Finance Minister deserves congratulations.

Sir, regarding the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission, generally we are happy over its recommendations. In fact, we are glad that the Commission has recognised the integrity of the Hills and Plains of Assam. We are sorry that for long Hills and Plains of Assam have been kept apart. This is a creation of the foreign rulers and we in Assam sincerely expected that this discrimination would be wiped out by our national Government. But our expectations were belied. We are now happy that the States Reorganisation Commission has recommended the integration of entire region to the north-east of East Pakistan into a homogeneous administrative unit and we are further glad that the Union Government has also accepted this recommendation. But we are sorry that the matter of integration has been delayed and deferred to a later date. We urge upon the Central Government that this integration, especially, integration of Hills and Plains, should be effected as early as possible and we are convinced that so long the brothers and sisters of Hills and Plains of Assam are kept apart there cannot be peace and prosperity for our State and the very security of India will be at stake. The sooner it is realised the better for all of us.

Sir, coming to the First Five-Year Plan, the work undertaken under this Plan was quite inadequate in view of the various needs of our State but in spite of its inadequacy it has helped us in a number of ways, especially, in wiping out the food deficit of our State, rather, making Assam a surplus State, in building a network of roads, and also in controlling floods. Sir, flood is an annual feature in our State. The devastating floods of 1954 and 1955 have caused immense damage to the



standing crops and property and brought untold suffering and misery to our people. Our Government deserves congratulations for having been able to successfully handle so stupendous a task. We are glad, Sir, our Government have taken steps for controlling these floods. Floods caused by the Assam's great river of sorrow, the Brahmaputra, are also going to be controlled by constructing high embankments on both sides of the river from Dibrugarh to Dhubri.

Sir, these are all short term measures but long term measures for flood control are necessary for the economic prosperity of the State. It is going to be nine years since we became independent but in Assam as yet we have not got a single multipurpose river project, although almost all the other major State of India have got one or two of such projects and many of them have got benefit of these projects in various ways. We have been told year in and year out by our Government that datas are being collected and we were given the hope that Assam's one River Valley Project will be included in the Second Five Year Plan, but we are sorry up till now it has not been included. We are told even now that datas are being collected and we have been given the hope by the Finance Minister that collection of datas are likely to be completed by 1956-57. We would urge upon the Government to expedite the collection of datas and to complete it as early as possible and urge hard upon the Central Government to include at least one river valley project in the 2nd Five-Year Plan itself. Sir, we regret very much that our State did not receive that consideration at the hands of the Planning Commission which it ought to in view of its backwardness and strategic importance. However, we are glad that 2/3rd of the total outlay of the Second Five-Year Plan has been provided for the development of the rural areas. Further, we are glad that sufficient provision has been made for the development of cottage industries. But we hope that the money that has been provided for will be well spent because if this is well spent and properly utilised, then only we can hope that our country will go ahead in its development.

Sir, we are sorry to note that the additional employment opportunities that are likely to be generated under the Second Five-Year Plan period is not at all encouraging for it falls far short of our expectations. Sir, some additional avenues must be found out if we are at all sincere in solving our unemployment problem. This is a very vital problem that our State has to solve and if we fail in this, we fail in our duty. We may



not be able to give butter to our people, but we must at least give them bread and if we fail in this, we not only fail in our duty but also in our pledge to establish a socialistic pattern of society. So, Sir, our problems are numerous and manifold. A solution to them must be found out. We must not pinch too much hope on the Centre, we must also try to stand by ourselves and if we stand united with courage and conviction, if we are sincere in carrying out the works there is nothing which can stand in the way of making Assam happy and prosperous.

Sir, coming to the constituency I represent, I beg to draw the attention of the Public Works Department Minister that the Rupahi-Lawkhoa part of the Nowgong-Lawkhoa Road which was undertaken in the Post-War Scheme, has not yet been completed. Also regarding the Silghat-Nowgong Road which was taken up four years back not a single bridge in this road has been completed yet. I submitted two questions in this connection during the last session of the Assembly, and these questions were also admitted, but I am sorry to say that no answer was given. I do not know why these have been shelved in this way. There is a sense of feeling, Sir, amongst many hon. Members here that justice has not been done to all constituencies. I would request Government on whom the duty of establishing a socialistic pattern of society has been laid, to see that all constituencies are given proper justice.

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

**Shri A. ALLEY:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Finance Minister for the manner in which the Budget speech was presented. Its presentation in nicely selected words and phrases makes very good reading indeed. One finds pleasure in reading it although one may not agree with all the views and conclusions therein. But a Budget speech, however nicely worded, can hardly be called a happy speech when in a State with stretched receipt of 21 crores there is a deficit of 3½ crores of rupees which, in plain language roughly means that you spent Rs.7 for every Rs.6 earned. I have always thought that there are strict limits to deficit budgeting in order to avoid inflation. But the Finance Minister is a man of Nowgong and my Nowgong friends claim that Nowgong is the “*jadu land of Mayong*”.

The Budget as presented is a great thing and the ever increasing receipts show that Assam, in spite of all handicaps, is rapidly marching ahead and the standard of living of the people has improved much, although much remains to be



raised. Nevertheless there are always things which must be said in order that they may be set right. Even scriptures have been criticised. Much have been said by hon. Members of this House, and I do not feel called upon to speak on all the topics raised in the speech.

Great thinkers throughout the ages have said that the centre of gravity of the world's activity had always been the economic consideration—a dismal conjugation of the verb "to eat".

Against the background of a socialistic society, I think, the most important consideration in an undeveloped economy like ours is (i) the creation of more and more wealth, and (ii) the equitable distribution of that wealth. These mean not only rapid industrialisation of the country and simultaneous expansion of the public and private sectors but also of all organised and decentralised sectors of industry. Equitable distribution will have to be done by legislative and fiscal measures to remove disparities in wealth and income. Let me put the matter in a different way—India is an important country and is the centre of a number of States near and around her who have suffered alike from colonial rule. These countries look to India for guidance. Their fate, political and economic, will rise or fall according as India is strong or weak. Our leaders have therefore a responsibility not only for India but for other countries in south east and east of Asia and they can discharge that responsibility by making India economically strong. Many countries in the world give aid to India and praise its development, but they all want to dump all their goods in India. They do not want a strong India which may not need imported goods. But obviously, if India is to have any influence she must start manufacturing and exporting goods to other countries. Not only must we manufacture all or almost all the goods but we must send our manufactured produce to the countries around us who have not got the necessary equipments of raw materials. On a somewhat crude analogy, Assam, with abundant raw materials, should be industrialised more than any other State in India. I could not understand how or why Assam should not get many big and key industries in the public sector.

The second important consideration is agriculture. But everybody in rural India knows about agriculture. What is important for the agriculturist is of course irrigation. Thereafter comes the question of cottage and small scale industries not only for giving additional employment to the under-employed agriculturists but to supplement the consumers' goods



produced by big industries to enable those big industries to export goods outside. But in order that cottage industries could produce competitive goods, power must be utilised. These industries will then be able to supply the bulk of increased production in common demand.

We have heard a great deal about social services such as health, education, etc. In my opinion these are concomitant subjects. If these economic condition of the people are low, they will not send their children to schools even if education is free. Similarly, if we send a well-trained doctor to the village, the people will not consult him, or purchase medicine unless their economic condition is improved. The higher social services cannot therefore have preference to 'water' and 'electricity.'

I believe, Sir, I have spoken enough. Now I turn to the zonal administration of Assam with Tripura and Manipur. In yesterday's issue of the Assam Tribune I thought I read a statement by the Home Minister of India that Assam Government had sent no such proposal for the consideration of India. But this should be done. It should be added that Cooch Behar and even Jalpaiguri should be in that zone, because that would add to the economic stability of this frontier State. It must be remembered that we are surrounded in the north, east and south by countries which are at present the playground of international politics. A strong administration will add to the unity and strength of India.

The Naga Hills situation is unfortunate. Will you, Sir, please tell them from us that we, in the Khasi Hills could have been independent but we prefer to be in India and Assam, because we thought that our merger with India and Assam will be for the best.

Now, Sir, I come to the Autonomous Districts. In the Second Five-Year Plan, these districts are given only 7.4 crores of rupees in a 60 crores programme for Assam. Of this 7.4 crores, 3.4 crores odds are for roads. Some of my Friends said we have got a great deal considering the population. But we have got districts put together. Add to that the undeveloped economy of the people. I thought that at least 25 crores, if not 30 crores, should have been given to the hills districts. I know the Chief Minister who takes as much interest in tribal affairs and who spares no pain in going about (He has seen more of my district than myself) will agree with me.



I grieve, however, Sir, to recall that the Finance Minister once said that the hills are a liability to Assam. Do not the hills make it possible for Assam to become a State? Are not the water in the hills tapped for power? Is not the Kopili river in the hills? Is it not a fact that almost all the coal are in the hills? Is not that rare mineral in boulder-form called sillimanite, found in the Hills? In the fields of sports, had we not sent players of international repute and in archery and cultural activities have we not added to the reputation of Assam by collecting trophies in an all-India stage? Have we not added to the good names of Assam in the last 3 years in the I. A. S. Examinations? In my opinion, more and more concentration of development should have been in the hills to make Assam stronger and more prosperous. For all these, should not Assam out of its revenue do some works in the Hills? In the Memorandum in the present Budget Estimates you will find only 3 pages of new schemes in the Hills as against 53 pages in the Plains, mostly houses for officers. And what is the amount? You have only to see to be convinced. We do not even have one Social Welfare Extension Project.

Lastly, Sir, I wish to speak about Shillong. I am grateful to my Friend, Sriman Prafulla Goswami, for speaking about the unplanned reckless settlement of land in and around Shillong. These houses for officers could have been made by Government as Government buildings. The plea that Government had no money to build its own houses is hardly convincing when it is remembered that Government give loans or advances to these officers for building their houses. One house in Police Bazar near B. K. Bhattacharjee's shop (on the road to our Friend, Shri Maham Singh's house) deserves special mention. Before it was constructed, we objected and the Deputy Commissioner stopped the construction of the building and even refused settlement of the land. It is said that the Finance Minister allowed that man to possess the land. I hope that this is not correct.

I am sorry, Sir, I have to end on a sorry note, but that must not be thought that I do not appreciate all the good works done by the Government. We belong to the Congress Party pledged to a welfare State and we declare we will have a socialistic society at the earliest possible time.

With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat as my time is up.

### Adjournment

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



### After lunch

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUAH :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি সন্ধানত ১৫ মিনিট কৈ বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ পাই নিজকে ধন্য মানিছো। আজি আমাৰ ভিতৰত এটা কথা চলিছে বোলে এই যে আমাৰ শেষ বাজেট বক্তৃতা আৰু ইয়াত পাণ্ডা তালি দেখুৱাব পাৰিলেই অহা সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনত আমাৰ জয় জয় ময় নয়। মৃত্যু কালত বাম নাম লৈ স্বৰ্গ লাভ কৰাৰ কথা যি দেশত চলিত আছে এনে কথা বিশ্বাস কৰা স্বাভাৱিক। কিন্তু আমাক বাচিব পাৰ্টিয়ে আৰু পাৰ্টিক বাচিব বাইজে গতিকে আজি শেষ দিনত আমি উত্তম বক্তৃতা কৰিলেও পাৰ্টি বা বাইজ কোনোৱেই ইমান হোজা নহয় যে আমাৰ শেষ বক্তৃতা চাই আমাক বিচাৰ কৰিব। গতিকে অতি উত্তম বক্তৃতা কৰাৰ বাবে মই চেষ্টা নকৰো।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** সময় বেচি নাই কিন্তু।

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUAH :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অশেষ কষ্ট কৰি বাজেট আৰু তিনিঘণ্টা ব্যাপী কৰ লগা বাজেট বক্তৃতা দি তনু তনুকৈ দেশত এই বছৰ কি কৰা হ'ল আৰু অহা বছৰলৈ কি কৰা হ'ব তাক জনাই দিছে। তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। এই বাজেট বক্তৃতা বিলাক বিভিন্ন ভাষালৈ তৰ্জমা কৰি বাইজৰ মাজত বিলাই দিব পাৰিলে আমি আৰু অহা সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনৰ কাৰণে বেচি বক্তৃতা কৰিব লাগিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তেখেতে তিনি কোটি ৫৬ লাখ টকা ঘাট পৰা এখন বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে। ১৯২১।২২ চনত গোটেই অসম চৰকাৰৰ বাজেট ইয়াতকৈ তাকৰ আছিল। এনে ঘাট বাজেট দেখি সাধাৰণৰ মূৰ ঘূৰি যোৱা কথা। মোৰ কিন্তু অলপো ভয় লগা নাই। কাৰণ ঘাট বাজেট পোৱা আমাৰ অভাৱ হৈ গৈছে। কেতিয়াবা ঘাট বাজেটো বাহি হৈ পৰে। আশাকৰো এই বাৰৰ এই ঘাট বাজেটো বাহিত পৰিণত হ'ব।

পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ বিষয়ে কবলৈ হলে এইটো ক'ব লাগিব যে পৰিকল্পনাৰ আগতে আমাৰ আয় আছিল ২১২ কোটি আৰু শেষত হললৈ ২৩৮ কোটি। মুঠ আয় হল ২৬ কোটি আৰু শতকৰা হিচাব হল ১২'৩। এই সময়ত আমি খৰচ কৰিব পৰা ৩৯। কোটি তাৰো উপৰি সাধাৰণ খৰচবোৰ আছেই কিন্তু আমাৰ থাকিল ২৬ কোটিহে। গতিকে বাকী ১৩। কোটি আমাৰ বাহিৰলৈ ওলাই গ'ল। এই দৰে টকা তাৰ উপায় কৰা আমাৰ নিতান্ত উচিত। এই অঙ্কবোৰৰ ওপৰত মোৰ সিমান বিশ্বাস নহলেও এই পাচ বছৰত দেশৰ যে যথেষ্ট উন্নতি হৈছে সেইটো আটাইৰে চকুত পৰিছে।

নতুন চিকিমিকিয়া অনেক মটৰ গাড়ী, হাবিয়ে বনানিয়ে দুই তিনি মহলীয়া পকাঘৰ, মানুহৰ সাজ-পাৰ মানুহৰ চলন ফুৰণৰ পৰা আমাৰ দেশখন যে আগবাঢ়ি আহিছে সেইটো আমাৰ সকলোৰে চকুত পৰে। তথাপিও সৰহ ভাগ মানুহেই এই মটৰ গাড়ীৰ ধলি খাই, পকাঘৰৰ মুকলি বাৰান্দাত পৰিয়েই দিন কটাব লাগিছে—ই কম পৰিতাপৰ কথা নহয়।



দেশত শ্ৰেণী হীন জাতিৰ সমাজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত হ'ব লাগে তাৰ পিচত সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যবস্থা হ'ব লাগে বুলি আমি বক্তৃত্ব কৰি আহিছোঁহক। তথাপি ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা অৱস্থাই আজিৰ সমাজৰ ৰূপ, দেশত মগনীয়া খোজনীয়াৰ কাৰণে বাট পথলৈ ওলাব নোৱাৰি। উন্নত এখন সমাজত এই দৰে মগনীয়া থকাটো বৰ লাজৰ কথা।

এসময়ত বজাই দেশ শাসন কৰোঁতেও বাইজ লৈহে দেশ হৈছিল আৰু এইটো নিশ্চিত যে অসন্তোষীয়া বাইজলৈ দেশ চলোৱা অসম্ভৱ। আজি গনতন্ত্ৰৰ দিনতটো কথাই নাই। এনে অসন্তোষৰ মাজত বাইজ নিশ্চয় বিলম্বী হৈ উঠিব।

জনজাতি অনুসূচিত জাতি আৰু আন পিচপৰা সমাজৰ পৰা অহা সদস্য সকলে আপত্তি দৰ্শাইছে যে চৰকাৰে দিব পৰা চাকৰিও যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে তেওঁলোকক দিয়া হোৱা নাই। বাস্তৱিকৈ এই পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ শিক্ষিত ডেকাসকলে বেচিকৈ চৰকাৰী চাকৰি নোপোৱাটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা সমাজৰ উন্নত স্তৰৰ লোকসকলে বেহা-বেপাৰত লাগি চৰকাৰি চাকৰি এই পিচপৰা সমাজৰ ডেকাসকলক এৰি দিয়া নিশ্চয় উচিত হ'ব। আমি অস্পৃশ্যতাৰ বিষয়ে অনেক বক্তৃতা দিওঁ, ভোজ ভাত খাওঁ আৰু চৰকাৰেও এই বিষয়ে অনেক টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। কিন্তু শুনি দুখ পাইছোঁ যে বৰপেটাৰ এজন মুচিৰ লবাই বি, এ, পাচ কৰিও কৰ্মহীন হৈ বহি থকাটো অতি পৰিতাপৰ কথা।

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister):** তেওঁ চৰকাৰী বৃত্তি পাইছে আৰু আইন কলেজত পঢ়িছে। পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ শতকৰা ১৮ জনে শিক্ষা বিভাগত চাকৰি কৰে।

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUAH:** আগাম চিভিল চাৰ্ভিচত পাব পাৰে। মই কৈছোঁ তলৰ বোৰৰ কথা।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** তেখেতে শিক্ষা বিভাগত বুলিহে কৈছে।

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUAH:** সেইটো বৰ ভাল কথা। পিছে এই ডেকা জনক চৰকাৰে বৃত্তি দি শিক্ষা দিয়াত তেওঁৰ বিপদহে বাঢ়িল। শিক্ষা নোপোৱা হলে তেওঁ হয়তো জোতা চিলাই কৰিয়ে জীৱিকা নিব্বাৰ কৰিলে হেতেন, এতিয়া সেই কামৰ পৰাও বঞ্চিত হ'ল। ইফালে চৰকাৰি চাকৰিও নোপোৱাত তেওঁ সমলে বিপদত পৰিল। ইয়াৰ পৰা আমাৰ আন্তৰিকতাৰ বিষয়ে কি বুজা যায় সহজে ধৰিব পাৰি।

অহা বছৰত শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত ৪ কোটি ১২ লাখ টকা ধৰাটো বৰ উৎসাহৰ কথা হৈছে বুলি ভাবোঁ। চৰকাৰি স্কুলৰ উপৰিও সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত আৰু সাহায্য নোপোৱা অনেক এম, ই, আৰু হাইস্কুল বাইজৰ পৃষ্টপোষকতাৰ উপৰতে চলি আছে। বৰ্তমান যুগত শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি জনসাধাৰণৰ মনদেৰে খাউতি জাগিছে, সেইটোৱে লক্ষ্য কৰিলে এই টকা যথেষ্ট হৈছে বুলি ক'ব নোৱাৰোঁ। মোৰ মনেৰে দেশখন উন্নত কৰিবলৈ হলে এই শিক্ষাই প্ৰথম স্থান পোৱা উচিত। কিন্তু বাজেটত দেখিবলৈ পাইছোঁ যে শিক্ষাতকৈ আলি পদূলি আৰু মঠাউৰী আদি বন্ধাতহে বেচি টকা ধৰা হৈছে। শিক্ষাত ৪ কোটি ১২ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ আদি বন্ধাতহে বেচি টকা ধৰা হৈছে। শিক্ষাত ৪ কোটি ১২ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিব খুজিছোঁ। মোৰ মনেৰে নিশ্চয় ওলাইছে আৰু আলি-পদূলিত ১৪ কোটি টকা খৰচ কৰিব খুজিছোঁ। মোৰ মনেৰে নিশ্চয় কিবা ভুল হৈ গৈছে। শিক্ষাৰ বাই ভেটি হৈছে প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষা। কিন্তু এই প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকে যদি সাধাৰণ বনুৱা এজনৰো আধা টকা, অৰ্থাৎ ৩০ টকা পায়, তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা আমি কেনেকৈ ভাল শিক্ষকতা পাম। শিক্ষাত জাতিটোক ৰূপ লগাবলৈ হলে শিক্ষক সকলৰে একমাত্ৰ ক্ষমতা আছে। আমি যদি সক্ষম নহওঁ তেতিয়া জাতিটো পিচপৰি যাব আৰু গনতন্ত্ৰৰ ঠাইত একনায়কত্ব (Dictatorship) বা বিশৃঙ্খলতাত



Mobocracy) পৰিণত হব। দেশৰ এদল শিক্ষিত লোক শিক্ষা প্ৰচাৰৰ বাবে সিমান পক্ষপাতি নহয়। তেওঁলোকে ভাবে শিক্ষিতৰ সংখ্যা বেচি হলে নিবনুৱা শিক্ষিতেৰে দেশ ভৰি পৰিব।

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** শিক্ষা বেচি হলেই নিব-  
নুৱা বেচি হব বুলি কোনে কলে ?

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUAH:** এদল মানুহৰ মত তেনেকুৱা যেন লাগে। কিন্তু মোৰ মনেৰে শিক্ষা পালে যে চাকৰি কৰিব লাগে তাৰ মানে নাই। খেতি কৰিওটো খাব পাৰে। ময়ে তাৰ জলন্ত প্ৰমাণ।

সময়ৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে মই বাকী বোৰ বিভাগৰ কথা আজি নকওঁ। সময়ত যেতিয়া এই সদনত সেইবোৰ বিভাগৰ কথা ওলাব তেতিয়া কবলৈ নিশ্চয় সুবিধা পাম। কিন্তু আচৰিত হৈছে যে অহা ২৯ মাৰ্চ তাৰিখে ১২ টা বিভাগৰ আলোচনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ আধা ঘণ্টাহে সময় ধৰি থৈছে। আৰু তাৰে ৬ কোটি ২২ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰা হব খাল-খন্দা আৰু ঘণ্টাউৰী বন্ধাৰ কামত। এই সময় নিৰূপণটো ঠিক নাই হোৱা বুলি মই কওঁ ইয়াৰ এটা ভাল সুবিধা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্য সময়ৰ অভাৱতে সামৰণি মাৰিব লগাত পৰিলো।

**Shri SANTOSH KUMAR BARUA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister on his presenting a satisfactory Budget for 1956-57 and also the able manner in which he made a review of the financial position of the State in his speech introducing the Budget. His speech is significant in so far as it relates the progress made in the State in the development sphere under the First Five-Year Plan and holds promise for a steady advance in the economic and other fields under the Second Five-Year Plan towards the creation of a welfare State.

Various problems confront the State today and they need solution. But the most vital problem which confronts the State is the extremely low economic condition of the agriculturists. Rural economy is based on agriculture as the agriculturists constitute the bulk of the population of the State. It is true with the rise in the price of agricultural produce after the war, the agriculturists could reduce the burden of indebtedness to a certain extent. But since the last earthquake, devastating flood has become an annual occurrence causing extensive damage to both food and cash crop. Sir, I have no personal knowledge of the intensity of this damage in other parts of the State. But I am fully aware of the situation in my part of the State and I can say with some authority based on my personal experience that the magnitude of the damage to cultivation caused by the flood during these last two years was serious enough to call for various relief measures to be undertaken by the Government to save the poor agriculturists and their families from starvation.



and death. The purchasing power of the produce of food has never been enough at any time to permit them to meet the normal needs of their life. So naturally these floods in succession and consequent large scale destruction of crop not only accentuated the poverty of the masses but has completely shattered the rural economy with the crushing burden of indebtedness on the bent back of the bulk of the primary producers mounting high. Indebtedness of the peasantry is eating into the economic life of the State. This is a basic problem which we should face and solve and unless we can do it no economic progress would be possible. Rational stabilisation of agricultural economy at a higher level is the primary condition for the economic progress of the State and our welfare State will ever remain a dream if we cannot solve this vital problem adequately and squarely and guarantee a human standard of living to the masses.

Sir, in rural areas, lack of credit facilities has further aggravated the situation and exposed the cultivators to the blood-sucking exploitation of the local usurers. It may be said with regret that measures taken so far in the matter of accommodating the peasants with credit facilities in my part of the district of Goalpara has been much too inadequate. With purchasing power gone, bulk of the peasantry find themselves stranded without resources to purchase plough, cattle, agricultural implements and even seeds. So their condition can better be imagined than described. Majority of the village credit societies formed under Co-operative Scheme have not been supplied with fund till now to render financial assistance which the villages urgently need, so it appears that half hearted measures have been taken in the matter which is so vital to the economic interest of the State.

It has been rightly said by the Finance Minister that effective control of flood is essential to the economic prosperity of the State. Measures of course have been already taken in this direction. So far as the district of Goalpara is concerned, work of construction of high embankment along the course of the Brahmaputra is in progress. This when completed will undoubtedly give much benefit to the people of that area. But there is also a necessity of a high embankment along the course of the Gangadhar, so that much needed protection against flood may be given to a vast tract of land lying between these two rivers—Brahmaputra and Gangadhar—practically covering the whole of Dhubri and Golakganj Thanas.

It is gratifying to note that Government have realised the necessity of industrial development of the State and have accordingly started taking initiative in the matter by promoting



and carrying out the growth of industry. Economic advancement of a State very largely depend on its industrial development. Pressure on land is already great and it is continuously increasing and this is the main reason why the standard of living of the agriculturists is so low. This pressure should be relieved by establishing industries and thereby creating opportunities for absorption of labour diverted from land in industrial production. Thus smaller number of people working on land will get better benefit in terms of money. Their purchasing power thus increased, will lead to increased consumption and consequent expansion of home market which in its turn will augment the impetus to industrial production with the result that still more labour will be absorbed in these industries, giving greater profit to the industrialists and traders. So there is the cycle which will raise the economic life of the State at a higher level by bringing about an improvement in the present low standard of living of the bulk of our people. At the same time improved economic condition of the masses will increase their taxable capacity to strengthen the public finance. So it needs no saying that industrialisation is essential in the interest of economic progress and in constructing a balance economy of the State—large and small scale industries as well as cottage industry should be integrated with the agricultural economy of the State in a planned manner so that minimum of decent living to one and all is guaranteed.

Lastly coming to the health services of the State, I should say that health of the people has been called social capital, and development plan cannot afford to ignore the problem of health of the people. Tuberculosis is a disease which is curable if detected and placed under treatment at its initial stage. In recent years due to malnutrition and consequent lack of resisting power this disease has become a real danger to the society and its incidence is increasing every year. Unfortunately, however, arrangement for its treatment is extremely meagre and that also is not within every reach of a common man. It seems that Government have not paid their attention to this problem of public health with such seriousness as it demands.

**\*Mrs. USHA BBARTHAKUR :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister rightly deserves congratulation for his boldness in presenting the Budget for 1956-57 with a huge deficit which reveals his earnest endeavour to develop our backward State progressively on the path to the goal of a socialistic pattern of society and, therefore, it is not at all surprising that there should be a heavy deficit in the Budget. It is a pity that our resources are meagre whereas our needs are numerous. The



Finance Minister during the last few years has been tapping all available avenues to augment the State revenue with considerable achievement. But evidently the augmentation of the State resources of finance cannot keep pace with the need for rapid growth and development of the State. We, therefore, look to the Union Government to contribute more liberally to our State exchequer considering the special and peculiar needs of this strategic frontier State of ours.

Sir, it is true that Assam is marching ahead since after the 1st 5-Year Plan was launched. Steady, though slow progress has been maintained in all spheres of nation building works. But I regret that this progress falls far short of our pressing needs and expectations. It does not need recapitulation that the available resources for the 1st 5-Year Plan for Assam were utterly inadequate and left much room for essential schemes. It was, therefore, hoped that the 2nd 5-Year Plan would adequately compensate our drawbacks in the 1st Plan. The Draft Second Five-Year Plan of Rs.290 crores for Assam, which was prepared with utmost care and by extensive and intensive consultations with public opinion and by scrutiny of Departmental experts, clearly shows the urgency of various essential schemes for the planned development of our State. The scrapping down of our 2nd Plan, a moderate plan, therefore from 290 crores to only 60.12 crores has been very disappointing. The State Government have been constrained to submit a Supplementary Plan of Rs.40 crores to the Planning Commission in response to the pressure of public demands. We most earnestly urge upon the Planning Commission and the Union Government to approve of the Supplementary Plan presented by our State Government without any mutilation. Secondly, Sir, the 1st Plan flagrantly neglected any major scheme for our State. The 2nd Plan too has ignored most of our pressing problem. I refrain from going into the details of the problems as the time allotted to me would not permit it.

But I must emphatically urge upon the Planning Commission and the Union Government to provide in the 2nd Plan for an alternative railway line and double-gauging the existing railway line in Assam linked with rest of India, in order that the uncertainties of our transport of essential commodities from outside Assam can be solved once for all. The untold sufferings caused to the consumers and retardation of the development programmes caused by the transport bottle-neck needs immediate solution and it can brook no delay. It cannot, therefore, be over-emphasised that the Union Government will be pleased to give top priority to this vital need of our State.



Then again, the Second Five-Year Plan does not envisage any large scale industry in Assam although it is gratifying to note that some provisions have been made in the Central sector for participation in projects for a spinning mill, a jute mill, a sugar factory, and a spun silk mill and in the private sector for a cement factory, a paper mill and the rerolling mill-cum-cast iron factory. In this connection I would like to suggest that the proposed spun-silk mill should be located at Roha which is the centre of the predominantly silk producing area.

The Plan for Assam as approved by the Commission is conspicuous by the important omissions, such as river-valley projects, village plans, bridge over the Brahmaputra, ropeway from Shella to Pandu, town plans, etc., which are sought to be provided in the Supplementary Plan submitted by State Government. That these provisions are absolutely essential need no emphasis. As I have already stated, the Planning Commission and the Union Government will be only doing justice to our State only by accepting *in toto* the Supplementary Plan for Assam, which has been very stringently prepared keeping in view the limitation of the finance available for the Project should be implemented within the Second Five-Year Plan period by all means.

In spite of the draw-backs in the Second Five-Year Plan some of which I have indicated above, it must be admitted that the Plan envisages quite a number of nation-building activities for our State and when implemented, these are sure to improve the lot of the people to some extent. The Budget for the year 1956-57 as presented by the Finance Minister gives a clear indication of this process, but I cannot but observe that the Budget has not adequately given attention to some of the very urgent and essential schemes. Besides, there is no clear indication that these schemes would be taken up within the Second Five-Year Plan period. By way of illustration I may point out the omissions in the Plan and the Budget in regard to nursery home and nursery schools, maternity and child welfare, eradication of fell diseases, like leprosy, provision for supply of milk, fish and fruit, village sanitation, education for women, etc. The urgency and importance of these schemes do not need any elaboration. I would most humbly suggest that adequate provision should be made at the earliest for providing pre-basic schools in every Panchayat area, maternity centre attached to dispensary, adequate steps be taken for providing supply of milk, fish and fruit to the population and pit latrines popularised in every villages. I regret to note that the education of the female-folk of the State has not received due attention as



yet. They form about half of the population and as such their education should have received equal treatment. Education being the very foundation of the progress and prosperity of a nation, I need hardly stress that the education of our women needs urgent attention and adequate steps should be taken without delay so that the State as a whole may progress.

Sir, as has been very rightly stressed by the Finance Minister no scheme can bring the desired result on Governmental efforts alone, unless the people extend their whole-hearted co-operation for their implementation. Our country is full of unemployment and underemployment. The bulk of our population remain idle for greater part of the year for want of work. The development and spread of cottage industry on improved scientific lines seems to be the only solution for this acute problem of national wastage of power. At the same time when we are pledged to establish a welfare State on a socialistic pattern of society, co-operation is evidently the only panacea. It is therefore, indispensable that greater emphasis must be given on multi-purpose co-operatives and development of cottage industry in our rural areas. While Government must take the initiative in implementing this essential objective, the public opinion must be roused so as to register their full co-operation for its success. All political parties, non-official organisation, individual citizens must throw their co-ordinated efforts in this regard. I earnestly appeal to all concerned to exert their utmost in this vitally important national endeavour.

Sir, there can be no doubt that the successful implementation of the Plan largely depends upon our own resources. It is also to be admitted that in our country there has been unnecessary and avoidable wastage of national resources due to absence of regulated and balanced mode of life and precise appreciation of the necessity for our planned development. The Small Saving Scheme is therefore a very important enterprise for financing our Plan. All efforts, therefore, should be made to urge the population to observe the strictest austerity and save the maximum for financing the Plan. I appeal to the women of our State particularly to take this work in a missionary spirit.

Lastly, Sir, I appeal to all, irrespective of party affiliations, castes or communities, to embark upon this national emergency for reconstructing and developing our country to its full in a concerted manner and extend their whole-hearted co-operation in all development programmes.

Sir, with these words, I beg to resume my seat.



**Shri NIHANG RONGPHER:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে গণতান্ত্ৰিক বাহুব পূৰ্ব প্ৰাপ্তত অৱস্থিত এই সমস্যা বহুল ৰাজ্যখনৰ বাবে জনহিতকৰ কামৰ আঁচনিৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ ১৯৫৬-৫৭ চনৰ বাজেট খন সদনত দাঙি ধৰাৰ বাবে মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক মোৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ।

অসমৰ দৰে ঘনাই প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগায়া আৰু অতিথয় পিছ পৰি থকা পাহাৰ আৰু তৈয়াৰৰ জনজাতিৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ এখন ৰাজ্যত অধিক জনহিতকৰ আঁচনিলৈ আগবাঢ়ি যাব লগা হোৱাৰ বাবেই ১৯৫৬-৫৭ চনৰ বাজ্ৰ ১৯৫৫-৫৬ তকৈ বেচি হৈছে যদিও ১৯৫৫-৫৬ চনতকৈ আগৰ বিত্ত বছৰটোত খাটিৰ পৰিমাণ বেচি হোৱাটোৱেই স্বাভাৱিক।

মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে জানে যে মিকিৰ পাহাৰখন অসমৰ ভিতৰতেই সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে অতিথয় পিচ পৰা ঠাই। এই ঠাইৰ উন্নতিমূলক আঁচনিসমূহ ইয়াৰ বিশেষ অবস্থাব ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিয়েই তৈয়াৰ হোৱা প্ৰয়োজন। মিকিৰ বাইজ সকলে ডাঙৰ, চিৰস্থায়ী আৰু পৰিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী গাঁও পাতি বসবাস কৰাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে সিচৰিত, বিশৃঙ্খল, অপৰিকল্পিত আৰু ৩৪ ঘৰ মিলি এখন ক্ষুদ্ৰ গাঁও পাতি থকাৰ যিটো পৰিস্থিতি সেইটো ইয়াৰ বাইজৰ উন্নয়নমূলক প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ প্ৰধান আৰু প্ৰথম অন্তৰায়। উন্নয়নৰ নিম্নতম ভিত্তি (Lowest unit) যদি নেথাকে তেন্তে উন্নয়নমূলক প্ৰচেষ্টা সফল হোৱাটো কেবল অসম্ভবেই নহয় অসম্ভৱো। ইয়াৰ অভাৱৰ হেতুকেই আমি দেখা পাইছোঁ মিকিৰ পাহাৰ আৰু মিকিৰ বাইজৰ অগ্ৰগতি অন্যান্য ঠাইৰ তুলনাত খুব মন্থৰ। ইয়াৰ বাবে আমি দেখা পাইছোঁ মিকিৰ পাহাৰত সংখ্যাত বহুতো স্কুল থাকিলেও, গুণগত ভাবে বহুতো পিছপৰা। কবলৈ দুখ লাগে যে মিকিৰ পাহাৰত প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ সংখ্যা যিমান, সিমান সংখ্যক কিয় তাৰ ১০ ভাগৰ ১ ভাগ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী বছৰি প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষা শেষ কৰি ওলাই অহা দেখা নাযায়। আশ্ৰয় সাহায্য বা অন্যান্য প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ যোগেদি বাস্তৱ আদি তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছে যদিও সেই বিলাকৰ উচিত ব্যৱহাৰ হব পৰা নাই। এই দৰেই উন্নয়নমূলক কাম সমূহৰ পৰা বাস্তৱ ক্ষেত্ৰত হবলগা ফলাফল আশাতীত ভাবে কম। উন্নয়নমূলক আঁচনি তৈয়াৰ কৰি কাম কৰাটোৱেই কেবল কথা নহয় তাৰ পৰা সংশ্লিষ্ট জনসাধাৰণে কিমান লাভবান হৈছে বা তাৰ সুবিধা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সেইটোৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰখাটোত এটা পৰিত্ৰ কৰ্তব্য। বহুতে হয়তো এইবুলি গা এৰা দিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব পাৰে যে চৰকাৰে উন্নয়নমূলক কাম কৰি দিয়াতো, তাৰ সুবিধা যদি বাইজে গ্ৰহণ নকৰে তেন্তে উপায় কি? কিন্তু উন্নয়নমূলক কামৰ উপকাৰিতাৰ ফলাফল লাভৰ বাবে আৱশ্যকীয় সমল আৰু ভিত্তি যিটো সেই গুৰিৰ কথাটোতেই যদি কেবোণ থাকে তেন্তে উন্নয়নমূলক প্ৰচেষ্টাই বাইজক উন্নত কৰিব কেনেকৈ? সেইবাবে উন্নয়নমূলক প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ প্ৰথম আৰু প্ৰধান ভিত্তি গাঁৱৰ অবস্থিতি সম্পৰ্কে সততে নজৰ ৰখাটো আৱশ্যক। মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ মূল সমস্যা সমূহৰ ভিতৰত ইও এটা। যিটোক তাৰ উন্নয়নমূলক কামৰ প্ৰথম ভিত্তি বুলি ধৰিব লাগিব। উপযুক্ত গাঁৱেই যদি নেথাকে তেন্তে উন্নয়নমূলক কামেই বা কৰিব কত।

আমি আশা কৰিছিলোঁ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ উন্নয়নৰ প্ৰধান অন্তৰায়, বিশৃঙ্খলভাবে সিচৰিতহৈ ঠাই সলনি কৰি থকা সৰু সৰু গাঁও বিলাকৰ পৰিবৰ্তে, ডাঙৰ পৰিকল্পিত আৰু চিৰস্থায়ী গাঁও পাতিবৰ বাবে বাজেটত দিহা দি মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ উন্নয়নমূলক প্ৰচেষ্টা সমূহ কৃতকাৰ্য আৰু ফলৱতী হোৱাৰ পথ মুকলি কৰিব। কিন্তু সেইটোৱেই নোহোৱাত উন্নয়নমূলক প্ৰচেষ্টা সমূহ যিমান বেচি সম্ভৱ, সিমান বেচি বাইজৰ উপকাৰত আহিব পৰাৰ বিষয়ে আমি সন্দিহান নহৈ নোৱাৰিলো।



মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সমস্যাৱলীৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তণ আৰম্ভ্যক। ইয়াত উন্নয়নমূলক কামেই কেবল নহয় তাৰ ভিত্তি প্ৰস্তুত কৰাটোৱো আৱশ্যকত। আছে আৰু এইবাবেই কোৱা হৈছে মিকিৰ পাহাৰ সকলোতকৈ পিছ পৰা বুলি। আশাকৰো এই সমস্যাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি এটা আঁচনিৰ ভিত্তিত ইয়াৰ ওপৰত প্ৰথম আৰু প্ৰধান গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব।

মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ উন্নয়নৰ ২য় অস্তৱায় হৈছে যোগাযোগ ব্যৱস্থাৰ অভাৱ আৰু যাতায়তৰ অসুবিধা। ইয়াৰ অভাৱে উন্নয়নমূলক প্ৰচেষ্টা সমূহৰ অস্তৱায় হোৱাৰ লগে লগে মিকিৰ ৰাইজৰ উৎপাদিত বস্তুৰ বাবে অন্য ঠাইৰ তুলনাত বেপাৰী সকলে তুলনামূলক ভাবে অতি কম দাম আগ বঢ়াই বিদেশী শাসনত চলাই থকা নিকৃষ্ট স্তৰৰ শোষণ এতিয়াও বাহাল ৰাখিছে। উন্নতৰ যোগাযোগ ব্যৱস্থাই এই শোষণক বাধা দিয়াত বৰঙনি যোগাব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস সেইবাবে (১) আমটেচ-বৈঠালাংছো-খেৰনী, (২) দিফু, লামডিং, (৩) দকমকা-লাংলকছ-ৰেণুমাট ভিতৰ কালিয়নী এই তিনিটা ৰাস্তা মিকিৰ পাহাৰ, উন্নয়নৰ বাবে অপৰিহাৰ্য্য। ১৯৫৬-৫৭ চনৰ বাজেটত নতুন ৰাস্তাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা নথকাটো পৰিতাপৰ বিষয়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই চৰকাৰৰ ননোযোগ আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো এইখিনিতে “Public Works Department ৰ Budget খনৰ ৩৫২ পৃষ্ঠাত থকা ৩ নম্বৰ item” “improving Singimari-Baithalangso Road” উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰিলোঁ। আমি জনাত উক্ত ৰাস্তাটো সিঙ্গিমাৰীৰ পৰা বৈঠালাংছোলৈকে এই ৭ মাইল ৰাস্তাৰ গোটেই ভোখৰেই মিকিৰ হিল জিলাৰ ভিতৰেদি নগৈ নগাঁও জিলাৰ মাজেদিহে গৈছে। ৰাস্তাটো বৰপানী নদীৰ দক্ষিণ পাৰে যত শেষ হৈছে তাৰ বিপৰীত পাৰেহে বৈঠালাংছো আৰু proper Mikir Hills ৰ ভিতৰত পৰে এই গোটেই ৰাস্তাই যেহেতু নগাঁও জিলাৰ ভিতৰত পৰে তেনেস্থলত মিকিৰ পাহাৰ জিলাৰ ভাগৰ টকা ইয়াত খৰছ কৰাৰ কোনো সমুচিত যুক্তি মই দেখা নাপাওঁ। যদি তৰ্কৰ খাতিৰত ধৰি লোৱা হয় যে এই ৰাস্তাৰ পৰা মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ ৰাইজৰহে বিশেষ উপকাৰত আহিব আৰু তাৰ বাবেই মিকিৰ হিলচৰ পৰা খৰছ কৰা হৈছে তেন্তে নগাঁওৰ প্ৰতিটো আৱশ্যকীয় ৰাস্তাৰ বাবেই দেখোন মিকিৰ হিলৰ টকা খৰছ কৰিব পাৰি। যেহেতু পশ্চিম মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ পৰা পূব মিকিৰ পাহাৰত থকা সদৰ ঠাইলৈ যি কোন ঠাইৰ পৰা আহিবলৈ হলে নগাঁওৰ মাজেদি আহিবই লাগিব। মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ টকা নগাঁওৰ বাবে খৰছ কৰাত মই যোৰ আপত্তি জনাওঁ আৰু সেই টকাটো মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ ভিতৰৰ ৰাস্তাৰ বাবে খৰছ কৰি উক্ত সিঙ্গিমাৰী-বৈঠালাংছো ৰাস্তাৰ বাবে নগাঁওৰ পুঁজিৰ পৰা খৰছ কৰিবলৈ মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ। পৰিতাপৰ বিষয় যে মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ নিচিনা পিচপৰা ঠাই ভোখৰত আজিও হাই স্কুল এখন গঢ়ি উঠা নাই। জিলাৰ সদৰ ঠাই দিফুত অতি শীঘ্ৰে এখন হাইস্কুল পতাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি এই অভাৱ গুচাবৰ চেষ্টা হব বুলি আশা কৰি জনজাতিৰ শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি সততে দৃষ্টি ৰাখিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ। হাইস্কুলখন গঢ়ি উঠাৰ সহায়ক হিচাবে যিবিলাক Middle English School এতিয়াও চৰকাৰী সাহায্য যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে পোৱা নাই সেই সেইবিলাকক অচিৰে provincialise কৰিব নোৱাৰিলেও স্থানীয় ৰাইজৰ বেয়া অবস্থাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি উপযুক্ত আৱশ্যক পৰিমাণৰ সাহায্য অন্ততঃ মাষ্টাৰৰ দৰ্জহা খিনি দিব পৰাকৈ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা সাহায্য আগবঢ়াবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ। মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ Middle English বা Middle Vernacular স্কুল বিলাকক সাহায্য দিওতে প্ৰতি স্কুলৰ মাষ্টাৰ সকলক দিবলগিয়া দৰমহাৰ পৰিমাণৰ সমান বা তাতকৈ বেচি সাহায্য দিয়া এই মূল নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে ভাল হয় বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

শিক্ষা লাভ আৰু বিস্তাৰৰ প্ৰথম সোপান প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা বৰ শোচনীয় বুলি মই আগেয়েই উল্লেখ কৰি আহিছোঁ। গাঁৱ বিলাক সিচৰিত হৈ থকা, শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি অধিক আগ্ৰহৰ অভাৱ, ৰাইজৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক দুৰ্যোগ, পৰিকল্পনা বিহীন ভাবে স্কুল পতা, শিক্ষক



সকলৰ অনিপুনতা, মনত সমাজ সেৱা আৰু জাতি গঠনৰ মনোভাবৰ অভাৱ আদিয়েই ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ। মিকিৰ সকলৰ মাজৰ পৰা শিক্ষিত লোকৰ সংখ্যা নিচেই তাকৰ কাৰণেই উপযুক্ত, নিপুন শিক্ষক পোৱাৰ অভাৱৰ হেতুকেই অন্য ঠাইৰ পৰা শিক্ষক অনাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰে কিন্তু দৰমহাৰ নিৰীখ, বিশেষ সুবিধাৰ অভাৱ, আৰু পাহাৰ অঞ্চলত বাতায়তৰ অসুবিধাৰ বাবে উপযুক্ত শিক্ষক আহিবলৈ টান পায় এই অভাৱ দুৰীকৰণৰ বাবে মিকিৰ পাহাৰক শিক্ষা বিষয়ত বিশেষ ভাবে পিচ পৰা অঞ্চল হিচাবে পৰিগণিত কৰি উপযুক্ত শিক্ষকক আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবৰ বাবে দৰমহা আৰু অন্যান্য সা-সুবিধা অধিক পৰিমাণে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে ভাল হয়। এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিবৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ।

বাইজৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি চৰকাৰৰ খৰছত “Residential type”ৰ স্কুল খোলাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে ভাল হয়। যত সিচৰিত হৈ থকা গাঁওবিলাকৰ পৰা লৰা-ছোৱালী গোটাই আনি একে ঠাইত ৰাখি শিক্ষা দান কৰিব পৰা যায়।

শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি বাইজৰ অধিক আগ্ৰহ বঢ়াবৰ বাবে মিকিৰ পাহাৰত উপযুক্ত প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ অভাৱ আমি লক্ষ্য কৰি আহিছো ইয়াৰ অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলোঁ।

মিকিৰ বাইজৰ শতকৰা ৮০ ভাগেই বিশেষকৈ পাহাৰ অঞ্চলত থকা সকলে নিজৰ উপাৰ্জজনৰে বছৰৰ কেৱল চাৰিটা মাহ খাব পাৰে। বাকী সময়ৰ বাবে বনৰীয়া আনু খাই আৰু পৰৰ ওচৰত ধাব কৰি চলিব লগা হোৱা অৱস্থাৰ বাবে পুষ্টিৰ আহাৰৰ কথাই নকওঁ পেট ভৰাই মনৰ সুখেৰে দূবেলা খাবলৈ পোৱাও টান। এনে অৱস্থাত এই বিলাক বাইজৰ স্বাস্থ্য শোচনীয় হোৱাটোৱেই স্বাভাৱিক। অপৰিপুষ্টতাৰ বাবেই নেকি আজি মিকিৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগেই কুষ্ঠ ৰোগত আক্ৰান্ত। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত এতিয়ালৈকে চৰকাৰে লোৱা ব্যৱস্থা আৱশ্যকতালৈ চাই যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই। সেই বাবে মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ প্ৰত্যেক মৌজাতে একোটা Leprosy treatment Centre খুলিবৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ। ইয়াৰ যদি উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা emergency হিচাবে পৰিগণিত নহয় তেন্তে মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক মই নিশ্চয়কৈ কব পাৰো যে অহা কুৰি বছৰৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰত্যেকটো মিকিৰ মানুহেই এই বেমাৰত আক্ৰান্ত হব আৰু মিকিৰ মানুহ আৰু কুষ্ঠ বেমাৰ দুটা inseparable বস্তু হৈ পৰিব। তাৰ মানেই হল মিকিৰ জাতিটো পৃথিৱীৰ বুকৰ পৰা লীন হৈ যাব। মিকিৰ পাহাৰত চৰকাৰী সাহায্য চিকিৎসাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এতিয়াও খুব শোচনীয়ভাবে পিছপৰা। দুখ লগা কথা যে আধুনিক চিকিৎসা ব্যৱস্থাৰ ইমান বহুল প্ৰচাৰ আৰু ব্যৱস্থা থকা স্বত্বেও যোৱা বছৰ কলেৰা মহামাৰীত প্ৰায় ৪০০ মান মানুহ মৃত্যুৰ মুখলৈ ঠেলি দিব লগা হল। অধিক চিকিৎসালয় আৰু প্ৰতি মৌজাৰ বাবে travelling dispensary ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলোঁ।

মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ বহিৰাগতৰ সমস্যা আৰু মাটিৰ সমস্যাৰ লগত মিকিৰ জাতিৰ অন্তিমৰ প্ৰশ্ন আৰু ওঠ অনুসূচীৰ অনুক্ৰমে স্থানীয় জনজাতি বাইজৰ মূল স্বাৰ্থ (Basic interest) ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ লগত জড়িত হৈ আছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মাটিৰ সম্পৰ্কীয় ক্ষমতা জিলা পিৰিষদৰ কৰ্তৃত্বাধীনত আছে বুলিয়েই চৰকাৰে যদি গা এৰা দিয়া নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰে তেন্তে ভুল কৰা হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। অন্ততঃ মিকিৰ পাহাৰলৈ বহিৰাগতৰ সোত যিটো এতিয়াও অধিক পৰিমাণে চলি আছে তাক ৰক্ষা কৰাটো চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্তব্য বুলি মই ভাবো। আৱশ্যক বোধ কৰিলে চৰকাৰে বিনা অনুমতিত যাতে মিকিৰ পাহাৰলৈ কোনোৱে মাটি দখল কৰিবলৈ যাব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবে আইন প্ৰণয়নৰ আৱশ্যক। বাহিৰৰ পৰা মিকিৰ পাহাৰত বহুত মাটি আছে বুলিয়েই বহুতে ধাৰণা কৰে কিন্তু মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক জনাব খোজো যে স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছত অন্য ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পৰা ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ



পৰা আৰু অসমৰ অন্যান্য জিলাৰ পৰা অহা বহিবাগতৰ সোঁতৰ ফলত সকলো মাটিয়েই আবাদ হৈ গৈছে। পৰিতাপৰ বিষয় যে এইটো হবলৈ পালে, স্থানীয় জনজাতি বিশেষকৈ পাহাৰত থকা মিকিৰ সকলে ঊঠ অনুসূচীৰ বিশেষ বক্ষণাবেক্ষণ ব্যৱস্থাৰ সুবিধা গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ নো পাওঁতেই আৰু পাহাৰৰ পৰা সমতল অঞ্চললৈ আহি দ খেতিৰ সুবিধা নোহওঁতেই সেইবাবে আজি মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ granary store মিকিৰ বাইজৰ নহৈ হৈছে নতুনকৈ অহা বহিবাগত সকলৰ। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত পূব বঙ্গৰ ভগনীয়া সকলৰ সংখ্যাই হ'ব প্ৰায় ৩,০০০ হাজাৰ পৰিয়াল। আজি সঁচাকৈ মিকিৰ পাহাৰত ৰিকিউজিৰ সমস্যাটো বৰ ডাঙৰ। আমি জানো যে Refugee ব সমস্যাটো সৰ্ব ভাৰতীয় সমস্যা। এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাটো চৰকাৰ আৰু প্ৰত্যেক ভাৰতীয়ৰে কৰ্ত্তব্য। কিন্তু আজি মিকিৰ জন সাধাৰণৰ অৱস্থা Refugee ব অৱস্থাতকৈ কোনো গুণে কম নহ'ব—বৰং বেচিহে। সেই বাবে এই সকল Refugee ব বাবে চৰকাৰে মিকিৰ পাহাৰ আৰু স্বায়ত্ত শাসিত জিলাৰ বাহিৰে অন্য জিলাত ব্যৱস্থা কৰি ইয়াৰ পৰা সেই সকলক নিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে ভাল হয়। এতিয়া ৫৬৫ ঘৰ Refugee ক মিকিৰ হিল জিলাৰ ভিতৰত বহুওৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে, সেইটো বাবে স্থানীয় জনজাতীয় বাইজৰ স্বাৰ্থ ক্ষুণ্ণ হৈছে আৰু সংবিধানৰ ঊঠ সূচিৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য স্থানীয় জনজাতিৰ বাইজৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ পৰিপন্থি হৈছে বুলি মই ক'ব খোজো। মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক ক'ব খোজো যে যদি এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে অসমচৰকাৰেই অংশ বিশেষ জিলা পৰিষদৰ ওপৰত দায়িত্ব দি গা এৰা দিয়ে তেন্তে অহা অৰ্দ্ধ শতাব্দীৰ ভিতৰতেই মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ পৰা মিকিৰ সকলৰ অস্তিত্ব শেষ হোৱাৰ লগে লগে শ শ বছৰ ধৰি নিজস্ব ধাৰাত গঢ়ি উঠা এটা সম্প্ৰদায় বিশেষৰ অস্তিত্বই পৃথিৱীৰ বুকত লীন হৈ যাব। আশাকৰো এইটো হোৱাটো মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে তথা মৰ্দো অসম বাসীয়ে, ভাৰতীয় জনসাধাৰণে আৰু আমাৰ জনপ্ৰিয় অসম চৰকাৰেও নিবিচাবে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস আৰু অনুৰোধ যেন চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত জিলা পৰিষদক উপদেশ আৰু আৱশ্যকীয় সকলো সাহায্য আগবঢ়াই এটা ধ্বংসমুখী সম্প্ৰদায়ক বিলোপ হোৱাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰি ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য নাগৰিকৰ লগত তেওঁলোককো আগবাঢ়ি যোৱাত সহায় কৰিব।

**Shri MAHADEV DAS :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্য পৰিচালনাৰ কাৰণে ১৯৫৬-৫৭ চনৰ যিখন আয় ব্যয়ৰ হিচাব এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছে সেইখনত ৩,৬৫,০৯,০০০, টকা ঘাটি পৰিছে যদিও তেখেতে যে প্ৰজা সাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত কোনো নতুন ক'ব কাটলৰ বোজা নিদিৱাকৈ আমাৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগৰ কথা সকলো খিনি ভাবিচিন্তি চাই অতি লাহেমেৰে সৈতে দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতলৈ অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় তেখেতৰ ৰাজ্জেট ভাষণৰ ওপৰত সদনৰ বহু সদস্যই আলোচনা সমালোচনা কৰি আহিছে আৰু মইও সেই মৰ্ণে দুই চাৰিটা মান কথা এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিম আৰু আশাকৰো আমাৰ জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰে যেন সেইবিলাকৰ প্ৰতি কৃপাদৃষ্টি কৰে।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে অনুসূচিত জাতিৰ শিক্ষাৰ অৰ্থে যথেষ্ট কৰিছে যদিও আৰু বহু কৰিবৰ আৱশ্যক বুলি মই ভাবো। বিনা মাছল যাতে এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে স্কুল, কলেজত শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিব পাৰে—এই মৰ্ণে মই যোৱাবাৰ এই সদনৰ মাননীয় ৪৫ জন সদস্যৰ সমৰ্থন ও তেওঁলোকৰ চহীলৈ আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী, বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী, গৰু-কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী আৰু শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া সকলৰ প্ৰত্যেকৰে ওচৰত একোখন আবেদন পত্ৰ দাখিল কৰিছিলো, কাৰণ মই ভাবো, যি শিক্ষাই মানবজীৱনৰ সকলো আৰু ই পথ-প্ৰদীপ স্বৰূপ। সেই কাৰণে যাতে অতি সোনকালে শিক্ষালাভ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ পিচপৰি থকা অৱস্থাটো টনকীয়াল কৰি অন্যান্য উচ্চ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সমকক্ষ হ'ব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যেন ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰে। এই বাৰৰ ৰাজ্জেটত



আমাৰ অনুসূচিত জাতিৰ লৰাছোৱালী শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে স্কুলীয়া বৃত্তি দিবলৈ ২০,০০০ টকাৰ (কুৰি হাজাৰ) এটি ব্যৱস্থা বন্ধা দেখা গৈছে আৰু যোৱাবাৰত এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ হেতু মাত্ৰ দহ হেজাৰ হে ৰাখিছিল। এই বাবে মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক শলাগ জনাওঁ। ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা আবেদনৰেই ইয়াৰ বোধকৰো ফল আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই দি অহা পৰামৰ্শ অনুযায়ী যদি এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী বিলাকক স্কুল, কলেজত বিনা মাচুলে পঢ়িবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়ে তেন্তে আৰু সুখী হম আৰু মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক টানি অনুৰোধ জনোৱা হ'ল।

ইয়াৰ পিচত জল মহলৰ কথা। যিহেতু আমাৰ জল মহল বোৰৰ 'মুখা দাক' হৈ থাকে—তাৰ বাবে, মহলদাৰ বাবে বাবে বহুতো কষ্ট ভোগ কৰিব লগাত পৰে। কাৰণ 'দাক'ৰ সময়ত মানুহ বিলাক অস্থিৰ হৈ পৰে—মগজ গৰম হয়—আৰু জীৱিকাৰ পথ হেৰুৱাব ভয়ত যিমান পাৰে সিমানে মহলখন পুনৰ ৰাখিবলৈ টকা দিব লগাত পৰে। নতুন বিধানৰ ২২৬ ধাৰাৰ নিয়ম মতে যি সকলোতকৈ বেচি 'দাক' দিব—সিহে মহল পাব। সেই কাৰণে মহলৰ 'দাক' বেচি হয় আৰু ফলত মাছ মৰীয়া সকলে লোকচান ভৰিও মহল ৰাখিব লগীয়া হয় প্ৰকাশ্য 'দাক'ৰ সময়ত সমাজৰ কিছুমান অমঙ্গল চিন্তা কৰা লোকৰ হাতত এক পইচা নোহোৱাকৈ—জেদকৰি আনজনৰ অনিষ্ট সাধনৰ উদ্দেশ্যে অন্যায় ভাবে মহলৰ 'দাক' বঢ়াই। এই কথা আমি দেখি আহিছো। সেইকাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক এইটো পৰামৰ্শ দিবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো যে যি সকলে এই মহল দাকত অংশ লব তেওঁলোকক যেন ১০,০০০ (দহ হাজাৰ) টকাৰ মহললৈ নগদ ১০০ (এণ) টকা আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত দাক হোৱা মহল বোৰৰ ২০০ (দুশ) টকাকৈ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত চিকিয়ৰিটি জমা দিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰিব লাগে। এই চিকিয়ৰিটিৰ কথা উঠিলে যেয়ে সেয়ে সঁচাই-মিছাই দাক দিব নোৱাৰিব আৰু তেতিয়াহে মহলৰ আচল দাক হব। এনে ব্যৱস্থা নকৰি, 'চেণ্ডাৰ' চিষ্টেমত মহলবোৰ 'চেচল' কৰিলেও ওপৰৰ বেমেজালি বিলাকৰ ওৰ পৰিব। এই দুটি ব্যৱস্থাৰ যেই কোনো এটি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিলেই মহলদাৰ সকল কিছু ৰক্ষা পৰিব আৰু এই ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক মই অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পিচত মই মাটি, খেতিৰ মাটিলৈ আহো। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহৰ সংখ্যা এনেয়ে কম। মই এই বুলিও কব খোজা নাই যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আমাৰ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকক মাটি বাৰী দিয়া নাই। মই মাত্ৰ ইয়াকে কব খুজিছো সভাসকল আপোনালোকৰ অৱদিত নহয় যে আমাৰ অসমৰ জনসংখ্যা ৯৬ লাখ আৰু তাৰে মাত্ৰ ৬ লাখহে অনুসূচিত জাতিৰ মানুহ। সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ জনসংখ্যা অনুযায়ী চৰকাৰে আমাৰ মানুহক মাটি দিব পৰা নাই, যদিও চৰকাৰে এইবিষয়ত চেষ্টা কৰিয়েই আছে। আশা কৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে নতুন পদ্ধতি উলিয়াই হলেও এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাটিহীন মানুহ বিলাকক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে কৰে। আমি জনাত যি কিছু সংখ্যক লোকে মাটি পাইছে তেওঁলোকেও তেওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক দুৰৱস্থাৰ হেতু সেই মাটি দখল কৰি আবাদ কৰিব পৰা নাই। আশা কৰো, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই মানুহ বিলাকক অধিক কৃষি ঋণ দি তেওঁলোকক সহায় কৰিব। এই কাৰ্য্যত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে প্ৰত্যেক তেনে পৰিয়ালত কমকৈও একহাজাৰ টকা ঋণ দি চৰকাৰৰ পৰা 'ৰিক্লেমেচন' হোৱা মাটি বিতৰণ কৰে যেন। ঋণ দিওতে চৰকাৰে যেন দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলক বিনা বন্ধকতে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়ে। তেনে হলেহে যোৰ বিশ্বাস এই দুখীয়া মানুহবিলাক ঋণ পাবলৈ সমৰ্থ হব আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰাই তেওঁলোক নিজৰ ঘৰ-বাৰী পাতি সংসাৰ চলাবলৈ সুবিধা পাব।

মই এতিয়া Public Works Departmentৰ কথা কওঁ। আমাৰ দেশত প্ৰায় ১৬০ মাইলমান মঠাউৰি হৈছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই যে জনসাধাৰণ-উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই সেইটো মই কব খোজা নাই। মই মাত্ৰ ইয়াকে কব খুজিছো যে মঠাউৰিৰ পৰা খেতিৰ উপকাৰ



ঠাই বৃদ্ধি হৈছে সঁচা কিন্তু আনপিনে মাছৰ অপকাৰ হৈছে। যি হেতু মাছ পানীৰ সঙ্গী; মঠাউৰি বিলাক হোৱাই তাৰ মাজেদি উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণৰ পানী অহা যোৱাৰ বাট নখকাই, মাছ জাতিৰ যাতায়তৰ বাট পথ বন্ধ হৈছে আৰু মাছ বিলাক বেলেগ বেলেগ বিললৈ যাব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই মহলদাৰ বিলাকৰ বহুতো কষ্ট ভুগিব লগা হৈছে। আপোনালোক সকলোৰে জানে মাছো আমাৰ প্ৰধান খাদ্যৰ ভিতৰতে পৰে। কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে “হিতো” বিপৰীতে যায়। আপোনালোকৰ অবিদিত নহয় যে গুৰু দ্ৰোণাচাৰ্য্যৰ প্ৰিয় শিষ্য অজৰ্জুনে তেওঁৰ গুৰুক হত্যা কৰিছিল তেনেকৈ এই মঠাউৰি বিলাক খেতি পথাৰৰ উপকাৰ সাধন কৰিবলৈ গৈ মাছৰ বংশ বৃদ্ধি পথত অন্তৰায় হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই P.W.D. মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি তেখেতক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন এই বান্ধ বিলাকত উপযুক্ত ‘স্লুইচ গেটৰ’ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি মাছৰ বংশ বৃদ্ধিত সহায় কৰে আৰু আনহাতে মাছ মৰীয়া সকলৰো উপকাৰ সাধন কৰে। কিয়নো মাছ মহলৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ বছৰী ১০ লাখ টকা আয় হয়। আৰু তাৰে ৫ লাখ টকা বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ পৰা হয়। মঠাউৰি বন্ধাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰৰ মাছ মহলদাৰৰ পৰা বহুত ক্ষতি হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা কাৰণ, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ‘ৰিমিচনৰ কাৰণে বহুতো আবেদন এতিয়াই পাইছে বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। সেই কাৰণে P. W. D. মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যেন এই ‘স্লুইচ গেট’ বান্ধবিলাকত দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, নানা বিভাগীয় বিষয়ত, আমাৰ বহুতো কমিটি আছে—যেনে, Supply বিভাগত, ৰেভিনিউ বিভাগত, লেণ্ড চেচলমেন্ট এডভাইজৰী বৰ্ড, স্কুল বৰ্ড আদি। Public Works Department বিভাগতো তেনে এডভাইজৰী কমিটি প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাতে পাতিব লাগে। কাৰণ বাজেটৰ প্ৰায় আধা টকা Public Works Department ত খৰচ কৰা হয় আৰু আমি শুনিবলৈ পাও যে, আমাৰ ঠিকাদাৰ বিলাকৰ দোষতেই হওক বা বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী দোষতেই হওক—এই বিভাগৰ বহুতো কামত বহুত সময়ত বাধা পৰি কাম ঠিক মতে হৈ নুঠে। অৱশ্যে মই কোৱা নাই যে—চৰকাৰী চাকৰিয়াল সকলৰ দোষ। তথাপি যদি এটা এডভাইজৰী কমিটি এই বিভাগৰ কাৰণে থাকে তেন্তে কাম স্কলমমে সম্পন্ন হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

ভাৰতত যেতিয়া খাদ্যৰ অনাটন সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভব হয়, তেতিয়া আমাৰ নেতৃস্থানীয় লোক সকলে ‘অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন আন্দোলন’ আৰম্ভ কৰে আৰু এই মৰ্মে বহুতো মাটি অস্থায়ীভাৱে খেতিয়ক সকলক দিয়া হয়। আজি প্ৰায় চাৰি বছৰবো অধিক হৈছে—সেই মাটিহীন খেতিয়ক সকলে নানান কষ্ট কৰি তেওঁলোকক দিয়া মাটি খেতিৰ উপযোগী কৰি তুলিছে আৰু তাৰ পৰা সদায়ে ‘ফচল’ পাই থাকিব বুলি আশা কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মই বাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন সেই মাটিবিলাক তেওঁলোকেই স্থায়ীভাৱে দি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি, পট্টা কৰি দিয়ে যেন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বহুতো গ্ৰাম্য স্কুলত লৰা ছোৱালী বহি পঢ়িবলৈ উপযুক্ত বেঞ্চ-দেহু নাই। টেবুল চৰ্কী আদিবো কোনো কোনো সময়ত প্ৰয়োজন হয়। যেহিঁ কি নহওক মই আমাৰ শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন এই বিষয়ে কিছু চিন্তা কৰে। যোৱাৰাৰ ইলেকচনৰ সময়ত মনতপৰে যে—কিছুমান এনেকুৱা স্কুল আছে যত বহাৰ বেঞ্চ এখন নাই—কিবা এটা বাথিবলৈ টেবুল এখন নাই—অথচ সেই স্কুলতে ভোটৰো লাৱাৰ কেন্দ্ৰ হয় আৰু ভোটৰ বাকচ থবলৈ বেঞ্চ এখন বা টেবুল এখন নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত মানুহবিলাকে ভোটৰ বাকচকে দেখা নেপায় আৰু কত ভোট দিব—বিমোৰত পৰে। সেই কাৰণে অন্ততঃ তেনে স্কুল বিলাকত আমাৰ বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যেন অন্ততঃ দুই এখন বেঞ্চ আৰু টেবুল একোখন কৈ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

ইয়াৰ পাচত মই কব খোজো ‘চেলফ্ হেল্প’ আঁচনিৰ কাৰণে ব্যয় কৰা টকা। এই ‘চেলফ্ হেল্প’ ৰ আঁচনিৰ অধীনত আমাৰ বহুতো ঠাইত মানুহে কাম কৰিব লগাত পৰে।



ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত যিখিনি টকা দেখুওৱা হৈছে—সেইখিনি মোৰ বোধেৰে অতি কম হৈছে। মই বুজো যে নিজৰ কপালৰ ধাম মাটিত পেলাই কৰা যেই কোনো কামৰ প্ৰতি মানুহৰ মমতা আছে—সেই কাৰণে জনসাধাৰণে যিবিলাক কাম নিজে নিৰ্মাণ কৰি লয় নিজৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে সেইবিলাকলৈ তেওঁলোকৰ মৰম নিশ্চয় আছে আৰু স্থায়ীভাবে কৰিবলৈও বন্ধ কৰে। এনে স্থলত এই আঁচনিত বেচি টকা দি—বেচিকৈ জনসাধাৰণৰ দ্বাৰাই মঙ্গলজনক কামবোৰ কৰাব পাৰিলে—সেইবিলাক দীৰ্ঘজীবি হয় আৰু এই উদ্দেশ্যৰে এই 'চেলফ্ হেল্প' আঁচনিৰ কান্ধে বেচি টকা ধৰিবলৈ মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই শেষত চৰকাৰৰ এইখিনি কথালৈ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে—জনজাতি লোকসকলৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধাৰাত যি টকা পইচা পোৱাৰ সুবিধা আছে তেনে সুবিধা অনুসূচিত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কাৰণে নাই। জনজাতিৰ কাৰণে সুবিধা থকাটো বৰ ভাল কথা আৰু সেই দৰে যদি আমাৰ পিচ পৰা অনুসূচিত জাতিবোৰ কিৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা যায় তেন্তে মই সুখী হম। অনুসূচিত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে যিটো নিৰ্দিষ্ট ১০ (দহ) বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনা, সেইটোৰ ম্যাদৰ ভিতৰত যাতে তেওঁবিলাকৰ উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয় যেন। কাৰণ তাৰে ৫ বছৰ পাৰ হৈ গ'লেই। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ আৰু বহুতো কৰব থকা স্বত্বেও সময়ৰ অভাৱত মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মৰাৰ আগতে চমুকৈ, ঘৰুৱা শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠান, কুটিৰ শিল্প আদি বিষয়তো যেন চৰকাৰে প্ৰয়োজনীয় ঋণ আদি বিনা বন্ধকে উপযুক্ত লোকক দিয়ে তালৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। এই হৈ গ'লি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৫৬-৫৭ চনৰ বাজেট সম্পৰ্কে সমালোচনা কৰিবলৈ মোক অলপ সময় দিয়াত কৃতজ্ঞ হৈছো। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই আমাৰ আগত যিখন বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই বাজেটত যোৱা ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত যিবিলাক কাম কৰা হ'ব তাৰ এটা আলোচনা কৰিছে। আমি যোৱা ৫ বছৰত কি কাম কৰিলোহঁক সেইটো সকলোৱে জানিছেই আৰু আমাৰ দেশখন সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত সকলো বিষয়তে ভালৈখিনি আগবাঢ়িছে। এতিয়া দ্বিতীয় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাল ছোৱাত যিবোৰ আঁচনিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে সেইবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ গ'লে ঘাট্ট বাজেট হোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক। বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ঘাটি পৰা স্বত্বেও সাহসেৰে সৰু-তেখুৰী উন্নতিমূলক কামৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। মই সেই সাহসৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

মহোদয় যোৱা পাঁচ বছৰে দেশৰ বহু উন্নয়নমূলক কাম হৈছে আৰু ফলত ৰাইজৰো বহু উন্নতি হৈছে। কিন্তু আমি ভূমি-সংস্কাৰ সম্পৰ্কে বিশেষ আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। অৱশ্যে এই সম্পৰ্কে কেইবাখনো আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হৈছে; আৰু তাৰ জৰিয়তে কৃষক সকলক ভালেমান সুবিধা দিয়াৰো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। যোৱা পাঁচ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত যিবিলাক ভূমি-সংস্কাৰ মূলক আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হৈছে তাৰ ভিতৰত সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ ১৭-কুঠ আইন খন হৈছে ভূমিৰ সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ পৰিমাণ পৰিয়ালে প্ৰতি বান্ধি দিয়া। তাত যে অলপো খুট নাই তেনে নহয়! সদনত এই অধিবেশনত এই আইনৰ ধাৰা-উপ-ধাৰা বিলাকৰ ওপৰত হোৱা আলোচনাৰ জৰিয়তে সেই খুট খিনি আতৰিলে ইয়াৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'ব। কৃষি জমি বিষয়ত সম্পূৰ্ণ হলেও নগৰৰ জমিৰ সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ পৰিমাণ বা এই সম্পৰ্কে কোনো কথা ইয়াত ধৰা হোৱা নাই। নগৰ অঞ্চলৰ ভূমিৰো পৰিয়ালে প্ৰতি এটা সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ পৰিমাণ (Ceiling) ৰাখা হ'ব লাগে। মোৰ বোধেৰে



পৰিয়ালে প্ৰতি দহ বিঘাকৈ আৰু সমূহীয়া হিছাপে বিশ বিঘা সৰেৰাচত প্ৰবিয়ণ ধাৰ্য্য কৰি বান্ধি দিব লাগে। আৰু ইয়াক বৰ্ত্তমান অধিবেশনতে স্থিৰ কৰিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জনজাতিৰ লোক সকলে সংবিধানৰ বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰা যি সুবিধা পাইছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোকৰ গাওঁ সমূহত উন্নয়ণ মূলক বহুত কাৰ্য্য হৈছে। আলি-পদূলি, খোৱা পানী আদিৰো ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। মাথো হস্পিটাল আৰু চিকিৎসা বিষয়ত বিশেষ আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ চকু দিবলৈ বুলি মই গভৰ্ণে মণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰো। জনজাতীয় লোক সকলে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থাৰ সুবিধা পাইছে যদিও চাহ বাগিছাৰ পৰা ওলাই আহি খেতিয়ক হৈ বসবাস কৰা বস্তি বনুৱা সকলে কোনো বিশেষ সুবিধা কেন্দ্ৰীয় বা ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পোৱা নাই। আদিম বাসী জাতি হিচাপেও তেওঁলোকে বিশেষ সুবিধা পাব লাগে। চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ চকু দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চাবডেপুটিৰ চাৰ্কেল অফিছ বিলাকত কাম বৰকৈ বঢ়াৰ ফলত Sub-Deputy Collector বিলাকৰ ওপৰত অত্যধিক কামৰ হেচাঁ পৰিছে আৰু সেই কাৰণেই গাঁৱলীয়া কৃষক ৰাইজৰ মাটি সংক্ৰান্ত বাদ বিসম্বাদ বিবাদ আদি নিষ্পত্তি হোৱাত বহুত সময় লগা হৈছে। আৰু কাম বন ধন খটি কৰি বাৰে বাৰে এই অফিছলৈ অহা যোৱা কৰি থাকিব লগা হৈছে। বাজেটৰ পৰা এই বছৰত S. D. C.ৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি কৰা হব বুলি জানি সন্তোষ পাইছো যদিও মই ভাবো কেৱল S. D. C. বঢ়ালেই নহব লগতে Revenue Staff মণ্ডল, কানুনগো আদিও বঢ়াব লাগিব। নটকৈ লোৱা চবডেপুটি বিলাকক ট্ৰেইনিং দি চাৰ্কেলৰ সীমা সৰু কৰি দিলে মাটি সংক্ৰান্ত সকলো কামেই সোনকালে সমাধা হব আৰু কৃষক সকলে অযথা ভোগ কৰিব লগা কষ্টৰ পৰা বেহাই পাব। এইটো বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক জনাই থলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত নতুন M. E. স্কুলৰ কাৰণেও কোনো recurring grant এই বছৰৰ বাজেটত ধৰা নাই। এই সম্পৰ্কে বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ মই বিজ্ঞ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক অনুৰোধ জনালো। প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে এই বছৰ বাজেটত বৰ্দ্ধিত টকা ধৰা হৈছে। মই আশা কৰো ইয়াৰে প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ দক্ষতাও বঢ়াই দিয়া হব। এই সদনত এই সম্পৰ্কে কেইবা বছৰো ধৰি আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে যদিও আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত সি কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। যোৱা বছৰ চৰকাৰে ১০০ টকাতকৈ কম দক্ষতা পোৱা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক পাঁচ টকাকৈ দক্ষতা বঢ়াই দিলে যদিও এই প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ইয়াক প্ৰয়োগ নকৰিলে। Pay Committee ৰ সিদ্ধান্তলৈ অপেক্ষা নকৰি তেওঁলোকক এতিয়াই এই বৰ্দ্ধিত হাৰত দক্ষতা নিয়া উচিত হব বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চাহ বাগিছাৰ বনুৱাই 'বনাচ' পোৱা সম্পৰ্কে 'বনাচ' বেছিটক পাইছে বুলি এজন সদস্যই এটা কটুক্তি কৰিছে। তেখেতে নিশ্চয় অন্তৰৰ পৰা এই কথা কোৱা নাই। তেখেতে বোধ হয় নাজানে যে এই বনুৱা সকলে শত বছৰ ধৰি নাম মাত্ৰ দক্ষতাত গাঁ খাটি মালিকক লাভ কৰি দিছে আৰু কেইবছৰ মানৰ পৰাহে মাথো নিম্নতম মজুৰীটো পাইছে। এই বনুৱা বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি পৰিয়ালৰ জন সংখ্যা গড়ে ৪.২ জন তাৰে ২ৰ ২.৫ জন আৰ্জজক। ১৯৫৪ চনৰ বাৰদ ৩০০ একবতকৈ ডাঙৰ বাগিছাৰ প্ৰত্যেক বনুৱাই সৰেৰাচ ১৩০ টকাকৈ আৰু ৩০০ একবতকৈ সৰু বাগিছাৰ প্ৰত্যেক বনুৱাই ৬৫ টকাকৈ 'বনাচ' পাব। তাৰো মাথো ৬ অংশহে নগদ



পাৰ আৰু বাকী টকা চৰকাৰৰ ঘৰত জমা থাকিব। মই আগতে কোৱা হিছাপ মতে একোটা পৰিয়ালে সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ দুশ টকা পাৰ পাৰে। এই সামান্য টকা শতবৰ্ষ বাপি হাবভঙ্গা পৰিশ্রমৰ পাছত বনুৱাই পোৱাত কিছমান মানুহৰ টোপনি নহা হৈছে (শুনক শুনক)। আনহাতে কিন্তু গড়ণ মেণ্টে এই বনুৱা সকলৰ কাৰণে কি কি কৰিছে তাক ভাবি চোৱা নাই। আজি সাত বছৰ ধৰি অনুৰোধ কৰি থকা স্বত্বেও এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ শিক্ষাৰ কোনো সুবিধা কৰা হোৱা নাই। আমি মনত ৰখা উচিত যে এই দহ লাখ বনুৱা আমাৰ সমাজৰ এটা বিৰাট অংশ। ইয়াৰ উন্নয়নৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে বিশেষ একো হাতত নোলোৱাটো দুখৰ কথা। বনুৱা সকলৰ আন্দোলনৰ ফল স্বৰূপে বহুত দিছে যদিও অন্যান্য বিষয়ত মালিক সকলে বিশেষ তত্ত্বাৱধান লব খোজা নাই। তাৰ-৫৩৪ খন স্কুল আছে। ই পৰ্য্যাপ্ত নহয়, কিন্তু ইয়াৰো পৰিদৰ্শনৰ ব্যৱস্থা চকাৰে কৰা নাই।

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** তথাপি চকাৰে পাৰ্য্যমানে কৰিছে।

**Shri JADUNATH BHUYAN:** নহয় মহাশয়, সেই স্কুলবিলাকৰ পৰিদৰ্শনৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই আজিলৈকে হোৱা নাই। এই অলপাধিক পাঁচ ৮১০ হেজাৰ টকাহে মাথো ব্যয় হল হেঁতেন। ই একো টান নহয়। শিক্ষা বিষয়ত বছৰি কৰা চাৰিকোটি টকাৰ ভিতৰত এই টকা অতি নগন্য আৰু চকাৰে উদাসীন। মালিকৰ কথাকে নকওঁ, আনহাতে জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ অনেকেই পয়ছা নষ্ট কৰিছে। কিন্তু মদ নাখাবলৈ কিবা শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ বনুৱা বিলাকে মদখাই টকা নকৰে। মই কওঁ যে বনুৱা সকলৰ কুপ্ৰথা বহিত কৰিবলৈ দিহা হৈছেনে তালৈ মন কৰিব লাগিব। বৰ্তমান চাহ বাগিছাত থকা স্কুল সমূহ অতি সোনকালে স্কুল বোৰ্ডৰ তললৈ সমষ্টি আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় চাৰডিভিজনৰ বিষয়ে দুআধাৰ মান কৰিলো। এতিয়া মই মোৰ চাব ডিভিজন লেখাপানীৰ পৰা সদিয়ালৈকে অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হৈ কব খোজো। ডিব্ৰুগড় পৰিছে। ইয়াৰ জনসংখ্যা প্ৰায় ১০ লাখ। সুশাসনৰ কাৰণে ইমান এটা ডাঙৰ অঞ্চল এটা চাৰডিভিজনত নাৰাখি দুটা সৰু সৰু চাব ডিভিজনত ভাগ নকৰিলে বাইজৰ অসুবিধা কোনো কালে দূৰ নহব।

(Voice তিনিচুকীয়াত এটা চাব ডিভিজন দিয়াৰ সিদ্ধান্ত হৈছেই।)

তিনিচুকীয়াতে হওক বা আন ঠাইতে হওক মুঠতে দুটা চাবডিভিজন হব লাগে। অৱশ্যে তিনিচুকীয়াত চাবডিভিজনটো কৰিলে সুবিধাই হব। কাৰণ তাত আছে যি অফিচৰ পৰা বছৰী ৭০/৭৫ লাখ টকা আয় চৰকাৰে পাই আছে। গতিকে তিনিচুকীয়াতে চাব ট্ৰেজাৰীটো সোনকালে পাতি দিলে ভালৈই হব। এতিয়া মানুহে চৰকাৰে নতুন এটা চাবডিভিজনৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলে। যাহোক আনৰ বাজেট খন ঘাট্ট পৰা হলেও জাতি গঠনৰ বহুতো আঁচনি থকা বাবে বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক মই ধন্যবাদ জনাই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।



**Shri PRATAP CHANDRA SARMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Finance Minister for his comprehensive and brilliant speech made on the floor of this House. In the speech he has done justice to all the Departments of our State and he has made a planned division of the funds. He has been keen to see that all important problems affecting our State are discussed and lucidly explained in the budget speech. I have, Sir, gone through it. On scrutiny I find that he has adopted a policy of war against ignorance and poverty. In short, his speech can be taken as a history of the development of Assam towards progress and prosperity since the inauguration of the First Five Year Plan. Further, there is an underlying message of its own—the message of what guided self-help is capable of doing even in a problem province like Assam inhabited by various peoples speaking different languages, professing different faiths and living in different stages of civilisation.

Sir, last year, I heard a Radio talk made by the Chief Minister, most probably on the Independence Day, stating that our works in the Community development and Project areas have succeeded beyond our expectation, so much so that Assam has attained the proud position of leading the other advanced States of India. I was so much amazed to hear that statement that I found it difficult to accept it, and with due apology to the Chief Minister I say that at that time I passed it over as a nice blending of diplomacy and journalism. But it was a pleasant surprise for me to hear the same story from the Finance Minister with cogent facts and without any tinge of journalism. He has stated that the performance of Assam in this field of activity was so much higher than the average for India as a whole, that the Central Government was pleased to allow 8 National Extension Service Blocks to be converted into Community Development Blocks. Not only this in recognition of our meritorious services, the Central Government has again allowed almost all the remaining National Extension Service Blocks to be converted into Community Development Blocks. Sir, this shows the strength and beauty of co-operative efforts. By our sincerity and hard work we have been able to demonstrate that we have actually done what other advanced States have so far failed to do.

Now, Sir, I am glad to know that to keep up the tempo of work, the Finance Minister has set apart for rural development schemes more than Rs. 40 crores out of about Rs. 60 crores allotted for the Second Five Year Plan. But, Sir, expenditure is not always the index of success. To spend usefully this huge amount we must awaken the enthusiasm of our people,



we must take them into confidence, we must tell them what brilliant works they have actually done and what they are capable of doing by popular incentives. With this end in view, I suggest that this comprehensive budget speech be translated into different languages spoken in Assam and the message of self-help it contains be carried even to the poorest peasant living in our State. If this is done, it will release tremendous energy and enthusiasm in favour of self-help activities and if this enthusiasm is maintained for the next five years we will be able to remove to a large extent the extremes of affluence and poverty that now exist in our State. Sir, Assam is called the epitome of India. Various peoples live here. Again lakhs of people from different parts of India have come to Assam, settled here and made Assam their home. It has made the administrative problem actually very difficult. But all the same we have taken democracy as our ideal and we must work it successfully. But democracy cannot be a political arrangement. It is a pattern of life which we must all cultivate so that we can bring about unity amidst diversity and give opportunities to all to develop to the full stature of their genius. How it can be done? And where it can be best done? Sir, when our President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad came to open the University building at Gauhati he said that a University should not only be a seat of learning but it should be a great seat of culture also. He further said that for free mixing of people and to bring about unity amongst different communities with different faiths, languages and traditions, the best and most suitable place is the University. Now, Sir, from this angle of vision when we look at the University it is undoubtedly the most noble institution in our State. I am happy to learn that ample provision has been made in the Budget for the growth and expansion of the University. But to create a scientific outlook of life and a University spirit we must also create a University atmosphere by opening different institutions for the culture of humanities as well as of sciences. This will certainly lead to concentration of different educational institutions near the University centre. This is the logical conclusion of the establishment of a University, otherwise the very ideal of making the University the home of our democratic adventure and achievement will be highly frustrated. Now, Sir, we have established a University at Gauhati and out of sheer necessity we have established many educational institutions there and I think it is a move in the right direction. I am conscious of the other views and of the feelings of some people who maintain that the concentration of educational institutions in one place will lead to cultural starvation in other places. On the floor of the House, Mr. Moinul Haque Chaudhury spoke about the



decentralisation of educational institutions. Our Deputy Speaker also today spoke in the same light. The reasons given by Sri Moinul Haque Chaudhury were that the students coming from different parts of Assam cannot afford to bear the higher cost of education at Gauhati. Sir, I am not satisfied with this argument. We have a Medical College at Dibrugarh and an Agricultural College at Jorhat. Hundreds of poor students from different districts have gone to these institutions and are getting their education there but they have not been able to solve their economic problem. So I suggest that just to meet this problem of poverty we may increase the number of scholarships to deserving students instead of causing disintegration of the University atmosphere which we have built up at Gauhati through various educational institutions. Sir, so far as this matter is concerned, the Government should be very cautious. Government should not go on establishing educational institutions at Gauhati if they are not legitimately necessary for the growth of the University. Sir, I am speaking about the creation of a University spirit just to develop the higher mind of our country so that democracy may thrive luxuriantly here. My impression is we have largely succeeded in our noble attempt. Otherwise the marvellous improvement we have made during the last five years could not have been possible. But, Sir, the other day I heard a very disconcerting note from Mr. Moinul Haque Chaudhury on the floor of the House. He stated that we profess democracy, but we do not practise it; there is a big gap between our profession and practice. He further said that the Muslims of Assam have not got justice in the matter of employment in Government Services. Sir, it is really a very serious statement, and I think the Government should take note of it and explain its position and make our Muslim brethren feel that no injustice has been actually done to them. Personally I think they have suffered no injustice in our State.

Lastly, Sir, I am very happy to know that the Government has proposed to cover the whole of Assam with Rural Panchayats during the next financial year. Sir, the Rural Panchayat is the best means of rural reconstruction. It was the idea of Mahatma Gandhi to establish Panchayat Raj through the length and breadth of India. We have accepted that ideal. Now, Sir, it is very heartening to know that we have taken up the responsibility for giving concrete shape to this ideal. I hope the Government will, without fail, materialise this plan before the end of the next financial year.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech and before I resume my seat I again thank the Finance Minister for his illuminating speech delivered before this House.



**Shri HEM CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Finance Minister for the able presentation of the budget for the coming year, which though a deficit one, is full of hope and aspiration of people and it provides for various amenities which will help the poorer sections of the people. For the last few years, we find that our Finance Minister has been presenting deficit budgets, but one salient feature of it is, and credit for which goes to our Finance Minister, that we find that our revenue receipt side is being augmented. Sir, this year he has submitted a deficit budget but we are very glad to find that he has not adopted any measure of taxation that will touch the pockets of the poorer sections of the population. Sir, deficit or no deficit, an ideal budget is that which aims at creating favourable condition for increasing the national income and in this year's budget we find a scent of that hope. Sir, it matters very little whether provision has been made for a particular item in which any particular member or any particular person is interested, but the main fact which we have to think carefully is whether provisions and the policies as have been laid down in the budget and also in the speech of the Finance Minister will be properly and speedily implemented. If that can be done, then that hope would achieve ; otherwise not. Sir, for this we shall have to work collectively without the feeling that we are the part and parcel of the Government. We are to achieve that and without that feeling that onerous task cannot be fulfilled.

Sir, it pains me most when I find that such feelings have not been created in the minds of us all, and I am looking forward for that day when we all direct our concerted efforts for building up a prosperous and happy country where such feelings of smarting under certain grievance will no longer exist. Sir, our Constitution aims at establishing a classless society. Ours is a secular State. But even in spite of that I admit such a feeling is there in the minds of many of us even though some of us hesitate to give vent to such feelings publicly. Sir, I am referring to this matter in connection with the observations made by my Friend, M. Mainul Haque Chaudhury, the other day on the floor of this House when he said that the Muslims of Assam are not getting their due share in Government service and allied matter. On that score, Sir, I have also got a grievance. When our Muslim brothers come to us and tell us their children are not getting due share in the Government services and ask us whether the relations of M. L. As. only should have a share in Government services, I myself feel aggrieved. \* \* \* \*



Another thing to which my Friend Shri Chaudhury referred to is regarding the appointment of Shri Nanda Kishore Singha, a Member of this House, as a Chairman of the Basic Education Board at Silchar. According to him he is not qualified to hold that position. But, Sir, this is not the only occasion on which he has the opportunity to serve as the Chairman of the Basic Education Board. Previous to this also he was selected as the Chairman of the Silchar School Board of which my Friend, Shri Moinul Haque Chaudhury, was a member, and Shri Singha proved his worth in that post to the satisfaction of all.

Regarding the development projects I would like to say only one thing, *i. e.*, the frequent transfer of the Deputy Commissioner. Because the Deputy Commissioners are the persons who co-ordinate the works of the different development departments of a district. I hope our Government will think about this suggestion and where possible they will not disturb the efficient functioning of the developmental departments by frequent transfers.

As regards Prohibition, Sir, I am glad that our Government are taking adequate steps to affect total prohibition in the State in advance of many other States in India and I hope this State will achieve the target date much earlier than that fixed by the Planning Commission for total Prohibition so that our State may go dry entirely. In this connection I would also like to commend the work done by the Cachar Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress for eradication of this bad habit from among the tea garden labourers. From my personal knowledge I know that because of the endeavours of this organisation Cachar is gradually becoming free from this menace.

Sir, regarding rehabilitation of refugees, we have by now acquired enough experience as to how this problem can be solved. What I feel is that the agricultural refugees should be allotted lands immediately and loans should be given which should be made payable to the refugees in one single instalment so that with the money they thus get may start some business or some new source of income for starting their life afresh. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Government to difficulties created by arrivals of fresh refugees from Pakistan. It is high time that some steps are taken to put a stop to this constant and frequent arrivals of more and more new refugees so that they may not upset the plan and programme taken by the department. Otherwise some device should be found out for orderly and systematic rehabilitation of the new batches of refugees in our existing plan of rehabilitation.

Regarding the education of my district I only request the



Government to consider the peculiar geographical position of the district. While I say this I hope the hon. Member of the House will not call me very much constituency minded or district minded. What I want to say is that considering the peculiar geographical position of the district from which come. I only request the Government that the Silchar Aided Girls' High School and the local Gurucharan College should be taken up by Government as a full-fledged Government institutions and convert the Junior Technical Training Institute to a senior one. I am glad to say that our Chief Minister when he last visited our district, gave an assurance to us that he would increase the number of seats in this Institution. In this connection I would also request Government to establish a full-fledged Engineering School in the district of Cachar.

Sir, regarding communication, I would like to say that in my constituency there are two Howers—Gopi Hower and Chapla Hower. I would request the Public Works Department Minister to sanction some grants for connecting the Katakhal area with Jangla Kata area where there is no communication till the present day. I am glad to inform the House that the people of that locality have already written to the Government that they are prepared to give free land that will be required for constructing a road connecting these two places. As regards Jowai Badarpur Road, some mention has already been made in the House. When our Chief Minister visited our district last year I had the occasion to go to receive him as far as Sonapur which is on the bank of the river Lonar. Then I had the opportunity to see the area myself and also the progress of the road work then made. Our Engineers had to work very hard indeed during the initial stage when the road was undertaken as it passes through very difficult and steep mountain terrains. I am glad to see that the gradient and alignment of the road is very good, even better than Shillong-Gauhati road. But for the bridges to be constructed, the road is otherwise complete. I hope our Government will take necessary steps for construction of the bridges and complete them as early as possible in the next year if it is not possible to do this year.

Sir, regarding the river valley projects about which the hon. Members of this House have spoken very much, I have only to add that in our district the flood menace created by the River Barak is immense. We have already spoken about this in many occasions in the past and I press again that our



Government should see that these projects should be given the first priority and they should move the Central Government in that direction. Sir, before I resume my seat, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention the condition of the low paid servants of the Government. It is known to everyone that a Commission has been set up. If we take our time to implement the recommendations of the Commission, as it is clear that the report of the Commission has not yet been submitted to the Government, I request Government to do something to ameliorate the conditions of the poorly paid people. In this connection, I may mention the conditions of the process servers, the Chaprasis, the Lower Primary School teachers and others of this category. Sir, I am not taking much of the time of the House but before I resume my seat, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the debate.

**Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you sincerely for allowing me to speak a few words on the Budget discussion. I was rather nervous about it whether I shall get an opportunity or not. In presenting the budget, the Finance Minister has given us elaborate schemes and other things which will go more for the constructive side of the country than anything else. All the analogies put forward by several hon. Members of the House are, I sincerely believe, not misplaced, and I also join hands with them. We have found that in spite of a deficit budget, the Finance Minister has prepared the budget of about 25 crores of which more than half has been allotted for the cause of the common man. That is a good sign. The Finance Minister had a vision to see that sooner or later a socialistic State must be established in the country and we are solemnly sworn to it. In spite of this, I find that he has not been able to present a budget which contains the Five-Year Plan. I am sorry to say, as every Member is also sorry, that not a single major scheme worth the name has been taken in hand. Of course, it is not the fault of the Finance Minister but because the Centre did not approve of all the schemes that our Government have already sent. They have been asked to revise their Second Five-Year Plan and they accordingly did. Still, the Central Government is allowing only 60 crores for the purpose which is not enough or rather not adequate for the necessary schemes which are awaiting solution to develop this problem State of ours. The State Government have again sent up supplementary plan of 40 crores also and I am sure this time the Planning Commission will seriously consider all the development schemes of this frontier State which they also feel should be well established.



Sir, in this connection I have only one matter to refer and that is in regard to the scheme for a bridge over the Brahmaputra River which has been overdue for a long time but this has been brushed aside. The transport bottleneck and the railway system have also been noted by the Government, by the leading citizens in the State and the attention of the Centre has been drawn from time to time, to remove this bottleneck which has not also received proper attention. To my mind, Sir, this railway should be a separate unit and I am sure this Assam railway should be a link between India, Burma and China in no distant future. In all probability, Assam will be a corridor between India and other parts of the Asiatic continent. This corridor, therefore, should not be neglected by the Centre if the Centre wants to keep contact with the countries of Asia. (Mr. Speaker: What is your idea? You want a railway line from Peking to Assam?) Something like that if possible, Sir, and I definitely believe in this if we are always talking of one world, one humanity and everything that could be materialised. However, I definitely believe that unless the bridge over the Brahmaputra is constructed and separate unit of the railway is established, all the resources of this country will not be properly developed and for the sake of export and import purposes as we will be always depending on import in matters of food even. Therefore, it will be a criminal negligence on the part of the authority not to resolve the difficulties of the State. Sir, in the second revised Plan I am sorry to find that no mention was made of the Engineering College at Jorhat. I think our Government could have made it a priority scheme rather, as the Government was committed to establish that College even in the last year. However, it is not being done and we expected this year it will be included in the Second Five-Year Plan as promised by the Chief Minister before the deputation who waited on his drawing room and other deputations who waited on him in this matter at Jorhat and other places. As early as 1948, the Expert Committee gave their decision and final recommendation that Jorhat Prince of Wales Technical School should be upgraded into diploma or degree course and all the three branches should be there. This was in accordance with the decision of the second Committee known as Ajmani Committee in 1955. This Committee also made definite recommendations that all the three branches should be established at Jorhat because it is centrally situated amongst the industrial areas of the State and that not only the buildings in the floor will be sufficient for accommodating the Engineering College with only minor extension here and there. Under that decision, our Government also asked the Principal of the School to



prepare schemes and plans for development of all these three branches in Jorhat and he accordingly submitted plans and estimates.

We all expected that it would be an accomplished fact, but when we found in the notification published in the *Assam Gazette* that teachers and Professors were required for the Civil Engineering College at Gauhati and nothing about these two branches, which ultimately the Chief Minister had agreed to open, public mind was agitated. The public held a meeting at the Bistoo Ram Hall and resolutions passed there, were sent to the Chief Minister. Afterwards, a deputation consisting of Members, Legislative Assembly and the leading members of the Sibsagar district waited on him. We were glad that the Chief Minister ultimately agreed that the Civil Engineering College should be established at Gauhati and the other two at Jorhat. We agreed to that though we said that the expenditure would be more than what the Expert Committee suggested. The Chief Minister, so to say, took the responsibility on his own shoulders when he said, "You will have two colleges there; that is all". We were satisfied. Then under his instructions the Minister concerned asked for plan and estimates for opening the First Year classes in the Technical School from August 1955. The Principal sent the scheme. Meanwhile in a meeting of the Managing Committee we passed a resolution to this effect and sent it to Shillong. After all that when we found that no advertisement had been issued in the Gazette, I sent a big wire to the Chief Minister asking him to expedite the matter so that classes might be open in time. He was kind enough to reply that my telegram had been sent to the Education Minister for necessary action and the matter rested there. I did not even receive any reply from the the Education Minister, neither have the classes been opened. However, Sir, I do not like to take up all these things here. My point is this if the supplementary plan is approved, well and good ; if not, I hope the Chief Minister on whose shoulders the whole burden of the country rests, will kindly see his way to open the first year classes of these two branches from next August and we shall be satisfied if he gives definite assurance. Unless he assures us that these two branches will be opened from the next Session, I think the matter will not rest here. My considerate Friend, Shri Harinarayan Baruah, the other day, used the expression that the consequences will be disastrous or something like that. Sir, I am not going to use that expression, but I would only say that this is a solemn promise made by the Chief Minister of a State before responsible leaders of the country. His words must be respected and we, as his followers, want to see that our



leader's words are redeemed at any cost. So, I hope the Chief Minister will kindly let us know in his reply that this time there will be no twisting or anything of the kind (The bell rang). It is not even five minutes, Sir. If you do not like us to speak, you should have told us that certain Members would get this much time, and others would get so much time and some members would not get more than five minutes...

**Mr. SPEAKER :** You have already spoken for 12 minutes.

**Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN :** I want no more time than what was allowed to my Friend, Shri Pratap Sarma.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** He concluded before 15 minutes.

**Shri PRATAP CHANDRA SARMA :** I finished in 13 minutes. I had been looking at my watch.

**Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN :** (Looking at his watch)—I have taken 10 minutes only.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** 12 minutes already ; please finish within two minutes.

**Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN :** I am not such a brilliant member of this House as to finish all the problems within two minutes. I am entitled to at least 20 minutes. If you do not give that I will have to leave the matter in the midst of discussions. It is rather better to let my constituency know that I was not allowed to speak on the subject. I want another 10 minutes.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** No.

**Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN :** Then I do not want to speak any more.

**Shri RAGHUNANDAN DHUBI :** माननीय अध्यक्षजी महोदय, माननीय अर्थमंत्री महोदय का भाषण बहुत ही विस्तृत तथा पूरे तौरपर आशाप्रद है। उन्होंने बड़ी ही तत्परता तथा नैपुणता से बजट को बनाया तथा पेश किया है। इसके लिये मैं उन्हें हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ।

हमारी सरकार सिडचुल्ड संप्रदाय के लिये बहुत कुछ कर रही है जिसके हम सरकार के निकट कृतज्ञ हैं तथा इसके लिये अशेष धन्यवाद देते हैं। इस विषय में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य के प्रति अधिक



से अधिक ध्यान दें। इस कार्य के लिये काछाड़ जिले में जो Organiser नियुक्त किये गये हैं। किन्तु वहाँ, इन लोगों से कोई उल्लेखनीय कार्य नहीं हुआ है। लखीपुर थानाके अधीन पवदा बस्ती में अस्पृश्यता को लेकर करीब तीन साल से सामाजिक गुटबन्दी चल रही है। मनमुटाव चल रहा है। इस बारे में मैंने दो-तीन बार वहाँके Organisers लोगों से कहा था कि इसपर कोई कारवाई होनी चाहिये। जनतामें कुछ सुधार होना चाहिये। लेकिन आज तक कुछ हो नहीं पाया। पता नहीं, ऐसा क्यों होता है। अस्पृश्यता निवारण अभियान के प्रसंग में सहभोज आदिका प्रबन्ध हुआ है। इसमें कुछ रुपये भी खर्च किये जाते हैं। लेकिन उससे हमारे देहाती जनतापर कोई खास असर नहीं पड़ता। सरकार से मैं विशेष रूप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बारे में विशेष ध्यान दें।

हमारी सरकार अनेक प्रकार की मिलें व कारखानों की परिकल्पनायें कर रही है जिससे हमारे प्रान्तकी उन्नति हो। इसमें जरा भी सन्देह नहीं कि इन परिकल्पनाओं से देश में बहुत बड़ी उन्नति होगी। इनसे जनताका भला होगा। किन्तु इसी संबंधमें मैं यह सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ईंट बनाकर जनता को दें। बिहार वगैरह में सरकार इस तरह ईंट बनाती हैं और २० रुपये हजार पर जनता को देती है। इससे एक ओर सरकार को काफ़ी फायदा पहुँचता है और दूसरी ओर जनता को बहुत बड़ी सहायता होती है। अतः सरकार ऐसा करने की कृपा करें।

चाय बगान तथा गावों में जो सिडबुल्ड जाति के लड़के और लड़कियाँ पढ़ रहे हैं, उनकी सहायता हमारी सरकार को करनी चाहिये। इस बारेमें मेरा कहना है कि इन गरीब, अनुसूत संप्रदाय के लड़कों को सरकार निःशुल्क पढ़ाई की सुविधा दें तथा विशेष वृत्ति देकर उत्साहित करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंत में दुख के साथ श्रीखाखलारीजी के उन शब्दों का घोर प्रतिवाद करता हूँ जो उन्होंने हमारे चाय बगानके मजदूर भाइयों के लिये कहा है। उनका कहना है कि हमारे मजदूर भाई वोटस का रूपया पाकर पागल से हो गये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके शकों में कोई सचाई नहीं है। मैं तो यहाँ तक प्रमाण करने को तैयार हूँ कि हमारे मजदूर भाइयोंमें भी ऐसे बहुत से भाई हैं जो विद्या-बुद्धि में श्रीखाखलारी जी से किसी हालत में कम नहीं हैं बल्कि उन्नत ही हैं। रूपया पाकर वे जूते, घड़ी, साईकिल वगैरह खरीद रहे हैं। वे लोग अपने जीवन के मान को बढ़ा रहे हैं जो कि Indian National Trade Union Congress का ही निर्देश है। ऐसे निर्देय शब्द हमारे मन को बहुत ठेस पहुँचाते हैं। मुझे आशा है भविष्य में वे कभी भी इस तरहके शक हमारे मजदूरों के लिये न कहें।

**Shri JADAV CHANDRA KHAKHLARI :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये शक मैंने काछाड़ जिले के मजदूर भाइयों के लिये नहीं कहे थे। डिब्रुगढ़ जिले के मजदूरों के लिये ही कहा था। काछाड़ जिलेकी बात मुझे मालुम नहीं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है हमारे काछाड़ जिले के मजदूर रुपये बरबाद नहीं करते।



**Shri CHANOO KHERIA:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় জয়জয়তে ১৯৫৬ চনৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি আয় ব্যয়ৰ আঁচনি এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। তেখেতে ভাষণত যোৱাবছৰৰ বিবৰণীও দিছে আৰু অহাবছৰৰ কাৰণে কেনেকৈ আয় ব্যয় ধাৰ্য্য কৰিছে তাকো বুজাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত বহুতো আলোচনা সমালোচনা হৈ গৈছে নহি আৰু সেই বিষয়ে বেচি কথা নকও।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ আঁচনি আৰু ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি গৈছে আৰু মই মাত্ৰ কেইটামান সৰুসুৰা কথাতেই আবদ্ধ থাকিম।

প্ৰথমেই শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে ক'ও। শিক্ষাই জাতিৰ মেৰুদণ্ড। এই শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ পথত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বহুতো কাম কৰিছে। নতুন নতুন অনুষ্ঠান নিৰ্মাণ কৰিছে। কিন্তু পুৰণি-কলীয়া যি কেইটা প্ৰাইমাৰী, এম ডি, এম ই স্কুল আছে তাৰ ঘৰ ভাঙিছে—বেৰ নাই—ঢাল ভাঙিছে। এনে অৱস্থা। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি ইয়াৰ কাৰণ চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট টকা ব্যয় কৰিব পৰা নাই। তাৰোপৰি বহুতো স্কুল আজি ৰাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা গঢ়ি উঠিছে। এই ভেনচাৰ স্কুল বিলাক চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই আৰু তাৰ পৰিচালনাৰ কাৰণে অৰ্থ ও দান কৰা নাই। যি দুই চাৰিখনত চৰকাৰে সহায় দিছে তাৰে পৰিমাণ বৰ কম। M. E. School ত স্থায়ী গ্ৰান্ট দিয়া হৈছে মাত্ৰ ২৫/টকা। কোনো এম ই স্কুলেই ৫০ টকাৰ কম স্থায়ী গ্ৰান্ট নাপাব বুলি যিটো কথা আছে তাৰ ঠাইত মাত্ৰ ২৫ টকা পোৱাটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। আজি দেশখনৰ উন্নতিৰ সকলো বিলাক প্ৰচেষ্টাত আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ জনসাধাৰণে চৰ্চা কৰে তেওঁ লোকৰ ব্যক্তিগত কি উন্নতি হৈছে? নিজৰ মাটি বাৰী, ঘৰ দুৱাৰ খেতি পথাৰৰ কথা তেওঁলোকে অনুভৱ কৰে। এই বিলাক অৰ্থ ১৭ মাটি বাৰী ঘৰদুৱাৰ খেতি পথাৰ গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ সকলোৰে অৰ্থৰ অভাৱ আৰু সকলোৰেই ইয়াৰ কাৰণে ঋণ বিচাৰে যি হিচাবে এও লোকৰ পুনৰ্গঠনৰ কাৰণে অৰ্থ দান পাব লাগে সেই হিচাপে এওঁলোক পোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে এই সাধাৰণ ৰাইজৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতিৰ হকে—কৃষি ঋণ গৰু মহ কিনা ঋণ আদি যাতে ঠিক সময়ত বৃদ্ধি কৰি দিব পৰা যায় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়—প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাতৈ ঠায়ে ঠায়ে উন্নয়ন বোৰ্ড আছে আৰু সেই বোৰ্ডে উন্নয়নমূলক যি কোনো আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিলেই চৰকাৰৰ অনুমোদনৰ অৰ্থে ছিলঙলৈ পঠাব লাগে আৰু এই আঁচনি বিলাক চৰকাৰৰ অনুমোদন পাবলৈ আৱশ্যকীয় সময়তকৈ বেচি সময় লয়। ইয়াৰ ফলত এই আঁচনি বিলাকে অনুমোদন পালেও তাৰ কাৰণে 'চেংচন' কৰা অৰ্থ ব্যয় কৰিবলৈ সময় নাথাকে। কাৰণ মাৰ্চ মাহৰ আগতেই ইয়াক ব্যয় কৰিব পাবিব লাগিব আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে যদি চৰকাৰৰ পৰা আঁচনি অনুমোদন কৰা হ'কুম ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী বা মাৰ্চ মাহত যায় তেন্তে টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ আৰু সময় কত? এই বিলাক বেমেজালি যাতে চৰকাৰৰ ঘৰত নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে চকু দিবলৈ বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ।

ইয়াৰ পিছত Supply সম্বন্ধে কিছু কও। আমাৰ দেশত এই সববাহাৰ posit on টো বৰ বেয়া। ঘৰ বাৰী সজাত চিমেন্ট আৰু টিং আমাক যথেষ্ট লাগে কাৰণ আগতে ঘৰ সাজিবলৈ মানুহে খেৰ বাঁহ প্ৰচুৰ পাইছিল এতিয়া সেই বিলাক নোপোৱা হৈছে আৰু তাৰ ঠাইত চিমেন্ট আৰু টিংৰ ব্যৱহাৰ হৈ উঠিছে। সুবিধা মতে—এই চিমেন্ট আৰু টিং পোৱাত জনসাধাৰণৰ বহুতো ব্যাঘাট জন্মিছে। চৰকাৰী সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত অনুস্থান ৰাজহুৱা অনুষ্ঠান, স্কুল, ৰাইজৰ নামঘৰ, ব্যক্তিগত থকা ঘৰ আদি সাজি লবলৈ মানুহ অসমৰ্ণ হৈ পৰাৰ হেতু তেওঁ বিলাকৰ মাজত অসন্তোষৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এইটো বৰ পৰি-



তাঁপৰ কথা। সেই কাৰণে মই এই বিষয়ত চকু দিবলৈ চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ জনাও কাৰণ সমুখত বাৰিষা আহিছে। তাৰ পিচত গৰা খহনীয়াই আৰু বানগানীয়ে ঘৰ ভাঙি নিয়া বাইজসকলৰ কথা কও। এই দুৰ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত বাইজ সকলক মাটি আৰু মাত্ৰ ১৫০ টকা ঋণ দিয়া হৈছে। এই ঋণ তেওঁ বিলাকৰ পুনৰসংস্থাপনৰ উদ্দেশ্যে বৰ কম আৰু এই ঋণ আৰু বেচি হাবত দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ। এই বিষয়েও চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

ইয়াৰ পিচত Pay Committee ৰ কথা কও। এই কমিটি যোৱা বছৰ গঠিত হৈছে—কলাফল এতিয়াও বাহিৰ হোৱা নাই গতিকে মই ইয়াকৈ কব খুজিছো যেন ইয়াৰ সুফল হয় আৰু অতি সোনকালে হয়। বৃষ্টিচৰ দিনত উচ্চতম আৰু নিম্নতম চাকৰীৰ দৰ্জহাৰ যি নিৰ্দিষ্ট আছিল তাৰ পাৰ্থক্য ৩০০ গুণ মান আছিল। এতিয়া প্ৰায় ১০০ গুণ মান হ'ব। তাৰ হাব কম প্ৰয়োজন। কাৰণ আজি আমি সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ ব্যবস্থাৰ আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছো। মোৰ মতেৰে ১০ গুণৰ বেচি পাৰ্থক্য হ'ব নালাগে। যেনে নিম্নতম ৫০ হলে উচ্চতম ৫০০, নিম্নতম ৬০ হলে উচ্চতম ৬০০, আৰু নিম্নতম ১০০ হলে উচ্চতম ১০০০ হ'ব।

আমি মাধ্যমতে কাগজে পত্ৰে লিখো বা এচেম্বলীতহে বনুৱাৰ উন্নতিৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰো আৰু বনুৱাৰ সহকে দুষাৰমান কওঁ, কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰো। শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়কে ধৰক। অৱশ্যে শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী উপস্থিত নাই। (voice—কওঁক বাক।) অসমৰ ৯৭১ খন চাহ বাগিছাত মুঠ ৫৩৪ খন স্কুল আছে কিন্তু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে মাত্ৰ ৫৭ খন স্কুলৰ কাৰণেহে মন দিয়ে; বাকী ৪৭৭ খন স্কুলৰ কাৰণে অলপো কানসাৰ নকৰে। ৪৩৭ খন বাগিছাত এতিয়াও স্কুল হোৱা নাই। এই ৫৭ খন স্কুলত প্ৰায় ডেৰ হেজাৰমান লৰাছোৱালীয়ে পঢ়ে আৰু ২ লাখতকৈও অধিক লৰাছোৱালী শিক্ষাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈ আছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER**—গোটেই অসমত বনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা কিমান বুলিছে?

**Shri CHANOO KHERIA**: প্ৰায় ১২। লাখ, তাৰ ভিতৰে প্ৰায় ৫ লাখ হৈছে কৰ্মী (working force).

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minsiter)**: বনুৱা কিমান বুলিছে?

**Shri CHANOO KHERIA**: প্ৰায় ১২। লাখ, তাৰ প্ৰায় ৫ লাখে...

**Mr. SPEAKER**: মোৰ বোধেৰে ৩ লাখ মানুহহে হ'ব লাগে।

**Shri CHANOO KHERIA**: ২৭ হেজাৰ লৰাছোৱালীয়ে এতিয়াও পঢ়ি আছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER**: মই জনাত স্কুলীয়া ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা ১২ বছৰৰ তলৰ ৫ হেজাৰমান হৈ হ'ব।

**Shri CHANOO KHERIA**: মই চৰকাৰী ৰিপোৰ্টৰ পৰাহে কৈছো। আশা কৰো চাহ বাগিছাৰ লৰা ছোৱালীবোৰৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰে। এই বিষয়ত মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰো দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। সমাজবাদৰ ফালে আমাৰ দেশ আগবাঢ়িছে। কিন্তু কিছুমান চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ বুদ্ধিচৌক্য চলো-ভাবৰ সাল সলনি নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে বহুত কামত বাইজৰ সহযোগ পোৱাৰ নাটনি দেখা যায়।

ইমানকৈ কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ।

**Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA**: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিখন ষাটি-পৰা ৰাজেট এইবাবে এইসদনত দাঙি ধৰিলে ই ষাটি-পৰা হলেও ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ জাতিৰ আৰু দেশৰ কল্যাণৰ অৰ্থে যিবোৰ নতুন নতুন আঁচনিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে সেইবোৰ যদি প্ৰকৃততে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰা হয়, তেনেহলে এই ষাটি বৰ বেচি নহয়।



অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বৰ্তমান আমাৰ দেশৰ শিক্ষাৰ সমস্যাটো এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা। দেশ উন্নত কৰিবলৈ হলে সৰ্বপ্ৰথমে শিক্ষাৰ দৰ্কাৰ। আজি আন আন দেশবিলাকে যেনভাৱে উন্নতিৰ পথতে আগবাঢ়িছে সেইদৰে আমাৰ অসমদেশকো কিদৰে উন্নতি কৰি নিব পাৰি তাৰ বাবে যিকোনো উপায় অৱলম্বন কৰি হলেও এই পিচ-পৰা দেশখনক আগুৱাই নিব লাগিব। সিদিনাখন মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীহৰি নাৰায়ণ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ভেঞ্চাৰ Lower Primary, Middle Vernacular, Middle English, আদি স্কুলৰ দুৰবস্থাৰ বিষয় পৰিপাতিটক কৈ গৈছে। এই থিনিতে মই ক'ও আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ Venture হাইস্কুল বিলাকৰো অৱস্থা একেই। সঁচাকৈয়ে এইটো বৰ দুখৰ বিষয়। ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ আঁচনি ললে তেতিয়া ৰাজ্যৰ যিবোৰ পিচ-পৰা অঞ্চলত শিক্ষাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাছিল। সেই অঞ্চলসমূহত পিচ-পৰা ৰাইজে নিজ খৰচত শিক্ষাৰ অনুষ্ঠান নিৰ্মাণ কৰি তেওলোকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকৰো শিক্ষাৰ বাবে স্কুললৈ পঠিয়াবলৈ ধৰিলে। আৰু তেওলোকে যেতিয়া বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষাৰ আইন তৈয়াৰ কৰিলে তেতিয়া সেইবোৰ স্কুল চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ যাব। কিন্তু দেখা গ'ল, এতিয়াও ৰাইজে খুজি মাগি চলাই থকা স্কুল বহু আছে। সেইবোৰ স্কুলৰ অৱস্থা দিনে দিনে শোচনীয় হৈ যাব ধৰিছে। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে চৰকাৰে সেই শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানবোৰক যথোপযুক্ত সাহায্য দি তাক জীয়াই ৰাখি দেশৰ উন্নতি কৰে।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যেনেকৈ জনজাতি, অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায় আৰু তপশীলভুক্ত সম্প্ৰদায় সমূহৰ উন্নতিৰ অৰ্থে অৰ্থ ব্যয় কৰিছে সি বৰ সুখৰ বিষয়। তাৰবাবে মই চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাও। ঠিক তেনেধৰণে ৰাজ্যৰ যিবোৰ অঞ্চল আছে সেইবোৰো যাতে শিক্ষা, যাতায়াত, বানিজ্য আদি সকলো বিষয়তে উন্নত হয় তাৰ বাবে বিশেষ দৃষ্টি ৰাখে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বোধকৰো আমাৰ এইসদনৰ সবহভাগ সদস্যৰে অবিদিত নহয় যে দৰং জিলাৰ মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমা উক্ত বিষয়ত একেবাৰে পিচ-পৰা। ইয়াত যি এটা চৰকাৰী উচ্চ ইংৰাজী বিদ্যালয় আছে তাত স্কুলৰ অভাবত প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে বহু ছাত্ৰই স্থান নেপায় উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হবলগাত পৰে। এইবিষয় লৈ উক্ত স্কুলৰ Building Extension ৰ বাবে স্কুল কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ পৰা আবেদন নিবেদন কৰা স্বত্বেও আজিলৈ তাৰ কোনো ফল নহল।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ১৯৫২ চনতে মঙ্গলদৈ বাগীয়ে মঙ্গলদৈ কলেজ নান দি বহু কষ্টেৰে এখন I. A. কলেজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰে। আজি ইমান দিনে ৰাজহুৱা দান বৰঙণিৰ দ্বাৰা উক্ত কলেজখন পৰিচালিত হৈ আহিছে। অলপতে উক্ত কলেজৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এটুকুৰা মাটি মঞ্জুৰ কৰাত এটি স্থায়ী ঘৰো নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হৈছে। আজি কেইবছৰমান এই কলেজৰ ছাত্ৰৰ পৰীক্ষাৰ ফলাফলো আন আন কলেজৰ তুলনাত কোনোপধ্যে বেয়া নহয়। এই কলেজখন স্থাপন হোৱাত উক্ত মহকুমাৰ সকলো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে কম খৰচতে উচ্চ শিক্ষা লাভৰ সুবিধা পাইছে। গতিকে আমাৰ জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰে উক্ত পিচ-পৰা মহকুমাৰ কলেজখনৰ উন্নতি কৰে মাহে এহেজাৰকৈ টকা আৰু ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ কাৰণে অন্ততঃ ৩০,০০০ টকা চৰকাৰী অৰ্থ সাহায্য দি এই পিচ-পৰা মহকুমাটিক উন্নতি পথত অগ্ৰসৰ হবলৈ উদগনি দিয়ে। অৱশ্যে মই অকল মঙ্গলদৈ কলেজৰ কথাকে কোৱা নাই, ৰাজ্যৰ অনেক পিচ-পৰা অঞ্চল সমূহকো যাতে উন্নতিৰ পথত আগবাঢ়ায়, তাৰ বাবে এনে এটি নীতি অৱলম্বন কৰে যেন ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰত্যেক পিচ-পৰা মহকুমাৰ অন্যান্য উন্নত মহকুমাৰ লগত সমানে নিব পাৰে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাটিৰ সমস্যা অসম ৰাজ্যৰ এটি বৰ জটিল সমস্যা হৈ পৰিছে। চৰকাৰে এটি পৰিৱালৰ বাবে সৰ্বোচ্চ ১৫০ বিঘা মাটিৰ যি আঁচনি



লৈছে সেইদৰে নগৰ অঞ্চলতো মাটিৰ তেনেকুৱা এটি সৰ্বোচ্চ নিৰিখ ধাৰ্য্য কৰে যেন। এই বিষয় শ্ৰীভাগবতী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ লগত মই একমত। এইখিনিতে মই কও মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাত একে লেঠাৰীয়ে কেইবা বছৰো বানপানী হোৱাত বান বিধবস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাইজে মাটিৰ কাৰণে নানা আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিও কোনো ফল পোৱা নাই।

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** কোনে আবেদন কৰিছে?

**Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA:** সেই বানবিধবস্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলে।

উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কও যে উক্ত মহকুমাৰ শিয়ালমাৰী, শ্যামাবাৰী মৌজাৰ চাপৰী অঞ্চলৰ আৰু বঙামাটি, হিন্দঘোপা, চিপাৰাৰ মৌজাৰ দক্ষিণ অঞ্চলৰ কথাকে মই কও। বিশেষকৈ শিয়াল মাৰী আৰু শ্যামাবাৰী মৌজাৰ কেইবাখনো পমুৱা গাও ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গৰাখহনীয়াত লোপ পাইছে। সেই অঞ্চলৰ বানবিধবস্ত বাইজৰ কিছুমানে গোপচাৰৰ সামান্য পজা কৰি আশ্ৰয় লোৱাৰ আজি ২৩ বছৰ হল। তেওলোকৰ আজিকোপতি কোনো সুবন্দোবস্ত নহল। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যাতে এই হতভাগা পমুৱা প্ৰপীড়িত পৰিয়াল সমূহৰ এটি সুবন্দোবস্ত অনতিপলমে হয়।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাত যে ভাল খোৱা পানীৰ অভাৱ সেইটো বোধকৰো সকলো সদস্যই স্বীকাৰ কৰিব। আৰু পানীৰ কাৰণেই বছৰে বছৰে উক্ত মহকুমাত কলৈবা, কলাজৰ, গ্ৰহণী আদি ৰোগত বহু সংখ্যক লোক মৃত্যুমুখত পৰে। চৰকাৰে পানীৰ শিতানত হয়তো কিছ টকা মঙ্গলদৈ লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ জৰিয়তে খৰচ কৰে কিন্তু সেইটো একেবাৰেই তাকৰ কাৰণ উক্ত মহকুমাৰ লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ জৰিয়তে পানীৰ বাবে যি টকা দিয়ে সেই সম্পূৰ্ণ টকা কোনো কোনো ঠাইত একোটা কুৱাতেই খৰছ হয়। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কও উক্ত মহকুমাৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চলে বঙালীত যি কুৱা তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছিল তাতেই প্ৰায় ২৭,০০০ টকা খৰছ হৈছিল। উক্ত কুৱা আমাৰ কেইবা গৰাকী মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি আহিছে। সেই টকাৰে যিবোৰ কুৱা নাদ আদি কৰা যায় সেইবোৰ সিমানেদূৰ ফলবতী নহয়। এই বিষয় প্ৰত্যেক বাবেতে আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী সকল উক্ত অঞ্চললৈ গলেই তেখেত সকলৰ আগত এই অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে আবেদন জনোৱা হয়। গুনিবলৈ পাইছে আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসমত National Water Supply আৰু Sanitation ৰ কাৰণে কেইবা লাখে টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ বাবে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰক আঁচনি দাখিল কৰিবলৈকো নিৰ্দেশ দিছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে যাতে উক্ত মহকুমাৰ টাউনৰ কাৰণেও এটি আঁচনি অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰি মঙ্গলদৈৰ এই অভাৱ দূৰ কৰে।

ডাক্তাৰী চিকিৎসা শিতানৰ বিষয় মই দুৰাৰমান কৰ খোজো। মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চল জনজাতীয় লোকেৰেই পৰিপূৰ্ণ। অবশ্যে সেই অঞ্চলত বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে দুই এখন জন-স্বাস্থ্যৰ ডিস্পেন্সাৰী ঠায়ে ঠায়ে স্থাপিত কৰিছে। তাৰবাবে মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। কিন্তু সেই জনজাতীয় অঞ্চলত কুষ্ঠ ৰোগ যেনেকুৱা ভাবে বিয়পিছে তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ বাবে অতি সোনকালে Leprosy Centre এটি খুলি সেই জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ উপকাৰ সাধন কৰে যেন। আৰু এটি কথাত আচৰিত হৈছে, সিদিনাখন মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীধৰণীধৰ বসুমতাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ এটি প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত আমাৰ স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিছে যে ১৯৫৫ চনত দৰং জিলাত কলাজৰত মাত্ৰ ৩২ জন লোকৰ মৃত্যু হৈছে। উত্তৰ দিছে যে এই সংখ্যা থিক নহয়। মই জানো মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ মই কব খোজো যে এই সংখ্যা থিক নহয়। মই জানো মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ চপাই মৌজাৰ দাছা, অধিকাৰী, চমুৱাপাৰা ও দেওনানাও আদিত জনজাতি আৰু অনুন্নত আৰু তপশীলভুক্ত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ বসতি। এই কেইখন গাঁৱতে কলাজৰত যোৱা বছৰ ৬৭ জন মানুহ মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিছে। আৰু বছৰে বছৰে এই অঞ্চলত কলৈবাত প্ৰায় ১০১২ জনকৈ মৃত্যু হয়। যিহেতুকে এই অঞ্চলত কোনো চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। ৮৯ মাইল আতৰত যি দুই এখন ডাক্তৰখানা আছে সেই ডাক্তৰখানাৰ পৰাও সহজে চিকিৎসা পোৱা টান হৈ পৰে। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে উক্ত অঞ্চলৰ চমুৱা পাৰা গাঁৱত এখন চৰকাৰী ডাক্তৰ খানা প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰি সেই অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ জীৱন ৰক্ষা কৰে।



যাতায়াত—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ ৰাইজৰ আৱশ্যকীয় সামগ্ৰী সাধাৰণতে গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা আমদানী কৰা হয়। আৰু উক্ত সামগ্ৰী ব্যবসায়ী সকলে উত্তৰ গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা লবীৰে আমদানী কৰে। আৰু তাৰ ফলত পৰিবহন খৰচ বেচি হয়। কিন্তু যদি চৰকাৰে মঙ্গলদৈ টাউনৰ পৰা দক্ষিণে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰলৈ মাত্ৰ ৪ মাইল বাস্তা স্থায়ী হিচাবে নিৰ্মাণ কৰি দিলে হেতেন তেন্তে উক্ত মহকুমাৰ ব্যবসায়ী সকলে কম খৰচতে জাহাজেৰে বস্তু বাহানিৰ যোগান দিব পাৰিলেহেতেন, মই এই বিষয়ে এই সদনতে কেইবাবাৰো চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছিলো। আজিও পুনৰ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে এই বাস্তাটি P. W. D. এ হাতত লৈ উক্ত মহকুমাৰ ব্যবসায়ী সকলৰ তথা সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰে। এই খিনিতে মই আৰু এটা কথা উনুকিয়াই থও যে মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ আৰু থাক পতীয়া ঠাইখন এটা ব্যবসায়ৰ কেন্দ্ৰ। উক্ত থাকপতীয়া আৰু উত্তৰে ওদালগুৰিলৈ এটি লোকেলৰোডৰ বাস্তা আছে। এই বাস্তাটি অনতিপলমে চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ আনি উত্তৰ অঞ্চলত জনজাতিয় কৃষক সকলৰ কৃষিজাত বস্তুৰ সবববাহৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিয়ে। কাৰণ সকলোৱে জানে যে ওদালগুৰি এখন কৃষি প্ৰধান ঠাই আৰু সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বহুটকা খৰচ কৰি তাত এটা ধানৰ গুদামো স্থাপন কৰিছে। সেই অঞ্চলৰ কৃষক সকলে যাতায়াতৰ অসুবিধাৰ বাবে সবববাহ কৰিব নোৱাৰা হেতুকে তেওলোকৰ উৎপন্ন শস্যৰ বৰখোচিৰ মূল্য নাপায়। মই নিজে জানো যে আন ঠাইত যেতিয়া ধানৰ দাম ৬৭ টকা হয় তেতিয়া ওদালগুৰিত ৩৪ টকাত বিক্ৰি হয়। কাৰণ পৰিবহনৰ অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে খেতিয়ক সকলে কম মূল্যত বিক্ৰি কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হয়, গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক এই বিষয়ে অনুৰোধ কৰো।

আমাৰ মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাত আজি কেইবছৰৰ ভিতৰত কেইবাটাও নতুন বাস্তা নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ বাবে আমাৰ গৰকাপ্তানি মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক ধন্যবাদ জনাও।

এই বাৰ নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কেইবাটাও আঁচনি দেখি মই বাস্তবিকতে সুখী হৈছো। আৰু তাৰবাবে চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাও। আন আন ঠাইত যেনেকুৱাকৈ এই আঁচনি লৈছে ঠিক সেইদৰে মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ প্ৰলয়ঙ্কাৰী নদৈ নদীৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ব্যবস্থা অতি যোনকালে চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈ উক্তনৈৰ পৰা ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হোৱা কেইবাটাও মৌজাৰ দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক ৰাইজক বানপানীৰ প্ৰপীড়নৰ পৰা অব্যাহতি দিয়ে যেন।

এই নদীৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰপীড়িত কলাইগাঁও আৰু মৈবাবাৰা মৌজাৰ যি বিশাল খেতিৰ পথাৰ বালিয়ে পুতি পেলাইছে তাক আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী আৰু বিভূমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া সকলে নিজ চকুৰে দেখি আহিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি দেশত নিবনুৱা সমস্যাটো এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈ পৰিছে। এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ হলে কুণীৰ শিল্প বিস্তাৰৰ নিত্য প্ৰয়োজন সেই কাৰণে মই কব খোজো যে শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত যেনেকুৱাকৈ টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা ৰখা হয় থিক সেইদৰে কুণীৰ শিল্পৰ শিতানতো বখাৰ নিত্য দৰকাৰ ও প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাত কাৰীকৰী (Technical) শিক্ষা অনুষ্ঠান স্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ললে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ কিছু সমাধান হব। এই খিনিতে মই এটা কথা উনুকিয়াই থও যে, মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ দাৰ্হি মৌজাৰ ৰাজিঘাটত ৰাইজে বৰঙনি যোগাই এখন কাৰীকৰী স্কুল স্থাপন কৰিছে। মই কও সেই স্কুলখন ৰাইজৰ হাতত নেৰাখি তাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ পৰিচালনাৰ ভাৰ চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ আনে। উক্ত স্কুলখন আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই দেখি আহিছে। উক্ত অঞ্চল শিক্ষা দীক্ষা আদিত একেবাৰে পিচ পৰা অঞ্চল। গতিকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে উক্ত স্কুলখনৰ ভাৰ হাতলৈ আনি বিশেষকৈ এই অঞ্চলটোৰ কিছু উন্নতি সাধন কৰে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগৰ বিষয়ে মোৰ কবলগীয়া বহুত আছিল কিন্তু সময়ৰ অভাৱত ইয়াতেই সামৰনি মাৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হলো।



**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I offer my heartiest thanks to the Finance Minister for presenting the budget for the year 1956-57. He has taken great pains in preparing the budget. He has given a full picture of the present State of Assam. This budget is very important in view of the fact that this is the end of the First Five Year Plan and the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. It is true that the budget is a deficit one and in an undeveloped State when we are proceeding towards development, the budget is bound to be a deficit one. A time will come when with the development of our State our budget will be a surplus one. The figures given in the budget indicate that the income of our State is increasing year by year. This is due to the First Five Year Plan. Although the First Five Year Plan is undoubtedly an inadequate one, and even the barest requirements of our State have not been given in the First Five Year Plan and although it is not the peoples' Plan yet the First Five Year Plan has helped to some extent to remove the economic unbalance of the State. Sir, the development of a country depends mainly on heavy industries and electricity. In the First Five Year Plan no heavy industry has been given to this State and except the Umtru project there is no electricity project in our State. In this respect, in the First Five Year Plan the other States have gone far ahead of us and we are lagging behind. In the Second Five Year Plan although our State has given an estimate of Rs.290 crores this has been drastically cut down to Rs.60 crores and with this 60 crores it is not possible to raise the national income of our State and to raise the *per capita* income of the people of the State. Finding no other alternative our State Government has given a mild proposal of another sum of Rs.40 crores. Now considering the special problems of Assam, I think that the reasonable demand of Assam will be given effect to by the Central Government with the hope that if this amount of Rs.100 crores be spent before the plan period some more money will be given to us.

Now, Sir, the next problem I want to deal with is with regard to the question of land reforms. Our State has not made much progress in this respect. Intermediaries have not been abolished as yet. The tillers of the soil have not yet been made the owners of land. With regard to the tenants of *Nisf-kheraj* land there is no record of rights for them. Some Bills have been passed. (*The bell rang*) for example the Zamindari Abolition Bill—it is still lying in the High Court or Supreme Court. The Adhiars Protection Bill, the Urban Areas Tenancy Bill, the Assam Tenancy Bill, these are lying idle for want of publication. So by the land reform measures which have been



taken up by the Government, the people have not been benefited as yet. I am glad to learn that the Finance Minister in his speech has said that a Land Reform Board will be set up. I think if this Board is set up and work is actively done then it will serve the purpose. Even the works envisaged in the First Five Year Plan, have not been done.

The next point I want to draw the attention of this House is that of Education (*The bell rang*) It is a very important department. Sir, but in the Education Department I find practically there is no plan and no principle. It is not running as efficiently as it should have been. After the attainment of independence, Sir, enthusiasm has been roused in the minds of the people for starting Lower Primary Schools and Middle English Schools, but the condition of these school buildings are deplorable. Even there are lots of Lower Primary Schools, Venture Lower Primary Schools which have not yet been taken up by the School Boards. Some Middle English School have been given only Rs.25 as recurring grants ! Now I request the Government to see that the buildings of the Lower Primary Schools and Middle English Schools are improved and that more money is given to the School Boards for taking up the Venture Schools.

Next Sir, I want to speak a few words with regard to the formation of the Basic School Boards. Now at the time of formation of the Basic School Boards in the Select Committee it was decided to nominate members in the Board and that in selecting the Members of these Boards right persons should be selected from different localities. But I am sorry to say that at the time of nominating the members some members have been nominated from a particular place whereas other areas remained unrepresented. Now this has caused great resentment in many places. Moreover, Sir, I find that at the time of distribution of grants to the flood-affected schools, High Schools and Middle English Schools we find in some places where these schools have not been affected at all by flood have got the grants, whereas the actually affected schools have not got anything.

Sir, another point for which I would like to draw the attention of this House is that of the Public Health Department. Now, Sir, in the Rani area which is a tribal area, a building has been constructed for starting a Maternity Centre by the tribal people. The District Board has also recommended for the last two years for a grant, but I am sorry to inform this House that no such grants have been given as yet. The area lies between the Khasi Hills and the Kamrup District. Moreover with regard to the *Kala-azar* I want to mention here that I reported to the Medical Minister that in Chakardow and



Deochatal area many persons have died of *Kala-azar* and some people are still lying in beds, and on my report to the Minister it is understood that a direction was given to the District Health Officer to take steps, but up till now—now it is about one year no action has been taken for this purpose.

Lastly, Sir, I want to mention one more thing and that is about the silk spun mill. I am glad that there is a proposal of starting a Silk Spun Mill but my submission is that in selecting the site for the said mill the Government should see that it is located at Sualkuchi. About five months ago when there was a public meeting at Sualkuchi under the presidency of the Chief Minister, the public of that locality made a demand that the Silk Spun Mill should be located there. Their contention was that the village consists of 18 thousand population and every family has the habit of weaving and spinning. Mrs. Barthakur said that the mill should be located at Roha, but my contention is that at the time of selecting the site an expert committee should be set up by the Government to select the site for the Silk Spun Mill.

Then, Sir, I want to submit one thing in regard to the condition of the fire-affected people. My friend, Sri Rabin Kakoti has mentioned that there is a tendency in the minds of the people to come to Shillong for everything. The reason is that there is no fund at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for giving even Rs.5 to the fire-affected people. So all petitions are to be sent to Government and in many cases we have found that no money is sanctioned at all. So my request to the Finance Minister is that in such cases the grant should be made to the Deputy Commissioner so that immediate relief may be given to the fire affected people.

Sir, one point more and I will finish. The people of Sualkuchi are starting a Sericultural Farm and they will approach the Sericulture Minister for giving them certain help for the establishment of that farm.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Your time is up.

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS :** Sir, one minute more and I will resume my seat. There are two Emporia one at Sualkuchi and another at Rampur. The main purpose of these Emporia is to purchase the products of the locality and to sell these outside. These emporia, have been given only Rs.2,000 or Rs.2,500. With this small amount it is very difficult for them to function properly. That only frustrates the main purpose for



which these emporia have been established. The Minister-in-charge has also visited the localities and he assured the people that he would see that more money may be given to these emporia, but up till now I do not see that such an amount has been given. I therefore request the Minister to see that sufficient money is given to these emporia so that they can purchase the produces of the locality and sell them outside. With these few words, I resume my seat.

**Shri BALIRAM DAS :** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অহা বছৰৰ কাৰণে বিভিন্ন ঠাইত যিখন বাজেট এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই খন আগৰ বছৰৰ দৰেই ঘাটি পৰা। ঘাটি পৰা হলেও বাইজৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে গঠন মূলক কাম বিলাক এতিয়াও চলি আছে আৰু অহা বছৰো চলিব বুলি তেখেতৰ বাজেট ভাষণত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও তিনিকোটি টকাতকৈ অধিক ঘাটি পৰা স্বত্বেও যে বাইজৰ ওপৰত নতুন কৰ কাটল লগোৱাৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰা নাই তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক আন্তৰিক শ্ৰদ্ধা আৰু অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি প্ৰথমেই মই শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে কওঁ। বিশেষকৈ এই জনজাতিৰ লোক সকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে। এইটো পৃষ্ঠ ভাবে প্ৰকাশিত হৈছে যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শিক্ষাৰ বাবে বাজেটত বেচি টকা ধৰা হৈছে। উল্লেখযোগ্য যে বোম্বে ৰাজ্যৰ পিছতেই আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে শিক্ষাত টকা খৰছ কৰিছে। বোম্বে ৰাজ্যৰ সমূহ ৰাজহৰ শতকৰা ১৮ ভাগ শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত খৰছ কৰিছে। মুঠ ৩,৭৬,৩১,৯২২ টকা আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্যত খৰচ কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। এই টকা কম নহয়। তথাপি জনজাতি অঞ্চলত শিক্ষা বিষয়ত খৰছ কৰিব লগীয়া যথেষ্ট স্থল আছে। অসমৰ টাইবেল সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকলৰ কাৰণে সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ দফা অনুযায়ী কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যি টকা দিছে সেইটোও বাজেটত ধৰা হৈছে। মই বিশেষ ভাবে ইয়াকে কব খুজিছো যে সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধাৰাৰ অন্তৰ্গত যি টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে দিছে তাৰ লগত ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে আৰু কিছু টকা যোগ কৰিলে এই সম্প্ৰদায় বিলাকৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সমূহক স্কুল আৰু কলেজত 'ফি এডুকেচন' দিব পৰা হব। শিক্ষাই জাতিৰ উন্নতিৰ মূল। এই নীতিৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিয়েই আজি চৰকাৰে কাম কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ পূৰণৰ হকে চৰকাৰে অধিক চেষ্টা কৰে যেন। এনে 'ফি এডুকেচন' ব্যৱস্থা বিহাৰ আৰু উৰিষ্যা আদি ৰাজ্যত প্ৰচলন ইতিমধ্যে কৰিছে। আমাৰ ইয়াতো তেনেকৈ কৰা দৰ্কাৰ আৰু তেনে কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে সংবিধান অনুযায়ী অহা ১০ বছৰ অৰ্থাৎ তাৰে ৫ বছৰ গলেই বাকী ৫ বছৰ ভিতৰত দেশৰ পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় বিলাকক অন্যান্য উন্নত জাতিৰ সমকক্ষ কৰি তোলা টান হ'ব আৰু সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ আদৰ্শ কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত নহব।

(*Voices* : Scheduled caste এ অন্যান্য পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ত কৈ বেচি উন্নতি কৰিছে)

তাৰপিচত মই কও টাইবেল আৰু চিডিউল সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষা বাধ্যতামূলক হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ আৰু যি বিলাক ঠাইত বাইজে 'ভেনচাৰ' স্কুল পাতিছে সেই বিলাক ঠাইতে এই বছৰত চৰকাৰে লয় তাৰ কাৰণে দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। ইয়াৰ লগে লগে জীৱশিক্ষাও যাতে আমাৰ সমাজত হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি ছোৱালীৰ এম, ই, এম, ডি, হাইস্কুল আদি প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব লাগে। কিয়নো আমি যেহেতু স্বৰ্ৱাক্ষৰ সন্দৰ এখন সমাজ গঢ়িব বিচাৰিছো, তেন্তে লৰা-ছোৱালী সকলোকে সমান শিক্ষা দিব লাগিব। যদি আমি এই সময়ত জীৱশিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি অৱহেলা কৰো তেন্তে কিছুমান বছৰৰ পিছত আমাৰ মাজতে আৰু এটা পিছ পৰা জাতিৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব।



ইয়াৰ পিচত মই জনস্বাস্থ্য বিষয়ে অলপ কওঁ। অসমৰ জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ কাম যথেষ্ট হৈছে যদিও আৰু বেচি হস্পিটেল—অঞ্চল চাই চাই হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে টকা দিছে। জনজাতি পিচ পৰা অঞ্চল সমূহত আৰু বেচি সংখ্যক ডাঙৰখানা, মাতৃসন্মল কেন্দ্ৰ, শিশু মঙ্গল কেন্দ্ৰ, পাতিব লাগে। বিশেষকৈ নগাঁও জিলাৰ পশ্চিম অঞ্চলত শিল পুখুৰী, বোকনী, মিকিৰ ভেটা, ঘণ্ডুৱা, মায়াং, গোভা, উত্তৰ খোলা আদি টাইবেল অঞ্চল সমূহত কলাজবৰ বৰ থকাৰ প্ৰকোপ হৈছে। অন্যান্য সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকলতকৈ টাইবেল সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকৰ মাজত কলাজবৰ বেচি বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। তাৰ কাৰণ তদন্ত কৰি বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰা অত্যন্ত আৱশ্যকীয় হৈ উঠিছে—আৰু এই উদ্দেশ্যে আৰু কিছুমান Out Centre—উপযুক্ত চিকিৎসাৰ নিগিহে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব লাগে।

(Out Centre তকৈ হস্পিটেলহে দৰ্কাৰ—Voice)

নগাঁও জিলাৰ পশ্চিম অঞ্চলৰ বোকনী মৌজাৰ বৰালী মাৰীত Public Health Dispensary অতি সোনকালে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হব লাগে। তদুপৰি গোভা মৌজাৰ দোলাবৰীত এখন ডাঙৰ খানাৰ নিত্য আৱশ্যক। বাইজে ইতিমধ্যে তিনিটা ঘৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰি গৈছে। এই হস্পিটেল স্থাপনৰ কাৰণে মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলোঁ।

তাৰ পিচত গৰা খহনীয়াৰ কথা কওঁ যে বোকনি মৌজাৰ কেইবা ঠাইতো বহুত মানুহক এই খহনীয়াই জুকলা কৰিছে। মোৰ বন্ধু মহম্মদ ইদ্ৰিচ ডাঙৰীয়াই সিদিনা কৈ গৈছে যে লাহৰীঘাট অঞ্চলতো গৰা খহনীয়াই বহুত মানুহক মাটিহীন কৰি পেলাইছে। মায়াং মৌজাৰ লেহপটী, গৰু বন্ধা, কটহ গুৰি আৰু হিলৈ খুন্দা আদি গাওঁবোৰ বৰ্তমান বৃক্ষপুত্ৰৰ বুকুত। এই মাটিহীন খেতিয়ক সকলক মাটি দিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। চহৰী মৌজাৰ চাপৰ মুখত কপিলি নদীয়ে বৰ বেয়া বকমে পাৰ বিলাক খহাব ধৰিছে। যদি চাপৰমুখ টাউনখন বন্ধা কৰিব খোজে তেনেহলে অতি সোনকালে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগে। তাকে নকৰিলে এই সৰু টাউন খন একেবাৰে নষ্ট হব। আলিটাঙনী মৌজাতো ভালেখিনি ঠাইত বালি পৰি মাটিবোৰ খেতিৰ একেবাৰে অনুপযুক্ত কৰি পেলাইছে। তাৰ বিষয়েও যেন গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বিশেষ দৃষ্টি ৰাখে।

মাদক-দ্রব্য নিৰাৱণৰ কথা প্ৰসঙ্গত কওঁ যে মদে জনজাতি সকলক কেনেকৈ পণ্ডু কৰি ৰাখিছে তাক সকলোৱে জানে। এই বৰ বিহ নিৰাৱণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ১৯৫২ চনতে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে আৰু ১৯৫৬ চনৰ ২৬ জানুৱাৰীৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটী চাৰ্ভিভিজনৰ দক্ষিণ পাৰে সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাৱে মদ নিৰাৱণ কাৰ্য্য সম্পাদন কৰাত চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। এই বিঘাল বস্ত্ৰটোৱেই জনজাতি সকলৰ শাৰীৰিক, মানসিক, আৰ্থিক আৰু নৈতিক অৱনতিৰ মূল কাৰণ। ১০ বছৰ কালৰ ভিতৰতে (তাৰে ৫ বছৰ পাৰ হৈ গলেই) জনজাতি সকলক যদি আন উন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সমকক্ষ কৰিব পৰা নহয় তেন্তে এই জনজাতি সকল পিচপথিয়েই থাকিব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে এই পিচপথি থকা লোকসকলক শিক্ষা দি উন্নত কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে সেই শিক্ষাৰ জৰিয়তে মাদক দ্ৰব্যৰ অপকাৰিতা বুজি উঠে আৰু তাক পৰিত্যাগ কৰে।

আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ যে কপাহী সূতা কটা আৰু কাপোৰ বোৱা আদি কাম জনজাতি লোক সকলে এতিয়াও জীৱাই ৰাখিছে। নগাঁও জিলাৰ পশ্চিম অঞ্চলত সকলো



সম্প্রদায়ৰ মানুহেই এই ঘৰুৱা শিল্পক অটুট ৰাখিছে। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় এই বিৰাট অঞ্চলটোৰ এই পুৰণিকলীয়া ঘৰুৱা শিল্পটো সজীব কৰি ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু আধুনিক পদ্ধতিত সহজে আৰু খৰচকৈ সূতাটো আৰু কাপোৰবোৰা কাম শিকাৰ কাৰণে এতিয়াও এজন Weaving Demonstrator দিয়া হোৱা নাই, নাইবা এটা খাদী ভাণ্ডাৰ খোলা নাই। মাত্ৰ মৰিগাঁৱত এটা সৰু খাদী ভাণ্ডাৰ আছে। গতিকে মই সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগৰ কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো যাতে অতি সোনকালে যথুৱা মৌজাৰ বাহাঁকাবাৰী গাঁৱত এজন Weaving Demonstrator নিয়োগ কৰি এই আপুৰুগীয়া অসমীয়া শিল্পক নতুন বঙেৰে বহুত কৰি জীয়াই ৰাখে।

সৰ্বশেষত কওঁ শীঘ্ৰত লোহাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ এহেজাৰ টকা ঋণ দিয়া প্ৰস্তাৱৰ কথা। তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো হাঁহি উৰাই দিয়া কথা নহয়। ই সমৰোপযোগী হৈছে বুলিয়েই মই কব খোজো। যিবিলাক মানুহৰ ঘৰ দুৱাৰ নাই, খেতি কৰিবলৈ গৰু-মহ নাই, সেইবোৰ পৰিয়ালক এহেজাৰ টকা ঋণ দিলে পৰিয়ালটোৰ লগতে আমাৰ দেশৰো উপকাৰ হ'ব আৰু আয় বৃদ্ধি পাব। পিয়ল কৰি চালে তেনেকুৱা পৰিয়ালৰ সংখ্যা বৰ বেচি নহ'ব। গতিকে পৰীক্ষা মূলক হিচাবেই এই ঋণ কোনো অঞ্চলত দিব পাৰে আৰু দিয়া উচিত বুলি ভাবো। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

**Shri GAURISHANKAR ROY:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister for the presentation of the Budget for the year 1956-57. Though the Budget is a deficit one by about 3 crores 90 lakhs, yet the bold steps taken by the Finance Minister in the preparation of the Budget is praise-worthy. Sir, the distribution of money under different heads shows that Government has taken up really a nation-building programme. Before entering into the discussion of the Budget, Sir, I wish to utilise the opportunity created for me by my friend Shri Khakhlari to speak on the subject of Tea Industry and its labour.

Sir, my friend Shri Khakhlari has said that labourers are getting excess wages and they finding no place to keep their money, are wasting their money in liquors. I do not agree with him Sir, because now they have been a bit forward. Everybody knows that the labourers have got practice of liquor as others but this is also a fact that due to constant propaganda by INTUC—workers this practice is gradually decreasing and the practice of wearing good clothes, shoes, pents, coats, etc., is taking its place. Sir, you will be glad to hear that the labourers are, now, learning to use the essential articles of daily necessities. Are these wastage, Sir, or the best utilisation of money, towards raising the standard of living within the means let my friend decide. I think my friend was speaking on a subject about which he has no real knowledge. If he goes with me, Sir, I shall be able to show him, in Cachar, what I have said now, for his knowledge and guidance in future speeches on labour matters,



Sir, tea labourer as far as I understand is the lowest paid workers in the whole of India, and the wages they are getting is the minimum wage and not the fair wage. It is shameful on the part of Shri Khakhlari to say that the tea labour is getting in excess.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Will you please withdraw the word 'shameful' ? That is not parliamentary.

**Shri GAURISHANKAR ROY :** Alright, Sir, then I substitute this with the word 'regretable'. Sir, It is regrettable on the part of Mr. Khakhlari to say that the tea labourer is getting money in excess. I strongly object to it. Because minimum wage which is given to the tea labourers now is fixed by Government, and it is the minimum living wage. If my friend Shri Khakhlari speaks so in the stage of the minimum living wage given to the labourers, I do not know what he will have to say when tea labourers will be remunerated with fair wages. However, I do not like to go into the matter at any further length, and I only wish that my friend will accompany me to Cachar in which case I shall be able to prove the truth of what I have stated here in this House, and what work has been done by us for them.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about the allocation of money on industries. We have solved the food problem and there is no scarcity of cloths also. The main problem is, now, unemployment and this is a very big and difficult problem. More money should be allotted for industries of all sorts, big, medium and small to meet this unemployment problem as far as possible.

Sir, without going into details I like to draw the attention of this House towards some important demands and needs of my Hailakandi Subdivision. Sir, this is a poor Subdivision having a large number of backward, scheduled caste and tribal people. There is a constant demand from the people for an National Extension Service Block and I have already drawn the attention of the Minister in-charge to open such a block in south Hailakandi. The demand is quite deserving and has got sympathy of other Members, Legislative Assembly also of the district. I request the Minister in-charge to consider this very sympathetically during the next allotment of National Extension Service Blocks in the State.

Sir, I express my pleasure for converting the Lala High English School in Hailakandi Subdivision into multi-purpose High School. The selection has been rightly done as the institution deserves such consideration from all points of view. Sir, on previous occasions I have brought to the notice of the Education Minister the various educational matters of the



Subdivision and need not repeat the same. I like to say a few words about S. S. College, Hailakandi. The institution came into existence by generous donation of Sarda Brothers of Silchar and also by the help of generous minded people of the Subdivision meeting the long felt need of the public. The institution badly needs a boarding house, equipments, extension of the building, development of the library and expansion of the college compound, etc. A scheme of Rs.50,000 (fifty thousand) has already been submitted to the Department by the Principal of the College and I request the Education Minister to consider this urgent need of the institution. Sir, along with this I must request the Education Minister to establish a Girls' High English School at Lala and to provincialise the Girls' High English School of Hailakandi. A non-recurring grant may also be kindly granted to Chalmer's Memorial High English School, Katlicherra, along with its increment of recurring grant.

Sir, about road communication in the Subdivision I have, on previous occasion, brought to the notice of the Minister in-charge the demands and needs of the public and I like to repeat only one instead of others. This is only one main road starting from north Hailakandi passes towards the south up to Karicherra. This Hailakandi-Karicherra road has got a very heavy traffic. About 13 to 15 buses run over this road daily apart from the other vehicles. The road has attained so deteriorated condition that it has been very difficult to run the buses and in the ensuing rainy season it will be impossible to run the buses in all the portions of the road. As this is the only main road in the Subdivision having such a heavy traffic, I shall request the Minister in-charge to take up black-topping of this road as early as possible.

Sir, about medical facilities the needs and demand of the people have already been brought to the notice of the Minister in-charge on previous occasions. Now, I shall only repeat the urgent need for reconstruction of Local board dispensaries at Lala and Katlicherra with provision for indoor system and meeting other necessities I shall request the Minister in-charge to allot adequate fund for the same.

Sir, I have brought to the notice of the Minister in-charge on various occasions, the erosion by Dhaleswari river at Katlicherra bazar but I am sorry to say that no effective measures have been taken as yet. Sir, this is a very developing market and must be saved from erosion and people must be saved from heavy loss. I request the Minister in-charge to take up this matter without further delay.



**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You can hand over the written paper and conclude your speech.

**Shri GAURISHANKAR ROY:** Only one minute, Sir, and I shall try to finish, if possible.

Sir, for protection of the crops of the poor cultivators mostly in north Hailakandi and in a portion of south Hailakandi from the frequent floods, I would request the Minister in-charge to take up flood protection measures from Katlicherra down to Katakhal to save the poor peasants from great losses.

Sir, about relief and rehabilitation, I would like to say that until the loans are given to the displaced persons at a time, the money cannot be utilised in the best way by most of them and thus in most cases it cannot bring benefit to them in the matter of their rehabilitation. Sir, as the time allotted for me is over I shall submit the other grievances of the people in writing as advised by you, *i.e.*, about diversion of two streams at Jamira in south Hailakandi by embankment and drainage to save the crops of the peasants and to examine about opening of reserve land near about Jamira for landless people. Also to establish Vocational *cum* Production Centres in labour populated areas along with other welfare centres and also about improvement of education in tea gardens, etc.

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

**Shri PRABHAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a bold budget. But, Sir, the ample provisions that have been made in the budget will not be utilised properly unless the transport difficulty is removed. In this connection, I would like to request the Government to consider if at least 2 steamers could be purchased so that these steamers could be utilised to carry the goods from Calcutta to Assam. It is very difficult to utilise the railway line for the whole part of the year because about three months of the year it remains affected by floods and therefore, we should consider whether we can utilise the source of the Brahmaputra by purchasing the steamers. And if this is done it will be a good investment and not a loss. May we not proceed on a war footing, Sir, to make friends with the mighty Brahmaputra to solve this problem? We have seen that for want of iron materials, cement, etc., our development works are pending for completion and therefore, unless we can make something effective to remove this transport difficulty there can be no question or any success of the First Five Year Plan or the Second Five Year Plan. There may be innumerable plans but these plans will remain plans in paper only, unless we can find



means to get materials in our stock. Many of the hon. Members have spoken that due to inefficiency of our officers the development works could not be speeded up. In this connection, Sir, I would like to point out that we have not provided in the budget sufficient amount for the increase in the number of officers. We have seen from Government figures that in 1952-53 when the expenditure of the State amounted to a little over 12 crores, the number of Government employees was 38,245 and to-day when the expenditure rises upto 26 crores, the number of Government employees is a little over 41,839. So we find that when our expenditure is more than doubled; we are getting the services of only 41,839 and we are not taking steps to increase the number of officers, proportionately to cope with the increased volume of works still we are speaking of their inefficiency in season and out of season. This is not fair. Sir, we know that some of our officers are not doing their work properly but at the same time we should note that a section of others are overworked. So, our Government should consider in this connection for the sake of efficiency to increase the number of Government employees wherever necessary. Secondly, we should also try to increase the efficiency of the officers and to enthuse them in the proper line by giving sufficient amount of scope and pay to the low-paid officers. We should consider to improve the lot of the officers by all means and unless their lot is improved, we cannot expect efficiency from them to the extent of the people desire to have it.

Then, Sir in order to make an atmosphere of the success of our Plans, we must try to find means to satisfy the people who are serving in different categories in the Education Department—the Department where the most enlightened section of our people work. Unless we can satisfy these people and create a favourable atmosphere in the University, in the Colleges, in the High Schools, Middle English Schools and the Lower Primary Schools, we cannot hope that people would come forward with a feeling of open-hearted co-operation in our development works. So, in order to get the support of these institutions, the people who are serving there in the University, in the Colleges, in the High Schools, Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools, in the and Lower Primary Schools they should be sufficiently paid. We must try our best to give them sufficient pay and then they will come forward with a sense of whole-hearted co-operation and in that case there will be an atmosphere in which there will be no cause for despair. I can assure the House, Sir, that if we can create a healthy atmosphere in the educational institutions our national schemes will succeed like anything.



If they remain dissatisfied, Sir, in spite of our best efforts we shall not be able to succeed as speedily as we desire.

Lastly, Sir, on behalf of myself and the people of my locality I should like to say that the people of Nalbari have really been grateful to this Government for the establishment of a sub-treasury. There was a long-standing demand for a sub-treasury at Nalbari mainly for starting a Matriculation Examination Centre. The people were experiencing great difficulty with regard to the transaction of money. Now, this difficulty will be overcome with the establishment of a sub-treasury. We are really grateful, especially to the Finance Minister, who has been pleased to provide a substantial amount for the establishment of the sub-treasury. This will really solve a great problem facing the people of Nalbari. On behalf of the people of Nalbari, I once again offer our thanks to this Government and we believe that with the establishment of this sub-treasury other problems which are facing the people of Nalbari will also get proper attention from this Government.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** What are the other problems?

**Shri PRABHAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** The main problem before Nalbari is the demand for a subdivision. This demand has been repeatedly voiced by us both inside and outside the Assembly and it was placed before all the Ministers, M. L. A's. and Congressmen when they attended the A. P. C. C. meeting at Nalbari the other day. There is an insistent demand for the establishment of a subdivision, Sir. As a preliminary to that, the Government have been pleased to appoint an Extra Assistant Commissioner at Nalbari, we are glad for that but I submit that one Extra Assistant Commissioner cannot cope with the volume of works there. I request the Government to see that another Extra Assistant Commissioner is appointed there and necessary funds are provided for the construction of a Court building and the Extra Assistant Commissioner's quarters. (*A voice:—What about School Board?*)

Regarding School Board, a tug of war is going on between Rangiya and Nalbari. In the name of justice, equity and fairness, I appeal to the Members of this House to pay a visit to Rangiya and Nalbari and say where the School Board should be located. If the Government cannot decide this question themselves I request them to put this vital question to referendum. If the people vote for the establishment of the School Board at Rangiya, we shall have no objection. Let the Government decide this question by means of a plebiscite. (The bell rang).



One word more, Sir. Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari mentioned about the provisions under Article 275. Under Article 275 certain amounts are given for the interest of the tribal people. In this connection I want to know from the Government whether these grants are meant for the tribal people or for certain particular areas. If they are meant for the tribal people, then there is no reason why the tribal people who are living in the general constituencies should be deprived of these grants. I request Mr. Basumatari and other tribal members also to think over this matter. With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

**Maulavi TAMIZUDDIN PRADHANI:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে ১৯৫৬-৫৭ সনের জন্য যে বাজেট বিধান সভায় পেশ করিয়াছেন উক্ত বাজেট ঘাটতি হইলেও বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয় আসামের বহু জটিল সমস্যা গুলি সমাধান করার জন্য যে পরিকল্পনা আনয়ন করিয়াছেন এবং তাহা কার্যে পরিণত করার যে চেষ্টা ও উদ্দিপনা দেখাইয়াছেন তজজন্য আমি আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জানাইতেছি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি আশা করি বিধান সভার মাননীয় সদস্যগণ ও মন্ত্রী মহোদয় গণ বিশেষ ভাবে অবগত আছেন যে আসামের প্রায়স্ফারী ব্রহ্মপুত্র নদ কি ভাবে তীরবর্তী লোকদিগকে উৎপীড়িত এবং বিবৃত করিয়া তুলিয়াছে। প্রতি বৎসর নদীর পাড় ভাঙ্গিয়া অসংখ্য জনসাধারণের বাড়ী ঘর ধন, সম্পত্তি কত যে নদীর গর্ভে নিমজ্জিত করিতেছে তাহার ইয়ত্তা নাই। এবং ইহা প্রতিরোধ করার জন্য আমাদের সদাশয় গবর্ণমেন্ট চেষ্টার কোনই ক্রটি করিতেছেন না। তথাপি আমি এই সমক্ষে দুই একটি কথা বলা নিতান্ত প্রয়োজন মনে করিতেছি। গোয়ালপাড়া জিলায় ব্রহ্মপুত্র নদীর উভয় তীরে যে সমস্ত জনাকীর্ণ গ্রাম নদী গর্ভে বিলীন হইয়াছে সেই সমস্ত গ্রামবাসীদের প্রতি গবর্ণমেন্ট যে সাহায্য দিয়াছেন তাহা অপ্রচুর বলিলেও অন্যায় হইবে না। কেননা এখন দেখিতে পাই এই সমস্ত গ্রামের লোকজন পূর্ণ নাগরীক হিসাবে বসবাস করার সুযোগ সুবিধা টুকু করিয়া নিতে পারে নাই। ইহাদের মধ্যে অনেকেই এখন গৃহহীন; কেহ বা অর্ধহীন অবস্থায় দিন কাটাইতেছে। বিশেষ করিয়া খরমুক্তা হইতে ফকির গঞ্জ পর্যন্ত যে বান্দ হইয়াছে সেই বান্দের বাহিরের নদী তীরের লোকদের জমি প্রায় নদী গর্ভে গিয়াছে। যদিও বা কাহারো সামান্য কিছু পরিমাণ জমি আছে তাহাতেও বালু পড়িয়া মরুভূমির ন্যায় হইয়াছে। আমি আশা করি গবর্ণমেন্ট উক্ত এলাকায় বিপদগ্রস্ত লোকদের প্রতি আরও অধিকতর সহানুভূতি প্রদর্শন করিবেন এবং তাহাদের সমস্ত অভাব বাহাতে দূরীভূত হয় তৎপ্রতি আরও সচেষ্ট হইবেন। বান্দের বাইরে যে সমস্ত গ্রামের লোকজন আজ ভূমিহীন গৃহহীন সেই সমস্ত গ্রামের মধ্যে বিশেষ উল্লেখ যোগ্য কয়েকটি গ্রামের নাম আমি এখানে উল্লেখ করিতেছি। যেমন—বন্দীহানা, চিড়াখাওয়া, চর শালমারা, কানাই খাওয়া, চলাকড়া, বংশীবচর, খেয়ের চর, খেয়ের আলগা, ছাইতাবাড়ী, আমিনের চর, মোল্লারচর, কহিমভাগাণী, ভোগদরে ইত্যাদি গ্রামবাসীদের অবস্থা অত্যন্ত শোচনীয়। আমি আশা করি অচিরেই এই সমস্ত গ্রামবাসীদের মধ্যে ভূমিহীন দিগকে ভূমি দায়ার ব্যবস্থা এবং গৃহহীনদিগকে গৃহনির্মাণের জন্য ধার দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা এবং সকল দুর্দশাগ্রস্ত ব্যক্তি দিগকে উপযুক্ত রূপে সম দানের ব্যবস্থার জন্য আমি সরকারের তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি আরও একটি বিষয় আমার সরকারের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি সদাশয় সরকার গরীব জনসাধারণের সুচিকিৎসার জন্য স্থানে স্থানে যে সমস্ত Subsidised Dispensary স্থাপন করিয়াছেন এবং ইহাতে যে পরিমাণ সাহায্য দেওয়ার



ব্যবস্থা করিরাছেন তাহা নিতান্ত অপ্রচুর। এই সাহায্যের দ্বারা ঐ সমস্ত চিকিৎসালয় গুলি মোটেই চলিতে পারে না। বিশেষ করে গত কয়েক বৎসর ধরিয়। অত্যধিক বন্য়ার দরুণ আসামের নানা স্থানে জনসাধারণের আর্থিক অবস্থা অত্যন্ত শোচনীয় হইয়া পড়ার জন্য সাধারণ হইতে প্রয়োজনীয় সাহায্য মোটেই পাওয়া যাইতেছে না। এবং পাওয়ার আশাও করা যায় না। এসব অবস্থায় যদি গবর্ণমেন্ট ঐ সমস্ত চিকিৎসালয় গুলিতে সাহায্যের পরিমাণ আরও বৃদ্ধি না করণে বিশেষ করিয়া ডাক্তারখানার ঘর নির্মাণ ওষধের পরিমাণ বৃদ্ধি এবং ডাক্তারের বেতনের হার বৃদ্ধি করিয়া না দেন তাহা হইলে ঐ সমস্ত হাসপাতাল বেশি দিন চিকিয়া থাকিতে পারিবে বলিয়া আশা করিতে পারি না। এই প্রসঙ্গে আমি ধুবড়ী অঞ্চলের ধর্মশালা ও গাটাসারী Subsidised Dispensary দুইটির আরও সাহায্য দানের জন্য মেডিকেল মিনিষ্টার মহোদয়ের সুদৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আরও একটি কথা বলা নিতান্ত প্রয়োজন মনে করিতেছি। আসামের মধ্যে গোয়ালপাড়া জিলা শিক্ষার দিক দিয়া এখনও বহু পিছনে। এই সমস্ত অভাব বিবেচনাথে গোয়ালপাড়া জিলার জনসাধারণ আজ কয়েক বৎসর হয় ধুবড়ীতে একটি কলেজ স্থাপন করণ এবং ইহা কয়েক বৎসর যাবৎ চালাইয়া আসিতেছেন। আমাদের সরকার উক্ত কলেজে যাহা সাহায্য দিতেছেন তাহাতে কলেজের অভাব মোটেই দূরীভূত হইতেছেনা। কেন না উক্ত কলেজে বর্তমানে I. Sc. ক্লাশ খোলাতে খরচের পরিমাণ যথেষ্ট বৃদ্ধি পাইয়াছে। আশাকরি আমার শিক্ষা বিভাগীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয় এই কলেজের সাহায্যের পরিমাণ বৃদ্ধি করিয়া জনসাধারণের প্রতিষ্টায় এই কলেজটির অভাব দূর করিবেন এবং যাহাতে আমাদের দরিদ্র জনসাধারণের ছেলে মেয়েরা কম খরচে উচ্চ শিক্ষা লাভ করিতে পারে তাহার ব্যবস্থা করিবেন।

এই প্রসঙ্গে আমি আরও কিছু বলতে চাই যে ধুবড়ী মহকুমার কয়েকটি 'ভেন্সার' এম.ই. স্কুল আজ কয়েক বৎসর যাবৎ জনসাধারণ চালাইয়া আসিতেছে, বর্তমান দেশের আর্থিক অবস্থা খারাপ হওয়া দরুণ জনসাধারণের পক্ষে উক্ত স্কুলগুলি পরিচালনা করা অসম্ভব হইয়া পড়িয়াছে বিশেষ করে কিশাণত হান দহ এম.ই. স্কুলটি আজ প্রায় ১০ বৎসর যাবৎ জন সাধারণ চালাইয়া আসিতেছে কিন্তু বর্তমানে তাহা চালান জন সাধারণের পক্ষে মোটেই সম্ভব পর না। যাহাতে অতি শীঘ্র এই স্কুলটিতে Recurring ও non-recurring grant মঞ্জুর করিয়া প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার প্রসার লাভ করে তৎপ্রতি শিক্ষা বিভাগের মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গরীব জন সাধারণ সাধারণতঃ খড়ের ঘরে বাস করে গত কয়েক বৎসর অত্যধিক বন্য়ার দরুণ ছন খড় নষ্ট হইয়া যাওয়ায় খড়ের অভাবে গৃহ নির্মাণের কাজ করিতে পারিতেছে না দুই এক বাড়ি করিয়া টিন কিনিয়া ছায়লা বাড়িয়া থাকতে চেষ্টা করিতেছে কাজেই C. I. Sheet এর চাহিদা আরও বাড়িয়া গিয়াছে। কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয় ধুবড়ী মহকুমার বোগান বিভাগ হইতে উপযুক্ত কাপে C. I. Sheet Supply দেওয়া হইতেছেনা যাহা দেওয়া হয় তাহা অপ্রচুর। আশা করি সরবরাহ বিভাগের মন্ত্রী মহোদয় এদিকে দৃষ্টিপাত করবেন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আরও একটি বিশেষ প্রয়োজনীয় কথা এই যে গোয়ালপাড়া জিলার Water Supply রাস্তা ঘাটের যোগাযোগ আদির অবস্থা অত্যন্ত খারাপ এই অভাব গুলি মোচনাথে গভর্ণমেন্ট লোকাল বোর্ড গুলিকে প্রতিবৎসর টাকা সাহায্য দিয়া থাকেন কিন্তু আমি প্রায় ১২ বৎসর যাবৎ ধুবড়ী লোকাল বোর্ডের সঙ্গে লোকাল বোর্ডের মেম্বর হিসাবে জড়িত থাকায় আমার যে অভিজ্ঞতা জন্মিয়াছে, সেই অভিজ্ঞ থেকে বলিতেছি যে গভর্ণমেন্ট লোকালবোর্ড গুলিতে যে টাকা সাহায্য দেন সাধারণতঃ দেখা যায় উক্ত



সাহায্যের টাকাগুলি বৎসরের শেষে জানুয়ারী ফেব্রুয়ারী, মাসে দিয়া থাকেন এবং চা মঞ্জুরী টাকার কাজ সাধারণতঃ মার্চ মাস মধ্যে সমাধা করার জন্য নির্দেশ দেওয়া হয়। ফলে দেখা যায় সম্পূর্ণ সময় হেতু বোর্ডের রাস্তা ঘাটের কার্যগুলি সমাধা করা সম্ভবপর হয় না। কাজেই অনেক সময়ে উক্ত মঞ্জুরী টাকা গুলি গভর্ণ মেন্টকে ফেরত দিতে হয়। গভর্ণ মেন্ট এবং সরও খুবড়ী লোকাল বোর্ডকে বন্যা প্রাণিত অঞ্চলের রাস্তা ঘাট গুলি মেরামতের জন্য যে দুই লক্ষ তেঞ্চটি হাজার টাকা মঞ্জুরী দিয়াছেন তাহাও প্রতি বিলম্বে অর্থাৎ গত ফেব্রুয়ারী মাসে। এইরূপ বিলম্বে টাকা দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা উঠাইয়া দিয়া কাজ করার উপযুক্ত সময়ে সাহায্যগুলি দেওয়ার জন্য সরকারের তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি।

**Shri SASHADHAR GHOSH** :—Mr. Speaker Sir, First of all I offer my heartfelt thanks to the Minister, Finance for his Budget placed on the table. The Budget is deficit by about 3 crores but if we look to the provisions, which he made for the various development projects we cannot but admit that it is ably managed.

I have gone through the expenditures under the Head Police and I am pleased to note that it is less than the previous years. It is really a healthy sign of progress.

The First Five-Year Plan will be completed in the current month and the Second Five-Year Plan will begin from the next April. It is admitted by all that we are successful in executing the First Five-Year Plan. Now it will be our first duty to draw public attention for the success of the Second Five-Year Plan.

I am against the idea of recruiting new labours for Tea Garden. If this is continued Assam will be in difficulty in managing those newly recruited labour. My experience is that there are a good number of ex-Tea Garden labours. They are becoming a problem for the Government and if those are increased by new recruits it will be a greater problem for the Government. So ways should be devised for stopping new recruits.

Our State is now trying to install new big Industries, e.g. Jute Mill, Sugar Mill, Paper Mill, Cement, etc. In my opinion in these Industries should be installed advantageous position and located in different places of the State. I offer my thanks to the Government as it is trying for a Oil Refinery for this State. I am confident that proper steps will convince the Centre to install a Refinery here.

I am grateful to the Minister Public Works Department for the progress he made in his Embankment and Drainage Department. I like to point out one important thing here. We all know



well that although we suffer much from flood but indirectly it helps us improving our cultivable land by natural manure. Now by embankment if we totally stop the entrance of flood water to our field it will be great mistake and in the long run we will suffer much for want of natural manure. I like to suggest that there should be openings in the embankments for flood water with control. I hope the Minister-in-Charge will give proper importance to it.

I give much importance to technical institute Government should try its best to enthuse people to open technical institutes in all the Districts Head-quarters as well as in all the Subdivisions.

We find that we are spending enough money for the education in our State. We also find that people are opening Venture Lower Primary Schools, Middle Vernacular Schools, Middle English Schools, High English Schools and Colleges without Government help. These Institutions if Government do not like to accomodate then there may be a great reaction. The present tendencies of all sections of the people are for the advancement of the education. In my opinion these tendencies should not be checked and proper accomodation by the Government should be arranged. The system of education in the Tea Garden Schools is not going well. There is no standard and the Teachers are not looked after by anybody. I suggested Government should immediately arrange the inspection of those schools and bring those to a proper standard.

Last of all I come to my constituency, I am grateful to the Minister, Public Works Department for providing money for the construction of the Bhootechang Hanging Bridge and the bridge over Naikadong. In both the cases it appears to me that the sums allotted are too meagre. I am fortunate that almost all the Ministers including the Chief Minister visited the Bhootechang Hanging Bridge after the flood damage of 1954. I could impress them the importance of the bridge. The bridge was constructed in the year 1937 and it gave service till the first part of 1954 i.e. when it was damaged by flood. I am surprised why the reconstruction of the bridge is delayed although we got sufficient aid for flood damage from the Centre. The abnormal flood damaged one anchor of the bridge, which easily can be repaired and if the guide bunds are properly constructed. The original bridge can exist in its place. Experts may differ but opinion of the Engineers, who constructed the bridge has been taken and they say that the bridge in



its original place may exist. I urge upon the Government to do justice to the people of the locality and to construct the bridge without further delay. Regarding the bridge over Naikadong, it is the gateway of the Tangla Railway Station. The breadth of the bridge is very short and vehicular traffic is very great. Frequently accidents occurred there. It has been brought to the notice of the Government. The breadth of the bridge should be widened and provision for the footpaths should be made in both sides of the bridge. I strongly urge upon the Government to make immediate provision for the bridge. With these few words I close my speech offering my thanks again to the Minister, Finance.

**Maulavi NURUL ISLAM:** Mr. Speaker Sir, at the outset I thank the Finance Minister for his able budget speech and the budget speech is so lengthy that it touched in detail all the subjects. He gave a vivid picture of the administration of the State and he gave us a clear idea of the working of the First Five-Year Plan and also how the Second Five Year Plan would be executed.

Sir, for the smooth running of the State Co-operation and good faith of all Section of the people and the Government officials are of vital importance.

Sir, the budget every year falls deficit and to make up the deficit new tax is imposed. Generally the people of course do not like this but it is inevitable for the reasons that so many development projects are taken in hands and for prosperity of the country and for all round development work huge sums of money is required. Last year there was no new taxation though there was indirect taxation. I am sure the people will not grudge reasonable taxation for the upliftment of the country if they feel that they get benefit from such improvement and get economic salvation.

Sir, mere improvement of all departments and better economic condition of the people will not help the country unless confidence, trust and honesty amongst all sections of people are created.

Sir, lands are becoming very scarce in the State of Assam. There are thousand of cultivators without lands. But those cultivators who are long possessing the lands paying Touzi Bahira Khajana without having pattas should be settled according to their possession. I am glad to learn in some parts of the country it has been done and same should be applied in all other parts of Assam.



Sir, I am very sorry to tell something about some of the employees of the Revenue Staff of the circle offices more specially of the Mondals and Kanangoes. Most of them have been so much degraded and it is an open secret that these employees are renowned for taking illegal gratification this way or that way. Their methods are various to realise such money. The people are very much harassed in various ways. It is also often reported that these Mondals and Kanangoes take money from people, mostly immigrants who are land hunger people and point out to them lands belonging to others or Government or reserve lands for building of their houses and cultivation giving hope that the pattas would be issued and after a few years these people were again notified that they were trespassers. Thus trouble arose amongst such people. Such dealings and conduct of such Government employees must be stopped and put down with a strong hand.

Sir, police administration should be improved for they are the peace giver and for the maintenance of peace, law and order the people generally look upto the police. This confidence of the police is losing ground. It is gathered that the mass people in many cases become reluctant and very much afraid to approach police even on a just cause for their misbehaviour. In my last budget discussion I told the house that the most police officials are careless and negligent. It is even now so. There is a Section in the Indian Evidence Act that no statement by the accused before the police officers is admissible in evidences on the ground that the Indian police cannot be relied upon. It will be well if the Government finds its way to erase this section by reforming the police administration and mentality of police so that all can have full faith and reliance upon the police and so that justice may not fail on account of police mal-administration.

Sir, mere opening of Colleges and Schools do not help the country if its products have not become worthy of education and out-look. Discipline, building of character and national outlook should be the theme along with other subjects, which should be taught with help of best professors and teachers who are also should be actual educationists of highest standard.

Sir, much more attention should be given to the Lower Primary Schools. This is the Primary duty of the Government. There are numbers of such School which are not still recognised and taken over by the School Board for reasons of



non-availability of funds. Most people are very much disappointed thinking that they are neglected. Money should be found out for the education of the Children at least.

Sir, I cannot but state a few words in connection with some office Assistants. The word "Tadbir" which is otherwise a good word meaning "try" has been mis-interpreted so as to indicate bring something like illegal gratification. Public come to court or office for remedy of their grievances and for justice. Sometimes if the Tadbir is bad, no redress is got. There is no quick execution of orders in most cases. In many cases petition after petitions had to be filed for certain remedy but nothing could be known as to what happened to their petitions and the result thereupon. Such unhasitating months together resulting in heavy expenditure on the part of the petitioners and remedy seekers to gratify themselves. In the court of Justice where the people came for justice they learnt all sorts of frauds, cheating and deception and people's minds became polluted. The Government should be alert in this direction and take up extreme measures to check and stop such nuisance of office and illegality.

Sir, I want to say a few words regarding journey to Shillong from Nowgong and Tezpur. I can suggest that the road which goes to Rupahi and Singimari by the side of the Lowkhowa reserve may be extended upto Bhurbandha, the place just opposit to Tezpur at the bank of the Brahmaputra River. It would be about 18/20 miles from Nowgong Town. Extension needed would be about 6/7 miles. In that case there will be easy transaction between the people of Nowgong and Darrang district and if a full-fledged Motor Station is created at Jorabat and Bus services are made to run from Bhurbandha to Jorabat then the people of Tezpur sub-division and Nowgong may easily and quickly take the journey to Shillong without any inconvenience. I hope the Government will be pleased to look into this grievance of the people and redress their difficulties to come to Shillong via Gauhati.

Sir, there should be strict traffic control at least in the towns. Plying of lorries with great speed and with heavy loads extending both sides of the edges of the lorries and looking like a great monstrous animal and frightening the small children, should be stopped. The speed of such lorries and buses should be regulated and it should not exceed more than 8 miles per hour in the town.



Sir, it is most desirable that even though the country is a secular State, the Government should freely and adequately help all sections of the people to keep up and maintain their religious institutions such as muktabas, Madrassa, Sanskrit tolls and such other alike institutions and set apart sufficient funds for the purpose so that through these institutions our boys and girls may know their own respective religions and thus build up their character from the start of their lives and learn honesty, morality to do good and to shun evil.

With these few words I resume my seat.

### Adjournment

The House was then adjourned till 9 A. M., on Saturday, the 17th March, 1956.

SHILLONG.

The 23rd November 1956.

R. N. BARUA,

*Secretary, Legislative Assembly,  
Assam.*

18/11/56



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