# Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

## OFFICIAL REPORT

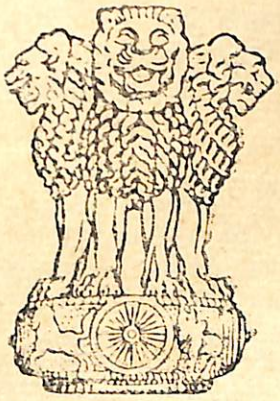
SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

## MARCH SESSION

## VOLUME I

## No. 7

**The 11th March, 1955**



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## Proceedings of the Seventh Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled after the first General Election under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of India

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 1-30 P.M. on Friday, the 11th March, 1955.

PRESENT

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, the nine Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers, two Parliamentary Secretaries and sixty Members.

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

### Visit of Public Works Department Minister to Tezpur

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** asked:

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

(*a*) Whether he visited Tezpur during the period 15th January 1955 to 17th January 1955 accompanied by Shri Kamaleswar Barua, Additional Chief Engineer ?

(*b*) Whether the Public Works Department Minister and the Chief Engineer insisted on the Public Works Department Contractors that they should subscribe Rs.51 to Rs.250 each to the Rastriya Sanmelan of Congress Party held at Tezpur in February, 1955 ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister)** replied:

6. (*a*)—Yes.

(*b*)—No.

## Quantity of Wheat allotted to Assam by the Union Government

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** asked:

*7. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

(*a*) What quantity of wheat was allotted to the State Government by the Union Government since 1st January, 1955 ?

(*b*) To whom permits were issued by the Government of Assam to procure the said wheat ?

(*c*) Whether all of the said permit holders are genuine dealers in foodstuff ?

(*d*) Whether some of the permit holders instead of procuring the allotted quotas themselves sold away the permits to others ?

(*e*) At what price did the permit holders sell the said wheat products in Assam ?

(*f*) What were the prevailing market prices of wheat products in Calcutta and Assam in February, 1955 ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister)** replied:

7. (*a*)—The total quantity of wheat allotted to Assam since 1st January 1955 is 7,500 tons, *i.e.*, 2,000 tons for January, 2,500 tons for February and 3,000 tons for March.

(*b*) & (*c*)—Dealers and Millers in possession of valid wheat Dealers' or Millers' licence are only allowed to procure the allotted wheat. Since they are in possession of licences they are expected to be genuine dealers in foodstuffs.

(*d*)—Government have no information.

(*e*)—As there is no restriction on the sale and distribution of wheat and its products, except the inter-State barrier, the selected parties are to sell the commodity at the open market price.

(*f*)—From information and reports received from various quarters, there appears to have been a marked difference between the Calcutta and local prices of wheat products in the early part of February 1955. This was entirely due to inadequate releases from Calcutta, lack of transport facilities owing to dearth of wagons and the recent marine strike and other restrictive measures adopted by the Central Government. Due to the persistent efforts of this Government, increased

allocations have been made by the Government of India. With this increase in allocation now made prices are showing a marked downward tendency and as more and more wheat gets to Assam it is expected that prices will stabilise at reasonable levels.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Will the Minister be pleased to state whether Rautmal Bherudan, Sohanlal Sreegopal and Sewratan Lakshminarayan of Jorhat—these three merchants have got 20 tons each, and whether these are dealers in foodgrains ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister)**: Sir, I have already replied that if they possess valid licence they are allowed to trade in these commodities.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Sir, my question is whether the cloth merchants, namely, Sohanlal Sreegopal and Sewratan Lakshminarayan were given licences in foodgrains.

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister)**: Sir, it might be that a cloth dealer has also got a licence for wheat and wheat products, there is no bar for a cloth merchant to deal in wheat and wheat products.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Whether the Minister is aware that these merchants sold their licences to others ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister)**: I am not aware of that, Sir. I have already stated that Government have no information regarding sale of licences.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Whether it is a fact that the prevailing price of wheat was Rs.17 per maund whereas Atta was sold at that time at Rs.33 or so per maund at Gauhati and Jorhat ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister)**: Sir, it might be so as I have already explained that there was a good deal of difference between the prices then prevailing at Calcutta and in Assam in early part of February, and the reason was that before January the quota used to be allotted by the

R. D. F. stationed in Calcutta and allotments were made according to the applications submittted to him. The R. D. F. did not pay much notice whether a particular area is getting according to its need. Therefore, Sir, we had to interfere in the matter, and for sometime the Central Government did not allow any wheat products to be imported into Assam without their permission. Sir, before January the quota allotted to Assam was only 1,000 tons. Therefore, I had to go to Calcutta and had discussions with the Minister-in-charge of Food Deparment of the Central Government on the 15th and 16th of January, 1955.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: You need not tell a story.

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister)**: Sir, if I am expected to convince my Friends in the Opposition I have to tell them everything even then they will not come to appreciate the difficulty. The allotment of 1,000 tons had been raised to 3,000 tons after my discussion in Culcutta. I have already explained that during the early part of February there was some difference between the prices of wheat prevailing in Calcutta and Assam. But now the prices have come down. Sir, it is known to all of us that the prices of Atta and Maida which we used to pay in the early part of February were much higher than what we are paying at present. The price will further go down when we get a few more consignments.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Has Government decided to issue licences to the non-dealers in food-grains also ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister)**: So long, Sir, these merchants have got valid licences to deal in this commodity, Government will not bar them from dealing in the same. Non-dealer of today may be a dealer tomorrow.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli**: Will the Minister be pleased to give the names of these permit holders ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister)**: I want notice of that question, Sir.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

### Government Emporiums at Gauhati and at Karimganj

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** asked:

12. Will the Minister-in-charge of Sericulture and Weaving be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether the employees of the Government Emporium attached to the Weaving Institute at Gauhati are regarded as Government employees ?

(*b*) What is the number of employees in the said Emporium ?

(*c*) What was the gross sale and net profit in the said Emporium last year ?

(*d*) What are the scales of pay of the different grades of employees in the said Emporium ?

(*e*) What are the working hours in the said Emporium?

(*f*) What was the gross sale and net profit in the Government Emporium at Karimganj ?

(*g*) Whether the employees of the Government Emporium at Karimganj are treated as Government servants ?

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

12. (*a*)—Government Emporium and Central Stores at Gauhati is a Semi-Government Institution. There are two categories of employees—

(1) The staff paid out of the Personal Ledger Accounts of Emporium.

(2) The staff—the salaries of which are borne by the State Government.

(*b*)—Total number of staff under both categories is 18 (eighteen).

(*c*)—It effected a gross sale of Rs.2,82,000 (Rupees two lakhs and eighty-two thousand) only and earned a net profit of rupees two thousand approximately during 1953-54.

(*d*) The scale of pay of different grades of employees are—

**Category I (Paid out of the funds of Emporium)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Manager (1) ... ... ... | Rs.100—5—150. |
| Assistant Manager (1) ... | Rs.75—5—100. |
| Accountant (1) ... ... | Rs.75—5—100. |
| Account Assistants (2) ... | Rs.55—3—85—5/2—100. |
| Salesman (1) ... ... ... | Rs.55—3—85—5/2—100. |
| Typist (1) ... ... ... | Rs.55—3—85—5/2—100. |
| Duftry (1) ... ... ... | Rs.25—½—35. |
| Peons (2) ... ... ... | Rs.25—½—35. |
| Night Chowkidars (2) ... | Rs.25—½—35. |

**Category II (Government servants)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Marketing Officer (1) | Rs.150—10—200—(E.B.)—10—250. |
| Assistant Marketing Officer (1). | Rs.55—3—85—5/2—100. |
| Despatcher (1) ... | Rs.55—3—85—5/2—100. |
| Typist (1) ... | Rs.55—3—85—5/2—100. |
| Peons (2) ... | Rs.25—½—35. |

(*e*)—Working hours of all Government Emporia are 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.

(*f*)—The Government Emporium at Karimganj effected a gross sale of Rs.2,84,143 (Rupees two lakhs and eighty-four thousand and one hundred and forty-three) only earned a net profit of Rs.4,000 approximately during 1953-54.

(*g*)—The employees of the Government Emporium at Karimganj are Government servants.

**Total amount of loan granted to Government servants for construction of houses**

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH DEKA** asked:

13. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state the total amount of loan granted to Government servants for construction of buildings during the period from 1st April 1952 to 1st April 1954 ?

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

13.—The total amount of loans granted to Government servants for construction of houses during the period is Rs.35,97,205.

**Water supply at Hillio Tilla in Aijal**

**Pu. LALBUAIA** asked:

14. Will the Public Works Department Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether Government are aware that the water reservoir, now under construction at Hillio Tilla will not be sufficient to meet the demand of the whole population of Aijal Town ?

(*b*) In what way Government propose to distribute water to the public from the water reservoir now under construction at Hillio Tilla, Aijal ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister)** replied:

14. (*a*)—Yes.

(*b*)—The question of distribution will be considered when the reservoirs are completed.

**Establishment of a big brick-field on the Bank of Brahmaputra at Dibrugarh below Spar No. 1**

**Shri JOGAKANTA BARUAH** asked:

15. Will the Minister for Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether it is a fact that a big brick-field has been established just on the bank of the Brahmaputra at Dibrugarh below Spar No. 1 ?

(*b*) Whether it is a fact that much of the river bank has been excavated for making bricks ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister)** replied:

15. (*a*)—Yes.

(*b*)—Some earth was excavated for making bricks ; but the work has already been stopped.

**Jagi-Bhakat Gaon Charitable Dispensary**

**Shri BALIRAM DAS** asked:

16. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical Department be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether he is aware of the fact that Jagi-Bhakat Gaon Charitable Dispensary of Tetelia Mauza, is one of the oldest dispensary in Nowgong district and the area in which the said dispensary is situated is very thickly populated ?

(*b*) Whether he has received lately any public representation from the above mentioned area that the dispensary is going on without a doctor for the last six months and that the people are suffering a lot ?

(*c*) If the answer to (*a*) and (*b*) above is in affirmative, what steps are being taken by Government to provide the aforesaid dispensary with a doctor ?

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

16. (*a*) & (*b*)—Yes.

(*c*)—Steps are being taken to post a doctor at the earliest opportunity.

## Gauhati Treasury

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** asked :

17. Will the Minister-in-charge of Finance and Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) What was the daily average receipt and payment in the Gauhati Treasury in 1954 ?

(*b*) What was the daily average receipt and payment in the Gauhati Treasury in 1934 ?

(*c*) What was the average number of staff working in the Gauhati Treasury in 1954 ?

(*d*) What was the average number of staff working in the Gauhati Treasury in 1934 ?

(*e*) What was the space covered by the Gauhati Treasury in 1954 ?

(*f*) What was the space covered by the Gauhati Treasury in 1934 ?

(*g*) What is the monthly basic pay of the Treasurer, Gauhati Treasury ?

(*h*) What is the monthly average basic pay of a Potdar in the Gauhati Treasury ?

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

| | Receipt | Payment |
|---|---|---|
| 17. (*a*) | Rs.7,18,121 | Rs.7,27,539. |
| (*b*) | Rs.17,211 | Rs.17,146. |

(*c*)—Six Office Assistants, 30 Potdars and 6 Peons.

(*d*)—Three Office Assistants, 3 Potdars and 1 Peon.

(*e*)—Length 30 ft., Breadth 24½ ft.

(*f*)—Length 24½ ft., Breadth 15½ ft.
(*g*)—Rs.175 (scale Rs.125—5—175).
(*h*)—Rs.50 (in the scale of Rs.45—3—75 and Matriculate scale Rs.50—80).

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Will Government be pleased to see that in view of the increase in transactions and also the number of staff the Gauhati Treasury is extended and rebuilt ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)**: The matter, Sir, is under active examination.

### State Transport Buses

**Shri JOGAKANTA BARUAH** asked:

18. Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state—
(*a*) Whether it is a fact that many passengers in the State buses fail to get seating accommodation ?
(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, whether the Government will keep a record of such passengers and increase the buses if numbers justify ?
(*c*) Whether Government will insist on the queue system both in issuing tickets and boarding the buses ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister)** replied :

18. (*a*)—No.
(*b*)—Does not arise.
(*c*)—Government appreciates the merits of the queue system and will progressively introduce it in the State Transport Services. Stations where bookings are heavy will be taken up first.

### General discussion on the Budget

**Shri GAURI SANKAR ROY**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was speaking about the roads communications of Hailakandi Subdivision. Now I come to the question of Medical and Public Health and I like to put the demand of the public to set up dispensaries at (1) Gharmora, (2) Alaicherra, (3) Bukabil-Chhattachura area, (4) Joykrishnapur, (5) Rajyeswarpur (Nutun bazar), (6) Manacherra (7) Batirkupa (8) Dhaleswari mookh (9) Nitai Nagar and (10) North Narainpur.

These are the places where the people are demanding dispensaries.

Sir, I like to draw the attention of the Minister-in-charge to provide beds for indoor patients in the Katlicherra, Lala and Algapur Local Board dispensaries. The construction of a new building for Lala dispensary is also urgently needed. It is situated in a thickly populated area having a very small building lacking examination room and waiting room, etc. I request the Hon'ble Minister to provide fund for the purpose, to remove congestion in the existing building. Here I would request the Hon'ble Minister to allot a considerable sum for increasing the beds for indoor petients in Hailakandi Civil Hospital with improvement of building and also for equipment.

Sir, on Education, first of all I like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards S. S. College, Hailakandi. This College came into existence in the year 1950 having donations from generous minded people of the Subdivision and also having a considerable amount from Sarda Brothers. The College has met the long-felt demand of the public of Hailakandi and has given opportunity specially to the poor people in the matter of imparting higher education to their children. I would request the Education Minister to encourage this institution with considerable financial help in the shape of non-recurring grant for improvement of its building and construction of a Hostel. I am glad to notice that a provision has been made for a recurring grant in the present Budget.

Sir, I would also request the Hon'ble Minister to increase the grant-in-aid to Katlicherra High School, under grant-in-aid rules on section basis considering the backwardness of the area in which it is situated. The institution needs a non-recurring grant for improvement of its building also.

Sir, Lala High School is also situated in a thickly populated area having a roll strength of about seven hundred. The institution is in urgent need of financial help for repairing and improvement of its buildings. I shall request the Hon'ble Minister to grant a considerable amount for this purpose.

Sir, I can't but put some more demands for non-recurring grant to some institutions for repairing and improvement of their buildings. They are (1) Alaicherra Middle English School, (2) Manipur Middle Vernacular School, (3) Latakandi Middle Vernacular School, (4) Rajyeswarpur Middle English Schools

(5) Nimaichandpur Middle English School, (6) Algapur High English School and (7) Kalinagar High English School.

Sir, coming to the question of flood control measures, I would suggest embankment throughout the bank of Katakhal river, in low portions, in Hailakandi Subdivision, as a preventive measure for flood control in the Subdivision and request the Hon'ble Minister to take up and examine the question as early as possible.

Sir, the Barak bridge at Silchar which was included in the First Five Year Plan has not been started yet. It is very essential because of the connection of Silchar with Kumbhirgram aerodrome. I would request the Minister-in-charge to give start to the work without further delay.

Sir, I like to conclude my speech with a few words on labour. Labour is the backbone of the country, the prosperity of which depends upon the improvement of the conditions of labour. We require efficient workers to develop the country but efficiency cannot be expected unless conditions are improved. Measures should be taken to bring these down-trodden people into light from darkness. They are very backward educationally, culturally, socially and in other aspects.

In plantation there are about 12 lakhs of labour population residing in our State.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: Four lakhs and odd.

**Shri GAURI SANKAR ROY**: That is working population and this is the total population, Sir. They cannot be neglected in any way. Adequate measures should be taken by the Government to systematise the education in tea gardens, to encourage adult education, to open more welfare centres, to set up clubs with radios and libraries, to provide funds sufficiently for granting stipends and scholarships to tea garden boys and girls to encourage education among them.

Sir, the price of tea has gone very high and the Industry is earning very large profit at present. It is high time for Government to revise the minimum wages of the tea labourers and to draw out a bonus scheme for them. During the time of crisis the workers suffered wage cut and in the time of prosperity there is no reason why they should not get the share of profit. Introduction of provident fund is still awaited by the workers. I request the Hon'ble Minister to take early steps to all these things. With all these words, I again congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister and resume my seat.

**Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the general discussion of the Budget. I congratulate the Finance Minister for trying to balance the Budget without imposing any new taxation. Of course, we all know that there is no scope for new taxation unless the economic condition of the people is improved. Sir, we have seen how attempts have been made to provide as much funds as possible for the nation-building departments. Of all these, top priority has been given to Education and that has been rightly done. We have found that provision has been made for betterment of the conditions of educational institutions beginning from the primary stage to the University standard. The University grant has been increased and expenditure on College side has also been increased. We have seen that the only Government College has been provided with money for expansion. Here I would request the Government to see that the beginning of the pay of the Lecturers is increased and atleast the starting pay is fixed at Rs. 250 per month to attract first class men.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)**: In which College ?

**Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA**: In Cotton College. Sir, we find that brilliant Professors leave that profession and go in for Assam Civil Service and other jobs. So in order to improve the quality of the College at least the starting pay should be fixed at Rs. 250 per month. Sir, we are glad to find that provision has been made to give grants-in-aid to Subdivisional Colleges—I mean for the Golaghat and Hailakandi Colleges. Now we have almost one College in each Subdivision, and we hope provision for the remaining two of them will be made in the next year's budget. Government has removed a long-felt want by starting a Public School. Provision has been made to grant scholarship to poor students and for the children of the political sufferers; that has been rightly done, but I would request the Finance Minister to see whether at least we can follow the Madras Government by providing free studentships to the sons of poor people.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: What is your idea ?

**Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA**: Sir, the Madras Government has made provision of free-studentship to the children of the poor parents.

**Shri PRATAP CHANDRA SARMA**: What is the standard of that poverty ?

**Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA**: The standard of poverty is: it is granted to those whose income is upto Rs. 100 per mensem.

**Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA**: What is the income of the Madras Government ?

**Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA**: Sir, the Government of Madras is spending about 20 per cent. of their budget for education.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: If you have got a report in this connection, please send it to the Minister, Education for consideration.

**Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA**: Sir, this is a suggestion and I hope Government will give due consideration to it. We find that provision has been made for grant aids to the Aided Colleges so far as buildings are concerned and also for other equipment. That is good. We are glad that the scheduled grant has been increased so far as the Sibsagar and Darrang Colleges are concerned. There is one provision *viz.*, : the minimum strength of the students should be 100. Sir, I request the Government that there should be no rigidity about that clause, because generally after the B. A. examination, the number of students decreases. So if that clause is strictly followed that will mean giving by one hand and taking it away by another hand. My suggestion is that that provision should not be there and there should not be any technicality. Then, Sir, sufficient provision has been made for grants-in-aid to the Aided Schools. That is good. There is provision of increasing the number of Engineering Scholarships. That has been rightly done. Sir, there is public demand that the Jorhat Technical School should be raised to the status of an Engineering College. If we do so, we shall get our Engineers whose demand is keenly felt and I would request Government to see that it is done. We find some provision has been made to Assam Sangeet Natak Academy. That is good. We have an Art School in name only. I would request Government to make sufficient provision for that or Government would see its way to provincialise it. That is my suggestion. Grants has been made to Madrasas and for this I congratulate the Finance Minister. So far as the provision for medical aid is concerned, we find grants has been given to Local Board dispensaries. Provision has also been made for 10 Public Health Dispensaries and 10 Maternity Hospitals. Here I want to impress on the Government to see that the schemes actually materialise during the Financial Year. My request is to see that they are actually established during the year.

So far as the administration is concerned, I think, Sir, we have not been able to get rid of redtapism. Things move very slowly. Early steps should be taken to regularise these things. We have sad experience that it is very difficult to get any report from the District Officers in time. In a case which I know personally, one gentleman coming from Sibsagar applied for agricultural loan for improving his land in the year 1952. That gentleman has not yet got any loan or any information. I know of a refugee who applied for refugee loan. He applied to the authorities but did not get any response. Fortunately he got a letter from Sri Bimala Prasad Chaliha and came to Shillong with that letter on the 10th of December. Here he was told that his application has been sent to the district officer for immediate report, but up till now he has not got any reply from Government inspite of reminders. You can easily imagine the difficulties of the poor people if they are to come to Shillong for such things. If it moves in this way, it is not possible for these poor people to avail of the refugee loans. My point is that something must be done to expedite matters.

Sir, I am glad to find that provision has been made to control T. B. but another disease which is eating into the vitals of the population is cancer which has spread to a great extent. My suggestion to the Government is to take some steps to combat these diseases and to bring them under control.

So far as electricity is concerned, we have seen that Government have made provision and they are going to take steps to have electricity in all important towns of the State. The Government policy is to advance loans to some of the companies but this sort of thing takes time and my suggestion to Government is that steps should be taken to see that in those places where the people are not in a position to start the enterprise independently like Nazira where it is impossible to have any private company as the people are very poor, I strongly request the Government to take up the case as Government undertakings. Though this is the eighth year of our attainment of Independence, nothing has been done to bring fresh Municipal Acts. It is long over due that Government should have brought one but that sort of thing was not done. My request to Government is that the Bill on this score be brought in the next adjourned Session. So far as Local Bodies are concerned, we see and we know that the Panchayat Enquiry Committee was constituted but we do not know what the report of that Committee is. Some steps should have been taken to remove the anomalies that are prevailing between the Local Bodies and the Panchayats. I ask the Government to take some action on the report of the Enquiry Committee.

Then, Sir, so far as printing forms are concerned, I would like to remark that there is a great dearth of printing forms in the State. From my personal experience I know that this is a fact. So I request the Minister concerned to enquire into this and try to see if something can be done. Another difficulty is about Land Revenue Manual. The Manual is a big volume which does not suit the present change. My request to the Government is that a fresh Manual be brought into force as expeditiously as possible. It is long over due. We hope also that Government will take steps to start physical training institute at Jorhat as proposed soon. So far as my constituency is concerned, Sir, I beg to mention one road *viz.*, Borali which has caused some headache to me. The people from three or four Mouzas and the people of other places have been requesting the Minister concerned and it is stated that at one time late Lokopriya Bordoloi gave an assurance that this road would be taken up by the Public Works Department. It is a very important road. I request the Minister concerned to see that this road can be taken over in a short time. There is one bridle path and that is under the jurisdiction of the Local Board. It was under Mokokchang area (Naga Hills) and about 20 years ago it has been transferred to the Civil Administration. That is a very important link, but it remains incomplete. I request the Minister concerned to see whether that path could be taken up by Public Works Department and whether it is desirable to take up that path. Even the Nagas from the hills use to pass through this path and carry on their business there. So I request the Government that this road also should be taken into consideration. Then, so far as Public Works Department works are concerned, I want to make one complaint and that complaint is—they did not move in proper times. Since my coming here, every year we have seen that 4 lakhs of rupees for reclamation of Jerenga have been provided. Sir, this year also for the same purpose, provision has been made. What is going to be done ? For the last two or three months we have heard from the Subdivisional Officer that everything is being ready, tenders have been called for but the work has not been able to be executed because the administrative approval has not been received from Shillong. So, I request the Minister concerned to advise whether it will be useful to provide money when the money remains unspent like this ? Sir, another point which I would like to mention is regarding flood protection provision that has been made for the protection from Brahmaputra River that is from Dehingmukh to Desangmukh. There is a history behind this. At one time the Public Works Department declared that this won't stand.....

**Mr. SPEAKER**: What is the cost per mile ?

**Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA:** I do not know Sir. Only Rs. 30,000 has been provided. The length of the bank will be about 7 miles but subsequently during the presence of the Chief Minister there, the Executive Engineer stated that this bank should be constructed at least for protection of Kowpur but nothing has been done. It is suggested, Sir, that the amount has been provided for preliminary surveys but whether by providing money for the first stage the flood of the Brahmaputra can be protected. So, I request the Minister to look into that.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** The point is not clear, Sir.

**Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA:** What I say is that the length of the bank is 7 miles and sufficient money should have been provided for the purpose. According to the expert that bank is necessary for protection of Kowpur Mouza. Until the bank is constructed, sufficient money should be provided there. We have seen in the Budget that only Rs.30,000 has been provided. Brahmaputra won't wait for survey and at any moment there may be flood. It is stated tenders were invited in 1953, the contractors that have paid security, then the work was not taken up and survey has been made 2 years ago. I want to know whether this scheme should be abandoned or continued. The Chief Minister himself knows that the bank is necessary for the protection of the Kowpur Mouza and Brahmaputra won't wait for such surveys.

Then, Sir, so far as agricultural loans are concerned. we have had very sad experiences. In my subdivision there are Extension Service Blocks and only the people of the Blocks are provided with agricultural loans. There are 23 Mouzas, of these 4 only are covered by the Extension Service Blocks, the people of the other 19 Mouzas are not provided with any agricultural loan. They are going on without any aid or loan from the Government. They filed many petitions to the Subdivisional Officer, but the reply was that there was no provision. If that is so, how are you going to develop these people ? My submission, Sir, is that sufficient provision should be provided for agricultural loan and all these cumbrous procedures of advancing loans should be modified so that the people may avail themselves of these loans.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

**Shri JADAB CHANDRA KHAKHLARI**: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ১৯৫৫/৫৬ চনৰ যিখন বাজেট এই সদনত উপস্থাপিত কৰিছে সেই বাজেট খনত বহুতো কথাই উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু আমাৰ অসমৰ যিবিলাক জটিল সমস্যা সেই বিলাকৰ সমাধানৰ উপায়ো তাত দেখুৱাইছে আৰু সেই কাম বিলাক কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিবলৈ যি টকাৰ আৱশ্যক সেই টকাৰ কথাও বাজেটত উল্লেখ কৰিছে। এই সকলোবিলাকৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ।

কিন্তু এটা কথাৰ বাবে দুখ পাইছো যে Plains Tribal ৰ বিষয়ে বাজেটত একো উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। আজি অসম দেশত শতকৰা ৯০ জন খেতিয়ক আছে তাৰ ভিতৰৰ অধিকাংশই ট্ৰাইবেল। এই ট্ৰাইবেল সকলেই অসমৰ মেৰুদণ্ড। জাতিটো আগবঢ়াই নিবলৈ হলে এই ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক আগবঢ়াই নিব লাগিব। চৰকাৰে Plains Tribal আৰু Hills Tribal ৰ কাৰণে যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। যোৱা বছৰ আমি পাইছিলো ২৪ লাখ টকা, ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ বাবে ২ কোটি ৫০ লাখ টকাৰ আঁচনি কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ বাবে আমি সন্তোষ পাইছো। কিন্তু এই টকা যথেষ্ট নহয়। সকলোৱে জানে ট্ৰাইবেল সকল আন সকলোতকৈ শিক্ষা বিষয়ত কিমান পিছপৰা। গতিকে ট্ৰাইবেল প্ৰধান ঠাইবোৰৰ হাইস্কুল বিলাকত কিছু বেচি grant দিয়া উচিত। কাৰণ backward ঠাইবোৰলৈ শিক্ষিত ডেকা সকলে শিক্ষকৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ যাবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে যদি বেচি দৰমহা পায় তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকো নিশ্চয় সেইবোৰ ঠাইলৈ যাব। কিছুমান এনেকুৱা backward ঠাই আছে যেনে ডাঙ্গৰী, খোৱাং, ধেমাজী আদি যত চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মনোযোগ নিদিলে সেইবোৰ অঞ্চলৰ লৰা বিলাকৰ শিক্ষা পোৱা সম্ভৱ নহয়। সেই কাৰণে এনে বোৰ ঠাইত ১টা ২টা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট হাইস্কুল থাকিব লাগে। যদি এইটো সম্ভৱ নহয় তেনেহলে এই অঞ্চলবোৰৰ সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত স্কুলবোৰৰ recurring grant বঢ়াই দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

হোষ্টেল সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰে নীতি লৈছে যে ট্ৰাইবেল লৰা সকলক isolate কৰি ৰখা নহব। কিন্তু মই কওঁ আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল লৰাৰ কাৰণে সুকীয়া হোষ্টেল দিব লাগে আৰু তাত আন লৰা সকলৰ বাবে শতকৰা হিচাবে ঠাই ৰখা হব। কাৰণ এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে যে চোকা লৰা সকলেহে হোষ্টেলত ঠাই পায়, কিন্তু আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেলৰ ভিতৰত খুব চোকা লৰা নাথাকিলে হোষ্টেলত ঠাই নাপাব। গতিকে উচ্চ শিক্ষা পোৱাৰ পৰা তেওঁলোক বঞ্চিত হব। ধেমাজীৰ স্কুলবোৰ Inspector সকল পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিবলৈ নোযোৱাৰ কাৰণ হল ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পানী দেখি তেওঁলোকে ভয় খায়। ধেমাজী হাইস্কুলত আজিলৈকে recurring grant দিয়া নাই। প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যোৱা বছৰ affiliation দিছে। অতএব এই স্কুলৰ বাবে recurring grant দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পাছত subsidised dispensary ৰ কথা—এই ধৰণৰ dispensary দুখীয়া ৰাইজৰ কাৰণে সম্ভৱ নহয়। কাৰণ নীতি মতে আধা টকা ৰাইজে দিব লাগে আৰু আধা চৰকাৰে দিব। কাৰণ হাস্পাতাল ঘৰৰ যি নমুনা আহিব তেনে এটা ঘৰৰ আধা টকা দুখীয়া ৰাইজে যোগাৰ কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়। এনে অৱস্থাত বাজেটত এই বিষয়ে ৫০,০০০ হাজাৰ টকা আছিল সেই টকা lapse হৈছে নে নাই মই শুধিব পাৰো নে ?

আলি পদূলী—কথা কবলৈ গলে আলি পদূলী যে বহুতো হৈছে সেই টো ঠিক কিন্তু তাৰ বাবে গাওঁ বিলাকত আৰু সাহায্য দিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Public Works Department ৰ কাম দেখিলে আমি লাজ পাওঁ। ডিগবইলৈ যোৱা Public Works Department অৰ আলিটো পিচ দি সুন্দৰ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু টিংৰাই ওচৰত আলি টো ২ বছৰ হবলৈ নৌপাওঁতেই শিল ওলাই নষ্ট হৈ গৈছে। মন্ত্ৰী সকলে নিজে নিশ্চয় দেখিছে। এইদৰে যদি ঠিকাদাৰ সকলে চৰকাৰক ফাঁকি দি কাম কৰি যায় তেনেহলে চৰকাৰৰ টকা নষ্ট হব দেশৰ উন্নতি নহব।

North Bank ৰ মোৰকং চেলেকৰ মানুহৰ অৱস্থা পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা উঠি অহা মানুহৰ দৰেই দুৰ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত। কিন্তু এই বোৰৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ গেলি ৰিজাৰ্ভ নামৰ এটা ৰিজাৰ্ভ আছে সেই ৰিজৰ্ভত গৰাখহনীয়াৰ যি উপদ্ৰৱ চলিল তাৰ প্ৰতি কাৰো লক্ষ্য নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড়ত মাত্ৰ পোৱা মাইল মান গৰাখহনীয়া হওঁতেই চাৰিওফালে হুলস্থুল লাগিল, অথচ মুৰকং চেলেকত ৩ মাইল গৰাখহনীয়াই খহাই নিলে তাৰ বাবে একোয়েই কৰা নহল। সেই কাৰণে তেনে ঠাইৰ ৰাইজৰ দুখে কুলাই পাচিয়ে নধৰা হৈছে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। মই আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে এই গেলি ৰিজাৰ্ভ flood affected মানুহৰ বাবে খুলি দিব লাগে। কাৰণ মুৰকং চেলেক অঞ্চলত সেই ৰিজাভৰ বাহিৰে অন্য মাটি থাকিলেও বাৰিষা ৬ ফুট পৰ্য্যন্ত পানী উঠে। গতিকে গেলি ৰিজাৰ্ভ খুলি দিব লাগে; আৰু ফৰেষ্টৰ ৰিজাৰ্ভ মাটি যি বোৰ খেতিৰ উপযোগী হয় সেইবোৰ মাটি চাহ বাগানৰ পৰা Requisition কৰা মাটিৰ লগত Exchange কৰি ৰাইজক বিলাই দিব লাগে।

Prohibition ৰ বিষয়ে মদ Prohibit কৰাটো খুব ভাল কথা হৈছে। কিন্তু Prohibition Officer সকলে গৈ অশিক্ষিত অবুজ মানুহবোৰৰ ওপৰত জুলুম কৰিলে নিশ্চয় দোষনীয় বুলি ভাবো। প্ৰথমে ৩।৪ মাহৰ সময় দি নটিচ জাৰিকৰি আগ জাননী দি পুলিচে বেইদ কৰিবলৈ যোৱা ভাল। মানুহক জুলুম নকৰাকৈ যাতে Prohibition ৰ কাম হয় সেইটো লক্ষ্য ৰখা উচিত।

তাৰ পাছত চাহ বাগানৰ মজদুৰ সকলে বৰ্ত্তমানে যথেষ্ট মজুৰী পাইছে তেওঁলোকে এহাতে বেচি পাইছে হয় কিন্তু আন হাতেদি তেওঁলোকক আমি মদ খুৱাই সেই পয়ছা উলিয়াই লৈছো। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ আগৰ যি অৱস্থা এতিয়াও সেই একে অৱস্থাতে আছে—সবহ মজুৰীয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱন ধাৰণৰ মান এক তিলো বঢ়াব পৰা নাই। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত মদ খোৱাৰ এটা control নকৰিলে আমাৰ স্বাধীন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ প্ৰতি বৰ দুখৰ কথা হব। আমি দেখিছো Indian National Trade Union Congress ৰ নেতা সকলো এই বিষয়ত উদাসীন। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ বুজি নাপালো। যোৱা পূজাৰ সময়ত দেখিছো মতা-তিৰোতা উভয়ে মদ খাই কাজিয়া, মাৰ পিট কৰিছে, তাকে দেখি লৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰে ভয়ত কান্দি কাটি পেপুৱা লাগিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ এনে দুৰৱস্থা দেখি সঁচাকৈয়ে দুখ পালো। আমি মদ বেচি বহুতো ৰাজহ পাইছো বুলি আনন্দ পাব পাৰো কিন্তু আমাৰ স্বাধীন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ মানুহে এনেকৈ মদ খাই অধঃপাতে যোৱা দেখিলে আন ৰাষ্ট্ৰই আমাক হাঁহিৰ আৰু দেশৰ মানুহৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা কেতিয়াও টনকিয়াল হব নোৱাৰিব। গতিকে এই কথাটো চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

তাৰ পাচতে ফিচাৰী—ফিচাৰীত চৰকাৰে বহুত টকা খৰচ কৰিছে কিন্তু ফিচাৰীৰ কিবা সামান্য মাত্ৰ উন্নতি হৈছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰো। আন ঠাইত যদি কিবা কাম হৈছে কব নোৱাৰো কিন্তু ডিব্ৰুগড়ত হলে একোয়েই হোৱা নাই।

কৃষি ঋণৰ কথা কওঁতে এটা কথা জনাওঁ যে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ এজন বিশিষ্ট মানুহে আজি ৩ বছৰ ধৰি দৰখাস্ত কৰিও একো পোৱা নাই। অৱশেষত তেওঁৰ C. I. D. Report লব লগা হল। কিন্তু তেওঁ এজন কংগ্ৰেছী মানুহ। তেওঁৰ আকৌ কিয় C. I. D. Report লগা হল কব নোৱাৰো। এই দৰেই কৃষি ঋণ বিচাৰি মানুহে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা সময়োপযোগী কোনো সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। মই যোৱা বাৰৰ পৰাই কৈ আহিছো যে যিসকল লোকৰ ২০ পুৰাৰ ওপৰ মাটি আছে সেই সকলৰ মাটিত বিঘাই প্ৰতি চাৰি অনাকৈ ওপৰুৱা খাজনা লগাব লাগে। কাৰণ যিবিলাক লোকৰ তেনে পৰিমাণ মাটি আছে তেওঁলোকে সেই মাটিত নিজে খেতি নকৰি আনক এশ দুশ খাজনাৰ কাৰণে ঠিকা দিয়ে বা বিঘাত আনকি ৫ মোণলৈকে ধানলৈ আধি দিয়ে। মাটি নথকা মানুহে যিকোনো বন্দবস্তুতেই লবলগায়া হয়। ফলত তেওঁলোকে বহুতে

টকা বায়তৰ পৰা লয়। অথচ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে তাৰ কোনো অংশ নাপায়। সেই কাৰণেই মই এই ওপৰুৱা চাৰি অনা হাৰে খাজানা আদায় কৰি সেই অতিৰিক্ত টকা খিনি Co-operative farming কৰিবলৈ আমাক সহায় কৰিব লাগে।

মই শুনি সন্তোষ পাইছো যে চৰকাৰে একচনীয়া মাটিবিলাক এটা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত হাৰত টকা লৈ ম্যাদী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। আৰু এই মাটিৰ দখলকাৰীয়ে সেই মাটিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি ঋণ লব পৰাৰো এটা ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে।

এইখিনিতে মই এটা গুৰুত্বপূণ কথাৰ উল্লেখ কৰো ; বৰ্ত্তমান তেল কোম্পানী বিলাকে তেল থকাৰ অজুহাত লৈ আমাৰ গৰীব মানুহৰ মাটি বিলাক কাঢ়ি লৈছে। এই লোকসকলৰ বহুতে বানপানীত বিধ্বস্ত হৈ সেই বিলাকত আশ্ৰয় লোৱা বিধৰো আছে। গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কিবা চিন্তা কৰিছেনে নাই কব নোৱাৰো ; এই মাটিবিলাকৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ দুখীয়ালোক সকলেও ক্ষতিপূৰণ পোৱাৰ এটা নিশ্চয় হক আছে। যদি তেল পায় তেন্তে তাৰ এটা অংশ মাটি মালিকেও পাব লাগে। আৰু যদি নাপায়, তেন্তে তেনে ক্ষেত্ৰতো তেওঁলোকে এটা ক্ষতিপূৰণ পাব লাগে। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়টোত গুৰুত্ব দিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আৰু বেচি কথা নকওঁ। মই যি কেইটা উল্লেখ কৰিলো তালৈ চৰকাৰৰ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি আজিৰ কাৰণে সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

**Shri Mal CHANDRA PEGU**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while congratulating the Finance Minister for presenting the budget for the year 1955-56, I cannot but point out the following facts in course of my speech. Srijut Jadab Chandra Khakhlari has already pointed out that nothing regarding the plains tribal people has been mentioned in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister. I entirely agree with him in what he said. Only one or two words have been used by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech at page 26, under the head 'Cottage Industry' concerning the plains tribal people and those words are : "Plains Tribal people are receiving training". These are the only words concerning the plains tribal people that have found place in the long laborious Budget Speech of the Finance Minister. We have always been telling our plains tribal people that the Government of Assam have been doing a lot for the upliftment of the plains tribal people, but those people are surprised, when they read in the budget speeches published in newspapers that nothing has been mentioned about the policy being adopted or about the works being done by the Government for the upliftment of the plains tribal people. So, Sir, I think it would have been safer on the part of the Government if they had mentioned at least what has been done for the plains tribal people by the State Government. So, I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to see that, though he has missed this time, he would kindly mention something in his next Budget Speech regarding the upliftment works being done for the plains tribal people.

Last year and year before last I pressed the Government for ear-marking provisions for the plains tribal people, but what I said seems to have vanished in the sky. In the Budget Memorandum also it appears nothing has been taken up to do something for the upliftment of the Plains Tribal people in the year 1955-56. So, we the Members of this House, have found it very difficult to explain to our people that our Government have been doing this or that thing for them from out of the State Exchequer. As regards the grants given to new schools, it has been pointed out by them to us that these grants have been given by the Central Government and that nothing has been given by the State Government. It is the desire of the Government to bring these people up to the level of the other advanced people of the country. If it is so, the State Government instead of depending entirely on the grants given by the Central Government under Art.275, should themselves do something for the Tribal people. Otherwise it will not be possible to raise the economic standard of these people who are not only backward but also the worst flood victims of the frequent floods occurring in the country. Sir, I do not mean to say that nothing has been done by the Government for the upliftment of these people, but what I mean to say is that Government have not been able to do to the extent they ought to have done.

Leaving out matters relating to financial grants to Tribal people, now I would like to come to another point. I fully agree with Mr. Bezbarua when he said that when we submit a petition to the Revenue Minister, he will first send it to the Deputy Commissioner concerned calling for a report. By the time his report reaches the Minister through different channels about six months' time in the minimum would be taken. Thus inordinate delay occurs and plenty of valuable time is wasted before a certain grievance is removed. People are not dissatisfied with the present policy of the Government but with the delaying methods with which the present policy is executed. So I would request the Revenue Minister to see that so far as revenue matters are concerned, when he means to do something, it is done speedier and quicker.

Again in the matter of according financial sanction also, we find a great deal of delay taking place. In regard to giving financial sanction to Public Works Department matters also we find that works have got to be kept pending for non-receipt of financial sanction even five or six months after the tenders have been called for and submitted. As a concrete example I can cite, instance of Hakopara-Mohaidobi road of Ahotguri

Mouza, Majuly. Tenders for this road were called for several months ago, but financial sanction for this road had not been coming forth till the other day. Now, Sir, the working session is about to be over and yet we are far away, not to speak of completing the work, but from taking up the work in hand.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)**: When were the tenders received ?

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU**: Some four months ago, during the first part of November or last of November last.

The people who submitted tenders went to the Executive Engineer and enquired about the cause of the delay when the Executive Engineer replied that the financial sanction was not received till then. One day, I personally went to the Executive Engineer and asked him the reason for such delay. He told me that there was no financial sanction. When I asked him when financial sanction would be received, he requested me to approach the Finance Minister for the same.

Regarding construction of the Building of Jengraimukh Artificial insemination Centre at Majuly, though this building was completed in the month of March 1953, payment has not yet been made due to non-receipt of financial sanction. These are only a few instances which can be multiplied. I, therefore, request the Finance Minister to see that in the matter of according financial sanction some expeditious method is followed and matters are not hanged over indefinitely like this.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)**: It is not clear, Sir, who reported to him like that.

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU**: I think he should better ask the Local Self-Government Minister who knows it fully well.

Now, Sir, coming to the unemployment problem I want to make some suggestions. We find that there are some people who have already been running some businesses. It is to people like these that bus permits are given or fishery Mahals are settled with. My suggestion is that before giving a bus permit or settling a fishery Mahal, Government should first see whether or not that particular man has got some other buiness to earn his livelihood. If a man already having some business is only given fresh opportunities to earn more and more money, then the poor will always remain poor. So I request Government to see that such things do not happen.

Then, Sir, about relaxation of educational qualification for the posts of Lower Division Assistants, last time while speaking on the floor of this House, I urged upon the Government to relax the academical qualification regarding appointment of Lower Division Assistants especially of the Tribal and Scheduled Caste candidates. When I requested the Chief Minister to reduce the academic qualification of Tribal and Scheduled Caste candidates for posts of Lower Division Assistants to Matriculation standard, he told me that the academical qualification for the posts of Lower Division Assistants in other States of India was not less than a Degree. At that time I could not refute the statement made by the Chief Minister as I was not ready with all informations of other States. Now I have come forward with informations. I am sorry that our Chief Minister does not keep any informations of the other States other than his own. For information of the Chief Minister as to the academical qualification for the posts of Lower Division Assistants of other States I beg to inform him that in the States like Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, educational qualification for Lower Division Assistants is Matriculation.

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister)**: Is it so for Secretariat jobs also ?

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU**: Yes, for Secretariat jobs also.

Here I have got the Uttar Pradesh Non-Gazetted Ministerial Service Rules, 1942. At page 6 here qualification for Lower Division Assistant has been given—"Qualification for Lower Division Assistant is High School Examination." And also in the various heads of departments in the Punjab, U. P. academical qualification for Lower Division Assistants is only Matriculation. If the Hon'ble Chief Minister desires, I can read out the whole thing.

I am reading from the letter sent by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, enclosing two copies of Punjab Forest Subordinate Service (Ministerial Section) Rules, 1943. There we find in Rule 6: "No person shall be appointed to the Service unless, in the case of appointment to the post of Clerk, IV Grade, he has passed the Matriculation Examination of recognised University or possesses an equivalent qualification."

**Mr. SPEAKER**: To what year these rules refer to ?

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU**: This letter has been sent to the Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam, on 8th July 1954.

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister)**: What is the date of notification ? The hon. Member Mentioned the year 1943. We all know that during war time there was dearth of qualified candidates.

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU**: These rules are still in force. Otherwise the Chief Secretary to the Government of Punjab would not have sent the rules on 5th June 1954 under his letter No.4462-G-54, dated 5th June, 1954 to the Secretary, Assam, Legislative Assembly.

Then, Sir, in the office of the Director of Health Services, Punjab, it is also laid down that the qualifications for junior clerks are: "Matriculation examination of a recognised University or any other examination which in the opinion of the Government is an equivalent examination".

In Bihar also, though the educational qualification for Lower Division Assistants is Intermediate, even the Matriculate clerks serving in the district offices and Secretariats, are allowed to compete in the Examination held for recruitment of Secretariat Lower Division Assistants. But in our State, my information is that they are debarred from competing for Secretariat Lower Division Assistants' posts.

Then, Sir, regarding recruitment of Extra Assistant Commissioners, I want to say a few words. If we go through some of the judgments delivered by some of our Magistrates, even a layman will come to the conclusion that they were not properly selected. I can read out from a judgment delivered by one Magistrate where he has not used "s" or "es" in the verb of the present tense of 3rd person singular number. This is the type of Magistrates we have got. The name of the Magistrate who commits such unpardonable mistake in writing English is Sri, B. K. Pandit, 2nd Class Magistrate, Jorhat. There in his Judgment he has written the word, "Plowgh" instead of "Plough"

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)**: If gradutes can write such English what will happen with Matriculates ?

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU**: But these graduates have been selected by Government after making them appear in the competitive examinations. My point is, how could such people be selected after making them appear in competitive examinations ?

Speaking on the vesting of powers, I should like to state that powers are now-a-days vested at random. A Magistrate after serving for only one or two years gets first class powers, and very often than not they misuse such powers. The Sessions Judges and Appellate authorities are surprised to find when the cases disposed of by the First Class and Second Class Magistrates come up to them seeing their English sentences and judgments delivered.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: Are not powers given by the Judge ?

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister)**: Magistrates' powers are given by Government on the recommedation of the Deputy Commissioners.

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU**: I think proper investigation should be made before vesting first class or second class powers on 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates respectively. The present method of vesting powers at random deteriorates the administration.

Then, Sir, Government have been crying for technically qualified personnels but we do not get any indication as to how this shortage of technically qualified personnel is to be removed. We should create an institution which will turn out technically qualified personnels. I suggest of course, many other hon. Members have also suggested this that the Jorhat Technical and Engineering Institutes should be immediatey raised to a full-fledged Engineering College if we want to get rid of this shortage of technically qualified men within 5 or 6 years.

Then, Sir, coming to the question of revetment, what is happening now at Dibrugarh will happen at Jorhat also if a revetment is not constructed at Neamati Ghat. The erosion is going on at such a rapid pace that Jorhat town is facing the danger of being eroded away within no distant a period. So I request Government to see if a revetment can be constructed at Neamatighat, which is also a very important ghat.

Then, Sir, I want to make a suggestion about cattle loans. Instead of issuing cattle loans to the cultivators, who cannot repay them, tractors should be provided. Agricultural demonstration farms should be opened in thickly populated areas and tractors supplied to them. One tractor can serve the purpose

of 500 or 600 families within a week. We have decided to try out such a scheme at Jorhat. I think that instead of giving cattle loans, tractors should be provided to the cultivators.

Then, Sir, regarding settlement of land with the flood-affected people, I would like to say that there is no co-operation amongst the M.L.As. of different subdivisions, especially M. L. As. of North Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Tezpur and Dibrugarh. Not only there is no co-operation amongst the M. L. As. regarding settlement of land with respective people, there is also no co-operation even amongst the D. Cs. So, I suggest that there should be co-ordination meeting amongst the M. L. As. of North Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat and the D. Cs. of Lakhimpur, and Sibsagar and Darrang. Because, Sir, there is misunderstanding amongst the M. L. As. themselves.

Sir, if the people of Golaghat will go to Tezpur for lands, the people of Tezpur would say that there is no land for the people of Golaghat at Tezpur and so also the people of Golaghat would say to the people of Tezpur if they go to Golaghat for land.....

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** This is not quite clear, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** They want a Co-ordination Committee.

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU:** Sir, what I want to say is that there should be co-operation amongst the M. L. As. There should also be a Co-ordination Committee as Mr. Speaker pointed out, amongst the M. L. As. and the respective D. Cs. to adjust things properly in the matter of giving land to the flood and erosion affected people as well as to the landless people.

Sir, regarding extension of the Jorhat Court buildings, I would like to say that the building has now become too much congested. The District and Sessions Judge is also holding his office there. If the whole building cannot be extended, atleast the portion of the building where the Judge's office is being run may be extended. This is very essential. I hope the Government will please see its way to do the necessary extension.

**Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, without meaning any flattery to the Finance Minister I should like to congratulate him on the presentation of the Budget

based under the limitation of the present budgetery system. Sir, while congratulating him I should also like to remind him for future budget presentation. We should remember the last *Avadi* Resoultions on the point of its objective. It is clearly said that the *Avadi* Resolution is no longer an ideology to the Congress and it is the duty of the Congress to see that a Socialistic State should be established throughout the country. Sir, with that end in view the Congress had already made suggestions to the States and the Congress Organisation to give effect to that Resolution as quickly as possible. It is also mentioned that the purity of the Congress organisation should be taken in hand, and in future Congress Exhibition of cottage industries there should not be exhibited any such other machinery which may militate against the growth of cottage industries. That very fact, Sir, shows that Congress has decided to work for the common man, to make the common man the centre of all activities of the Government as well as the people. In that case, Sir, there must evolve some sort of plastic principles for the growth of the national wealth, and unless this is done, the present budget system will always be an administrative budget which will remain always the same machinery that will not get the out-put that is contemplated in the Resolutions. Sir, so far I understand the *Avadi* Congress session was absolutely clear in mind that ruralisation of the country may be effective before we take up big industries. With that end in view the cottage and small scale industries should be the concern of the State to see that these important industries grow in every nook and corner of every village. In that case, Sir, the present budget system must be changed henceforth, that is what I feel. When the common man will be the centre of all our activities, it is necessary that the present budget system should be changed and it is the duty of the Government to take up those things which come uppermost in the mind of the people. To rehabilitate our common man in the society, to rehabilitate the peasantry of the country which forms the greater bulk of the people, the first thing that is necessary to do is that he should be given an economic holding under whatever condition, I do not know. But he must have an economic holding, he should stand on his won legs and work out his destiny without depending upon others. In that case, Sir, land reformation should be taken up immediately by the Government for the purpose of rehabilitating the common man, the peasantry of our country. To work out that reform I would again suggest that the intermediaries should go atonce, if possible, and the Adhiars and other different kinds of tenures should be abolished totally. After that the peasant family

who owns a few acres of land may be able to stand on his own legs and he must first get rid of all his difficulties, he must get rid of the clutches of the money-lenders' indebtedness, from the rural indebtedness. Sir, it must be first the duty of the Government to atleast give relief to the peasantry family, to the common man to make him free from indebtedness. There should be moratorium of the rural indebtedness for years, so that the man is free from the clutches of the money-lenders and this will enable him to breathe in free air and to look to future with confidence. After that, he should be given a small piece of land, a pair of bullock and also some sort of cottage industries. He must take to some subsidiary occupation. There should be intensive cultivation and some sort of cottage industries in every family. It may not be possible to provide every member of the family with all these things, but we must see that every family is provided with these things so that every member should get something to do which will go a long way to solve the economic problem of the village people. It may not be possible to supply land to every member of the family, therefore we must see that intensive cultivation is done and some sort of subsidiary industries are taken up. That will stand in good stead. There must be economic revolution, there must be administrative revolution now in the country, so that these things may come quicker than we can contemplate. This revolution will not be an unthinkable thing, because the Congress which brought in our freedom without sheding a drop of blood can now bring about this economic revolution, and if we actually conform our mind and activities and faith to the directive that has been given by the great Congress Organisation of whose creation we are, that can be done. If we only think in a systematic and scientific way, there should not be any discrepancy between the earnings of the highest and the lowest. There must be some ratio established in this direction. Again we do not find any reason why there should be one machinery within another. During the foreign rule, there might have been political reasons where the rulers wanted to exploit us by putting one man after another. In national Government, why should we have this ? I do not know why there are so many 'Deputies' ? I can say definitely that in my Sub-division during the last flood havoc, no Deputy Director of Agriculture ever crossed the Brahmaputra. Can anybody say that he saw any Deputy Director of Agriculture going to those areas ? Tnese big officials never go there. These Deputies are not at all necessary. Where we have undertaken some constructive work, the men in the field must be increased but not men of the desk. Some of the desks must be removed from the offices. In place of that, men should be asked to go to

the field of action. If that is accepted, then the number of high officers will not be more rather the lower officers. We want an army of Demonstrators with in a radius of every 5 miles—not temporarily, but permanently. Their work should be judged by the work they actually put in and not by the number of diaries. Regarding Majuly,whatever has been stated by Sri Pegu is quite correct. I have been phoning the Chief Engineer here and I have been phoning the Executive Engineer every week, but they were helpless. They say that the sanction has not yet come. People were asked to take up some works some two months back. They recruited labour and the labour became restive. They joined the work of some other contractors and these people suffered. I would request the Government to find out some procedure in future, so that these things do not recur.

Now I come to some salient feature of the budget speech. First, with regard to the 1st Five-Year Plan, we have not got any scent of the full development of the Agricultural College and the Technological Institute at Jorhat. Regarding the Technological Institute, Sir, I know definitely that the Regional Committee, after Committees have come, expressing the unanimous opinion that this Institution can be raised to the status of a College as quickly as possible. Things are there, the equipment are there and it will be the cheapest way to develop that Institution. Only recently there was again a Committee. The Regional Adviser to the Government of India, Technical Education, came to Shillong and their recommendations are there. After their recommendations we in the Managing Commitee recently passed some resolutions, which are as follows—"The Managing Committee supports the views and recommendations of the Assistant Director and Advisor, Ministry of Education, Government of India, regarding the establishment of an Engineering College at Jorhat, with degree course in Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering. The Scheme submitted by the Principal may be included in the Second Five-Year Plan". We have also made another resolution, *viz.*, "Resolved that the Government be requested to direct the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar to take advance possession of 147 bighas of land in Atilagaon in Soraibari Mauza required for the establishment of the Engineering and Technological Institute. The scheme for the same have to be implemented from the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan and to utilise the amount provided for the buildings in the First Five-Year Plan." We have got money from the First Five-Year Plan for land, and if only possession is taken in anticipation of the requisition then we can begin the work there. About the 2nd resolution, I have seen the report of the Adviser in the Technical School

and they have written that this Institution should be converted into an Engineering College and that no place is better than this because it is a centre of some of the industrial activities of Upper Assam and whole of Assam. They have written that if the Civil Engineering College is also established there that will advance curtailment of the expenditure to half of the expenditure that will be incurred if it is to be done elsewhere. Therefore, the clear direction is that let the Gauhati School of Engineering be raised to a higher standard of degree of overseers. That should be also developed so that large number of overseers may be turned out from that school. But the Civil Engineering College, if it is to be established in Jorhat will entail only half of expenditure that will be expended in Gauhati. Sir, we sent our schemes for the Agricultural College and we met Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh when he visited our State. We submitted the schemes in his personal hand. A scheme of about Rs. 30 lakhs to develop that institution was submitted. He told us that it is necessary that the proposals should come through our Government and he only felt that the proposals seemed to be a little ambitious. Unless the proposals come through our Government, the Government of India cannot take them up. We sent the schemes also formally to our Government and I do not know how far this has materialised. At any rate, I hope these two schemes will be included in the next Five-Year Plan and I am sure that Government will kindly enlighten us as to what steps have been taken regarding that. Regarding protection of Dibrugarh town from the ravages of the Brahmaputra also, I am happy to know that our Chief Minister at once ran to Dibrugarh and he has seen the things and has given some inspiration to the people there to take up the matter in right earnest. Now, I am sure the people have taken up the matter. That enthusiasm and that faith and right-earnestness were there but again it is my duty to say if the enthusiasm is only in name, the next havoc that may come will be worse than the former one. The Brahmaputra is always expert in forming the banks. I have seen for the last 60 years that Brahmaputra is doing that. But Brahmaputra has no plans to do and if Brahmaputra can be persuaded to follow some scientific lines then it will be possible for it to follow the scientific lines. The Brahmaputra I know resents obstructions. I believe the Brahmaputra can be persuaded but cannot be cajoled and if cajoled, the result will be more than that of last time. It will try to score behind the revetment and everything will be swept away, if we do not timely take precaution for that. As a lay man I can say that the Brahmaputra along with its tributaries may

be expected to throw silt behind the spurs. At the same time Brahmaputra should be persuaded to make a channel in the midst. Otherwise it will again do havoc.

(The time limit bell rang).

Sir, one minute more, and I finish. Regarding the industry—hand-loom industry, cottage industry and all these things Government have different organisations for distributing money to the institutions. The only thing as my experience goes is that I suggest that all the non-official organisations be registered under the Society Registration Act so that no instance of the Government money be found going to mushroom organisations. The society can grow but somewhere here and there other growing institutions will be quite neglected. All this I know from my experience in Jorhat, and I do not want to take up the individual case. Therefore I suggest that the Weaving Industry should be given a fillip and other cottage industries as well. It will be necessary not to give the dole here and there—that will not solve the economic problem. What I mean to suggest is to make a systematic running of handloom and other cottage industries and these things should be placed in the hands of those people who have association with non-official organisations and other registered and acknowledged public institutions. The Member of a constituency should be consulted. In every matter the constituency Member should be consulted. I suggest that both the Government and the public themselves should see that the dole is distributed equitably. As the time is up, so I take my seat.

**Shri RAMPRASAD CHAUBEY**: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষজী মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত-মন্ত্রী মহোদয় নে সন ১৯৫৫-৫৬ কে বাস্তে জো বাজেট ইস সদনমেঁ পেশ কিয়া হেয় উসে মঁইনে গৌর কে সাথ সুনা হেয়। মই নে দেখা হেয় কি য়হ বাজেট আজকী পরিস্থিতিকে অনুকূল হেয় ঔর মেরা খয়াল হেয়, কি ইসসে বঢ়িয়া বাজেট হম নহী বণা সকতে। ইসলিয়ে মই অপনে বিত্ত-মন্ত্রীজীকো হার্দিক অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন করতা হুঁ।

সমাজ কী উন্নতি কা মূল শিক্ষা হেয়। ইস শিক্ষাপর বাজেটকা বিশেষ ধ্যান রহা হেয় ঔর শিক্ষা কী উন্নতি কে লিয়ে এক বড়ী রকম রখী গয়ী হেয় জো কি দুসরে প্রান্তোঁকী তুলনামে বহুত হী জ্যাদা হেয়। ইসসে য়হ স্পষ্ট হো জাতা হেয় কি হমারী সরকার হর হমেশা জনতা কী উন্নতি চাহতী হেয় ঔর উসী দিশামেঁ কাম কর রহী হেয়।

মুঝে অফসোস হেয় কি হমারে জিলেকি হী এক সদস্য শ্রী রনেন্দ্র নাথ দাসকা কহনা হেয় কি কাছাড় জিলেকে লিয়ে হমারী সরকার কুছ নহী কর রহী হেয়। য়হ সত্যকা অপলাপ মাত্র হেয়। হর তরহসে ইস উসকা খণ্ডন করনা চাহিয়ে। অগর মই ইসকা খণ্ডন ন করুঁ তো হমারে জিলেকে লিয়ে এক বড়া ভারী অপমান হোগা। সারে Silchar জিলেকী ওর হী নহী, বলকি রে অগর অপনে Subdivision করিমগঞ্জ কী ওর অচছীতরহ দেখতে তো ঐসা উসে ঐসা কভী নহী করতে। করিমগঞ্জ মে জাতীয় সম্পসারণ ক্ষেত্র মে জো কাম হো রহে হেয়, Community

Project, তথা ঔৰ ঔৰ জো Development Works হো ৰহে হেঁয় উন সবকো দেখ কৰ য়হ স্পষ্ট হো জাতা হেয় কি ঐসা কহনা উনকে লিয়ে উচিৎ নহী হেয়। Silchar মেঁ ভী Community Projects, Development Works, ৰাস্তা, ঘাট কে জো কাম হো ৰহে হেঁয় উসসে হমেঁ স্বীকাৰ কৰনা পড়েগা কি কাছাড় জিলেকী হৰ তৰহ কী উন্নতি কে লিয়ে সৰকাৰ হমেশা সচেষ্ট হেয়। ইসলিয়ে মই শ্রীৰনেন্দ্র বাবুকে অভিযোগোঁকা খণ্ডন কৰতা হুঁ। ঔৰ মঁই উনসে কহনা চাহতো হুঁ কি ঐসী বাঁতে কহকৰ আজকী জনতা কো ভুলাই নহী জা সকতা। আজকী জনতা ভোলী ভালী নহী ৰহী। রে ভী সমঝ সকতী হেয় ঔৰ জানতী হেয় কি কোন ক্যা কৰ ৰহা হেয়, কোন Member Lagislative Assembly কৈসা হেয় ঔৰ গ্রাম পঞ্চায়ত আদি ক্যা হেয়। ইসলিয়ে উনকো সোচ সমঝ কৰকে হী বাঁতে কৰনী চাহিয়ে।

আগে চলকৰ মঁই অপনী Constituency কে বাৰেমেঁ ২।৪ শব্দ কহনা চাহতা হুঁ। হমাৰে য়হাঁ এক ৰাস্তেকা Development Work হো ৰহা হেয়। উসপৰ 8 ইঞ্চ graval হোনেৱালা থা। কিন্তু এক ইঞ্চী ডালা গয়া। ইস বাৰেমেঁ জনতা মেৰা ধ্যান আকর্ষণ কৰ ৰহী হেয়। জব মঁইনে Development Officer সে ইস বাৰেমেঁ পূছা তো উনসে য়হ জৱাব মিলা কি হমাৰে পাস Technical Expert নহী হেয়। Community Project ৱালে অপনে Expert হঁমে নহী দেতে। Local Board কে Technical Expert, অর্থাৎ Surveyor নে কাম হো জানেকে বাদ উসকী জাঁচ কী। জো রুপয়ে খর্চ হোতে হেঁয়, ইসসে কৈসা কাম হোতা হেয়, উসে দেখনেকা প্রবন্ধ কৰনা চাহিয়ে। নহী তো হমাৰা তিৰস্কাৰ হোনা স্বাভাৱিক হেয়।

Labour ভাইয়োকী compulsory Provident Fund ৱালী Scheme কো সৰকাৰ জল্‌দ সে জল্‌দ চালু কৰনা চাহতী হেয়, ইসলিয়ে মই অপনে মজদূৰ ভাইয়োকী ওৰসে সৰকাৰ কো ধন্যবাদ দেতা হুঁ। ঔৰ সাথ হী সৰকাৰ সে বিনম্র অনুৰোধ কৰতা হুঁ কি ইসে জল্‌দ স জল্‌দ হাথমেঁ লেঁ।

আগে চলকৰ মই কহনা চাহতা হুঁ কি সৰকাৰ হমাৰে মজদূৰ ভায়োঁকে লিয়ে ঔৰ কুছ কাম কৰেঁ। য়হ মজদূৰ জাতিকা মেৰুদণ্ড হেয়। উনকী কিসী প্রকাৰ ভী অৱহেলনা নহা হোনা চাহিয়ে। ইসলিয়ে মঁই সৰকাৰ সে নিৱেদন কৰতা হুঁ কি মজদূৰোঁ কী উন্নতি কে লিয়ে এক অলগ ৰকম বাজেটমেঁ ৰখেঁ। উনকে লিয়ে ছাত্র-বৃত্তি Stipend, scholarship আদিকা উচিৎ প্রবন্ধ কৰেঁ। ছাত্রোঁকে লিয়ে Hostel আদিকা ভী প্রবন্ধ কৰেঁ তাকি শিক্ষাকে প্রতি উন্‌হে উৎসাহ হো। আশা হেয় হমাৰী সৰকাৰ ইস মর্য্যাদা কা পালন কৰেগী।

মজদূৰোঁনে সঙ্কট কে সময় বহুত কষ্ট সহে থে। বহুত ত্যাগ কিয়া থা। উস সময় উনকী মজদূৰী ঘটা দী গয়ী থী। সৰকাৰ, তথা হমাৰে সমঝানে বুঝানেসে উন্‌হোঁনে উসে স্বীকাৰ কৰ লিয়া থা কিন্তু আজ সঙ্কট দূৰ হো গয়া হেয়। আজ চায় শিল্পমেঁ খুসহালী হেয়। কিন্তু মজদূৰ ভাইয়োকী ওৰ কিসীকা ধ্যান নহী। সৰকাৰকো চাহিয়ে কি ইস খুশহালী কা হিস্‌সা মজদূৰোঁকো ভী দিলায়েঁ। য়ানী মজদূৰোকী কটী হুই মজদূৰী ৱাপস দিলাৱেঁ।

এক ৰাস্তাকী ওৰ মঁই Public Works Department কে মন্ত্রী মহোদয় কী কৃপা দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ কৰণা চাহতা হুঁ। য়হ হেয় Jaipur Harinagar Road. য়হ ৰাস্তা সির্ফ 8 মীল কা হেয়। ইস ৰাস্তেকো ঠিক কৰৱা দেঁ। য়হা ৩০ Tribal খুঁজিয়াঁ হেঁয় জহাঁ খাসী, লুসাই, নাগা, মিকিৰ আদি কঈ জনজাতি কে লোগ ৰহতে হেঁ। ইসকী উন্নতি কৰনা হমাৰা বহুত বড়া কর্ত্তব্য হেয়। মই নে ইস বাৰেমেঁ কইবাৰ কহা হেয় কি য়হা কাফী জমান হেয়। হজাৰ হজাৰ বিঘা জমীন য়হাঁ হেয়। মঁই নে পিছলী Budget Session কে মৌকেপৰ ভী কহা থা কি কাপ্টানপুৰ হাৱৰমেঁ ৫০ হজাৰ বিঘা জমীন হেয়। অব সৰকাৰী তৌৰপৰ মালুম হুৱা হেয়

কি য়হা ৬০ হজার বিঘা জমীন হেয়। ঔব Tractor সে কাম হো রহে হেঁয়। ইসলিয়ে ইস রাস্তেকী উন্নতি করনা বহুত হী আবশ্যকীয় হেয়। ইসকে অলাবা ঔব এক ছোটে সে রাস্তেকী ওব মই সরকার কা ধ্যান আকর্ষণ করনা চাহতা হুঁ। য়হ হেয় Pailapur-Lakhipur Road. য়হ রাস্তা সির্ফ 8 মীলকা হেয়। ইস রাস্তেপর ভী পীচ করবা দেঁ।

Lakhipur মেঁ Sub-Registrar কা এক office হেয়। য়হা Commission Basis পর এক Sub-Registrar রখা গয়া হেয়। কিন্তু য়হ আদমী অফসর ঘরপর নহী মিলতে। ঔব লোগোঁকো টিকট রগৈরহ মিলনেমেঁ বহুত মুশকিল হোতী হেয়। ইসলিয়ে মঁই সরকার সে অনুরোধ করতা হঁ কি রহাঁ এক Whole time Government paid Registrar কী নিযুক্তি করেঁ।

Silchar Town কে এক রাস্তেকী ওব ভী মই সরকার কী কৃপা-দৃষ্টি কী আকর্ষণ করতা হুঁ। য়হ Silchar হেয় Itakhola-Mela Road. মাননীয় মুখার্জী সাহেব ইস রাস্তেকো অচছী তরহ জানতা হেঁ। নদীকে কে কাটনে কে বাদ রে ইসী রাস্তেমে অপনে চঙ্গ লেমেঁ জায়া করতে হেঁয়। য়হ রাস্তা ধূলসে ভরা হুরা হেয় ঔব লোগোঁকো বহুত তকলীফ হোতী হেয়। ইস রাস্তেকো ভী পীচ করঁবা দেঁ তথা speed limit করবাঁ দেঁ।

Silchar Municipality মেঁ পানী কা বড়া কষ্ট হো রহা হেয় য়হাঁ পানী কে লিয়ে জো pipe line হেঁয়রে করিব ৩০ সাল পহলে বসায়ে গয়ে থে। ইসলিয়ে নষ্ট হো গয়ে হেঁ ঔব লোগোঁকো পানীকে লিয়ে বহুত কষ্ট হোতে হেঁয়। গাড়ীসে লোগাঁকো পানী দিয়া জাতা হেয় ঔব অগর কিসী তরহ গাড়ী খরাব হো গয়ী তো ২।৩ দিনতক লোগোঁকো কভী কভী পানী নহী মিলতা। ইস ওর সরকার বিশেষ ধ্যান দেঁ।

আখির মেঁ ঔব এক বাত মঁই কহনা চাহতা হুঁ। শ্রীখাখলাবীজী নে হমপর য়হ দোষারোপণ কিয়া হেয় কি চায় বগানকে মজদূর ভাইয়োঁকো শরাব ছুড়ানেকে লিয়ে Indian National Trade Union Congress নে বিশেষ প্রযত্ন নহী কিয়া হেয়। মঁই উন্‌হেঁ বোলনা চাহতা হুঁ কি শরাব কো ছুড়ানে কে লিয়ে Indian National Trade Union Congress বহুত কোশিশ কর রহী হেয়। বহুত সে মজদূর ভাঈ শরাব ছোড় চুকে হেয়। পিছলী গান্ধী মৃত্যু বার্ষিকী কে অবসরপর বহুত সে মজদূরোঁনে শরাব ছোড়নে কে লিয়ে প্রতিজ্ঞা কী হেয়।

মই আপকো বতানা চাহতা হুঁ কি একাএক য়হ আদত ছুড়ানা মুশকীল হেয়। ক্যোঁকি রে ভাঈ অনপঢ় হেয়, বহুত কী পিছড়ে হুয়ে হেঁয়। উনসে য়হ আদত ইতনী জল্‌দী কৈসে ছুট সকতী হেয়? হমলোগ জো কি পঢ়েলিখে হেয়ঁ, বুদ্ধিমান হেঁয়, ইস আদত কো জল্‌দ ছোড় নহী সকতে।

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I be permitted to refer to a pithy remark of Winston Churchill we must remember that ours is not only a democracy but a parliamentary democracy where the right of the majority is to decide and rule and the duty is to allow the Opposition to make criticisms and where the right of the Opposition is to criticise, to protest and to show where the defects of the Government are. When there is a negation of this principle, there is a failure of parliamentary democracy. Therefore, I hope that the Finance Minister will not please mind if he does not find unalloyed congratulation and thanks from my criticisms, because so far as the former, that is, congratulation, is concerned he has already got enough and I hope he will get many more in future. I also

do not like to go into too much detail and I shall not complain because his speech has not been a fuller catalogue of events and also a catalogue of buildings, lavatories and other things done in the last one year. That is not my concern. I shall try to confine myself to the problems which are fundamental and which cover policy matters.

I have seen that the Finance Minister has opened his speech with a tone of optimism. He has said that there has been an overall stability in the country's economy. I do not know with what in his mind he has made this remark; because so far as the country's economy is concerned it is in a very fluid stage, because, to use their own words, we are passing through a period of transition and in this transitional period we cannot say that the economic position of the country has become stable. The point which we should very carefully note is the trend. We should see whether the trend of our economy has been really improving or deteriorating, and if improving, whether the improvement has been as expected or as it ought to be. From that point of view we shall have to see our budget and also its estimates.

There will be some people who will perhaps say that our Finance Minister is a juggler, is a magician. The other day the Chief Minister complained that he was not a magician and that we were all victims of circumstances. But here the Finance Minister's speech will show that he is, as it were, a magician. In the last year and also in the year before last we were faced with deficit Budgets. But ultimately when the year was over we were told that the Budget was not deficit but surplus. None but a magician can do such miracle. This year also the Budget has been shown as a deficit one, but at the end of the year when we shall meet next, we shall perhaps see some surplus. Why is it so? Is it because of the fact that our Finance Minister is a magician or that this Budget is not a Budget at all? Is it not a huge fraud? We cannot visualise what we will be getting, we don't know what we will be able to spend, where and how we shall spend. Government has brought before the House a Budget which will ultimately prove to be false. Therefore I say this Budget is not at all a Budget. It is at the most a wishful thinking or a rough surmise. And with a Budget like this our Finance Minister has delivered his opening speech with a hopeful note!

One hon. Member said yesterday that we should not be much worried for a deficit Budget, and that we should not object to "deficit financing". I quite appreciate that we should not have too much of a fetish about deficit financing. It is no doubt true that deficit financing is not bad for all purposes, at all stages and at all times. But we have seen from the reports of the Commission which was appointed to enquire into the taxation structure of the country, *i. e.*, Taxation Enquiry Commission, that we should lay greater stress on taxation and borrowing rather than on deficit financing for implementation of the development programme. So what the hon. Member has said is just the contrary to what the Taxation Enquiry Commission has said. I am quoting from the *Assam Tribune* dated 2nd March, 1955 where the Taxation Enquiry Commission is reported to have recommended the need to enlarge the role of taxation and borrowing as opposed to deficit financing for implementing the development programme of the public sector.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: Is it with regard to Assam?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: No, Sir, it is generally speaking for the whole of India including of-course Assam. Thus, it appears that while the hon. Member has stated that so far as the Five-Year Plan is concerned, *i.e.*, developmental programme, deficit financing is good, the Taxation Enquiry Commission has stated just the contrary.

We have seen in the Commission's Report appearing in to-day's news paper, *i. e.*, the *Assam Tribune* dated 11th March, 1955 that "The largest sources of revenue in the case of Part A States' and ours is a Part A State come from consumption taxes and duties." So, this has amply shown that the greatest burden has been on the consumers, *i. e.*, on the common people. So the first thing that strikes our mind is that the common men are the most hard-hit people. The Finance Minister has stated that the trend of prices has gone downward, and that whole-sale price registered a fall. He has, however, not stated as to whether this fall was with regard to industrial goods or with regard to services or with regard to agricultural goods. Is the Government satisfied with the steep fall in the price of agricultural commodities although there was no corresponding fall in the imported industrial goods or services ? There might be an average fall but by this if anybody is benefited it is those who have exported things from foreign countries, *i.e.*, the industrialists outside and not the producers of our

country. Therefore this does not show that we should be hopeful. Unless and until there be a parity of prices between the agricultural and industrial goods, we cannot say that there has been real stability of the prices. If the agriculturists who form the overwhelming majority in country do not get proper prices for their products, we cannot say that the economic condition of our country has improved. Therefore I say, Sir, the Finance Minister's optimism is entirely wrong.

He has also waxed eloquent on the boom on tea prices. It is reported that the tea industry in the last year has got fabulous profit and that it went up to 150 per cent. But at whose cost? Who has produced the tea? Were not they the labourers? Was it not the contribution of the consumers who have been purchasing tea in the market at Rs.5 or Rs.6 per seer? The labourers have produced, consumers have purchased and the capitalists have made the profit. I ask, what the State has got out of this huge and fabulous profit except a few lakhs of rupees by way of taxes? That is nothing compared to what has been received by the British capitalists. I do not know what our Trade Union leaders will say, but T. T. Krishnamachari said in Parliament last year that the work load per tea worker in Assam has increased from 0.8 acre per man to 1.2 acres per man. Thus, work-load on the labourers has been raised while the profit of the capitalists has increased. Not only that, bonus which is nothing but deferred wage, which is in fact unpaid wage of the labourers, has also not been paid in most of the gardens. So we see that with the ever-increasing profit of the British capitalists, corresponding improvement in the pecuniary and living conditions of the labourers who are the actual producers of tea, has not been affected.

The Finance Minister has also waxed eloquent over the achievement of the Assam Oil Company who have been allowed to carry on extensive prospecting surveys in Assam and for very encouraging results obtained by sinking a few wells at Naharkatia. Sir, I am reminded of an Assamese proverb very widly used in our villages in Kamrup district.

মোমাইৰ ঘৰত পোহে গাই মোৰ নাম দুধ কোঁৱৰ।

In my house there is not a drop of milk to drink, but as in my maternal uncle's house there is a cow I am a prince of milk! As the British capitalists, the British Companies of uncle Sam and John Bull are making prosperous business, we should

dance and jump! The Finance Minister has stated that two conditions have been imposed, *viz.*, that there should be employment of Indians to such an extent as may be agreed upon between the Company and the Assam Government on the advice of the Central Government, and secondly that there should be a rupee company where 25 per cent. of the capital would be Indian. Sir, I draw your attention to the words "Indian citizens" used by the Finance Minister at page 32 of his speech. Well, India is too big a geographical unit. What was the harm if Government would have pressed that they should be citizens of Assam? Last year, the Assam Oil Company sent out 6 or 7 persons for higher training overseas, but not a single one was a citizen of the State. In Mysore, in Bengal, in Bombay, not to speak of industries run by Government but also in the industries established by others they do not generally throw open employment to the citizens, of other States if suitable candidates of their own States are available. But here our Government does not even come with the proposal that they must be citizens of Assam. We should not feel shy that we shall be called provincialists if we want our people to be employed in the industries which exist in our State. There is no provincialism in it.

Secondly, Sir, about the Rupee Company. Everyone knows that the Britishers dominate most of our basic industries. There are so many British industrialists and they have so much of surplus rupee in their hands that they can very well afford to start a rupee company by themselves. Then, while the Government of India's policy has been to see that 51 per cent. share of the new industries that would be developed should be Indian, here our Government remains satisfied with only 25 per cent. Now, Sir, what will happen? 75 per cent. share being in the hands of the foreigners, they will be dominating the whole show, even if the Company is a rupee company. The small investors will have little voice in the concern. Control and management will be in the hand of British Board of Directors. They will act in the interest of British Big Business. We have seen how they create many sinecure posts and even import furniture and screens from their home country Britain in order to show that they have made less profit. They do not even purchase motor car parts in India, in order to show that expenditure has been more and profit less. Sir, I would not have grudged so much had it been the case of existing industries only. But, here in the case of new industries, which are going to be set up, Government have made a proposal that only 25 per cent. of shares should be

in Indian hands. So, I say, Sir, that this very vital point has not been rightly tackled by our Government.

I do not like to deal with the land question to-day as many hon.Members, including Mr. Phukan, have spoken a lot about it. I want to speak a few words about the very vital point of industrialisation. As I have already stated, we should not be satisfied if somebody from somewhere comes and sets up certain industries in our country. Nor would I be satisfied only with cottage industries. If somebody else sets up an industry in our home and if we are not owners of this industry or have no controlling hand in it it will mean, to use another Kamrupi proverbs.

বাপ জন্মত নাইকা গাই

চালনি লৈ দুবা যায়।

That is, we shall as it were be going with a sieve to milch a cow!

Sir, we know that cottage industries are very necessary but they alone cannot make the country industrialised. There are some people who think that industrialisation means development of any kind of industry, say for example a cycle repairing shop or a rice mill. They think that if there be some industries, whatever may be their character, that is industrialisation. This is absolutely wrong. Industrialisation of the country does not mean development of any and every kind of industry. A country is said to be industrialised only if the heavy and basic industries—the industries which create machinery for producing consumer goods—are developed. If we look from that angle, we find that we are laying the foundation of only one such industry and that is the Umtru Hydro-Electric Project, which will be an important factor in the industrialisation of our State. So far as oil is concerned, we have no hand; so far coal is concerned, we have no hand. I am, of course, not speaking about the small coal mines of Cherrapunji, which are really like cottage industries. I am speaking about the big coal mines of Margherita and Ledo, which are not in Indian hands, not to speak of Government ownership and management.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Have not they been taken over ?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: No, Sir. So, Sir, we have got the prospect of only one industry and that is the Umtru Hydro-Electric Project. Except that there is no

other industry for the setting up of which Government have made any provision. The terms which have been offered to the Assam Oil Company at Naharkatiya are not the terms which any self-respecting Government of any independent country would have offered. Shri Khakhlari told the truth and nothing but truth when he pathetically described how this foreign Company took away the land of the local indigenous peasants without giving any compensation as of right. Just as a gesture of grace they gave something not as price of the land or compensation for it, but for this tree or that and some such things. They could do it because the lands were kept by the Government under annual Patta. In spite of the assurance given by the Finance Minister last year on the floor of this House, this land was not made periodic.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)**: Survey is going on.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: As Shri Phukan said, survey may go on for eternity. The British Company are evicting hundreds and hundreds of Assamese peasants, they are building industries, using our labour, they are taking away our land without giving any compensation and Government are doing survey work year in and year out ! Is it what we expect from our Government ?

Sir, I need not stress why industrialisation is so very necessary. Because we know that unless and until the country is industrialised, there cannot be built up a Socialistic State. As a matter of fact, Sir, the unemployment problem is really a headache to everybody, be he on the Government side or on the Opposition side. This becomes a headache even to liberal capitalists. Sir, as far back as April, 1938 that great capitalist leader Franklin D. Roosevelt had said in a radio talk the problem of unemployment, "not only our future economic soundness but the very soundness of our democratic institutions depends on the determination of our Government to give employment to idle men". Sir, this is not a new thing. This is a thing which even that capitalist leader had said, and I hope the Government will understand this.

Another thing, Sir, is regarding land reform. The Government has said that it has taken up the question in right earnest. But what do we find here ? Only survey work. No concrete step has yet been taken.

Sir, four years have passed already, the fifth year is running and yet we could not complete the Umtru Hydro-Electric Project, nor could we spend 50 per cent. of the 23 crores of rupees that we have to spend. Finance Minister himself has given the figures, I am not saying it out of my own imagination. He said that we had to spend 23·07 crores and "In the third year of the Plan, our expenditure was 3·2 crores, as against a total expenditure of Rs. 3·36 crores in the first two years of the Plan." Sir, it is seen that during these three years we have been able to spend a sum of only 6½ crores, but during the next year, the election-year expenditure will be growing greatly in figures. It is why the village-bards in Kamrup sing ;

"মন্ত্ৰীমেম্বাৰ পাহাৰত উঠিল,
টকাৰ মোনাত সিয়নিপৰিল ॥
জাননী দিলে ইলেকছানে,
টকা ঢালে কলহৰ কানে ॥

I indict the Government that comparatively small expenditure for development work up till now is not only due to the inability of the Government to spend the money in time, it is also because the Government had done it intentionally in order that the money may be squandered away on the eve of the election to purchase vote for the Congress Party. Sir, it was noticed that prior to the last general election artificial scarcity of C. I. sheets, was created and then suddenly just on the eve of the Election C. I. sheets and other things were distributed to the Congress-supporters at random. So, Sir, I say, there is every likelyhood that the sanctioned money will be spent at the last moment for electioneering purposes of the Congress.

Sir, another thing which the Finance Minister has admitted is that the Government has diverted certain amount from the proposed channels to some other channels. This shows, Sir, that we have had absolutely no plan. If we had plans we could not have diverted and spent the money elsewhere than where it was planned to be spent. The hard fact is that there is no real plan. Sir, if we have plans, money will be found out ; but if we have money without plans it cannot but be squandered away by this corrupt and inefficient Government. Sir, Finance Minister says, "Opportunity is taken in consultation with the Planning Commission to divert funds from heads under which it could not be spent to heads where the need and scope for expenditure are larger". This, Sir, shows sheer

lack of foresight in planning. If the money was provided in the Plan to build roads, but if we build lavatories, the two will of course be different things altogether, because roads and lavatories are not the same thing. This is primarily a budget for lavatories, Inspection Bungalows and police bungalows.....

**Mr. SPEAKER**: You are speaking for almost ½ an hour, you have got only 2 or 3 minutes. Please come to the points.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: I have something more to say. It will be a great indulgence to me if you will please give me another 15 minutes.....

(*Voices*—Mr. Bhattacharyya is very fond of lavatories)

Too much money which the Government cannot digest has created indigestion in the Government benches and hence perhaps too many lavatories! Sir, I am coming to another point. I would refer to page 3, para 2. Here is a very peculiar classification, that is "public sector" to do the work of industrialisation and Socialism. Here it is seen that the Government's concern is only on the public sector. Whatever may be the concern of the Government, their expectation of "Socialism" will not be carried out merely by the public sector. The private sector will of course look only to its profit; and inspite of the exhortations and supplications of the Government these people will not always be much responsive to the Government. Further, we know it very well, Sir, that merely by Government ownership and management of certain industries or trades a Socialistic State cannot be set up. If Socialistic pattern was so simple, then Socialism was begun by the British Government in India. For example—the Posts and Telegraphs service and most of the Railway service and some other concerns were in the public sector in the days of British imperialism also. So, the credit of Congress Socialism of the Avadi Brand does not go to the Congress or to Pandit Nehru, but to the British Government in India and to Lord Clive, Lord Warren Hastings, Lord Cornawallis, etc. Sir, regarding Avadi Resolution of phoney Socialism and bloodless revolution on which some Members have waxed eloquent, the less said, the better. It is not a fact that we have got an independence without bloodshed. The point is that we only gave blood and did not take blood. However, that is extraneous.

Regarding industrialisation whatever suggestions are there, we find that there is no proper understanding with regard to the ways and means for building up our cottage, medium as well as basic industries. We must find out the ways and means to set up these industries successfully.

Various methods of industrialisation are known to history. For example, when the Britishers started their industrial revolution they did it mostly by plundering colonies including India for decades and centuries, gathering surplus capital there. When Germany hastened its industrialisation by the latter part of the 19th century they did it with an indemnity of 5,000 million franks which they imposed on the French Government as war indemnity. When Czarist Russia started "industrialisation" they did it by borrowing loans on very ignominous and enslaving terms from other countries. Then it might be said—where is the capital in our country ? The other day the Finance Minister perhaps said that we could not make sufficient progress in the Umtru project, because we had to take machineries from Canada and Canada could not provide the machineries in time. If we are to depend for the implements on other countries then how shall we get the capital goods here ? Mr. Phukan has suggested some means as to how we can get capital. Unless we make the peasant the real master of his land, there will be no capital in our country.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: Mr. Bhattacharyya parhaps knows that we are selling diesel engines to Germany.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: May be for museums. We also have been selling some amount of cloth to Burma and some of our Charkas will go to America to be kept in their Museums. I do not know whether our diesel engines have gone to Germany on a commercial scale. But it is a truism that India is not an industrially developed country, it is a truism that India has to import machineries to develop even a ball bearing industry.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: We have started our ball bearing industry.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: But, Sir, we have to import from Canada, U. S. A. and Great Britain parts and assemble here as is done in Hindusthan cars.

For example, we import parts from Nuffield and assemble them in India for making a Hindusthan car. Even in Chittaranjan we are said to be making engines though it is only assemblage.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: I think, the Hindusthan car, excepting the outer body, is manufactured here.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Then again in the matter of ferreous metal industry, everybody knows that we have got to invite countries like U. S. A., Great Britain, West Germany, Russia, etc. to start steel plants in our country. These things themselves show that so for as the basic ferreous as well as non-ferreous metal industry is concerned, we are far behind our necessity. In spite of that if we think that we have been selling diesel engines or Charkas to other countries and that we are industrially developed, I shall be the last man to believe it. Of course we know that there are some people—I do not know whether our Finance Minister is one among them—who become complacent and conceited. I should like to remind then,

"অগাধ জলসঞ্চারী বিকারী নাপি রোহিতঃ।
গণ্ডুষ জলমাত্রেন শফরী ফর্ফরায়তে ॥

Therefore, Sir, I should like to finish giving only this friendly warning to the Finance Minister"

"ভেকো বক্তি বিলঙ্ঘ্য কূপসলিলং কো মে হনুমান পুরো
গন্ধর্বং হসতি স্বরং খরতরং কৃত্বা মুদা গর্দভঃ।
খদ্যোতঃ পরিদশ্য দীপ্তিতিলকং চন্দ্রপ্রভাং নিন্দতি
ক্ষুদ্র পশ্যতি নাত্মনীচমতাং মিথ্যাভিমানোদ্ধতঃ।

So my very humble suggestion to the Finance Minister is that we should not think that we have done enough. We should know our limitation and we should try to do things in the correct perspective. For everything there are materials in our country. If we only have the right perspective and proper understanding of things.....

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)**: Patience is needed.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: Patience is needed and understanding is needed. I do not hope that

the Government will do miracle in a year or two. That is only impossible, but Government should take the correct perspective.

**Pu. LALMAWIA**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank the Finance Minister for being able to present the Budget Estimate for 1955-56 "with a reasonable degree of confidence" in spite of the trying circumstances confronting the Government during the current year, *i.e.*, 1954-55. After listening to the Finance Minister's speech, I have enough reasons to be thankful to the Government of Assam. Let me quote a few passages from the speech. He says:

(1) "Despite the floods, our food position is better today".

(2) "The Law and Order situation is also satisfactory".

(3) "Liberal provisions are contemplated for the Hill districts under the Second Five-Year Plan".

(4) "The Aijal-Lungleh jeep road has been taken over by the State Public Works Department".

(5) "The Government have full appreciation of the needs of the brethren in the Hills and are determined to meet them as quickly as circumstances will permit".

(6) "The Government have taken special care to provide lands to the landless Scheduled Castes whose conditions are generally unsatisfactory".

(7) "Steps have been taken to start a Ginger Research Centre in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills".

(8) "In the current year, 16 more hospitals and dispensaries have been established and the Government have also sanctioned Rs.3,90,000 for buildings and equipments including X-Ray plants, to the hospitals and dispensaries of the autonomous districts".

I need not mention or repeat all the right spots or remarkable things in his speech. As the Finance Minister presented the budget estimate with a reasonable degree of confidence, and

as he has invited suggestions from the Members of the House in shaping the 2nd Five-Year Plan, I put forward some suggestions. I also feel it my duty to criticise, where the criticism is necessary and I believe my criticism will be constructive. The Finance Minister says that there is unanimity of opinion that the condition of the hill brethern should be improved very quickly and the only obstacle to progress, he says, arises due to the difficult terrain and dearth of technical personnel. Dearth of technical personnel he has mentioned more than once. If that be the case, then why not establish more technical schools or colleges? Of course, I do not expect a college to be established in the Hills for the present, but technical schools can be established in the Hills—at least one in the Mizo district where there is none. The Hills districts are backward in many respects e pecially in technical lines. I think, the House will agree with me that the people of the Hills need special attention. Sir, good road is essential for the development of the country, but road alone is not enough to develop the country unless the people utilising the road have some technical qualifications. Road is the means for easy transport of goods and passengers. So my earnest request to the Government is to make it a point to establish more Technical Schools in the Hills areas and to give facilities for technical training for the Hills people in various lines. Sir, we hear that the Government has taken steps to formulate the 2nd Five-Year Plan and a sum involving 71·5 crores of rupees has been provided for the purpose. I presume that while allocating funds to the various districts, Government will take into consideration the population, area and needs of the people of the districts. The population of Mizo district is nearly 4 per cent. of the total population of Assam, that is excluding North-East Frontier Agency, Tripura and Manipur States. As regards the development of economic condition of Mizo district, everyone here knows that it is an undeveloped and deficit district in Assam, but the share of the Mizo district from the total outlay of Rs. 71·5 crores is less than 2 per cent. How can we reconcile this fact with the statement of the Finance Minister, Sir, when he says that liberal provisions are being made to the Hills district? It appears to me that the Government has not fully appreciated the needs of the Hills people. The statement of the Finance Minister should be followed by action. I also notice that most of the important Institutions such as Technical College, Agricultural College, etc., have been located in the districts of Assam Valley. It appears that the people of Assam Valley have been given first preference in many respects. In fairness to all the people of Surma Valley and those of the Hills should have been treated equally

with those of the Assam Valley in order to create a welfare State. Sir, we all know the Hills districts are backward, except United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district which may be regarded as more advanced than other Hills districts. If only a chance is given to the Hill people, we can develop our districts, as we have industrial potentialities. Project like Umtru Hydro-Electric Projects could be made not only there but in other places like Tura, Lushai Hills and other Hills districts, on a very big or smaller scale as desired. Paper Mill can be started in the Lushai Hills, as we have sufficient supply of bamboo, the required material for making paper. If a paper mill is established in the Lushai Hills, enough paper can be produced which after meeting the needs of the State will also be able to meet the need of the whole country. Sir, I need not mention all the industrial potentialities of Hills districts, I would suggest that some experts be sent out to the Hills and make schemes for starting industries both large scale and cottage industries as may be suitable to different localities. These schemes may be included in the Five-Year Plan for implementation. As regards agriculture in the Hills, the development of the agriculture should be concentrated on the right line. Personally I do not think that terrace cultivation of paddy will be successful on a large scale in Mizo district except at some few places. Due to the scarcity of water and the nature of the soil, which cannot hold water, it may not be successful in all the places. I do not mean that the terrace cultivation should be stopped altogether. The soil and climate of Lushai Hills is very suitable for the growth of pineapples, oranges, chillies, ginger, mulberry, etc. Then, Sir, there is the question of marketing of agricultural products. Unless a solution in that direction is found out, the agriculturists cannot make any headway or much profit. As a solution to this problem I suggest the appointment of Marketing Officer who will help in finding out market for all these agricultural products of the Hills. As regards the sericultural industry, the people of Mizo district have keen interest in this line of business, but in the absence of facilities for training in the business, no progress can be made. This industry can be done on a small scale. Even the cultivator can do it along with the *jhum* cultivation and can earn some money. It will surely improve the economic condition of the people. Jhum cultivation is the main occupation of the Mizo people, but owing to intensive cultivation of the hill slopes it has become very difficult to produce enough food to feed the growing population of the district. The population of the Mizo district according to 1911 census was just over 96 thousand. Within 40 years the population has doubled while the area of the district remains the same. The fertility of the soil has deteriorated as a result

of constant cultivation on the same plot of land. If the present population is doubled in another 40 years from now, how can the land feed the growing population, Sir, unless some other line of agriculture or business is introduced? The country must be industrialised, and for this reason I would suggest that some experts be sent out to Lushai Hills to study the industrial possibilities and also to study the improvement of agriculture for the Hill and submit their report to Government for implementation. A flying visit will not be of much help. The experts should stay there for a fairly long time and make survey in detail in the Lushai Hills.

We have a number of rivers, some of which are navigable to some distance but most of the rivers.....

**Mr. SPEAKER**: How long you will take Mr. Lalmawia? You can finish your speech tomorrow.

**Adjournment**

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 12th March, 1955.

Shillong:

The 1st October, 1955.

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

A. G. P. (L.A.) No.250/55—126—4-10-1955.

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