

Price 10 annas.



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

---

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 13th June, 1957.

**PRESENT**

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, in the Chair, the nine Ministers, the eight Deputy Ministers, and eighty-four Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

---

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

*Re : Kamalabari-Neamati Ferry*

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY** [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

\*6. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(a) Who were the bidders at the time of auction sale of the Kamalabari-Neamati Ferry for the year 1957-58 ?

(b) With whom the Ferry had been settled for the year 1957-58 and at how much money for this year the Ferry was sold to him ?

(c) What was the total amount of tolls realised by the lessee of the said Ferry from the passengers from the month of February, 1956 up to the month of January, 1957 and the amount of Kist money realised by Government from the then lessee for the period mentioned ?



- (d) Whether Government are aware that the Steam Ferry plied by the lessee of the said Ghat cannot stand against the strong current of the Brahmaputra River and goes out of order every now and then and puts the passengers into great difficulties ?
- (e) Whether representations against the said Ferry by the passengers have been received by Government ?
- (f) If so, what step has been taken by Government in the matter ?
- (g) Whether Government propose to place a Steam Ferry of its own at the said Ghat in the interest of public ?
- (h) If so, when it will be placed at the said Ghat ?
- (i) If not, what remedy is going to be given by Government in the matter ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.)** replied :

6. (a)—The ferry was not put into public auction. Tenders were invited giving wide publicity in Gazette, leading papers of Assam and Calcutta, through Publicity Department and supplying copies to the Satradhikars of Majuli, R. S. N. Co. and Assam Aviation. But no body submitted any tenders except the long standing lessee.

(b)—The ferry has been settled with the long standing lessee in the name of Shri Hari Kishore Prosad Singh for Rs. 1,000 against last year's tender amount of Rs.700.

(c)—The amount of money realised by the lessee from the month of February, 1956 to the month of January 1957, is not available now as all the accounts kept by the lessee as per condition of the agreement has been sent to his Head Office at Sonur, Bihar. The amount realised as Kist Money for the period concerned is Rs. 803.75 Naye Paise. This is the proportionate amount to be realised for the period.

(d) & (e)—Reports were received that on certain occasions during flood season the steamer failed to reach timely and there have been a few occasions when it went out of order due to mechanical troubles, and passengers have been put to



difficulties thereby. Such failures to keep to the schedule timing and mechanical troubles are not unusual in cases of steamers plying on difficult rivers.

(f)—As Government have no steamer of their own, Government have placed two engine-fitted marboats and one single boat temporarily. It is expected that the difficulties of passengers will be removed if S. L. Egret can be placed after it is certified by the Chief Ship Surveyor as fit.

(g) & (h)—Yes. Government have already initiated action long ago to purchase two steamers for the ferry. But it will take about 2 years to get the vessels as revealed from the quotations received from the probably suppliers. It cannot be definitely stated when it will be possible to place the steamers as the matter is now pending with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, and the Joint Secretary, Government of India, Finance, for release of foreign exchange.

(i)—Does not arise.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** যিখন মাৰনাও বৰ্ত্তমান নিমাত্তি-কমলা-ধাৰীৰ মাজত চলিছে, সেই মাৰনাও চৰকাৰে যাত্ৰীৰ জীৱনৰ বাবে নিৰাপদ বুলি ভাবেনে ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.) :** মই যোৱা ১৪ মে'ত তালৈ গৈছিলো আৰু জাহাজখনো চাইছিলো। সেই জাহাজখন মেৰামতি কৰি fitness certificate ৰ কাৰণে অপেক্ষা কৰিছে। যদি ফিটনেচ চাৰ্টিফিকেট নিদিয়, তেন্তে বেচি শক্তিশালী মেৰাইন ইঞ্জিনৰ সহায়ত ডাঙৰ নাও চলাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হ'ব।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY :** মই জানিব খোজো সেই জাহাজ খন যাত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে নিৰাপদ নে ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** পানী কম থাকিলে জাহাজ খন নিৰাপদ বুলিয়েই ভবা হয়। অৱশ্যে পানী বেচি হলে নিৰাপদ হয় নে নহয় ক'ব নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে Chief Ship Surveyor Certificate বিছৰা হৈছে।



**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** এই বিষয়ত বিশেষজ্ঞৰ অভিমত লোৱা হৈছে নে ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.):** বিশেষজ্ঞৰ উপদেশ লবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে নিৰাপদ বুলি কলেহে জাহাজ চলিবলৈ দিয়া হ'ব।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY :** চৰকাৰে জাহাজ কোম্পানীৰ লগত যাত্ৰী চলা-চলৰ সুবিধাৰ বাবে যোগাযোগ ৰাখিছে নে ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** কোন জাহাজ কোম্পানীৰ লগত ?

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) :** আব, এছ, এন, কোম্পানী।

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** তেওঁলোকে ষাটত চলাবলৈ জাহাজ দিব নোৱাৰে বুলি কৈছে।

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Sir, with regard to reply (b), does not the Government consider the amount of Rs. 1,000 to be too small for such a small ghat ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** There was no other tender offering higher amount.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI :** Are Government aware of the fact that this ferry service is giving trouble from a very long time and why Government have not taken any step so long ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** Reply has already been given by me just now.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI :** Sir, when the new ferry is expected to ply ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** The reply has been given already in this respect also.



**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Sir, the Minister has said that he has already sent an engineer to examine the steamer that is going to be used shortly. May I know when the report of the examiner is expected by the Government?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.):** সঠিক দিনৰ কথা কোৱা টান। নতুন Steamer কিনিবলৈ ভাৰত চৰকাৰে Foreign Exchange release কৰিবৰ বাবে আমি লিখা লিখি কৰিছো। আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়েও তালৈ যাওঁতে এই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছে।

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Sir, the question is in English but the reply given is in Assamese (*laughter*).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** If the question is in English, the reply should also be in English as all hon. Members are not in a position to understand Assamese.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেই জাহাজ খন পুৰণি (second hand) আৰু বহুদিন চলোৱা। এতিয়া মেৰামতি কৰিছে চলাবলৈ যো-জা কৰিছে। এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে নেজানে?

(A voice: চৰকাৰে কি বুলি জানে?)

**Srimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN (Moran):** আমি শুনিবলৈ পাওঁ যে সেই জাহাজ খন প্ৰায়েই বেয়া হৈ বন্ধ থাকে—কথাটো সচানে?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** সেই খন বেলেগ জাহাজ।

**Srimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN:** নিমতি ঘাটত দুখন জাহাজ আছে নেকি?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** তেখেতে সোধিছে জাহাজ দুখন নেকি—যে তাৰে এখন মাজে মাজে বন্ধ হয় নেকি?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** তেওঁবিলাকৰ দুখন জাহাজ আছে।

**Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN:** বান-পানী নহলেও প্ৰায়ে বন্ধ হৈ থাকে বুলি জনা যায়।

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** কেতিয়াবা হব পাৰে। 'মেকানিকেল দিফেক্ট' হলে বন্ধ হব পাৰে।



**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** May I know from Government whether they have made any honest attempt to find out a second hand steamer in good condition for plying there?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member is questioning the honesty of the hon. Members of the Treasury Benches. This is not allowed.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** Has any attempt been made?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.):** If the hon. Member refers to the reply at (f), he will find what attempt has been made.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj—North):** May I know from the hon. Minister on how many occasions the machine was out of order last year?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** I want notice of this question.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** May I know whether it was one of the terms of the lease that the ferry must ply throughout the year without being stopped now and then?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** Yes.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** When the machine goes out of order, is any arrangement for alternative service made?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** Yes.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** On the days when the machine goes out of order?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** Yes.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** When there was breach of terms of the lease, did Government take any action against the lessee?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** Yes.



**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** The Hon'ble Minister tried to arrange a 90 H. P. engine for a steam boat. What about that prospect?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.):** Department has been trying to get a 90-100 H P. marine engine for the big boats to be plied during the flood season if the Chief Ship Surveyor thinks that—Egret—the vessel is not fit for plying.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** I heard the Minister saying that steps are taken against the lessee when the terms of the lease are broken. May I know what steps?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** I am afraid I cannot say off hand. Steps will be taken according to the terms of the lease.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He asked what steps have been taken?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** This is a new question, I want notice of it.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** In reply to (f) it is said "It is expected that the difficulties of passengers will be removed if S. L. Egret can be placed after it is certified by the Chief Ship Surveyor as fit". Considering the inconvenience caused to the general public which is admitted by the Minister in this House, may I know when Egret is going to be placed after it is certified by the Chief Ship Surveyor?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** I had been to Neamati on the 4th instant.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question was simple and could be replied.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** Repairs are already complete. Department is only waiting for the fitness certificate.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS:** The Minister has admitted that much inconvenience has been caused to the general public. As such does he not think that the Chief Surveyor should go there and pass it for the use of the general public as early as possible?



**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.)**: Yes, and it is being expedited. He is going there.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]**: May I know from the Minister the approximate time when he is going?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA**: Without enquiry I cannot tell.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister)**: May I ask if the malady is continuing for a long time?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: Is the Hon'ble Finance Minister asking a question? (*Loud Laughter*).

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister)**: I do not exactly know what I am doing. I am submitting to the Speaker. I just wanted to ask the last Questioner; since the malady is continuing for about 5 to 10 years, what was his attempt while he was a member of the Cabinet?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: Order, order.

#### Appointment of Examiner of Local Accounts, Assam

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh)** asked:

- \*7. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—
- (a) When do the Government expect to appoint the Examiner of Local Accounts, Gauhati, on a permanent basis?
  - (b) If so, when?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister)** replied:

7. (a)—The Government expect to fill up the post of Examiner of Local Accounts, on a permanent basis, by the early part of August next.
- (b)—Does not arise.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)**: With regard to (a), since when has this post of Examiner of Local Accounts at Gauhati been created?



**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister):** I am afraid, I will require notice for that. But I could say one thing. From December, 1954 the present arrangement is continuing.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** When was it vacant, since December, 1954?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** Yes.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** What was the reason to keep this important post vacant during these long years?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** The officer occupying this post was not found upto expectation and had to be reverted and another officer was sent up for training and that officer is returning in August and he will be appointed to this post.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** Is anybody acting in this post now?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** Yes.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED:** How long has he been acting?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMA:** Since December, 1954.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED:** Has he been found upto the mark?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I suppose this is more a matter of opinion and need not be replied to.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** May I know whether the officer who was not found upto the mark was a new recruit or a man of the Department, who had been promoted?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister):** He was a man of the Department and was promoted to this post. But he left much to be desired in him in his new post and, therefore, he was reverted.



**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari East):** May I know whether his designation is Examiner of Local Accounts or Deputy Examiner of Local Accounts?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister):** Examiner of Local Accounts.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** May I know from the Minister-in-charge how many Examiners of Local Accounts there are in the State? This question was about the Examiner of Local Accounts, Gauhati. May I, therefore, know whether there are any other Examiners of Local Accounts elsewhere in the State?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** The question was "When do the Government expect to appoint the Examiner of Local Accounts, Gauhati, on a permanent basis" and on that basis the question was replied to. May, I, therefore, submit that this question does not arise?

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** Did Government make any attempt to fill up this vacancy by direct appointment by way of advertisement?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** There was no occasion for advertisement. We had junior officers in the Department who had to be promoted. So, we selected one and sent him for training.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** When was the officer sent for training?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** I have not got the exact date when the officer was sent for training, but I can state that he will complete his training and return in August next.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** The post is lying vacant since 1954. May I know whether the officer was sent for training after 1954 or before that?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** After that.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Where is he taking training?



**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister):** He is taking training in Delhi in the Audit and Accounts Division of the Government of India.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** May I know how many years he would require for completion of the training?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** I have already stated that he would return in August next. May I make a submission in this connection, Sir? When I was here previously in 1946, I had seen a habit was developing to treat the Minister as if he was standing in the witness box and anyone could cross-examine him. That habit is continuing.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** This is not the case in this Assembly. This question arose out of the replies given, which referred to training. The hon. Member was, therefore, trying to elicit further information about the period of training. The Hon'ble Minister may ask for notice, if the information is not with him.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** What I was going to submit, Sir, is that a convention might be established in this House restricting the number of supplementaries, as we have in Parliament.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** That is so, but as the number of questions is so limited, I think we can devote more time to them. If we have the requisite number of questions which will take the whole question hour, I do not think supplementary will be so many.

### Unstarred Questions

(To which answers were laid on the Table)

#### Nationalisation of Motor Service plying on Silchar-Churaibari Road

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** asked:

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

(a) Whether Government has any intention to nationalise the Motor Service Business of the Silchar-Churaibari Road in the near future?



(b) If so, whether Government propose to consider about the compensation of the present permit holder ?

(c) Whether Government propose to consider about the employment of the drivers and other workers employed in the business ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister P.W.D.)** replied:

10. (a)—The route is proposed to be nationalised sometime in 1959-60, i.e., during the 4th year of 2nd Five-Year Plan period.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes, if found suitable.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West)**: With regard to 10 (a), do Government propose to nationalise the motor services in any other route in the Cachar District before the year 1959-60 ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA**: I want notice of this question, Sir.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]**: মহাশয়, আমি জানিতে চাই শিলচর চুয়াইবাড়ী লাইনে শাখা লাইন খুলিয়া বর্তমান মটর ব্যৱসায়ী লোকদের সুযোগ সুবিধা দিবার কথা সরকার চিন্তা কৰিয়া দেখিয়াছেন কি ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA**: চিন্তা কৰা হইয়াছে এবং বিবেচনাও কৰা হইবে ।

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North)**. The reply to (a) has been given : "The route is proposed to be nationalised sometime in 1959-60.....". What is the reason for this inordinate delay when not a single line in the Cachar District has been nationalised ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA**: We are proceeding according to plan.

### Proposed Engineering College at Jorhat

**Srimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon)** asked :

11. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state whether any step has been taken to materialise the establishment of the proposed Electrical and Mechanical Engineering College at Jorhat ?



**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Education Minister)** replied:

11.—Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply already given to an identical question (Unstarred Question No. 2) by Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi.

**Adjournment Motions regarding the situation arising out of the reported decision for setting up the Oil Refinery at Barauni in Bihar**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Questions are over. I have received notice of two Adjournment Motions regarding the situation arising out of the reported decision for establishment of the oil refinery outside Assam".

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** We have not been given copies of these Motions, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is not customary to give copies of Adjournment Motions unless they are admitted. I have not admitted them as yet.

One is in the name of Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya and the other one is in the name of Shri Hareswar Goswami. I would like to know what is the source of their information because under the rules the Speaker "shall decide whether the matter to be discussed is definite and is of urgent public importance".

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** I would submit, Sir, that the question is very definite. The subject-matter of the Motion is with regard to the location of oil refinery in Assam and it is definite in that respect. So far as the source of information is concerned, we have got it from a very reliable news agency as well as we have found it in the main page of the Hindustan Standard of 12th June 1957, which states "Oil Refinery to be set up in Bihar".

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Is it a Government communique ?

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** It is not a Government communique, but the news is from Delhi.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** That is so, but it is not a Government communique. Mr. Bhattacharyya, what is your source of information ?



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** My source is not a Government source. It is also a source from Delhi, a telephone call from a particular person. I have also seen the report in the Press and have got copy of the press cutting.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I am afraid I am bound by the rule that it has to be definite. With due deference to the newspaper publishing the news item, under the rule we cannot accept that report as definite for the purpose of this Rule. If it were a Government communique published in the newspaper then it would have been taken as quite a different complexion. Therefore, under Rule 103 (2) I am not in a position to give my consent to introduce these Adjournment Motions in the House. Therefore, both the Adjournment Motions No. 1 and No. 2 standing in the name of Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya and Shri Hareswar Goswami respectively are disallowed as their source of information, more or less, is the same.

### THE ASSAM FINANCE BILL 1957

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have just received the message of the Governor of Assam in connection with the introduction of the Assam Finance Bill, 1957, which I would like to read out to the House.

“Raj Bhawan,

Dated 5th June, 1957.

I recommend under Article 207(1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Finance Bill, 1957, be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

FAZL ALI,

Governor of Assam.”

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1957.



**Mr. SPEAKER :** The Motion moved is that the Assam Finance Bill, 1957 be introduced.

(The Bill was introduced.)

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister) :** Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Finance Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

Under Section 3 and 6 of the Assam Agricultural income-Tax Act, 1939, the rates of Agricultural Income-Tax for the year 1957-58 are to be fixed by a Finance Act. Since there was no Assembly during the earlier part of the year, these rates were fixed by an Ordinance. This has now to be replaced by an Act of Legislature. Hence the Bill.

As you are aware, decimal coinage system has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1957. Consequently Government accounts are to be maintained in terms of Naye Paise only. For sake of convenience the existing rates of anna and pies have been replaced by Naye Paise according to Government conversion table.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The Motion moved is that the Assam Finance Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to make certain observations in connection with this Assam Finance Bill, 1957. Under sections 3 and 6 of the Assam Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1939, it was specified that the rates of tax under the said Act would be fixed from year to year in the Annual Assam Finance Acts, and according to that procedure every year such a Finance Bill is introduced in the House. Now according to the Agricultural Income Tax Act it was decided to leave out the tea estates or the tea gardens from the purview of the said Act which are making a lot of money and which are not paying premium in the form of land revenue or any other things. At that time it was a new thing and therefore the rates of tax levied were decided to be not very high. So there is no discrimination between an agriculturist and a tea planter. At that time the position was not so as it is today. The condition of the peasants has become worse, and therefore, the previous procedure, the previous rates of taxing the agriculturists who have more than Rs.3,000 as annual income per year is of no help to the peasants under the present economic set-up. A peasant can now-a-days



hardly live with an annual income of Rs.3,000 because at least Rs.300 per month becomes necessary for a family in our rural areas where you will find scarcely even one per cent is capable of having agricultural produce all throughout the year. If they are to make their own consumption and if they are to do something else then very little is left with them to pay the tax for those whose annual income is more than Rs.3,000. Moreover, informations supplied by the Agricultural Officers are not always correct and accurate. Therefore, it has become the general custom in the Department that there should be summary assessment. Sir, as you know the educational standard of peasants are not so high that they can keep record and accounts with them. So if summary assessment is required to be made for an agriculturist with little education he is unnecessarily harassed by the authority as he has to incur a lot of money for representing his case by way of engaging lawyer, and by the way of transport fare and so on. In addition to this, officers who collect the tax from the agriculturists also ask them to produce accounts and other records. In order to avoid such harassment the agriculturists have to engage lawyers and Mohurirs for making representation to the officers of Department, and to maintain such accounts as demanded by the officers. While making assessment of the agricultural income tax, officers generally base their assessment of tax on a particular year and then it is taken as granted that the income of the agriculturist will be increasing in the next year, and as such if the officers take the income of the agriculturist for this year as Rs.3,000 or Rs.5,000 he will take Rs.4,000 for the next year, with the result that our peasants are facing great difficulty from the tax collecting officers of the Department. To avoid all these anomalies we should tax at the source. Therefore, my suggestion here is that we should tax at the source wherefrom the money comes. Then again I do not understand as to why our peasant whose annual income is Rs.3,500 will pay 5 Naya Paise in the rupee. But those people whose annual income is above Rs.50,000 will pay only 38 Naya Paise. I do not see any reason why those people who have got an income of over 50 thousand of rupees will not be taxed to pay 50 Naya Paise because they have got greater income and they are in a position to pay higher rate. In addition to that we found that in the case of companies, the minimum that has been set is also rather high. It has been made at 1 lakh of rupees. We know there are no such companies who run paddy or such other agricultural farms. In their case also I think it should be easy to make them pay 38n.p. instead of 31n.p. which it is proposed here



And those whose income is over one lakh of rupees, I think, in their case the tax should be raised to 50 n.p. In this way we can help the poorer section by giving them some relief at least to those who have got income above Rs.3,600 per year, i. e., Rs.300 a month. There should have been enhanced rate for those who are earning more than 1 lakh of rupees. If that was done then through these taxing measures the exchequer would have got more money and at the same time the people also would get more relief. Therefore, I should like to suggest that so far as the rate is concerned, there should be some change and that change should be in the way of relieving the poorer section of tax payers and by taking from those who can pay.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance):**

Mr. Speaker Sir, I have to submit only a few observations in reply to the arguments advanced by the hon. Member. It will be found that under section 3, the minimum taxable is above three thousand rupees and for the counterpart income-tax payer it is brought down from Rs.4,000 to Rs.3,600. Taking into consideration all the exemptions that have been allowed after making the following deductions under section 7, it will be seen that the assessee in respect of agricultural income is not in any way worse off than his counterpart in the town who as to pay income-tax on other income than agricultural income. If we refer to section 7 at pages 5 and 6—I will not take up the time of the House by reading them all, but I will just refer to the pages—it will be seen a series of exemptions, (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m). Now, it will be seen that considering all these exemptions and considering also the fact that the average income of an Indian agriculturist is about Rs.500 per annum and the average annual agricultural income—I am talking of a landless agricultural labourer—is round about Rs.110 per annum, his agricultural income-tax is equitable considering what his counterpart has to pay.

The other point raised by the hon. Member is about harassment. Sir, Government are not aware of any harassment. To pay tax is always a very unpleasant thing and people get annoyed when they get income-tax or agricultural income-tax notices—perhaps almost all, save and except a few honourable persons who consider it their bounden duty to pay tax to the State. If cases of harassment are brought to the notice of Government, I can assure the hon. Member that this matter will receive consideration from the Government and judging from the nature of harassment



as brought to the notice of Government, adequate steps will be taken so that the people are not harassed. Any way, Sir, as I have already said, to have to pay tax is itself a harassment. But it cannot be helped.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that the Assam Finance Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted)

**The Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have received a message from the Governor of Assam in connection with the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957, which I would like to read out to the House.

“Raj Bhawan,  
Shillong, the 5th June 1957”

I recommend under article 207(1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

FAZAL ALI,  
Governor of Assam”.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced.

(The Bill was introduced)

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

The hon. Members are aware that Article 286 of the Constitution of India has been amended by the Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956. This amendment has necessitated the amendment of some of the provisions of our Sales Tax Act so far as the levy of the tax on inter-State Trade is concerned. The levy of tax on inter State-trade and commerce will now be regulated by the provisions of Central Sales Tax Act 1956 and our Sales Tax Act should be brought in accord with the provisions of the Act. Moreover, the decimal system of coinage has also been introduced from the 1st April, 1957, and



has become necessary to change the rates in terms of the decimal coinage system since all our accounts are to be maintained in that system.

The broad features of the Bill are :—

Deletion of both the provisos to section 2(12) of the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947. The first proviso says "Provided that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the general law relating to the sale of goods, the sale of any goods outside the State of Assam shall be deemed to have taken place in the State of Assam, if such goods have, as a direct result of such sale, been actually delivered in the State of Assam for the purpose of consumption therein". As the Explanation under Article 286(1) of the Constitution which authorised the State Government to insert the above proviso has since been deleted by the Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956, it is necessary to delete this proviso from the Act now. The second proviso to section 2(12) of the Act provides that any use by a dealer from his stock of any goods liable to tax under this Act shall be deemed to be a sale. The Assam High Court in Civil Suit No.117 of 1956 has declared this proviso as *ultra-vires*. Hence deletion of this proviso is also necessary.

The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 has made specific provision for levy of tax not more than 2 per cent of the value of certain goods which are termed as "Declared goods". As such, a new sub-clause is proposed to be inserted in clause 2 of the Bill to define what is "declared goods".

The levy of tax on cigarettes, cigars, sugar, matches, bidis and tobacco has been brought under the purview of the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1956 and as such, these items should be excluded from the operation of the Assam Sales Tax Act. Clause 4 of the Bill aims generally at that.

Clause 5 of the Bill is necessary to stop evasion of tax by dealers who purchase goods free of tax on the strength of the Registration Certificate, but actually do not sell them or pay any sales tax to the State.

It is proposed to delete sub-section (3) of the section 15 of the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947 so that the electric concerns may not be able to purchase goods free of tax without any gain to the Government. At present neither any tax nor any



duty on consumption or sale of electricity is levied by Government under the said section; on the other hand, facilities for purchase of taxable goods required for generation and distribution of electrical energy have been allowed to Electric companies free of sales-tax. Clause 5(c) is therefore intended to do away with this anomaly.

Section 29 of the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947 provides for realisation of taxes from dealers who obtain goods from outside the State though their gross turnover is below the taxable quantum. As the Assam High Court has held in Sales Tax reference No.1 of 1955 this provision as *ultra-vires*, it is proposed to delete the provision.

Due to introduction of decimal system of coinage the rates of tax are to be expressed in that system. According to conversion table the rates of tax on luxury and other goods should be 6 Naya Paise and 3 Naya Paise respectively. The exact equivalent of their value under the decimal system is 6.25 Naya Paise and 3.125 Naya Paise, respectively. If the conversion table is adhered to, the State Government will incur heavy loss of revenue. It is therefore proposed to fix the rates at the next higher whole Naya Paisa for purposes of convenience and to avoid loss of revenue.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Sir, so far as the amending Bill is concerned, I find two things on which I find it difficult to agree with the Minister, namely, for the first time it appears, there will be a sales-tax on supply of electric energy. Now, it is proposed to delete sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Sales Tax Act and that will mean that if anything is purchased which are required for supply of electricity on those things tax will be levied and it is common knowledge that such taxes will have effect on the consumers, and they will be shifted to consumers. Now, it is known to the House that the price of unit of electricity in the State of Assam is very high compared to other States in the country. If the present rates in the sales-tax are levied these will be naturally shifted to the consumers which will mean rise in the charge per unit. Sir, electricity has become a very important item in our daily life and therefore I cannot agree with the Minister that there should be any levy of sales-tax on supply of electric energy.



Secondly, we find that the Naya Paise as introduced is a Naya means to exploit the people. It is known by everybody that because the ratio cannot be fixed properly everyone has to pay something more than what he used to pay. It is an invisible way of taxation going on in the country and we find that today the Finance Minister in equating the old rates with the Naya Paise, thus he intends to tax the people more. He says that this is intended to be done for the purpose of convenience and not to lose revenue. When it is a question of revenue to the State it is bound to be a loss to the general public. The Finance Minister said only yesterday in his budget speech that living standard in Assam is the highest and that public have already been taxed very much. The middle class and the poor people have been taxed very much. If over and above this if the introduction of Naya Paise or equating the tax with the Naya Paise means a fraction more it means a higher tax on the people and therefore I say that it will be better for the State to suffer a small loss than to impose another burden on the people. So, I would request the Finance Minister to equate it in a way which will not impose any further burden to the people of the State.

**Shri JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is generally in practice that in computing the Naya Paise, a total of all Naya Paise is made and if there is any fraction after sumtotal then the next higher denomination of Naya Paise is taken. I will suggest the Hon'ble Finance Minister not to count the next higher denomination on the rates, but after taking the sumtotal, all the sum of the next higher denomination may be counted if there is any fraction of the Naya Paise. That will save both the Government and the people who shall have to pay taxes.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few observations on the subject. My Friend, Shri Goswami has very rightly given emphasis for not taxing electrical energy. Sir, I like also to say that Government should not consider that electricity, fans, light, etc., are only for the comfort and luxury of the people. Sir, we have studied the Five Year Plan and there are many avenues for the removal of unemployment as has been stated by the Hon'ble Minister the other day. So to give a start, small scale industries, cottage industries, medium industries, cheap supply of Electricity is urgently necessary.



But, Sir, all these industries cannot fetch good money to the labourers, to our people unless they can catch the markets. Sir, it has been said that the rate of energy per unit in Assam is annas 8 and it is much higher than in other States where the rate per unit comes to annas 2 or annas 3. Sir, unless we can supply energy to our artisans who have started such small scale industries at a lower rate how could they expect to capture the market. Sir, considering all these facts, this imposition of the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957 would fall upon the middle class people and the poorer section of the people ; so I would request the Finance Minister to exempt them from payment of this taxation.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been some amount of misapprehension in the case of taxing the capital goods for the generation of electricity. Sir, what is sought to be done by this Amendment is to delete sub-section (3) of section 15.

The turnover to any undertaking supplying electrical energy to the public under licence is deemed to have been granted under the Indian Electricity (Supply) Act, 1910, of goods for use, I repeat—of goods for use, for the generation and distribution of energy.

So Sir, electrical energy is not sought to be taxed, but it is a tax on capital goods. Sir, let us say, for example—if a 750 KW energy costs 7 lakhs, Sir, I say by way of illustration that if there is a tax of three, four or five thousand rupees and added to the 7 lakhs, in actual practice, this incidence is unlikely to be passed on to the consumers. So considering all aspects of the matter, it is sought to amend the Act to the effect that the capital goods when purchased are also to be included in the list of articles paying tax ; the incidental expenses will practically be nominal and it is the concern in all cases, which will have to shoulder the additional burdens.

Sir, the other point sought to be met is with regards Naya Paise. I have listened to the arguments of Naya Paise with attention, because this Naya Paise business will have to come up in all other Bills to follow this moment.

Now, Sir, my Friends have said that if the Naya Paise is not rounded up the benefit goes to the consumer.

Sir, let us take for example, an article of very common use, say a packet of cigarette or Biri or a packet of Capstan



or Goldflake is priced at least let us say 75·25 Naya Paise. Does my friend expect that the small dealer in cigarette or biri in Panbazar would like to round up the price in Naya Paise to make himself a loser? No, Sir, the dealer will say, "look here, Sir, the price of this packet is 75·25 Naya Paise almost equivalent to let us say 12as 6p" the dealer will say since he has no small denomination of Naya Paise to round up he would request the customer to take the packet of cigarette at 12as 6p. Therefore, Sir, I say let the State round up the Naya Paise. After all, all this money will go in giving better amenities to the people of the State, for example, water supply, welfare—schemes and others. That is why, Sir, this Naya Paise business is sought to be rounded up.....

**Shri KHAGENDRANATH BORBORUA (Amguri):** Sir, Naya Paise is not available, the village people do not accept the Naya Paise.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance):** Sir, even in Shillong and other towns traders do not accept the Naya Paise and I am also told that the Post Office does not accept old Paisa, so Sir, we are between two difficulties. Any way, after some lapse of time, I hope we shall be able to accustom ourselves to such new phases and innovations. I hope the House will not grudge the State Exchequer in gaining a few thousands only for the benefit of the people themselves by way of rounding up the Naya Paise.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted).

**The Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1957**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There is a message from the Governor.



“Raj Bhawan,

Shillong, 5th June 1957.

I recommend under Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India that Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. FAZL ALI,

Governor of Assam”.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced.

(The Bill was introduced.)

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1957 be taken into consideration.

Consequent on the introduction of decimal coinage with effect from 1st April, 1957 it has become necessary to express the rates of taxes, fees, etc., in terms of Naya Paise only. The existing rates of Taxes on articles taxable under this Act are 1 anna and 6 pies in the rupee for cigarettes, cigars, etc., 6 pies for sugar and match and one anna for Bidi and finished tobacco used in manufacture of Bidi. The exact equivalents of half anna, one anna and one anna six pies are 3.25 Naya Paise 6.25 Naya Paise and 9.75 Naya Paise respectively. The Indian Coinage Act as amended allows us to make the recovery at the exact equivalents after conversion, rounding off being applied only at the time of actual payment in a total of transaction. But for the sake of convenience as well as for avoiding any loss of Government revenue, it is proposed to fix the rates at the next higher whole Naya Paise.

I hope the hon'ble Members will extend their co-operation in passing this Bill at all stages.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1957 be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was again put in the form of a question by the Speaker and was adopted.)



**The Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products,  
including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation  
(Amendment) Bill, 1957**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have received another Message from the Governor which I am reading out to the House.

“RAJ BHAVAN  
Shillong,  
The 5th June, 1957.

I recommend under Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. FAZL ALI,  
Governor of Assam.”

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced.

(The Bill was introduced.)

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

The Second proviso to sub-section (8) of Section 2 of the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation Act, 1956, provided that any use of Motor Spirit or Lubricant or both out of the stock of the dealer is deemed to be a sale for the purpose of assessment. There is a similar provision in the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947, which has been declared *ultra-vires* by the Assam High Court. We have taken steps to amend the Assam Sales Tax Act, suitably. In the present case also it is considered necessary to delete this proviso.



The Government of India have advised the State Governments to undertake necessary amending legislation to refix all rates and taxes in terms of decimal coinage. Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation Act, 1955, lays down the rates of tax, which are five annas per gallon on motor spirit, six annas per gallon on lubricants and 3 annas per gallon on diesel oil and other internal combustion oils. The exact equivalents of the existing rates according to the Coinage Amendment Act are 31.25 Naya Paise, 37.50 Naya Paise and 18.75 Naya paise respectively. Since it is not convenient to supply fraction of a Naya Paise for purpose of calculation as well as recovery, Government propose to revise the rates by slightly raising it to the next whole Naya Paise.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHON DAS (Karimganj—North):** On a point of information, Sir, the Finance Minister stated on the floor of Parliament, when he was a Member there if I remember him aright, that the price of petrol in Assam is much higher than that in any other place in India even though petrol is produced in this State. If this is correct, Sir, then it is, I should say, most unfortunate that the same person now being at the helm of affairs of administration in Assam, should propose to increase the rate of petrol and petroleum products on sale.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important, and if I may say so, also a fundamental question. It has become so to the economic structure of more than half of the world on account of the fact that it relates the most powerful cartels. It is a fact as is known to the hon. Members that the Digboi Oil Refinery pays half the price per gallon of petrol most unfortunately for all of us. It is due to the fact that the oil cartels, which rules the world to-day, calculate the price of petrol by what is popularly known as the Gulf Parity Formulae which is briefly this: Petrol price is fixed at the Gulf of Mexico, and the cost at the Gulf *plus* the transport charges to the point where it is sold constitutes the price of petrol. Therefore petrol in Calcutta, may be it is Digboi oil, and in other parts of India



is sold much cheaper than petrol at Digboi. But this matter is engaging the attention of our leaders, and the matter, we hope and trust, will be solved in God's good time. I mean to say that the efforts that are being made to find oil in various places in India, and we hope and trust, these efforts will succeed to a large measure, will enable us to get out of the clutches of the powerful cartels. Till then, however, we shall have to shape our course of action according to the exigencies of time and circumstances. Perhaps, this matter will be well debated on another occasion. Suffice it to say for our present purpose, the present measure for conversion of fractions to the next higher whole Naya Paise will not produce any adverse effect on the petrol consumers. I myself find that the Burma Oil Company Pump at Laitumkhrah charges Rs. 3/4 per gallon of petrol although it is to be slightly less according to the present calculation, and had this Bill not been passed, he would have continued to do the same to his own advantage. My submission is that both these amending Bills will not put any extra burden on the consumers although it will bring some additional money to the State coffer.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, petrol is a product of Assam and so I do not understand why the price of petrol is going so high here.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Minister has given a reply to it.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH:** We are to undergo many a misfortune in this connection though the oil field is not very far from here.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** That is what the Minister has just now explained. The question is that the (Assam Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted)

**The Assam Taxation (on Goods Carried by Roads or Inland Water-ways) (Amendment) Bill, 1957**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There is another message from the Governor of Assam. It runs as:



"RAJ BHAVAN  
Shillong, the 5th June 1957

I recommend under Article 207(1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Taxation (On Goods carried by Roads or Inland Waterways) (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. FAZL ALI  
Governor of Assam."

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister):** Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Taxation (on Goods carried by Roads or Inland Waterways) (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Assam Taxation (on Goods carried by Roads or Inland Waterways) (Amendment) Bill, 1957 be introduced.

(The Bill was introduced.)

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Taxation (on Goods carried by Roads or Inland Waterways) (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

It is already known to hon. Members that Government of India have introduced decimal system of coinage for Government accounts and other purposes with effect from 1st April, 1957 although both the existing and new types of coins will be in circulation simultaneously for some time. It has, therefore, become necessary to refix the rate of taxes in terms of Naye Paise. Under Section 14(3) of the Indian Coinage Act, as amended, value expressed in terms of annas and pies should be converted to the exact equivalents in the new system. But for purpose of convenience it is essential that rates, taxes, etc., are fixed in terms of whole Naye Paise only.

The rates of tax on tea packed in chests and carried by motor, cart, trolley, boat, animal or human agency or any other means except Railways and Airways is one anna per pound. The exact equivalent of one anna is 6.25 Naye Paise. If six Naye Paise is substituted for 6.25 Naye Paise applying the conversion table, Government will stand to lose a few lakhs of rupees. Hence it is proposed to fix the rate at the next higher whole Naye Paise.

I hope I have been able to explain why this bit of legislation is necessary.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Assam Taxation (on Goods carried by Roads or Inland Waterways) (Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was put as a question before the House and was adopted.)

**The Societies Registration (Assam Fourth  
Amendment) Bill, 1957**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There is another message from the Governor of Assam which runs as:

“RAJ BHAVAN,  
Shillong,  
The 8th June, 1957

I recommend under Article 207(1) and 207(3) of the Constitution of India that the Societies Registration (Assam Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced and moved and considered in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. FAZL ALI,  
Governor of Assam”.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister):** Sir, I beg to introduce the Societies, Registration (Assam Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1957.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Societies Registration (Assam Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1957, be introduced.

(The Bill was introduced.)

**Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes):** On a point of order, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has moved for leave of the House to introduce the Bill and thus you have allowed him to waste the time of the House. I would like to draw your attention to Rule 56 of the Assembly Rules wherein it is stated:

“The Speaker on a request being made to him or the Governor may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the financial memorandum accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill...”



My point, Sir, is that these Bills which the Hon'ble Minister has moved today were published in the Gazette on different dates and when the Bills were published in the Gazette there is no necessity now for a Motion for leave to introduce the different Bills. Therefore, Sir, my submission is that by allowing him to introduce the different Bills you have allowed him to waste the time of the House for nothing.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):** Sir, I want to speak on that point of order because I find that the hon. Member who has raised this point of order is out of order as he has not carefully read the rule itself. The rule says that there is no necessity of taking the "leave" to introduce the Bill.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member who has raised this point of order is out of order.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister):** Sir, I beg to move that the Societies Registration (Assam Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

I may inform the hon. Members that the administration of the Companies Act, 1956, in Assam has been taken over by the Government of India with effect from 2nd January, 1956. A Registrar of Companies, Assam, Tripura and Manipur has also been appointed by them for the administration of the said Act. As the Societies Registration Act, 1860, falls within the State List in the Seventh Schedule annexed to the Constitution of India, it has been decided that the Act should continue to be administered by the State Government. To enable an officer other than the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to administer the Societies Registration Act, 1860, an amendment to the Act is necessary.

I hope I have been able to explain why this bit of legislation is necessary.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that the Societies Registration (Assam Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was put before the House as a question and was adopted.)



**General Discussion on the Budget**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now we come to the general discussion of the Budget. As you know, the time at our disposal for this purpose is somewhat short and the list of Members to take part in the discussion is fairly long. So, I would suggest that we may sit for half an hour more after the usual hour in the afternoon to accommodate as many Members, particularly new Members, as possible. I would like to be advised in this matter if there is any objection in any quarter.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Deputy Minister):** We have no objection from our side.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The House will sit half an hour more than the usual hour in the afternoon.

So far as the debate is concerned, I would like to say that there is no hard and fast rule and so far as time limit is concerned, I would like to request the hon. Members to complete their discussion within 15 minutes by each of them. As usual, I may exercise my discretion to extend this time limit in the case of some hon. Members under the rule.

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the beginning I must thank the Almighty God—for I am a believer in God—and then I must thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister, who has seen his way not to tax the people of Assam any more. He has saved the poor and the lower-middle class from the burden of fresh taxation. Because, Sir, whatever be the form of a tax the ultimate burden falls on the poor consumers and producers. So, in that respect I must thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for exempting the poor people of Assam, whose *per capita* income is less than those in other parts of India.

Sir, I do not know whether I shall be able to do justice to all the items in the Budget, which need criticism, in course of the short time available to me. The Finance Minister took about 1½ hours to place the Budget and I do not know whether I shall be able to give my suggestions and criticism on all the items referred to, by him.

In the first page of his speech he has mentioned that the *per capita* income in our State rose by 5.5 per cent during the First Plan period as against 10.2 per cent for India as a whole. This is a very sorry figure. What is the reason for this low *per capita* income of Assam? It is due to the fact that we have not been able to establish any industry, in whatever form it may be, in Assam during these long five years. The very weak



policy of the Government is responsible for this because no private parties are willing to come to Assam and establish any industry for want of easy communications and marketing facilities. The partition of India has made the position more difficult. We had no rail link with the rest of India for a few years after Partition and even after the link has been established its capacity for carrying goods into Assam is very very small. As stated by the Finance Minister, it can carry hardly 177 wagons per day when we will require about 300 wagons per day in the Second Five-Year Plan period for the transport of our goods. And, Sir, the responsibility for failure to improve this communication is entirely on Government, who are following a very weak policy in not pressing upon the Government of India to have the doubling of this link line and also to construct a new line from Bongaigaon to Jogighopa and then, crossing the Brahmaputra, to Pancharatna, then to the interior of the Garo Hills and then from Goalpara to Pandu. I am told, Sir, that our Member of Parliament, Maulavi Amjad Ali, who has been moving in this matter with great earnestness, tried to convince the Centre and he was able to bring the President of India to Garo Hills to show him the condition of the Garo people, who are suffering for want of communications and also due to the partition of India which has resulted in the stoppage of their trade with Pakistan. I am sorry, Sir, that the Chief Minister, for some reason or other, is not very enthusiastic about establishment of this line from Bongaigaon to Jogighopa, then crossing the Brahmaputra to Pancharatna, then *via* Garo Hills to Pandu, on the apprehension that the Brahmaputra bridge, which he wants to be constructed in between Pandu and Amingaon, may be constructed at Jogighopa and Pancharatna. My suspicion is this, that because of this apprehension the Chief Minister could not give his whole hearted support to this proposal of Maulavi Amjad Ali. We, the people of the Goalpara District, do not want the Brahmaputra bridge at Jogighopa and Pancharatna. Let the Chief Minister have it in Kamrup because Kamrup is the Europe of Assam.

We know, Sir, that everything is to go to Kamrup and all sorts of institutions have to be established at Gauhati, and also the money received in this connection should be spent in Kamrup. We know, Sir, that is the bourgeois or the capitalist way of concentrating all institutions or all wealth in one place or in one person. I do not like to criticise that point. But, Sir, it is painful that this attempt is being made even in spite of our demand to establish the railway line from Bongaigaon to Jogighopa, the ferry for crossing over the Brahmaputra at Jogighopa and the railway line to Garo Hills



then to Pandu *via* Goalpara. But, Sir it is pity that due to opposition from responsible quarter nothing has been done as yet. I do not know when it will be taken up. I find from the Budget Speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that if the Garo Hills is connected by a railway line, the condition of the Garo people will be alleviated to a great extent. At page 17 of the Budget Speech under "Rail Transport Difficulty", the Finance Minister says—"Let us hope that the special needs of this undeveloped region will receive high priority in the hands of the Planning Commission and Government of India, and that the transport bottle-neck will soon be a thing of the past". He has not given us any idea of the improvement of this transport bottle-neck. Unless this transport bottle-neck is removed, no private party will come to Assam to start industry of any kind with no return. Whatever may be the negotiation going on with a view to induce the private party to start industry in Assam, they are not so fool as to invest their money without any chance of return of profit as there is no easy transport facilities. I do not think that any business men with the least idea of business will come to Assam and invest their money without any hope for return for the money they are investing. Unless and until the transport bottle-neck is removed, Assam will remain undeveloped and the *per capita* income of our people will remain as it is. There are plans envisaged in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech. But I do not think he could accomplish those plans without having the transport bottle-neck removed first. Sir, we had great hope and we thought that our Government was moving in right earnest to have the Oil Refinery established in Assam and thereby the bottle-neck in transport will be removed by the Government of India at an early date. But, Sir, I am sorry to inform this House that hope is being shattered yesterday by the declaration in the Press that the Oil Refinery which we hoped to be established in Assam has been rejected on the ground, mainly due to "*difficulty of transport and communication and poor facilities of easy marketing*" and which I like to read from yesterday's paper report which runs as follows:—"Difficulties of transport and communication and absence of post facilities are believed to have been the main consideration on which Assam's claim has been rejected".

I thank you, Sir, as my time is up I must stop. That is the lot of our people, caused by the very weak policy of the Government.

**Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, টাইবেল সকলৰ বিষয়ে মই কিছু কম। প্রথমে টাইবেলৰ শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে কওঁ। টাইবেল অঞ্চলসমূহ শিক্ষা বিষয়ত আটাইতকৈ



পিচপৰা। ট্ৰাইবেল অঞ্চল সমূহত এতিয়াও প্ৰাইমাৰী বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা বলবৎ কৰা হোৱা নাই। শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত ট্ৰাইবেল এলেকাত চৰকাৰে grant দিছে হয় কিন্তু ট্ৰাইবেল এলেকাত যি সংখ্যক প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল থাকিব লাগে সেই সংখ্যক স্কুল নাই। আৰু যিবিলাক স্কুল আছে সেইবিলাকৰ অবস্থাও শোচনীয়। মই খবৰ কৰি জানিব পাৰিছো, যে, মঙ্গলদৈ স্কুল বোৰ্ডৰ লিষ্টত ৫২ খন ভেনচাৰ স্কুলৰ উল্লেখ আছে আৰু ইয়াৰ ওপৰিও বহু ভেনচাৰ স্কুল অবস্থা অতি শোচনীয় হৈ আছে। মই ভালদৰে জানো যে অম্বাগাঁও মৌজাৰ এখন স্কুল ১৯৪২ চনত বাইজে টকা পইছা খৰচ কৰি স্থাপন কৰিছিল আজিও সেই স্কুল খন চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই। গতিকে মই কও যেন, চৰকাৰে এই স্কুলবিলাকৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ মনোযোগ দি ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰত সহায় কৰিব আৰু উপযুক্ত grant দি venture school বিলাকৰ উন্নতিৰ সাহায্য কৰিব।

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Education Minister):** আপুনি ক'ব আৰু কোন ঠাইৰ আৰু কোন স্কুলৰ কথা কৈছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** আপুনি ঠাই আৰু স্কুলৰ নাম কওক।

**Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA:** ২ নং শিংবি বাৰী সেখাৰ মৌজা, মঙ্গলদৈ।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** আপুনি মিনিস্তাৰক লগ ধৰি এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিব।

**Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA:** চৰকাৰে অনেক সময়ত আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক নানাবকমৰ সাহায্য মঞ্জুৰী আদি দিয়া বুলি প্ৰচাৰ কৰি থাকে। কিন্তু বৰ দুখৰ বিষয় সেই সাহায্য বা মঞ্জুৰীবিলাকৰ পৰা দুখীয়া ট্ৰাইবেল সকল প্ৰকৃত উপকৃত হোৱা নাই। মই ট্ৰাইবেলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে ইয়াকে কও যে, এইবিলাক মঞ্জুৰী দিয়াটো চৰকাৰৰ সদৃষ্টি; কিন্তু এইবিলাকৰ পৰা যাতে সেই দুখীয়া ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ প্ৰকৃততে উপকাৰ হয়, তেনে ব্যৱস্থা যদি চৰকাৰে নকৰে, তেন্তে সেইবিলাক অৰাবতে খৰচ কৰি একো লাভ নাই। চৰকাৰে ট্ৰাইবেলৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাৰ স্তুবিধা ট্ৰাইবেল সকলে অলপো পোৱা নাই। অবশ্যে মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যেনে মধ্যাহ্নৰাজী বা উচ্চ ইংৰাজী ইত্যাদি শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বৃত্তি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে; তাৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছো, আৰু লগতে অনুৰোধ জনাও যাতে সেইবিলাক তেওলোকে ঠিকমতে পায়, তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰে।

আমি দেখিছো, শিক্ষাক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষক সকলৰ কৰ্তব্যৰ গুৰুত্ব বৰ গধুৰ। এনে দৰ্কাৰী লোকসকলে যাতে একানপতীয়াকৈ কাম কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চকু দিয়া নিতান্ত দৰ্কাৰ। কিন্তু তেওলোকৰ দৰমহাৰ হাৰ অতি সামান্য। এই দৰমহাৰে তেওলোকে পৰিয়ালৰে সৈতে দুবেলা দমুঠি খাবলৈ নোযোৱে। গতিকে তেওলোকে কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত।

এই চনৰ বাজেটত মদ নিৰাবণীৰ বিষয়ে কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই কৰা হোৱা নাই। মই কও যে অসম চৰকাৰে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে যি আচনি হাতত লৈছে, মদ নিৰাবণ নকৰিলে সেই আচনি বিলাকত যে কৃতকাৰ্যতা লাভ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হ'ব তাৰ আশা একেবাৰেই নাই। কিয়নো ভৈয়ামৰ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলে এই মদৰ



কাৰণে ইমানদিনে সকলোতকৈ পিচপৰি আছে। বিশেষকৈ ভৈয়ামৰ কছাৰী ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ মাজৰ পৰা যদি মদ নিবাৰণ কৰিব পৰা নাযায় তেওঁলোকক নানা সুবিধা দিলেও কোনো উন্নতি নহব। মদে তেওঁলোকৰ খাদ্যাভাৱৰ উদ্ভৱ কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ নৈতিকতা, সামাজিকতা, শিক্ষাদীক্ষা, আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা আদি সকলো চুবুৰাৰ কৰিছে। এইসকলৰ মাজত যদি পুনৰ এই মদৰ প্ৰচলন কৰি দিয়া হয়, তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে একো উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

কিছুমান ঠাইত ১২০০ সের মদ খাব পৰা নিয়ম এতিয়াও বলৱৎ বখা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ ওপৰত তেওঁলোকে নিজে বনাই খালে জগৰ লাগিব। অন্য পিনে চৰকাৰে মদৰ দোকান পাতি দিছে; সেই দোকানৰ পৰা কি নি খোৱাত দায় নাই। সেই দোকানবিলাক ট্ৰাইবেল অঞ্চলৰ বজাৰৰ ওচৰে ওচৰে পাতি থৈছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ যে ঘোৰ অন্যায় হৈছে ইয়াত অলপো সন্দেহ নাই। ৰাইজৰ আপত্তি থকা সত্ত্বেও এইবাৰ মই দেখিছো যে চৰকাৰে সেই অনুসাৰে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে দোকান পাতি দিছে। তাৰ পৰা কি নি খালে দায়ী নহয়। নিজে বনাই খালে দায়ী হয়। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে চৰকাৰে মদ নিবাৰণীৰ কাম হাতত লৈ এই দোকান পাতি মদ খুওৱা কামৰ পৰা বিৰত হয়।

তাৰ পিচত এই ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ অসন্তুষ্টিৰ কাৰণ হল, যিবিলাক টাইবেল মঞ্জুৰী তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হয় সেইবিলাক তেওঁলোকৰ পোৱাত বৰ অসুবিধা হয়।

আজি চৰকাৰে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক সা-সুবিধা দিছে তাক যদি তেওঁলোকে নাপায়েই তেন্তে তাৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকে কি ফল পাব? গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ সদিচ্ছাৰ বিয়ৰে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলে কাৰ্য্যত উপলব্ধি কৰিব পৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ বাবে কিছুমান চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী জগৰীয়া আৰু আন হাতে আমাৰ কিছুমান অকৰ্মণ্য ট্ৰাইবেল প্ৰতিনিধিও দোষী। মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যাতে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলে চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক দিব খোজা ন্যায্য প্ৰাপ্যখিনি পোৱাত সম্পূৰ্ণ সুবিধা পায়। চৰকাৰে দিয়া সুবিধাৰ পৰা ট্ৰাইবেল সকল কেনেকৈ বঞ্চিত হয়, তাৰ মই দুটা উদাহৰণ দিলে ভাল হব—শিক্ষাৰ অনুদান, মঞ্জুৰী আদিৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে মোক চিঠি দি মাতিছে। কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে জানে যে ৮ জুনৰ পৰা Assembly বহিব আৰু এমাহ কাল মই ইয়াতেই থাকিব লাগিব এই সকলো কথা জনা শুনাৰ পিচতো তেওঁলোকে মতা নাম কৰিবলৈ চিঠিখন লেখিছে ৫ তাৰিখে, আৰু মই তাত হাজীৰ হব লাগে ১০ তাৰিখে কিন্তু মই চিঠিখন পালো ১২ তাৰিখে গতিকে মই তাত হাজীৰ হৈ সেই লোক সকলৰ হকে কাম কৰো কেনেকৈ? ফলত সেই লোক সকল সেই সুবিধা বিলাকৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হ'ল। অনেক ক্ষেত্ৰত এনেকুৱাই হৈ আছে।

তাৰ পিচত, মই মন্তলদৈৰ S. D. O. ৰ পৰা এখন চিঠি পালো—খুলি চাও ভিতৰত চিঠি নাই, অকল খামটোহে পঠিয়াই দিছে। (হাঁহি)।

এই বিলাকৰ পৰাই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে আৰু চৰকাৰে বুজিব পাৰিব যে কিমান বেমেজালিৰ মাজেৰে কাম চলি আছে।

মহোদয়, আমাৰ ভৈয়ামৰ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ বেচি ভাগেই খেতিয়ক। মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যাতে চৰকাৰে এই দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক ৰাইজৰ উন্নতিৰ অৰ্থে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয়।

এই খেতিয়ক সমাজৰ আজি বাজ হাড় ভাঙি গৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ আনকি দুবেলা দুমুঠিও নোজোৰা হৈছে। এই খেতিয়ক সকলৰ প্ৰধান সম্বল হ'ল গৰু। এইবাৰ চৰকাৰে খবৰ পাইছে নে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। মই ওদালগুৰি মৌজাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল এজনৰ ৮০ টাৰো ওপৰ গৰু মৰাৰ খবৰ পাইছো। সেই ঠাইত গৰু মহৰ মহামাৰি হৈ প্ৰত্যেক ঘৰে গৰু



মহা মহি খান্ডাং হৈছে ; আৰু মই অহা সময়ত দেখি আহিছো বহুতো গৰু মহ বোমৰ পৰি হাল ক্ষতি হৈ আছে। এইবোৰ গৰুৰ অভাৱত এই খেতিয়ক সকলে খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে সিঁহতৰ কি অৱস্থা হ'ব সেইটো চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব। তেওঁলোকক হালৰ গৰু কিনিবলৈ কৃষি ঋণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰিলো।

গতিকে মই কও যে এই ধৰণৰ এটা আচুতিয়া ধনৰ পুজি বাজেটত থকা উচিত, আৰু তাৰ পৰা য'ত দৰকাৰ, খেতিয়কক গৰু কিনাৰ টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত চৰকাৰে দং, বান্দ আদি কৰিবলৈ এটা সুকীয়া বিভাগ খুলিছে। ইয়াকৈ কৰি খেতি বাতিৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। এইটো এটা সুন্দৰ আঁচনি হৈছে। কিন্তু কিছুমান P.W.D. বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দোষত এনে এটা অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে যে, নতুন বাস্তা কৰি বাইজৰ কিছুমান ঠাইত দং পুতি দি বহুতো দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ আঁঠু আঠানি কৰিছে। অৱশ্যে সেইটো স্থানীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দোষ। তেওঁলোকে ভালকৈ পৰীক্ষা নকৰি কাম কৰাৰ ফলত দৰ্কাৰী ঠাইত কাম নহৈ অদৰ্কাৰী ঠাইত কাম কৰা কাৰণে এইবিলাক বেমেজালী হৈছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** আপোনাৰ সময় পাৰ হৈছে।

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Sir, I think, the hon. Member said something about me, although I understand Assamese but in this case I could not follow him properly.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** He said that you mentioned in your speech on Governor's address that although the Government have done work in plains and hills, yet hills people could not be attracted by the Government.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই বাজেট বক্তৃতাৰত যিবিলাক কথা এই বিধান সভাত দাখিল কৰিলে তাৰ বাবে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো আৰু অভিবাদ জনাইছো। তেখেতৰ বাজেটখনৰ কিছুমান কথা আমি নজনাব বাবে বুজিব পৰা নাই তেখেতে বাজেটত বেলেগ বেলেগ শিতানত আৰু শিৰোনামাত টকা ধাৰ্য কৰিছে। আমাৰ দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱা ৮-৯ বছৰ হল যদিও ইয়াত মানান সময়্যা উদ্ভাৱণ হৈছে, তত্ৰাচ এই সময় ছোৱাৰ ভিতৰতে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দেশৰ বিভিন্ন সময়্যাৰ সমাধানত যথেষ্ট আগবাঢ়িছে। অৱশ্যে কিছুমান এতিয়াও বাকী আছে আৰু সেইবোৰৰ কাৰণেও আমাৰ চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা নকৰাকৈ থকা নাই। নানান আঁহকালৰ মাজত আমি স্বাধীন হৈছো। তাৰোপৰি এই সময় ছোৱাৰ ভিতৰতে ভূমিকম্প, বান-পানী, জনজাতি সময়্যা, বনুৱাৰ সময়্যা আৰু কৃষক সময়্যাই চৰকাৰক আগুৰি ধৰিছে। এইবোৰৰ পিচতো চৰকাৰে বাইজ আৰু বিভিন্ন দলৰ সহযোগত শিৱসাগৰৰ সমাজ বিবোধী আন্দোলন দমন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল।

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :** চৰকাৰে সকলোদলৰ সহযোগ লৈছিল নে ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** পাৰ্লামেণ্টত নতুন সদস্যই বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ উঠোঁতে হয় ধ্বনিহে কৰা হয়, এই দৰে বাধা দিয়া নহয়।

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH :** Clarification আৰু information হৈ বিচাৰিছো।



**Mr. SPEAKER :** এজন সদস্যই বক্তৃতা দি থাকোতে বাধা দিব নেলাগে।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) :** আমাৰ শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাত যেতিয়া ১৯৫০ চনত কিছুমান সমাজ বিদ্ৰোহীয়ে আতঙ্কৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল।

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :** দলটোৰ নাম ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** তেখেতক বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ দিয়ক।

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH :** তেখেত তেখেতে কৈয়ে থাকিব আৰু আমি শুনি থাকিম ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** হয়, আপ নিও আপোনাৰ বেলিকা কব পাৰিব।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA :** তেতিয়া মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী সুগীয়া গোপীনাথ বৰদলৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই বিভিন্ন ৰাজনৈতিক দল আৰু বিভিন্ন অনুস্থানৰ সহযোগত সেই আতঙ্কৰ অৱসান ঘটাবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল। যোৱা নবছৰত কৃষকৰ খেতিৰ দায়ীত্ব, শিক্ষকৰ সমস্যা আৰু কৃষিৰ শিল্পৰ দায়ীত্ব আদি নানান আলকালৰ মাজতো চৰকাৰে বিভিন্ন বিষয়ত আগবাঢ়িবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে।

যোৱা দ্বিতীয় সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনৰ পিচত আমাৰ নতুন চৰকাৰ গঠন হৈছে। এই নতুন চৰকাৰৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কালি যিটো বাজেট বক্তৃতা দিছে সেইটো সচাকৈয়ে সমৰ্থোপযোগী আৰু বৈপ্লবিক হৈছে। তেখেতে বক্তৃতা প্ৰসঙ্গত দেশৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ বাবে জনসাধাৰণ আৰু নানান দল-উপদলৰ সহযোগ কামনা কৰিছে। পুনৰ বসতি, জনজাতি সমস্যা, কৃষকৰ সমস্যা, বনুৱা সমস্যা আদিৰ সমাধানৰ বাবে সাহেবে আগবাঢ়ি আহিলে নিশ্চয় এই সমস্যাবোৰ সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হব।

আমি যোৱা কেইনছৰ ভিতৰত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা দিবস, মদ নিৰাধৰণ দিবস, তাত-শিল্প দিবস আদি পালন কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰে জনসাধাৰণক সোঁৱৰাই দিছে যে চৰকাৰ তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি উদাস নহয়। এইবোৰৰ পৰা ৰাইজৰ মাজত উৎসাহ উদগনী বাঢ়ে আৰু সেই উৎসাহৰ লগতে ভালেখিনি কামো হয়। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত পাহাৰী অঞ্চলৰ কথাও উল্লেখ কৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ কেপ্টেইন চাংসাই কৈছে যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যিবোৰ উন্নয়নমূলক কাম হাতত লৈছে সেই বোৰত পাহাৰী লোকসকলে চৰকাৰৰ লগত সহযোগীতা কৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি আৰু কেবোন ক'ত ? মই চৰকাৰক এটা কথা ক'ব খোজে। যে ইমানবিলাক উন্নয়ন মূলক কাম কৰাৰ পিচত কিছুমান লোকৰ মনত কষ্ট হৈছে কিয় ? মোৰ মনেৰে যেতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ দেশত অন্যাৰ আৰু দুৰ্নীতি আৰু শাসনৰ বেমেজালি দূৰ নহব আৰু চৰকাৰৰ কামবোৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মনঃপূৰ্ণ নহব তেতিয়ালৈকে ৰাইজৰ মাজত এই ভাব বৈ যাব সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ দেশত দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাধৰণ আৰু চৰকাৰী কামবিলাক খৰচকীয়াতে কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে যিবিলাক উন্নয়নমূলক কাম হাতত লোৱা হৈছে সেইবোৰত কৃতকাৰ্য হোৱা টান হব।

আমাৰ বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰ নজন মন্ত্ৰীৰে গঠিত। ইয়াৰ লগত আৰু এজন লোৱা হব। দহজন মন্ত্ৰীৰেও যদি চৰকাৰে দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাধৰণ আৰু শাসন যন্ত্ৰ খৰচকীয়া কৰা আৰু শক্তিশালী কৰিব নোৱাৰে, তেনেহলে এই দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাধৰণ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ কামত তৎপৰতা বঢ়াবৰ বাবে আৰু এজন মন্ত্ৰীলোৱাটো উচিত বুলি বিবেচনা কৰো। মন্ত্ৰী লব নোৱাৰিলে এজন উপমন্ত্ৰীকে এই কামৰ দায়ীত্ব দিয়া উচিত। অকল চৰকাৰী বিষয়ৰ ভিতৰতে যে



দুৰ্গীতি আছে এনে নহয়। যি বিলাক লোকে ঘোচ খায় সেই বোৰো দুৰ্গীতিৰ অভিযোগত অভিযুক্ত। এই দুৰ্গীতি দমনৰ বাবে চৰকাৰী আৰু বেচৰকাৰী সকলোৱে মিলিভুলি কাম কৰা উচিত। বানপানীনিবাৰণৰ কাৰণে ৯০০ (নশ) নাইল মঠাওৰি বন্ধাব কথা বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত উল্লেখ কৰিছে। এই প্ৰসংগত মই এটা কথা চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজে যে যোৱা ৬/৭ বছৰ ধৰি বানপানীয়ে জুৰুলা কৰা বাইজ সকলৰ আৰ্থিক দুৰ্গীতিৰ হেতু লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকৰ বিদ্যা অধ্যয়ন কৰা অসম্ভৱ হৈ উঠিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকক স্কুলৰ শিক্ষা লাভকৰিবলৈ মাচুল নাক দি—‘ফ্ৰি’ কৰি দিব লাগে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই মোৰ নিজৰ জিলা (শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ কথা) উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰো। ইয়াৰ বানপানী প্ৰপীড়িত বাইজৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা অতি শোঁক লগা।

ইয়াৰ পাঁচত বনুৱা সম্বন্ধে অলপ কওঁ। সদনৰ কেইবাজনো মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে কলে যে বনুৱা শ্ৰমীক সকলৰ দৰ্শন আদিত আগতকৈ কিছু সুবিধা হৈছে হয়, কিন্তু কিছুমান বাগিছাত দৰ্শন আৰু অন্যান্য সুবিধা পোৱাত যথেষ্ট অসুবিধা হয়। এই বেমেজালি বাতে অনতি পলমে দূৰ হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সম্বন্ধে আৰু Surplus Labour সমাধান কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে সূদৃষ্টি দিব বুলিও আশা কৰিলো। কিছুমান বাগিছাত বনুৱা সকলক দৰ্শন আৰু ঠিকমতে দিব পৰা নাই আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লাগতীয়াল সা-সুবিধা বিলাক (amenities) ও দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এই বেমেজালি বিলাকৰ বাতে অন্ত পৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। শেষত মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই উত্থাপন কৰা বাজেট বক্তৃতাত সমখন জনাওঁ।

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information, yesterday we were promised to get a copy of the Budget proceedings, but we have not received any copy at all.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It will be very good if every hon. Member will have a copy of the proceedings of the Autonomous District Councils. But I made it clear yesterday, that this year we have followed the usual procedure of keeping them in the Library. Hon. Members who are interested may go and consult them. There are five copies in the Library. There is hardly any time now to do anything else this year. The procedure of giving copies of the Budget proceedings to all hon. Members will be implemented only next year.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the new-comers might want to speak now.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The usual practice in Parliament is that when a Member rises from his seat, catches the eye of the Speaker, but here the practice is that lists of speakers are given by the different parties and the Speaker is expected to follow it as far as possible. I propose to introduce the practice that when the Members rise in their seats, they will catch the



eye of the Speaker. I would consult the lists submitted by the different parties but the Speaker is not bound by such lists. For the time being, however, I am following the lists as far as possible. Now on the basis of these lists, I call upon the hon. Member from Morongi to speak.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words in connection with the Budget Speech that was presented in this august House by the Hon'ble Finance, Minister. Sir, the most burning topic of the day which was launched strongly by my Friends from the opposite side is about the food situation of the State. I am sure that my Friends are aware that after Independence the food situation of the country has very much improved. Before Independence, India used to import food to the worth of 251 crores of rupees and gradually the import of food-stuffs has been reduced to 33 crores in 1955.

Sir, during the First Five-Year Plan there was an increase of food production in Assam as is not unknown to the hon. Members. Hon. Members have stated that there was food scarcity in the State. How this scarcity was then caused? In their opinion either the food produced was not surplus or food-stuff has been hoarded by the stockists or by some big cultivators which Government is not in a position to unearth. Sir, my Friends should not lose sight of the fact that in Assam during the past few years the number of refugees have greatly increased. Then there is the Naga trouble. Some food had to be sent in the Naga Hills. Due to the troubles in the Naga Hills, cultivators living in the neighbourhood of this Hills district, as well as within the district could not properly cultivate their lands during the last one and a half years, and as a result there was great scarcity of food in the Naga Hills. Moreover, Sir, I think my Friends are aware that in order to maintain law and order in these disturbed areas, our Government had to bring in some armed police and military personnel from outside the State, and it is the duty of the Government to feed these people also. And as a result considerable amount of food had to be set apart for their consumption out of the total food produced in the country. Then again, as the Governor has already mentioned in his Address, some food was suspected to have been smuggled out of Assam to Pakistan by the unscrupulous smugglers. In spite of all these difficulties, I think, our Government have been able to meet the serious food situation confronting the country with commendable success. As a result of the sincere efforts made by our Supply Minister during his



recent tours in the different districts, the price of rice has come down to Rs. 23 to Rs. 24 per maund. I hope my Friends in the opposite will bear me out when I say this.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilaspur):**  
Not Rs. 24 or 25, but it is Rs. 27 per maund.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morong):** I do not challenge the hon. Member's statement; it may be so somewhere but the millers of Assam are now offering to sell rice at the rate of Rs. 22 per maund but some of them are not in a position to get buyers.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj--North):**  
Why please?

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA :** Because they are not in need of it.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS :** Has the hon. Member any idea about the purchasing capacity of the people? What is the gulf between the purchasing power of the people and the price of rice ruling in the market?

(A voice—Do not give way; go on.)

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA :** Sir, what I wanted to say is that with the co-operation of all the hon. Members of this House and the public, we will be able to avert this food crisis in no time.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS :** Co-operation in what way?

(A voice—By eating rice.)

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):**  
Eating less?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Hon. Member may please proceed on with his speech.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA :** I would now like to speak a few words regarding the Naga troubles which were amply discussed by this House on a previous occasion. But still then I want to speak something on the subject as I come from a constituency which is just near the Naga Hills border. Some of my Friends in the opposite wanted that the Naga Hills problem, or in other words, the Naga trouble,



should be settled amicably and there should be no violence. Sir, I think many of my Friends are not aware of the fact that how not only the innocent Nagas, loyal Nagas, and the peace-loving Nagas were tortured by a section of the rebels, but also people of the plains in the adjoining border of the Naga Hills who were living peacefully had to leave their hearth and home due to the oppression of some of the rebel element. I can tell you that during the whole month of January, 1957 there was frequent raids by these raiders in the plains districts of Mikir Hills and Sibsagar. The peace-loving people of these districts in the border had to leave their hearth and home with their families leaving behind all their properties, and there was none to look after their property or to their homes. These rebels used to keep themselves concealed in the hill near the Dayang river and come out to the plains at the dead of night and loot the villages and take away their properties.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The House now stands adjourned.

The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch.

**(Adjournment)**

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

*After lunch*

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Shri Dandeswar Hazarika may resume his speech.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** Sir, the violence committed by Naga gangsters during the last part of 1956 and the beginning of 1957 is still fresh in the memory of those innocent villagers. I should like to cite some pitiable instances for the information of this House. Some women of those villages who were in advanced stage of their family way had to give birth on their way when they were running after leaving their homes to safer zones. Those gangsters used to burn down Government offices, educational institutions and many village homes. When the people were terrorised, they felt that there was no Government worth the name and taking advantage of this, some of the political parties made propaganda during the last general election that Government had completely failed to maintain law and order in the State, and as a result the people were demoralised at that time. Such was the state of affairs that was going on for about one month. Sir some hon. Members sitting in the Opposition said on the floor of this House that some peace-loving political sufferers should be sent to Naga areas to persuade the Naga brothers to adopt non-violence or that the Government should adopt



non-violence. I want to tell those Members to give up their own violence and join hands with their brothers who support the Government so that they can all march together along with their brothers of the Indian Union.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)**  
Sir, what does the Member mean by saying "giving up violence"?

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** By laying down their arms.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH:** Sir, what is the solution?

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA :** By giving up arms.

Now, Sir, I will speak a few words regarding the Second Five-Year Plan that has been enunciated by the Finance Minister on the floor of this House. Most burning problem of the day is unemployment and this question has been raised by many of our Friends on the floor of the House. Though this problem is very acute, my Friends here in the Opposition have not suggested that we should all combine our hands together to tackle this problem. It has been said, Sir, that the most vital part of this problem is regarding those youngmen who are under-matriculantes and are job-seekers. My Friends are aware that whenever there is any vacancy of the post of a Mandal or similar job which is meant for under-matriculantes, there are thousands of applications for it. (Shri Ranendra Mohan Das: Because our education is defective.) There are ample fields still lying for these youngmen. I think my Friends are aware of the alarming number of refugees that are coming here from East Pakistan. After coming, some of them have settled down here by starting various means of livelihood. Some youngmen are earning 10 to 15 rupees a day by taking up small business. Wherever you go in Assam, you will find that they have opened small shops. (The bell rang at this stage indicating that the Member had crossed the time limit). I wanted to give some suggestion in regard to this unemployment problem, but my time is up and I do not like to take the valuable time of the House. Lastly, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his maiden Budget Speech on the floor of this House and I thank him for not bringing any taxation proposal before the House.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.



## Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাৰ কাৰণে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। আৰু তেখেতে দ্বিতীয় ৫ বছৰীয়া আঁচনি আনমত ১৯৫৭-৫৮ চনৰ বাবে বিখন বাজেট ডাফি ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে মই মোৰ আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

সকলোতকৈ আনন্দৰ কথা এই যে, বাজেটত লোৱা আঁচনি সমূহৰ পৰা বুজা যায় যে আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলৰ উন্নয়ন কাৰ্য্যত বিশেষকৈ শিক্ষা, জন স্বাস্থ্য চিকিৎসা, বাস্তা-ঘাট নিৰ্মাণ, খেতিবাতি আৰু কুটিৰ শিল্পত চনকাৰে মনোনিবেশ কৰিছে। এইখিনিতে মই কব খোজো যে অসমৰ শতকৰা ৯০ জনেই হৈছে কৃষিজীবি আৰু শ্ৰমজীবি। আৰু এই শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকেই হ'ল আমাৰ দেশৰ জাতিৰ ধৰণী। আজি এই শ্ৰেণীৰ লোক সকলৰ শিক্ষা আৰু স্বাস্থ্যৰ, অৰ্থৰ অভাৱ। এই দুইশ্ৰেণীৰ লোকৰেই স্বাস্থ্য আৰু শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি অপৰিহাৰ্য্য। একালে এই শিক্ষাৰ দ্বাৰা যেনেকৈ তেওঁলোকৰ নৈতিক আৰু সামাজিক জীৱনৰ উন্নতি হয় তেনেকৈ আনফালে স্বাস্থ্য অটুট থাকিলে অকৰ্ণন্যতা দূৰিত হৈ আৰ্থিক জীৱনৰ উন্নতি হোৱাত সহায় হয়।

আমাৰ দেশত আজিও শতকৰা ৯০ জনেই কৃষিজীবি। আনফালে কৃষক সকল একেবাৰে অশিক্ষিত। তেওঁলোকে আধুনিক উন্নত প্ৰণালীৰে কৃষি কৰিব নেজানে। আনকি শিকাই দিবৰো উপায় নাই। গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ কৃষি বিভাগে উন্নত ধৰণৰ কৃষিৰ যত্ন পৰ হ'ব লাগে। দং বান্ধিব ব্যৱস্থা কৰি খেতি পথাৰত পানীৰ সুবিধা কৰিব লাগে। এই অশিক্ষিত আৰু অৰ্দ্ধ শিক্ষিত লোক সকলক চৰকাৰে নৈতিকতাৰ ফালৰ পৰাও শিক্ষা দি উন্নত কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতিৰ লগতে দেশৰ খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধানত সহায় কৰিব।

জনজাতি অঞ্চলৰ ভিতৰুৱা গাঁওবোৰৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোকা লগা। স্বাস্থ্য আৰু যাতায়তৰ কোনো সুবন্দৰস্ত নাই বুলিয়েই কব পাৰি। আমি আশাকৰো যে দ্বিতীয় পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত এই অঞ্চলৰ বিশেষকৈ গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলৰ বাট পদূলিৰ উন্নতি হ'ব। মোৰ নিজা সমষ্টিৰ বান্ধা অঞ্চল আৰু উত্তৰ অঞ্চলৰ চাপাঙুৰী, হস্তিনাপুৰ, মানিকপুৰ আৰু ককলাবাৰী মৌজাৰ কিছুমান বাস্তাৰ কাম আৰু খিনিহে হৈছে। এই বাস্তাবোৰৰ কাম যাতে সোনকালে পৰিপূৰ্ণ হয় তাৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। জনজাতি অঞ্চলত বিশেষকৈ এটা বাস্তা আছে, বা টো হৈছে কুমাৰীঘাটা-মছলপুৰ জালাহ, পি, ডাবিউ দি বোড্ এই বাস্তাটোৱে তিনটা সমষ্টি বঙ্গিয়া, পাটাচাৰকুচী বৰমা আৰু ছিদলী পৰ্য্যন্ত জুৰি আছে। কোকৰাঝাৰলৈকো সেই বাস্তাই যাব পাৰি। এই বাস্তাত কেইবা খনো দলং আছে। কালাদয়া নদীৰ ওপৰৰ জালাহ ঘাটৰ দলং এই বছৰতে পূৰ্ণ হ'ব লাগে। এই দলংবোৰ মেৰামতি নকৰাও যাতায়তৰ বৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে। আনকি ছাত্ৰ সকলৰো স্কুল কৰা টান হৈ পৰিছে। সেইকাৰণে দ্বিতীয় পাঁচবছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত যিবোৰ কাম হাতত লৈছে সেইবোৰ যাতে কাৰ্য্য কৰী কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাইছো। বাট-পদূলিৰ উন্নতিৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া বাইজৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি হ'ব আৰু এই আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতিৰ লগতে তেওঁলোকৰ সৰ্ব্বপ্ৰকাৰ উন্নতিৰ পথ মুকলি হ'ব আৰু শেহত দেশৰো উন্নতি হ'ব।

আজি আমাৰ সকলোৱে মদ নিৰাৱণাৰ কথা স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে আৰু সম্মত ন কৰিছে। ই আমাৰ জনজাতি সকলৰ বহুত উপকাৰ সাধন কৰিছে। অৱশ্যে বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য এজনে ইয়াৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে। মই আশা কৰো জনসাধাৰনৰ, বিশেষকৈ, জনজাতি বাইজৰ উপকাৰৰ অৰ্থে এই অন্যায়ৰ প্ৰথত বাধা নিদিয়ো যেন। আমাৰ



জন জাতি সকলৰ মাজত আট্ট সেৱ মদ বৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা এটা আছে। সেৱ বোৰে এই ব্যৱস্থা উঠাই দিব লাগে। কিয়নো কোনো মানুহে জোৰ কৰি আট্ট সেৱ নেবাখেৰা ৰাখিবও নোৱাৰে। হয়তো তাৰ ঠাইত ১২১১ সেৱ ৰাখে। এনে অৱস্থাত বিভাগীয় বিষয়াসকলে ৰাইজক অনথক জুলুনত পেলায়। সেই কাৰনেই আট্ট সেৱ বৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থাটো উঠাই দিব লাগে। মদ খোৱাটো জন জাতিৰ মাজত ব্যাধিৰ দৰে হৈ পৰিছে। ই আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাক শোচনীয় কৰি পেলাইছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ইয়াক উঠাই দি এটা মজল জনক কাম কৰিছে। ঠায়ে ঠায়ে আঞ্চলিক কমিটি গঠন কৰি প্ৰচাৰ কৰি জন-জাতীয় জনসাধাৰণৰ মন আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব লাগে।

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: (Amguri)**  
Prohibited area ত এতিয়াও কানি পোৱা যায়নে কি?

**Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS: (Patacharkuchi)** অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি নোক কবলৈ দিয়ক। শিক্ষা বিষয়ত কি প্ৰাইমেৰী, কি এন্ ভি, বা এন্ ই, কি হাইস্কুলৰ বৰ বোৰৰ অৱস্থা বৰ শোচনীয়। এতিয়া এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মঞ্জুৰী দি স্কুলঘৰ বোৰৰ অৱস্থা ভাল কৰিব লাগে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে জনজাতীয় ছাত্ৰৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে মাচুল মাফ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত এতিয়া ছাত্ৰৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে। উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতিও আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ ধাউতি বাঢ়িছে। বৰপেটা মহকুমা উত্তৰ অঞ্চলত বজালীত এটা কলেজ হৈছে। আমাৰ ভিতৰৰা উত্তৰ অঞ্চলৰ পৰা তালৈ ২৩১২৪ মাইল মান দূৰত্ব হ'ব। ইয়াৰ ফলত জনজাতীয় আৰু আন আন লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে কলেজীয় শিক্ষা লবলৈ যথেষ্ট সুবিধা পাব। গতিকে উক্ত কলেজলৈ চৰকাৰে সাহায্য কৰিব লাগে।

আজি দেশত শিল্পৰ প্ৰতি মানুহৰ চেতনা জাগিছে। আমাৰ গাঁৱত আৰি, পুৰণিকলীয়া কুটিৰ শিল্প এৰি, মুগা আৰু পাট শিল্প নাইকীয়াহে হ'বলৈ উপক্ৰম কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ ইয়াত বিশেষকৈ গাঁও অঞ্চলত কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ প্ৰতি মনযোগ দিয়া ক' আৱশ্যক হৈ পৰিছে। ১৯৫৩ চনতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক খাদি বোৰ্ড গঠন কৰা হ'ল। সেই বোৰ্ডক চৰকাৰে নাম মাত্ৰ সাহায্য দিছিল। আনহাতে হায়দৰাবাদ, অন্ধ্ৰ, বম্বে, আদি ৰাজ্যক ১৯৫৩ চনৰে পৰা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ১২১১৪ লাখ টকা দিছে। গতিকে আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰেও ৰাজ্যিক খাদি বোৰ্ডক যথেষ্ট সাহায্য দিব লাগে। অন্যান্য ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ দৰে আমাৰ ইয়াতো কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা অথ সাহায্য পালেহে আমাৰ ইয়াত তেনে বৰ্ড গঠন হ'ব পাৰিব আৰু বৰ্তমানে চলি থকা বোৱা-কটা শিল্প বিলাক ঠন ৰবি উঠিব। আমাৰ ইয়াত বোৱা-কটা সমৰ্থন গঠিত হৈছে। সেই বোৰক অথ সাহায্য কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ ইয়াত বোৱা-কটা, এৰি, মগা, পাট আদি উৎপন্ন কৰা কাম সদায়ে চলিব লাগিছে। আনকি আমাৰ যি গাঁওক সকলো বোৱা কটা নাজানে তেওঁবিলাকৰ হেনো বিয়াই নহয়—এনে প্ৰবাদ বাহিৰত প্ৰচাৰ হৈ আছে। সেই কাৰণে এই সৰু সূতা কুটিৰ শিল্প বিলাক ঠন ৰবি উঠিলেহে আমাৰ গাঁও ভূঁই বিলাকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা টনকীয়া হ'ব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বৰ্ড আদি গঠিত হোৱা দৰকাৰ। চৰকাৰে ১৯৫৭-৫৮ চনত এই সম্পৰ্কীয় এটা বৰ্ড গঠন কৰিবলৈ আগ বঢ়া দেখা গৈছে—ই বৰ সুখৰ বিষয়। ই গঢ়ি উঠিলে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ অনুৰাগ বাঢ়ি উঠিব আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰচাৰ সুচাৰুৰূপে হ'ব বুলি আশা কৰা যায় আৰু লগে লগে অসমৰ সকলো ঠাইতে ইয়াৰ কেন্দ্ৰ গঢ়ি উঠিব বুলি আশা ৰাখিলো। এনেকৈ যদি উপযুক্ত ভাবে উৎপাদিত অঞ্চল বিলাকত কেন্দ্ৰ খোলা হয় তেন্তে অন্ততঃ under-matric নিৰনুৰাৱ সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰো। আজি শিক্ষিত আৰু অশিক্ষিত সকলৰ মাজত নিবন ৰা সমস্যাই গুৰুতৰ ৰূপ ধাৰ কৰিছে। সেই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰে মই চৰকাৰক যি বিলাক অঞ্চলত এৰি, মুগা পাট অধিক উৎপন্ন হয় সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকত ইয়াৰ কেন্দ্ৰ খুলি আৰু 'এম্প্লায়মেন্ট



সাজি উৎপাদিত বস্তু বোৰ বিক্ৰীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও 'organiser' আদি নিয়োগ কৰি, এই বস্তু বিলাকৰ প্ৰচলনৰ বাবে বাহিবলৈ পঠোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। মই জানো—আমাৰ ইয়াত ধৰে ধৰে বা কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ যি বিলাক বস্তু উৎপাদন হয় সেই বিলাকৰ মূল্য বাহিবতো আছে আৰু বাহিবৰ মানুহেও সেইবিলাক প্ৰসংশা কৰে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কব পাৰো পঞ্জাবৰ অমৃতসৰত বহা A. I. C. C. ৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনাত অসমৰ এৰি-মুগা-পাট কাপোৰে যথেষ্ট সমাদৰ লাভ কৰিছিল। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াৰ প্ৰচাৰ যাতে বাহিবতো হয় তাৰ কাৰণে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ চহৰত—যেনে কলিকতা, দিল্লী, বোম্বাই আদিতো ইয়াৰ কাৰণে এম্পোৰিয়াম খোলা দৰকাৰ। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ অসম এখন যোগ্য কেন্দ্ৰ। মই আশা কৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ওপৰত কৈ অহাৰ দৰে সংগঠন কৰি গাঁৱলীয়া কুটিৰ শিল্প বস্তু প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব আৰু অধিক উৎপাদন বঢ়াবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব।

তাৰ পিচত মই আমাৰ জনজাতীয় অঞ্চল বিলাকত হোৱা ৰোগৰ বিষয়ে কিছু কও। এই বিলাক হৈছে কলাজ্বৰ আৰু 'লেপ্ৰচী'। এই দুটা ৰোগৰ গৰাহত আমাৰ জনজাতীয় লোকসকল ভালকৈ আক্ৰান্ত হৈ পৰিছে। অকল উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ বৰমা, সুলচলপুৰ অঞ্চলটো অসম সোৱা সমিতিৰ দ্বাৰাই 'চাৰভে' কৰি জনাইছে যে 'লেপ্ৰচী' ৰোগত ভোগা মানুহৰ সংখ্যা ২০০ জনৰো অধিক। (আশে পাশে দাতিকাষৰীয়া অঞ্চল বিলাকতো প্ৰায় ১০০ জন পোৱা গৈছিল)। গতিকে কামৰূপৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চলত এখন leprosy Assylum চৰকাৰে খলিব লাগে। চিকিৎসাৰ অধিক ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ জনালো। মই আশা কৰো নগাঁও জিলাৰ কুঠৰী ও মিকিৰ পাহাৰত সৰিয়হ-জানত Colony খুলি এই ৰোগৰ দমনৰ কাৰণে যি ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছে তেনেকৈয়ে সকলো জনজাতীয় অঞ্চলত প্ৰতিষেধক ব্যৱস্থা লব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। নহলে এই ৰোগ ব্যাপক ভাবে সিঁচিবত হব। আৰু পাটেই অসমীয়া জাতীক ঘূনীয়া কৰি পেলাব।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাক সমৰ্থন জনাও।

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister is not in the Chamber. If he remains absent during the Budget discussions, who will take notes of our speeches?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Finance Minister is represented here, if I am not mistaken, by half a dozen of senior Ministers and most of the Deputy Ministers, who are present. This is a collective responsibility of the Government and it is not necessary for the Finance Minister to be present throughout the sitting.

**Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset let me thank you for giving the new Members for the privilege of reading out from their writings I shall utilise this privilege to the full.

Sir, after going through the Budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, I find that proper consideration has



not been given to some of the pressing problems of the day. I would like to say a few words about them in order to clarify their real position, so that they may receive due consideration from the Government.

Firstly, Sir, the wretched condition of the teachers working in the non-Government and aided institutions is not unknown to the House. In most of these institutions they are paid very poorly. The graduate teachers in the private and aided high schools start their scale at Rs.75 or Rs.80 per month *plus* a meagre sum of Rs.10 for Dearness Allowance in aided schools. Is it possible to lead a smooth life with that sum of Rs.80 or Rs.90 only a month? The price of everything is rising by leaps and bounds and, I am sure, due to heavy taxes on different agricultural, industrial and other articles the prices will continue to rise. That means the lot of these teachers will go from bad to worse. Now, Sir, if the lot of the teachers is not improved, how can we expect them to render better service? In ancient times, the preceptors were given all sorts of conveniences for which they could concentrate deeply on their responsibilities. If a teacher has to run a side business for the sake of maintaining his family, how can he devote wholeheartedly to impart good education to the growing generation? Naturally, they will neglect their duties and the standard of schools will also naturally fall. If we want good standard in schools, if we want to build the nation by imparting better education to the students, we cannot but help these poorly paid teachers by giving them better salaries and Dearness Allowance. I hope the Government will realise the important role of teachers working in the non-Government and Aided Schools, in making democracy successful and in making a prosperous State and try without fail to redress their grievances.

Secondly, Sir, let me speak a few words on the condition of Plains Tribals and other Backward Classes. The Government is giving educational grants, though very meagre, to the Plains Tribals, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. But simply giving the stipends will not solve their problems. Their main cause of backwardness is the economic condition. Unless the economic condition is improved, whatever help they may be given, will not be effective. I, being a school teacher myself, am aware of the difficulty of the parents of the backward class and backward tribal students. Some of them are given free studentship in the school. But they lack strength to stay in the boarding house. So, after a few months they are compelled to leave hostel as well as school. And in rural schools



you would not get day-scholars very much. So, first of all, the economic condition of these people should be improved, which the Government by now has failed. I need not say how the villagers live life at present. A vivid picture of it has already been given by so many speakers during the discussion on the Governor's Address. Considering all these, the Government should take immediate programme for the improvement of the economic condition of all these down-trodden backward people. Moreover, I am very much dissatisfied to find that the Government has completely forgotten a section of the people whom I represent. Besides tea garden labourers, Plains Tribals, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, there is a section of people who are classed as backward class. This class includes the Rajbanshies, who are large in number in Goalpara district, the Santhals, not negligible in number, and Mundas and Oraons outside the tea gardens, and some other tribes. Their condition is most highly deplorable. I had heard years back that a Backward Class Commission would be set up. But that has ended in smoke, I suppose. Nothing has been done to this section. They are deprived of all the facilities and privileges offered to Plains Tribals, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hate this step-motherly attitude of the Government towards this section of the people. This step-motherly attitude of the Government has been found not only in the case of Backward Classes but also in the case of hills people and the Naga people too. And it is what has been the root of all agitation upon the tranquil atmosphere of the State. I draw the attention of the Government to do away with this step-motherly attitude and provide equal opportunities to all.

Thirdly, Sir, let me say that the condition of these poor backward people, who are mostly peasants and labourers, has been made extremely critical by the Mahajans and the corrupt practices of the officers who mostly deal with them. Taking undue advantage of their ignorance in many matters, they have made their source of income in them. I know the case of several cultivators who having possessed land cannot get the benefit of it. They have already mortgaged and now have to live on the mercy of those Mahajans. Officers like Mandals and Police Darogas are also the cause of great trouble to the poor illiterate cultivators. They squeeze out from the very meagre income of the peasants. Unless these things are checked, no improvement can be made to these people. I, therefore, find that the cause of the critical economic condition of the poor class of people are many. And so, in order to rescue them from perishing, the Government should advance more helping hand to them.



Sir, supporting the cause of these poor illiterate mass, let me suggest a few things for their benefit, as regards State's law and order and their publicity. We have found in most cases, public are not properly informed about the laws and order of the State. For instance the Government has the pleasure to pass the Liquor Prohibition Act, the Cattle Preservation Act, Wild Life Preservation Act, etc. These have been simply published in the Gazette only. The public who are the people to obey it are not properly informed. And so harassment on the public is caused frequently. Sir, I would like to suggest that since we have Rural Panchayats in large numbers, all laws and orders issued by the Government from time to time be published and propagated to the public through Rural Panchayats, who in their turn should arrange for their publicity.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Rural Development):** Sir, will the hon. Member be pleased to repeat what he spoke about the Rural Panchayats?

**Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon):** Sir, these laws and orders, passed by the Government from time to time should be made known to the public in their own way. There are so many people, in so many different classes, with varied customs and habits. So, according to our custom we inform the people by beating of drums to announce that something is being done by the authority and in this way we tell the people. Moreover, we find in the directive policy of the State that the State Government shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

I hope, Sir, the Government will realise the actual demand of the people of the Backward Classes, peasants and the labourers and accordingly make provisions for their improvement in the Budget.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to have the privilege and the opportunity to speak a few words on the Budget discussion. Ours is a welfare State and to have a welfare State is our objective. I am very grateful to the Finance Minister that he has allotted a fair sum of money for social welfare activities in our State in conformity with the objective that the State Government has been following. Although a huge sum of money has been spent on social welfare activities yet we want to have more allotment and more distribution of sums to the



different social welfare organisation from the State coffer with a view to achieve the result, under the strict supervision of the Government, which goes to benefit the people of the State. Mere allotment of a fair sum is not enough. The sum should also be properly utilised for the benefit of the people. Much has been talked of about the Naga problem. I do not like to dilate upon this problem. This problem is a problem of the entire State, and the steps that have been taken by the Government have been necessitated by the gravity of the problem itself. The Government have resorted to maintain law and order only when all conciliatory measures have failed. We should talk of the problem with restraint so that the situation may not be made worse.

About the food problem which our State is facing at the moment, there is no denying the fact that there is scarcity in almost all parts of the State. But at the same time as has been said by some hon. Members on the other side the other day, particularly one hon. Member stated that in the year before last there was a loss amounting to 17 crores of rupees but last year the loss was only 3 crores and therefore he wanted to suggest that there was no failure or no scarcity of food cereals. I want to suggest, Sir, that last year the loss was calculated only at about 3 crores because there was no crop; when there was no crop, there was also no loss to be calculated. If there was no crop due to floods and drought then the loss cannot be calculated. But as I have said, if there was no harvest so there was nothing to be calculated.

Then again, another hon. Member stated that in a particular area in Dhubri one person was forced to take resort to collecting cow-dung, washed it and thereafter ransack some grains with which he had taken. Well, Sir, I submit it is a sad commentary on the entire Assamese people if that be so. I do not disbelieve the report of my hon. Friend but when there is so much scarcity that not a grain of food was available, how is it that even cows are fed with sufficient grains? (*laughter*).

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** I said 'gram' and not 'grain'. (Voices from the Treasury Benches—It is the same thing).

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Yes, it amounts to the same thing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that when one is speaking, others should not be allowed to interrupt; so I pray that the particular pamphlet which deals with parliamentary etiquette should be printed in bold types and distributed freely among the hon. Members (*laughter*).



**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, we seek your protection in our right of interruption.....  
(loud—laughter).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order. Your right of interruption does not arise at all.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** The food problem cannot be solved by distribution of doles. It can be solved only by increased production in a planned manner. This must be brought home to the people and favourable atmosphere must be created by change of policy and outlook. Then, speaking about developmental activities for the State, as I have already said, I am glad that a huge amount of money has been allotted for these welfare activities. But I would request the Government and their officers to implement these schemes with strict vigilance so that money is properly utilised.

As regards the complaints made by some hon. Members on the other side that the State Government is absolutely neglecting the cause of the hill tribes. Well, the other day while Rev. Nichols-Roy was speaking, he said that for the welfare of the tribal people there is provision in the Five-Year Plan only to the tune of some 10 lakhs of rupees annually for one autonomous hill district. But, Sir, I found from the Budget Estimates for 1956-57 that there was a grant from the Central Government for this purpose to the tune of 40 lakhs 59 thousand three hundred rupees, from development grant rupees 3 lakhs 96 thousand and five hundred and from loans and advances from the State Government, 2 lakhs 4 thousand and 5 hundred, altogether it comes to 46 lakhs, 60 thousand and three hundred. Similarly in the Budget Estimates that has been placed before us for 1957-58, we found that—I am speaking only of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills—the grant from the Central Government comes to Rs. 33,60,300 from development projects grant 12 lakhs, 67 thousand, 5 hundred, from loans and advances Rs. 22,800 totalling Rs 48 lakhs, 55 thousand, 8 hundred. Besides that, I think there may be some more provisions both from the Central as well as the State Governments for other normal works like the Public Works Department, etc. Similar is the case for Garo Hills. But I will not speak of that for want of time. But, Sir, it is certainly a fact that Government is doing its utmost to help the Hill tribals.

Then coming to Education, I find that the Budget Estimates under this head comes to Rs.4 crores 78 thousand and odd. As a teacher I can say that I have seen the pitiable plight of most educational institutions specially the low



primary school which are thriving in the villages. There is a remark that the worst house or building in a village is a lower primary school building. I would therefore like to suggest to Government that educational institutions specially lower primary school buildings and the buildings of the aided institutions should be improved. Because not only the teachers and the students constitute a school or an institution, but there must also be a proper atmosphere in the surrounding so that instruction can be best imparted.

Then again, as regards the Pay Committee. In the Pay Committee's Report I find certain things in which I want, with all the emphasis at my command, to suggest that there should be a revision at least in some cadres. For example, in a secondary school—some teacher starts with Rs.60 per month and after the end of this service of 30 years, he will have to retire at Rs.75 only. This is a matter which requires urgent reconsideration in the hands of the Government.

Then, Sir, as regards the complaint and objections that the Scheduled Caste people and Scheduled Tribes are being neglected in educational matters, I must say that all students coming from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes of all communities are getting scholarships mostly from the Central Government; of course there are students whose parents are well off and who can provide their education without any scholarship. At the same time there are also other students coming from other communities who are poor, they are continuing their studies by taking to private tuitions and thereby support their own education. Educational institution meant for the Tribal and Scheduled Caste students are also getting liberal aids from the Government.

Again, Sir, as regards corruption and inefficiency, nobody can deny the fact that corruption and inefficiency are rampant in some departments in the State. I will cite a particular instance. I had an occasion to meet a certain high official of a commercial concern controlled by Government. When I pointed out to him certain cases of corruption which are of a rather serious type, this officer stated "Mr. Goswami, can you point out any person in any department who is not corrupt?" (Voices from the Opposition—Hear, hear). If I am to eliminate all these persons whom I know are corrupt, then I will have to run the whole show myself. So, Sir, we cannot deny that there is corruption and inefficiency in the country. We must do something to eradicate this evil. We shall have to move in such a way so that this may



be done away with and my humble submission is that if corruption is to be eliminated we should create a sense of confidence of the people to the effect that justice will be meted to them. Not only the officers but this has crept into the mass people also. I can narrate stories but for want of time I do not want to tell them. The innocent villagers who form the lowest strata of the society are not even free from this blind alley. If we can root out this fully, if we can take into consideration the whole situation from the objective way and not from sentimental way and like that, it will go a great way to help us to achieve our object. To achieve this we must all co-operate with sincerity and mutual confidence.

Then Sir, from the speeches I have been hearing in this House, one thing struck me most, that is, most of us are speaking in terms of constituencywise and we have become rather constituency conscious and should tackle the problems of the whole State and we should look at these things from a wider angle and not restricting to ones constituency and ones village and so on. Of course, whenever a plan is made, this plan cannot be extended to the whole State at a time. The plan can be extended from block to block. If a particular area is selected and another area is not selected for this purpose then it should not be said that this area got it simply because somebody could influence it and so on.

In the morning one of my Friends over there accused the Chief Minister that a particular railway line could not be started from Dhubri to Garo Hills as he did not take up the case apprehending that if that railway line was extended the Brahmaputra bridge may be made at Joghghopa which he wants to be constructed at Amingaon. Sir, I submit that the Brahmaputra bridge should be anywhere in Assam from Sadiya to Dhubri (*Laughter*), than not to have it at all due to such controversy.

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Member has seen the report of the Expert ?

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj North):** May I know, Sir, what useful purpose will be served if the bridge is constructed at Sadiya ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member need not yield.



**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):**

Of course, I am subject to correction, if I heard the hon. Member correctly, he accused the Chief Minister for the failure of the Chief Minister to insist on that particular railway line being extended and thus depriving Jogighopa from having the Brahmaputra bridge. I think, Sir, this is very unkind of the hon. Member to accuse the Chief Minister on this matter.

Sir, the most redeeming feature of the Budget for which I congratulate our Finance Minister, is that there is no proposal for fresh taxation and we should have been more happier if the budget could have been made a surplus one.

With these observations, Sir, I conclude my speech.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]:**

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গতকাল আমাদের অর্থ মন্ত্রী আসামের বাজেট উপস্থাপিত করে যে বিবৃতি দিয়েছেন সেজন্য আমি তাঁকে অভিনন্দন জানাই। কারণ কংগ্রেস সরকারের বাজেট দেখে দেখে আমাদের একটা আতঙ্ক হয়ে গেছে যে বাজেটে বোধ হয় আবার জিনিষ পত্রের দাম বাড়িয়ে দেবে, হয়ত তেল, নুন, দেয়াসলাই, কাপড়, চোপড়ের দাম আরো কিছু বেড়ে যাবে। এই বাজেট অর্থ মন্ত্রী আমাদের সামনে উপস্থিত করেছেন কোন ট্যাক্স বর্গাবার প্রস্তাব না দিয়ে, তাই আমি তাঁকে ধন্যবাদ জানাই।

আমি তাঁকে ধন্যবাদ জানাই এজন্য যে তিনি প্রথম পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনার ব্যর্থতার কথা কিছু পরিমাণ হলেও স্বীকার করে নিয়েছেন। “It was expected that as a result of the implementation of the plan the shortage in supply of food and raw materials ..... would be reduced..... The results, however, achieved so far belied most of the hopes” দেবীতে হলেও এই সহজ স্বীকৃতির জন্য অর্থ মন্ত্রী সত্যিই ধন্যবাদের পাত্র।

তিনি আমাদের ধন্যবাদের পাত্র এই কারনেও যে আসামের জীবন যাত্রার ব্যয় বাহুল্যতার কথা সহজে স্বীকার করে নিয়েছেন।

তিনি এই কারনেও ধন্যবাদের পাত্র যে রাজ্যের কংগ্রেসী মন্ত্রী হয়েও কেন্দ্রীয় কংগ্রেসী মন্ত্রী শ্রীযুক্ত কৃষ্ণমাচারীর বাজেটের ট্যাক্স নীতিতে জনসাধারণের অসুবিধা এবং বিক্ষোভের কথা স্বীকার করে নিয়েছেন। “Central taxation recently announced is falling heavily on the middle class and the poorer section of the people in Assam where the cost of living is already higher than in the rest of India” এই সমস্ত কারণে তিনি সত্যিই ধন্যবাদের পাত্র।

কিন্তু এই সমস্ত দুর্বলতার সহজ স্বীকৃতির পরও অর্থ মন্ত্রী যে বাজেট আমাদের সামনে উপস্থাপিত করেছেন তাহা অত্যন্ত গতানুগতিক ধরনের এবং ভবিষ্যত মোটেই আশাশ্রুত নয়। তিনি নিজেই বলেছেন “I have to confess that I have not been able to present a very comfortable picture of our finance to the House”.

বাজেটে দেখা যায় ৪ কোটি ৬১ লক্ষ টাকা ঘাটতি এবং মাত্র ২৭ লক্ষ টাকা closing balance নিয়ে তিনি তাঁর বাজেট সমাপ্ত করেছেন। এই পরিমাণ ঘাটতি এবং closing balance দেউলিয়াপনার পরিচয়। এই ঘাটতি এবং দেউলিয়াপনা যে কোন মূল্যে রাজ্যের জনসাধারণের উপর একটা মারাত্মক বিপর্যয় ডেকে নিয়ে আসা মোটেই অসম্ভব নয়। এই পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে যদি বাজেটকে বিচার করি তাহলে দেখি কি



খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান, কি কৃষি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিতে' কি শিল্পায়নে, কি চাকুরী জীবীদের জীবনযাত্রার মান বৃদ্ধিতে, কি শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রে, কি বেকারী রোধে একটা সর্বব্যাপক আশা ও উজ্জল সম্ভাবনার চিত্র আমাদের জনসাধারণের সামনে তুলে ধরবার কোন প্রচেষ্টা এই বাজেটে নাই।

কৃষি সমস্যা এই রাজ্যের একটি জরুরী সমস্যা। অর্থ মন্ত্রী এই সমস্যার গুরুত্ব বুঝে প্রথমই এর স্থান দিয়েছেন। খাদ্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিতে তিনি চীন দেশের যৌথ কৃষি সংগঠনের সাফল্যের কথা উল্লেখ করেছেন। বিলম্বে হলেও দৃষ্টি যে এদিকে পড়েছে এটা একটা শুভ লক্ষণ। কিন্তু চীন দেশের সাফল্যের কথা স্বীকার করেও তিনি তাঁকে চাপা দেবার জন্য যে চেষ্টা করেছেন আমি তার তীব্র প্রতিবাদ করি। Co-operative farming has produced revolutionary results in China and we can well take a lesson out of the progress made in that great country. But one may not be oblivious of the fact that conditions in India are different from those obtaining in China to day. Co-operative farming can succeed here only when worked on voluntary basis without coercion of any form".

এটা আমাদের একটা জাতীয় অভ্যাস হয়ে দাড়িয়েছে যে নিজের অক্ষমতাকে ঢাকা দেবার জন্য অন্যের সাফল্যকে বিকৃতকার দেখানো। শাক দিয়ে মাছ ঢাকা যায় না। আমরা অত্যন্ত গর্বিত যে আমাদের মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় সেই প্রতিনিধি দলে ছিলেন যারা চীনের কৃষির সাফল্যের অভিজ্ঞতাকে সরজমিনে দেখে আসবার জন্য সেখানে গিয়েছিলেন। তাঁরা যে রিপোর্ট দাখিল করেছেন আমি সংবাদ পত্রে তার সংক্ষিপ্ত সার পড়েছি। মাননীয় অর্থ মন্ত্রীকে এবং ট্রেজারী বোর্ডের বন্ধু সকলকে ঐ মূল্যবান রিপোর্টটি পড়ে দেখতে অনুরোধ করি। কই জোর জুলুমের কথা তো সেই রিপোর্টে নাই। সেই রিপোর্টে আছে জমি প্রকৃত কৃষককে দিতে হবে। চীন দেশে এই নীতি গ্রহণ করা হয়েছিল বলেই চীনের সাফল্য। আমরা জোর-জুলুমের কথা বলি, কিন্তু জমি থেকে কৃষকদের উচ্ছেদ করি নতুন জমি বন্দোবস্ত দেই যে কৃষক নেয় তাকে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি তার দুই এটা দৃষ্টান্ত দেই, গতকাল আমি এই টেলিগ্রামটা পাই, "Mahabur Rob Choudhury Zamindar Dhalchera forcibly evicted ten families peasants from their Jute cultivate paddy land solicit intervention" ইনি হলেন কংগ্রেসের M. L. B. আমি আসার পূর্বে তাঁর জমিদারীতে আরও উচ্ছেদ হয়েছে। এমনি ভাবে নওগাঁতে ও উচ্ছেদ চলছে। এক সনা পাটার ফলে যে জমিতে কৃষকরা ২০।২৫ বছর ধরে চাষাবাদ করে আসছে, সেখান থেকেও উচ্ছেদ হয়ে আছে এবং রাতারাতি সেই সব জমি অন্যের নামে বন্দবস্ত হয়ে যাচ্ছে।

সংঘর্ষটা গোলা গুলি ছুড়ার পর্যায়ে গেছে—বড়ই দুঃখের বিষয় এই সমস্ত ধাপারে আমাদের অনেক মাননীয় সদস্য ও রয়েছেন যারা ট্রেজারী বোর্ডে বসে আছেন এবং যাদের পক্ষ থেকে এই সমাজ তান্ত্রিক বাজেট উত্থাপিত হয়েছে।

(Voices,

বেশী অবৈধ হবেন না। নাম আমার কাছে আছে; বলতে চাই না।

(Voices বলুন, বলুন)

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj North):** নাম বললে লজ্জা পাবেন।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, Order.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জমি বিলির ক্ষেত্রেও আমরা দেখিতে পাই একই নীতি, যাহা যাহা কৃষক উৎসাহ দিতে পারে না। চীন দেশে কৃষকদের জমি দিয়ে উদ্যোগ দৃষ্টি করা হয়েছিল বলেই সেখানে সাফল্য। আর



এখানে উচ্ছেদ চলেছে বলেই এখানে ব্যর্থতা। আমার নির্বাচন চক্রের রাতাবাড়ী থানার court of wards এর পরিচালনায় একটা জমিদারী আছে যাহার জমি বন্দোবস্ত দিবার মালিক স্বয়ং D. C., কিন্তু বেচারী কি করবে? সে যদি শিলং এর এ সমস্ত ওপর-ওয়ালাদের নির্দেশমত ৬০, ৭০ হাল জমি নামে বেনামে মতিদত্ত প্রমুখ সকল কংগ্রেসী টাউট দের বন্দোবস্ত নাদেয় তবে বেচারীকে টেলিফোনে বদলি হয়ে নাগাপাহাড়ের কোথাও গিয়ে বিদ্রোহী নাগাদের হাতে প্রাণ দিতে হবে। যেমন তেমন করে বদলি হয়েছিলেন কাছাড়ের একজন D. T. O. পাথারকান্দি থানায় আরও একটুকরা জমী লংগাই ভেলি চাবাগানের মেনেজারকে বন্দোবস্ত দেওয়া হয়েছে। বাজারি ছড়ার গারলো সাহেব কে শিলং এর উপরওয়ালাদের নির্দেশে অনেক জমি বন্দোবস্ত দেওয়া হয়েছে। আমাদের শেতাদ্র প্রীতির এর চাইতে নির্লজ্জ দৃষ্টান্ত আর কি থাকতে পারে। নওগাঁতে যারা জমি বন্দোবস্ত পেয়েছেন, তার মধ্যে একজন Deputy Minister ও আছেন। কেউ যদি challenge করণ, আমি নাম বলেদিতে পারি। কিন্তু তাকরে এ বিধান সভায় একটা অস্বাস্থ্যকর অবহাওয়ার সৃষ্টি করতে চাইনা। যদি চাই তাহলে সমস্ত লিট মাননীয় Speaker এর কাছে দিতে পারি আমার সঙ্গে আছে।

(voices—submit it, submit it)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় অর্থ মন্ত্রী ১২০ টা Co-operative Farm এর কথা বলেছেন। কোন কোন কৃষক সেই ফার্মে সংগঠিত হয়েছেন তাঁদের নাম প্রকাশ করবার জন্য মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে আহবান জানাই। আমি জানি সেখানেও একই অবস্থা হবে।

তার পর বন্যাপীড়িত কৃষকদের কাছ থেকে সরকারের অবহেলার জন্য অনাদায়ী ৯ বৎসরের খাজনা আদায়ের জন্য পাথারকান্দি অঞ্চলে ক্রোক দিয়ে তাদের মাটি বাটি ছিনিয়ে নিয়ে আনবার ব্যবস্থা এই সরকার করেছেন। বন্যার হাত থেকে কৃষকদের রক্ষা করতে পারেননি; কিন্তু বন্যার জন্য দেওয়া কৃষী ঋণ আদায়েও ক্রোক দেওয়া হচ্ছে এরচাইতে বড় মর্মান্তিক ঘটনা আর কি হতে পারে?

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Credit Bank এর loan দেওয়ার কথা বাজেটে আছে। কিন্তু একটা Telegram পড়ি। দিয়েছেন এক ব্যাঙ্কের সেক্রেটারী, “Co-operative Department sanctioned short term loan 24 thousand two hundred central bank Karimganj delaying payment plea yet to be held directors board meeting”

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture).** May I know when this information was brought to the notice of the Government for the first time? The matter was brought to the notice of the Government by a telegram, as far as I remember and I have already taken necessary steps in the matter. What is the use of playing with the gallery?

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** The hon. Member does not know that action has been taken.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, Order. Let the hon. Member finish his speech.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি টাকা দেওয়ার কথা বলছি। দীর্ঘসূত্রিতার কাল কৃষকরা এই ব্যাঙ্ক থেকেও উপকার পাবেন। এটাই আমার বক্তব্য কৃষির জন্য মূলধন প্রয়োজন। চৈত্র বৈশাখ মাসে। আষাঢ় মাসে টাকা পেলে সেটাকা বাজে খরচ হবে। এটাই আমার বক্তব্য। আজ সরকার Sugar Mill খোলার কথা চিন্তা করছেন। বাজার কোথায়? কৃষকদের purchasing capacity



যদি না বাড়াতে পারেন তবে কিছু দিন পর মিল অচল হবে কারণ আসামের অধিকাংশ জন সাধারণ কৃষক এবং সকলেরই ক্রয় ক্ষমতা সীমাবদ্ধ।

(সময় সংকেত পড়ে)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি কাছাড়ের একমাত্র Scheduled Caste সদস্য, কিছু আর সময় দিয়ে আমাকে Scheduled Caste সম্পর্কে কিছু বলার সুযোগ দিন।

(সময় সংকেত)

**Shri MOHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Cottage Industries) :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা কথা জানিব খোজো। শ্রীমন্ত্ৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই যে কৈ গল নগাঁৱৰ মাটি বিতৰণত এজন অনাক্ষক Deputy Minister এ মাটি পাইছে, সেইজন ডেপুটি মিনিষ্টাৰ কোন নামটো কবনে ?

(voice ঠাকুৰ ঘৰে কে ? আমি কলা খাই নি।)

**Mr. SPEAKER :** তেখেতে নাম কবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰিলে মই তেখেতক বাধ্য কৰিব নোৱাৰো।

Hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is the only Member in this House of the Scheduled Caste community from Cachar and as such, he may be given some more time.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I have already given him 17 minutes although it was stated by Mr. Goswami, the Leader of the Opposition Group, that 10 minutes, if allotted to each of the Members during Budget discussions, would be enough.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Sir, the time allotted for Budget discussions is mainly meant for the Opposition.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The suggestion that was originally given from the side of the hon. Member was only for 10 minutes.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** Mr. Speaker, the suggestion that was given by me for allotment of 10 minutes to each of the Members during the Budget discussion was with a view to enable each of the hon. Members desirous to take part in the discussion to speak,



**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes, I see. But as I considered that 10 minutes time would not be sufficient, I have already extended the time limit to 15 minutes, but in this particular case, I have given him further two minutes.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Government Members do not require time for Budget discussions, because they do not like to dig their own grave (*laughter*).

**Shri GOURISHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have taken my stand to congratulate the Finance Minister for his presentation of the Budget for the year 1957-58. Sir, the steps taken by him for development works are really very praiseworthy. Sir, ours is an underdeveloped State and the resources are also very limited. Yet the development programmes undertaken in the present Budget are really promising. If all the hon. Members of this House co-operate with the Government and create an atmosphere of co-operation in the public, there is no doubt that in the near future we shall be able to build up a prosperous Assam.

Sir, ours is no longer a Police State. We are going to build up a welfare state through various difficulties with limited resources in hand. In preindependence days Police occupied the first place in the expenditure side of the State, but now, as that of the past few years, it has been given the third place. First place has been given to Public Works Department and the second place has been occupied by Education. Sir, is it not the sincere attempt towards building up a welfare State?

Sir, as the time given to us to speak on the present occasion is very limited, I do not like to go into the details of the Budget, but, instead, would like to take this opportunity in ventilating some of the grievances and demands of the people of Cachar from where I have come to this House. Sir, my Friend, Shri Sarat Goswami has stated that we should speak not as one coming only from a particular locality or a particular district, but as a citizen of Assam with a wider perspective having in view the interest of the State as a whole. Sir, we are also responsible to the electorate of the area from which we have come. If we do not represent their grievances, who else will do so? I, therefore, would crave your indulgence to speak a few words about certain demands and grievances of the people of Cachar.

Sir, Cachar is a district which has been the victim of floods almost every year and the economic condition of the people



is deteriorating day by day. The poor cultivators have no alternative employment as a means to earn their livelihood. For this reason, the flood protection measures should be expedited and more care should be taken to set up different sorts of industries to give alternative employment to the people. Sir, there is prospect for sugar mill and also paper pulp mill in Cachar. The bamboo produce in Cachar has lost its only main market in East Pakistan and if a paper mill is established, this forest produce in large quantity may be best utilised giving work to a large number of people. I request the Government to examine this proposal and take necessary action in this regard.

Sir, it is known to everybody that the economy of Assam mostly depends on tea gardens, the only major industry in the State having more than twelve lakhs of population and employing about 5 lakhs of workers. In Cachar there are more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of tea population of which only about 80 thousand people are under employment. The question of surplus labour has been very acute and requires early solution. Cottage and small industries should be established in tea garden areas to give employment to the surplus labour. Large scale industries like a paper pulp mill, etc., will also help, to a great extent, the unemployment problem. Sir, almost 100 per cent of the Cachar tea labour are permanent settlers for generations last. They have no other place to go and they cannot return to their native place due to severance of all connection there. Sir, they are employed in tea and live in the house given to them by the management. Some have got small plots of lands which are also taken back by the management when they no longer remain in work and they are also deprived of the housing facilities. Sir, you can better imagine the condition of such workers when they retire or will retire from work. They have no place to stand but to turn street beggers after retirement.

They should be allotted land so that after retirement they get a place to stand and to live on. Therefore, Sir, it is a very vital question. This question of surplus labour has assumed a very serious problem, and I hope the Government will note this and take necessary steps in this matter. The problem has become very acute and so small scale and cottage industries, etc., should be established in the tea gardens to give alternative employment to these people along with settlement of land with the labourers for their future security. Sir, in 1953 about ten thousand tea garden workers were retrenched. They were suddenly thrown out of employment by the Management. The case was referred to the Government and a committee was formed which held several sittings, but no decision was arrived at.



Then the case was referred to the Tribunal, but so far as I understand, for certain mistakes in the reference, the Tribunal returned the case to the Government. It is, as far I know, still lying on Government level. Sir, where the question of stomach is involved, I say that no delay should be made in this matter. Government should take immediate action in this regard so that these people get justice in the hand of law, if not otherwise.

Sir, in Cachar, wherever we go, the people approach us for land as a means towards earning their livelihood. This has been a serious problem. I suggest to open land in the forest reserves where it is available to settle with the landless people. I suggested to the Hon. Minister in charge in the last year too to open such areas and settle with the landless people and here I again suggest the same one of which starts from Lalacherra forest to Kukicherra in Hailakandi about 8 miles in length and another from Barjamira in Hailakandi to Cheragi in the Karimganj Subdivision. Many thousands people can be settled in these areas. It is reported that without causing any damage to the forest wealth, these lands can be utilised for cultivation. I draw the anxious attention of the Forest Minister to the point with a request to examine the suggestion and to take early action in this matter.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty, if I do not present the demand of the people of Cachar for an Engineering Institution in the Cachar District. I request the Government to consider this point very sympathetically. (The bell rang). Sir, when the time is over, I shall conclude my speech within a minute. I hope you will kindly allow me one minute more.

Sir, I draw the attention of the Public Works Department Minister to take up for the improvement, the Koyah Latakandi Local Board road to facilitate introduction of the bus service on the road as demanded by the people (The bell rang again).

Sir, I shall present the demand of the public for the establishment of a Dispensary at Aloicherra in south Hailakandi.

Then I request the Minister in charge of Embankment and Drainage to take up the protection work and to save the Katlicherra Bazar, one of the biggest and prosperous bazar of the district, from erosion by Dhaleswari river in Hailakandi Subdivision.

Sir, I again congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a picture of all round development of the State and for taking bold steps with broad outlook towards the attainment of the goal of a welfare State. With these words, Sir, I beg to resume my seat.



**Shri SAI SAI TERANG [Mikir Hills (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আগতেই কৈ থও যে মোৰ ভাল অসমীয়া কোৱাৰ অভাৱ নাই। গতিকে অলপ ভাল ভাষ্টি হলে যেন মোক ক্ষমা কৰি শুধবাই লয়।

মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে আমাৰ আগত ১৯৫৭-৫৮ চনৰ যিখন বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে, তাৰ কাৰণে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। তেখেতে বাজেট খন পেচ কৰি যি বজ্জতা দিছে তাত কোনো নতুন কৰ নথকা কাৰণে তেখেতক মোৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

মই বাজেটৰ সমালোচনা নকৰি আমাৰ মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ দুখ-দৈন্যতাৰ কথা কৈ দুটা মান কও। মোৰ আগতে মাননীয় শ্ৰীসুবেন দাসে কৈ গৈছে যে আমাৰ টাইবেল সকলৰ মাজত কুষ্ঠৰোগ বৰ বেচি। আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ নিৰাৱৰণীৰ কাৰণে যত্ন কৰিব লাগে। মই কও যে আমাৰ মিকিৰ পাহাৰতো শতকৰা ৩০ জনকৈ এই ৰোগত আক্ৰান্ত হৈ আছে। সোণাপুৰ, ডলামৰা, বাকৰি আৰু কাছিমগাঁৱ যি অংশ আমাৰ মিকিৰ পাহাৰত পৰে সেই ঠাইবিলাকত কুষ্ঠৰোগ বেচি। চৰকাৰে যি কোনো উপায়েৰে ইয়াক বোধ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। মিকিৰ পাহাৰত হস্পিটাল নথকাত সেই অঞ্চলত চিকিৎসাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই।

যিহওক আন ঠাইত নহলেও ডলামৰাত মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ ভিতৰত এখন হস্পিটাল দিব লাগে।

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) :** ডলামৰা মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ কাষত নেকি ?

**Shri SAI SAI TERANG :** সীমাৰ পৰা প্ৰায় ১—২ মাইল দূৰ হব।

গতিকে সেই ঠাইত হস্পিটাল দিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ বাতায়াতৰ বাস্তাঘাট নাই বুলিলেই হয়।

আমাৰ ডিমাপুৰৰ পৰা ডবকাটলৈ যি বাস্তা গৈছে সেই বাস্তাটো বহল হব লাগে বুলি মই ভাবো। এই বাস্তাবে কোহিমা, শিৱসাগৰলৈ যাব পৰা যায়। বৰ্তমান এনেকুৱা অৱস্থা যে টিকটলৈও passanger বা express কোনো বেলবে যাব নোৱাৰি। গতিকে এই বাস্তাটো বহল কৰি তাত বাচ চাৰ্ভিচ চলাবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (P.W.D. Minister) :** কোন বাস্তাৰ কথা কৈছে ?

**Shri SAI SAI TERANG :** এটা ডিফু-মহংদিয়াৰা বাস্তা আৰু আনটো দবকা-ডিমাপুৰ বাস্তা। এই বাস্তা দুটা বহল কৰি উন্নত নকৰিলে মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ কোনো উন্নতি হব নোৱাৰে।

ডিফু, মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ সদৰ ঠাই। কিন্তু এই সদৰ ঠাইত ভাল বাস্তা নাই আৰু খোৱা পানীৰ ভাল বন্দবস্ত নাই। যি কেইটা কেচা বাস্তা আছে সেই বোৰত বাৰিষা বৰ বোক। হয়। আনকি চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলেই অফিচলৈ অহা-যোৱা কৰা টান হয়। তাৰোপৰি খোৱা পানীৰ অভাৱ। সেই কাৰণে তাত কোনো অফিচাৰেই থাকিব নোখোজে। তাৰ ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰ বদলি হল, কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে কোনো অফিচাৰ যোৱা নাই। তাৰ



অসুবিধাবোৰ দেখি কোনোৱেই যাব নোখোজে। সেই কাৰণে এই সৰু নতুন টাউনখন অতি সোনকালে উন্নত কৰিব লাগে। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে, ডিফুৰ বাস্তা-পদূলীৰ উন্নতি, ভাল খোৱা পানী, যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা, লগতে তাত বিজুলী চাকি যোগানৰো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

পাহাৰী জিলা কেইখন—খাছী আৰু জয়ন্তীয়া জিলা, লুচাই পাহাৰ জিলা, গাৰো পাহাৰ জিলা, নগা পাহাৰ জিলা আৰু মিকিৰ পাহাৰ জিলাৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ মিকিৰ পাহাৰেই অতাইতকৈ সকলো বিষয়তে পিচ পৰা। অকল অসমৰ ভিতৰতে বা ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰতে নহয়, গোটেই পৃথিৱীৰ ভিতৰতে পিছ পৰা। শিক্ষাৰ কথা নকলেও হয়। মাত্ৰ এজন ‘তেবণ’ আছিল তেওঁকো ইয়াতলৈ চৰকাৰে লৈ আহিল, অৱশ্যে অনাত ভালেই পাইছে। মন্ত্ৰী সকলেটো মিকিৰ পাহাৰ দেখাই নাই। ই কেনেকুৱা ঠাই কবই নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে নতুন মন্ত্ৰী সকল আমাৰ ভিতৰুৱা ঠাইলৈ গৈ আমাৰ অৱস্থা চাই আহিলে বৰ আনন্দ পাম।

খাছী আৰু জয়ন্তীয়া পাহাৰ আৰু লুচাই পাহাৰত অন্ততঃ আলু খেতি হয়। কিন্তু মিকিৰ পাহাৰত একো খেতিয়েই ভালকৈ নহয়। তাৰ মাটিবোৰ বেয়া আৰু মানুহবোৰ অশিক্ষিত। তেওঁলোকক সমথললৈ আহিবলৈ বুজোৱা হৈছে, কিন্তু আহিব নোখোজে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে সমথলত ভগনীয়াবোৰৰ চুৰি, দকাইতি আদি হৈ থাকে।

মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ সমথল অঞ্চলত যি বোৰ ভগনীয়া বহিছে, সেই বোৰক তাৰ পৰা উঠাই দিব লাগে। কাৰণ ভগনীয়াবোৰে মাটি দখল কৰি লোৱাৰ বাবে আমাৰ মিকিৰৰ নিমিত্তে মাটি নাইকীয়া হৈছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সেই ভগনীয়া বোৰক উঠাই দি জিলা পৰিষদক মাটি পুনৰ বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। এই কাম চৰকাৰে বহুত দিনৰ পৰা পিছুৱাই আছে। প্ৰথমতে নগা সমস্যাৰ কথা কৈ পিচুৱালে আৰু তাৰ পিচত সাধাৰণ নিবৰাচন আহিল। এইবোৰ কাৰণতে জিলা পৰিষদে মাটি বন্দবস্তি কৰিব পৰা নাই। ন মাটি অঞ্চলৰ দায়িত্বও এতিয়া মোৰ ওপৰতে পৰিছে। সেই অঞ্চলৰ ভগনীয়া বোৰক উঠাই দিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

স্বাস্থ্য ব্যৱস্থাতো মিকিৰ পাহাৰ অতি পিচ পৰা। কুষ্ঠ ৰোগীৰ সংখ্যাই মিকিৰৰ মাজত বেচি। এই ৰোগৰ গৰাহৰ পৰা মিকিৰবোৰক ঘচাবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যত্ন কৰিব লাগে।

খাদ্য বিষয়তো মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ অৱস্থা বৰ দুখ লগা। তেওঁলোকে বাম খেতি কৰে, তাৰে ছমাহ খাবলৈ পায়। বাকী ছমাহলৈ নোজোৰে। মই ইয়াতলৈ অহাৰ আগতে কিছুমান মিকিৰ আহি মোক আপত্তি কৰিছিল যে গাৱঁৰ বাইজে বহুত দিন ভাত খাবলৈ পোৱা নাই। আলু খান্দি খাই আছে। তিবোতাবোৰে হাবিৰ পৰা বনৰীয়া আলু খান্দি আনে আৰু তাকে খায়। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যে মিকিৰ সকলৰ প্ৰতি যেন এইবোৰৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

### Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH (Teok):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত হোৱা আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ মই সুবিধা নোপোৱাত এই প্ৰসক্ত দুই আঘাৰ মান কম বুলি ঠিয় হৈছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আসি “ওল্ড টিউন” (old tune) বাদ দি পেলাব নোৱাৰো “ওল্ড টিউন” (old tune)-ৰ আশ্ৰয় লৈ “নিউ টিউন” (new tune)-ৰ বাক্যৰ তোলা।

(voice “old tune”ৰ অসমীয়া বা কি?)



“পুৰণি স্মৰ”। এই সদনৰ তৰ্কবিতৰ্কৰ মাজত শুনিবলৈ পাইছো নগা পাহাৰৰ নগা ভাই সকলৰ বহুকালৰ কথা। ইয়াত চৰকাৰক দোষাবোপ কৰা হৈছে আৰু কৈছে যে চৰকাৰে নগা সমস্যাটোত গতানুগতিক ভাবে একে কথাৰেই কৈ আহিছে আৰু এই সমস্যাটো নতুন দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে চোৱা নাই। মই কব খুজিছো যেতিয়া কংগ্ৰেচ চৰকাৰে অহো-পুৰণি কৰা স্বত্বেও নগা সকলে যোৱা ‘বিজ়িমত’ বিধান সভালৈ প্ৰতিনিধি নেবাচিলে তাকে আশ্ৰয় কৰি বিভিন্ন দলে চৰকাৰক সকলো ফালৰ পৰা আক্ৰমণ কৰি আহিছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া, যেতিয়া, নগা পাহাৰৰ তিনিজন প্ৰতিনিধি আমাৰ বিধান সভালৈ অনা হ'ল এতিয়াও সেই আগৰ দৰে চৰকাৰক দোষাবোপ কৰাত বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলে পুৰণা স্মৰক ৰাংকাৰিত কৰিবলৈ উঠি পৰি লাগিছে। আজিৰ পৰা যোৱা পাঁচ বছৰত তেওঁলোকে নগা পাহাৰৰ সমস্যা লৈ যি যুক্তি আগবঢ়াই আহিছে আজিও তাকেই পুনৰ ৰেপ দিছে। চৰকাৰ পুৰণা নগা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান পথত নতুন গতিৰে আগবাঢ়ি আহিছে আৰু বিভিন্ন ৰাজনৈতিক দল সমূহে তাৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰাত বৰঙনী যোগাইছে যেন অনুমান হয়।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, নগা সমস্যাৰ সমাধানৰ পথত চৰকাৰে যি নীতি অনুসৰণ কৰিছে তাক দুই এজন সদস্যই Strong Arm Policy বুলি অভিহিত কৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰক দোষাবোপ কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ উত্তৰত মই কও, আমাৰ বিবেচনা মতে, ভৈয়ামত আহি নগা সকলে শান্তিপ্ৰিয় সীমান্তৰ ভৈয়ামবাসী সকলৰ ওপৰত যি অমানুষিক অত্যাচাৰ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে তাৰ বিনিময়ে চৰকাৰে যি উদাৰ নীতিৰে নগা সকলক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে সেইটো চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে অত্যন্ত প্রশংসনীয় হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই নগা সকলৰ অন্তৰ জয় কৰিবলৈ অহোপুৰণি কৰা হৈছে। নগা সকলে যেতিয়া ভৈয়ামত আহি অসামৰিক জনতাক ‘মাৰদাৰ’ ‘আৰচন’ ‘লুট’ কৰিছিল তাৰ প্ৰত্যন্তৰ হিচাবেহে Strong Arm Policy লৈ তেওঁলোকক শাসন কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছিল আৰু তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাও। চৰকাৰৰ উদাৰ নীতিৰ ওপৰত তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰি বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি এই সদনৰ নগা প্ৰতিনিধি সদস্য সকলৰ ত্যাগতা সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ তোলা আলোড়ন তেওঁলোকৰ ৰাজনৈতিক চাল বুলি কব লাগিব আৰু এই ‘চাল’ ইয়াত দিবলৈ অহাটো উচিত হোৱা নাই বুলি ভাবো। শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামীয়ে এই সদনত, শ্ৰীযুত বৰবৰুৱাৰ সমালোচনা সমৰ্থন কৰি যি আবহাৱাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰাই নগা পাহাৰ সমস্যাৰ শান্তিপূৰ্ণ সমাধানত ইন্ধন যোগোৱা নাই বৰং ই আৰু জটিলতৰ কৰিবলৈ হে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। ইয়াকে নকৰি, চৰকাৰক তেওঁলোকে সজ পৰামৰ্শ হে আগবঢ়াব লাগিছিল। (voices—শুনক, শুনক)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জটনক সদস্যই ধনী ধনী নাৰোৱাৰী মহাজন আৰু কিছুমান মিল মালিক চৰকাৰৰ পৃষ্ঠপোষক বুলি অভিহিত কৰি গৈছে। যদি এনে হয় তেতিয়া দখল কথা। মোৰ বিশ্বাস চৰকাৰৰ তেনে নীতি নাই বৰং বিৰোধী দলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰাহে তেয়ে তেনে লোকে সহানুভূতি পায়। মহাজন—মিল মালিক সকলে চৰকাৰৰ সহায় লৈ যি চোৰাং ব্যবসায় অথবা hoarding আদি কৰি সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে বুলি যি অভিহিত কৰা হৈছে সি নিতান্ত অবাঞ্ছনীয় আৰু অৱাস্তব কথা।

(Loud uproar.)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অকল সেয়ে নহয়, যি সকল বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য বন্ধুৰে চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত এনে অভিযোগ তুলিছে তেওঁলোকেহে ভয়ঙ্কৰ ভয়ঙ্কৰ মহাজনৰ অৰ্থ সহায় লৈ তেওঁলোকৰ পাৰ্টি সংগঠন কৰিবলৈ বাট বুলিছে।

(Voices—শুনক, শুনক)



কোনোবাই শুনিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিলে নাম কব পাৰিম।

(Voices—দুই এক জনৰ নাম কওক চোন?)

কব পাৰো। তেখেত সকলে জনা উচিত আছিল যে লোকৰ গাঁলৈ দলি মাৰিলে সেই দলিয়ে নিজৰ গাত খুন্দা খাইহি।

আজি আমাৰ দেশত খাদ্য অনাটন সমস্যাৰ কথা বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলৰ আলোচনাৰ প্ৰথম অংশত সন্নিহিত হৈছে। তেখেত সকলে জোৰ দিছে—আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত। মই কব খুজিছো অকল আমাৰ ইয়াতে নহয় এই খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ আলোড়ন সমস্ত ৰাজ্যতে। ই জটিল ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিছে বুলি সকলোৰে মুখত আৰু ই প্ৰাধান্য লভিছে মূলতে খবৰা কাগজৰ 'ফিগাৰ' কেইটাৰ ওপৰত।

আজি দেশত যি খাদ্য সমস্যা দেখা দিছে সেইটো man made সমস্যা নহয়। এইটো hoarder এ কৰা সমস্যা নহয়। দুই এজন বন্ধুয়ে কৈছিল যে কৰিমগঞ্জত বানপানী হোৱাৰ কাৰণে বা কাকী reclamation কৰাৰ কাৰণে বা পূৰ্ব অঞ্চলত বানপানী হোৱাৰ কাৰণে খাদ্য সংকট হোৱা নাই।

মইয়ো মানি লৈছো এইবোৰ কাৰণত খাদ্য সংকট হোৱা নাই, কিন্তু যোৱা বছৰ খেতিৰ সময়ত বৰষুণ হোৱাৰ কাৰণে ব'ত ১০০ মৌন ধান হয় বা হব লাগে সেই ঠাইত ৪০ মৌন মাত্ৰ উৎপাদন হৈছে। গতিকে বৰষুণৰ অভাবেই হল উৎপাদন কমি অহাৰ কাৰণ।

**Shri KHAGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Supply Department এ কিয় পানী Supply নকৰিলে?

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH (Teok):** বৰষুণ হব নে নহয় গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে কেনেকৈ জানে? গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে পুথি পাছ লৈ চাই আছিল নে? গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে ক যিধৰণে দোষাৰোপ কৰিছে সেই ধৰণে কৰা ভাল হোৱা নাই। তাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে সকলো সমবেত হৈ কেনেকৈ সমস্যা দূৰ কৰিব পাৰি সেইটোহে আলোচনা কৰা উচিত আছিল। গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে hoarder বা black marketeer ক সহজে এৰি নিদিয়ৈ বা এইবিলাক ধৰিবৰ কোনো চেষ্টা কৰা নাই বুলি কোনেও কব নোৱাৰে। কলেও একেবাৰে অবিশ্বাসৰ কথা হব। কাৰণ আপোনালোকে জানে শিবসাগৰত এনেকুৱা Black marketerক arrest কৰা হৈছে।

তাৰ পাছত বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক মই ধন্যবাদ দিও যে তেখেতে এইবাৰৰ বাজেটত দেশ গঠনৰ বাবে যিবিলাক অনুষ্ঠানক সাহায্য দিয়া উচিত তেনে বোৰ অনুষ্ঠানক সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। নগৰ সংগঠন পৰিকল্পনা আমাৰ নিতান্ত আবশ্যিক। তাৰ আবশ্যকতাৰ বিষয়ে বহুলাই নকলেও সকলোৱে জানে। এইবাৰ মাত্ৰ ৩ খন নগৰহে সংগঠন পৰিকল্পনাত ধৰিছে, কিন্তু যোৰহাট এইবাৰ বাদ পৰি গল। যিহওক আমি যোৰহাটত foot path লাগে বুলি আগতে কেবাবাৰো আবেদন জনাইছিলো কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে যোৰহাটত foot path দিয়া হোৱা নাই।



**Mr. SPEAKER :** Order, order.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information. Somebody spoke in Assamese and that he mentioned my name and said that I stated that only Rs. 10½ lakhs were given to the autonomous districts and the Member was trying to show from different figures that what I stated was wrong. I never said 10½ lakhs.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I am afraid if the honourable Member is referring to the speech delivered by Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami. He was speaking in English and not in Assamese.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Sir, on a point of privilege. As we cannot follow the proceedings of the House as most of the honourable members talked in Assamese, in the interest of other tribal Members a gist of the the proceedings of the House should be given to us in English. This privilege I am asking, Sir, on account of the assurance given by the Leader of the House to safeguard the interest of the Minorities.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** That is not on the point of privilege. The privilege arises by intervention of Rev. Nichols-Roy. That is not the point of privilege that you have raised. That point may be considered later on. Here under the rules of the House, speeches may be made in English, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and Assamese. There is no bar about it. There is no arrangement to give simultaneously the gist in English, unless we learn each other's language.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** Sir, we consider ourselves to be misfit in this House.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** That is a matter of opinion. We will take up the matter later on.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) :** Sir, Mr. Sangma understands Assamese.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** I know only bazar Assamese.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** Sir, it is very awkward when Members talk in Assamese and attack us in their speeches when we do not understand what they say.



**Mr. SPEAKER :** Rev. Roy, Shri Goswami was making a reference to the allotment of money to the autonomous districts and that particular speech was made in English.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** I was not present in the House then.

**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এবাৰ আগতেওঁ ঠিয় হৈছিলো কিন্তু কোৱাৰ সুবিধা নহল। যিহেতু এজন মাননীয় সদস্যই কৈছে যে এজন Deputy Minister এ নগাঁৱত এডোখৰ মাটি পাইছে।

মই কওঁ যে ১৯৫১ চনত যেতিয়া চৈখোৱা, ডিব্ৰুগৰ আদি ঠাইৰ বিধবস্তু লোক সকলৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা গঠিত হোৱা এটা কমিটিৰ Secretary হৈ এগৰাকী Socialist মহিলা গৈছিল, তেতিয়া তেওঁ তাত সেই লোকসকলৰ মাজতে এডোখৰ মাটি লৈ নিজৰ বাসগৃহ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিছিল। নগাঁৱৰ স্থানীয় এখেতেও; নহয় বেনিৰা এডোখৰ নগাঁৱত মাটি লৈছিল তাত কি আপত্তি থাকিব পাৰে; তাৰ উপৰিও তেখেত সেই সময়ত Deputy Minister নাছিল।

**Shri NURUL ISLAM (Dhing) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heartily thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his speech in presenting the Budget before the House. The Budget is of course a deficit one and I am glad there is no new taxation although there is of course indirect taxation. Now-a-days people cannot bear any more taxation. At the same time Government want to improve the standard of living of all sections of the people, but it is not possible for the people themselves to improve their living standard. In order to improve the condition of the people, certain essential things are necessary—good food, good clothing, good housing, etc. But under present circumstances and at this stage of the economic condition of the country, when there is no industry, when employment problem is very acute, how can the condition of the people be improved? So, I hope Government will pay serious attention to all these things. There are various reasons such as natural calamities, floods, erosion, earthquake, drought, etc., which cause havoc to the country. People grow paddy in their fields and they found that their paddy grow very well, then they plan the next morning to reap their paddy but when they go to their fields the next day, they find their fields full of water. These Sir, are happenings of every year and in some parts on the other hand, there is drought and on account of drought the people could not grow their paddy. These are the natural calamities which are taxing the resources of the State from year to year. But, Sir, even in spite of that, Government have been doing something to ameliorate the condition of the people. The Finance Minister has taken much trouble to find ways and means to help the people who are in distress and in difficulties.



Now Sir, one thing I want to tell you and that is about corruption amongst our people. For this corruption, nobody can believe and have faith in anybody. For this corruption nobody can have trust and confidence in anybody. Especially amongst certain section of police you will find it is full of corruption. A policeman when he goes to the villages the villagers instead of taking him as a guardian of the law and peace, they take him as a terror. This is what is happening. There are some policemen who on going to a village the first and foremost thing they do is to demand some sort of illegal gratification. Unless and until the Policeman is paid what he demands, nothing can be expected from him. Now, Sir, sometimes when these policemen go to a village to take evidence, they write down diaries and in many cases the first complaint differs from the statement of the witnesses. Why that is so? This is an everyday happening because of the corruption of most of the policemen. Last time also I made a complaint about this. Now, I will cite a story to show what is actually happening now-a-days. One accused in a dacoity case who was on ball was asked by the policemen to appear before them. That day the policemen took him to a village where the dacoity was alleged to have been committed and it is said that the police asked him to call for the Gaonburas, the Hajis and some elders and when they also came, the police asked for something from them and threatened them that unless they pay something they would also be arrested and sent to Hazat. I myself made a complaint about this to the Deputy Commissioner, but I do not know what measures he has taken in the matter.

Now, Sir, let me tell you another thing. In Courts what is happening? The people go there for justice but what do they get? When they go to a court officer with a view to get some help from him, but unless some gratification is paid to him, he would not even turn his face. That is the order of the day. If these things are allowed to go on, how can we expect to build our country?

Now, Sir, another thing about which I want the Government to take very serious step is the complaint about these Mandals, Kanungoes and such officers in every circle. They are harassing the people like anything. In many cases, person got possession of land from Mandal for settlement but after a few years and suddenly they get notice of eviction. It is really a matter of great regret. If we want our people to live in peace and harmony these things should not be allowed to remain.



Now, Sir, even if this is a secular State what is the harm in allowing our children to get religious education? We give our children religious education as from religious education they get sufficient scope to build up their character, to speak truth and to acquire other good qualities which will be their ideal in life. So, Sir, my submission is that sufficient money should be set apart by the Government for Madrassa, Muktab, Toll and other such religious studies and there should be a separate department of the Government for this purpose.

Now, in the country we have finances and plans for the improvement of the country and for successfully implementing the plans, we want co-operation, honesty, integrity and truthfulness amongst us. If we cannot co-operate, if we cannot trust each other, if we cannot have confidence in each other, then we can never be successful in carrying out our cherished plans. In carrying out our Second Five Year Plan, successfully we want whole-hearted co-operation, honesty and integrity from all sections of the general public.

Regarding corruption, Sir, of course, our Government is taking necessary vigorous steps to check and stamp out this corruption which is taken recourse to by a large number of people. If corruption can be got rid of and stopped and if we can work in co-operation, honestly and with trust then there will be no cause for anxiety which is prevailing now.

Then, regarding food position of the State, this is at present in a very bad state, I do not understand why it is so. We have seen that rice and paddy is available if you can pay a higher price. It seems that there is sufficient stock of rice and paddy in the State, otherwise why these are available if you pay a high price. Of course, since the fair price food-grain shops were started the trend of rice and paddy price is going down. I heard people complaining that Government is selling rice in fair price shops at Rs. 24 per maund whereas in the market it is Rs. 23 per maund. Why?

(At this stage the bell rang indicating that the time limit had been reached and the Member takes his seat).



**[Shri RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY (Lakhipur) :** माननीय अध्यक्षजी महोदय, सब से पहले मैं अपने अर्थमन्त्री महोदय को अपना हार्दिक अभिनन्दन ज्ञापन करता हूँ। क्योंकि एक एक घाटा बजट पेश करने पर भी उन्होंने हमारे प्रांत के उत्ततिमूलक कामों में काफी खर्च करने के लिये निश्चय किया है। बजट की कटु समालोचना करना बिल्कुल आसान बात है किन्तु बजट को बनाना खासकर आसाम जैसे जटिल से जटिल समस्यापूर्ण राज्य की सारी आशयें, आकांक्षायें तथा समस्याओं की ओर सहानुभूतिपूर्ण दृष्टि रखते हुए एक ऐसा सुन्दर तथा पूर्णगण बजट बनाना आसान काम नहीं, यह टूट्टी खीर है। इसलिये मैं प्रांत के अर्थमन्त्री महोदय को हार्दिक अभिनन्दन ज्ञापन करता हूँ।

बजट में शिक्षा को प्रथम स्थान दिया जा रहा है। तीसरा स्थान ही पुलिस को आया है। इससे हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हम अपना ध्येय Socialistic Pattern of Society की ओर तेजी से कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं।

इस दृढ़ बजट को पेश करने में इतनी सफलता प्राप्त करने के कारण मैं अपने अर्थमन्त्री महोदय को हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ और साथ ही अपना जिला काछाड़ के कुछ कुछ विशेष विशेष अभाव-अभियोगों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ।

इन अभियोगों में छांटे हुए चाय-श्रमिकों की समस्या एक है। करीब ५ साल पहले काछाड़ जिले के १० हजार चाय-श्रमिक छांटे गये थे। इसके समाधान करने के लिये हमने बड़ी कोशिश की। हम कुछ सफल हुए भी, किन्तु हम काफी हद तक असफल भी रहे। छांटे हुए श्रमिकों की यह समस्या आज और भी जटिल हो गयी है और यह समस्या हमारे कुछ विरोधियों के लिये एक Political Capital बन रही है। इन दस हजार छांटे हुए श्रमिकों में से कुछ ५ हजार को हम Assam Valley के वगानों में भेज सकें। किन्तु बड़े ही अफसोस की बात है कि बाकी ५ हजार श्रमिकों की समस्या हम हल नहीं कर सकें। Tea District Labour Association की जो शर्तें थी उनके कारण ५ हजार छांटे हुए चाय-श्रमिकों को काछाड़ में ही रह जाना पड़ा। Tea District Labour Association की शर्तों के अनुसार बड़े तथा अधिकसंख्यक बालवच्चेवाले श्रमिक Assam Valley भेजे नहीं जा सकते। इस हालत में इन गरीब श्रमिकों की यह जटिल समस्या हल करने का कोई उपाय न निकला। काछाड़ के वगानों में इनके लिये कोई उपाय न निकल सका। जब वगान से ये श्रमिक छांटे गये उसके साथ साथ इनको वगान से मिलनेवाली सारी सुविधायें भी बन्द हो गयी। आज न इनके पास कोई काम-धन्धा है और न रहने का घर। इनके लिये दवा-दारू की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इन लोगों के लिये ऋण की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अतः इनकी अवस्था पाकिस्तान से आये हुए शरणार्थियों से भी बदतर हो गयी है। इस ओर मैं सरकार का विशेष ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ और सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इन गरीब छांटे हुए मजदूरों के प्रति कोई सहानुभूतिपूर्ण विचार करें। इनके पुनर्वासन का प्रश्न भी एक जटिल समस्या है। इस बारे में मेरा मुझाव यह है कि कम-से-कम इनको चाय वगानों में जो जमीन पड़ी है वहीं बिठा दें। और साथ ही कोई ऋण देकर इनके पुनर्वासन की व्यवस्था करें।

कुछ वगानों का administration और management के बारे में भी मुझे दो चार शब्द कहने हैं। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन वगानों का administration अपने हाथ में ले लें। दो ऐसे वगाने हैं जो अपने श्रमिकों को हप्तेवार वेतन नहीं देते हैं। ये वगाने हैं—Santhalia Tea Estate और Chancuri Tea Estate. इन वगानों में एक अजीब तमाशा हो रहा है। हप्तेवार वेतन की बात दूर रहे ये वगाने अपने मजदूरों को तीन तीन चार-चार हफ्ते तक वेतन नहीं देते हैं। कहीं चौथे हफ्ते में वे अपने श्रमिकों को वेतन देते हैं। मेरे यहाँ आने के पहले ही इनके श्रमिकों को इस तरह हप्तेवार वेतन नहीं



मिला था तथा उन्हें हाहाकार हो रहा था । हमने इधर उधर से ६ सौ रुपये कर्ज लेकर इनकी सहायता की थी । इन बगानों के मेनेजर रुपये का अभाव अनुभव करते ही झट से कलकत्ता भाग जाते हैं । क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि हप्तेवार वेतन न देने से श्रमिकों में असन्तोष होगा और हायापाई की नौबत आयेगी । मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ ऐसे बगानों का administration अपने हाथ में ले लें ताकि दूसरों के लिये एक उदाहरण स्वरूप हो ।

ऐसी अवस्था में इन बगानों में Indian Tea Association से भी कोई सुयोग-सुविधा नहीं मिलती है । इस बारे में Silchar के Deputy Commissioner साहब के पास भी हमलोग गये थे । मगर वे भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । उन्होंने कानूनी कारवाई के लिये ही कहा है । ऐसी हालत में इन बगानों के श्रमिक भाइयों को बड़ी बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है । ये सोचते हैं कि यह क्या तमाशा हो रहा है, वे सोचते हैं कि हम किसकी प्रजा हैं ? हम किनके पास जावें और अपना दुखड़ा रोवें ? हमारी देखभाल करनेवाला कौन है ? इस रूप से एक बड़ा ही हास्यास्पद विषय उन बगानों की management में हो रहा है । इस लिये मैं सरकार से विनम्र अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार इन बगानों का administration अपने हाथों ले ताकि दूसरे बगान के मालिक इस तरह की हरकत न कर सकें ।

अब मैं अपने यहाँ के दो एक रास्तों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ, और दो एक विशेष विशेष बातों की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । वे ये हैं कि Banskandi में एक डाक्टरखाने की सख्त जरूरत है । Banskandi to Sonai Road को उन्नततर करना भी बहुत जरूरी है । Public Works Department के मंत्री महोदय इस रास्ते को देख चुके हैं । इस रास्ते को बना देने से वहाँ के रहनेवाले लोगों को बहुत फायदा होगा तथा उनका एक बहुत बड़ा अभाव दूर होगा । सरकार Cattle Loan, Housing Loan वगैरह देकर हमारे देश के लोगों की अवस्था उन्नत करना चाहती है । किन्तु ये ऋण मिलने के लिये लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है । लोग इनके लिये दरखास्त करते हैं किन्तु आसानी से उन्हें ये Loan नहीं मिलती हैं ।

और एक बात की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । हमने देखा है कि Community Project के National Extension Service Block में रूपांतर होने से Community Project से मिलनेवाली सुविधाओं से लोग वंचित हो रहे हैं । Community Projects में लोगों को Doctor, दवा-दारु और Mid-wives की सुविधा मिलती थी । किन्तु अब Community Projects के National Extension Service Block बन जाने से लोगों को ये सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं, इसके अलावा Pahlapool Community Projects में अवस्थित Nehru High School के Community Projects की ओर से सहायता मिलती थी । इस High School की Building को हमारे Chief Minister साहब ने देखा है । यह बहुत ही बड़ा है, मुख्यमन्त्री महोदय ने उसे देखकर पूछा था कि काछाड़ में यही सब से बड़ी School Building है क्या ? किन्तु आज Community Projects के National Extension Service Block में रूपांतर होने से इस स्कूल को मिलनेवाली सहायता (grants) बन्द हो गयी और फलस्वरूप आधे से ज्यादा शिक्षक स्कूल छोड़कर चले गये । मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस स्कूल को सहायता दें ।



लखीपुर में एक टाउन कमिटी का होना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिये वहाँ के रहने-वालों ने सरकार के पास प्रस्ताव भेजा है। काछाड़ के Deputy Commissioner महोदय ने इस प्रस्ताव को अपनी Report के साथ सरकार के पास भेजा है। आशा है सरकार इस ओर कोई ठोस कदम जल्द से जल्द उठावे।

Silchar Municipality के श्रमिकों की ओर भी मैं सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अभी हाल ही में इन श्रमिकों की एक सभा हुई थी। मैं भी वहाँ बुलाया गया था। सरकार ने निम्नतम मजूरी कानून को बनाया है, किन्तु Silchar Municipality के श्रमिकों को इस कानून के अनुसार वेतन वगैरह नहीं मिलता है। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस दिशा में उचित कारवाई करें।

इसके अलावा मैं District Courts में चलनेवाले मुकद्दमों की ओर भी सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करता हूँ। यह प्रायः देखा जाता है कि कचहरियों में एक एक मुकद्दमा डेढ़ डेढ़ दो दो वर्ष तक चलता है। मुकद्दमे के लिये तारीख मुकर्रर की जाती है। लेकिन उस तारीख में कुछ नहीं होता। और फिर कोई दूसरी तारीख दी जाती है। इस तरह बार बार लोगों को एक एक मुकद्दमे के लिये कचहरी आना जाना पड़ता है। इस आने जाने में लोगों को पैसा तो काफी खर्च करना पड़ता है ही अलावा इसके उन्हें बहुत सी परेशानियाँ उठानी पड़ती हैं। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस दिशा में उचित कारवाई करें। वे इस बात की तहकीकात करें कि पहले daily average कितने मुकद्दमे का फैसला होता था और अब कितना? और अगर इससे वे ऐसा महसूस करें Extra Assistant Commissioner की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिये तो वैसा भी करें।

इतना ही कहकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और आखिर में फिर अर्थमंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 1-30 P.M., on Friday, the 14th June, 1957.

Shillong,

The 30th November, 1957.

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



## AGENTS IN INDIA

1. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.
2. Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
3. Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
4. Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., 6 and 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
5. Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., 103, Meadow Street, Fort, Post Box No.187, Bombay.
6. The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
7. The City Book Company, Post Box No.283 Madras.
8. The Director, The Book Company, Limited, Book Sellers and Stationers, 4/4A, College Square, Calcutta.
9. The Manager, The Imperial Publishing Co., 99, Ry. Road, Lahore.
10. Messrs., Chapala Book Stall, Shillong.
11. Messrs. Sirbhum Publishing Co., Calcutta.
12. The Proprietor, 'Graduates Union,' Gauhati.
13. Mr. Banwarilal Jain (Book Seller), 1719/2002, Mati Katra, Agra (India).
14. Messrs. Low Book Society, 65/3, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
15. The Director, Benares Corporation, University Road, P.O. Lanka.
16. Messrs. Law Book Society, 4A, Wellington Square, Calcutta.
17. Messrs. Bodh Raj Marwah, Booksellers, Shop No.63, Pusa Colony Market, Delhi-Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
18. The Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi/17, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
19. Messrs Mokshada Pustakalaya, Publishers and Book Sellers, Gauhati.
20. Messrs Popular Book Depot (Regd.), Booksellers, Publishers, etc., Lamington Road, Bombay-7.
21. Messrs B.H.U. Press Book Depot, Booksellers, Publishers, etc., Banaras-5 (India).