

Proceedings of the Sixth Session of the Second Assam Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 as adapted.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A. M., on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1949.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, the eight Hon'ble Ministers and forty-two Members.

Oath of Allegiance by new Members.

The following hon. Member was sworn in :—

Mr. C. W. Morley.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Monthly quota of cloth given to Khasi and Jaintia Hills for the months of August-December 1948

Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM asked :

6. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The monthly quota of cloth given to the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills for the months of August-December, 1948 ?

(b) Of this quota, how much was allotted for the Jowai Subdivision ?

(c) The basis of this Distribution ?

(d) Who were the officers who dealt with the distribution ?

Srijut BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

6. (a)—The monthly quota of cloth given to the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills for the months of August-December 1948 is as follows :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------|
| August | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 267 | Bales. |
| September | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 302 | „ |
| October | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 289 | „ |
| <i>Ad-hoc</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 132 | „ |
| November | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 538 | „ |
| <i>Ad-hoc</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | „ |
| December | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 286 | „ |
| | | | | | | <u>1,884</u> | „ |

(b)—Jowai Subdivision was allotted as follows:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| August | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | Bales. |
| September | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ” |
| October | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ” |
| <i>Ad-hoc</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ” |
| November | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 | ” |
| <i>Ad-hoc</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | nil | ” |
| December | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ” |
| | | | | | | 194 | ” |

(c)—The distribution is made roughly on a population basis but for *ad-hoc* quotas allocation was made in consideration of the requirements of different localities.

(d)—If inter District distribution, which is far from complete, is meant, the local Textile Officers under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Subdivisional Officer, Jowai are responsible. If quota allocation, is meant, this was done by the Provincial Textile Commissioner.

Budget Discussion

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I have received a list of hon. Members who are going to participate in the general discussion of the Budget today. I am obliged to the Party Leaders for supplying me with such a list. I find from the list that there are 24 hon. Members who are going to participate in the discussion including Party Leaders. And I find, we have at our disposal $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours for the 15th, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours for the 17th and only 2 hours on the 18th that being Friday. So allowing half-an-hour to the Opposition Leader and half-an-hour to the Leader of the European Group, we would have 6 hours for the hon. Members. Dividing the 6 hours time available, I think I shall be able to allow only 15 minutes to each hon. Member. I want to allot the time accordingly.

I want to give the whole day of the 18th to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to reply to the criticisms offered by the Leaders of Parties and hon. Members. This is the arrangement I propose to make.

Today I propose to call out one hon. Member from the Opposition and one from the Treasury Bench. In this way I propose to dispose of this item of business.

Prof. P. M. SARWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to have the privilege of coming to this August House, the Assam Legislative Assembly, and to express on behalf of the poor people of Assam my reaction to the Budget for 1949-50, and howsoever feebly, their grievances in regard to their sufferings and difficulties.

First of all I must heartily thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the great pains he has undoubtedly taken. One must appreciate his heroic effort to balance the unmanagable Budget, and I sympathise with him for his great disappointment in not being able to do it. The first thing in this respect that strikes me is that instead of trying to balance the Budget he might have sought means to cut out a great deal of expenditure by way of retrenchments, and thereby he might have been in a position to balance the Budget. No blame on the Hon'ble Finance Minister is implied by this remark, but I must suggest that it would have been better if the Budget had been balanced by drastic cuts, for the time being, as a temporary measure, instead of hoping for windfalls from the Central Government by way of doles, since as the Hon'ble Finance Minister says that the Centre has turned a deaf ear to the entreaties and prayers of the Congress Cabinet of the

Province of Assam. The masses are the true masters of the country as the Hon'ble Finance Minister himself says that they are. The poor masses are not clamouring for new schemes that devour all the income of the Province to pay fat salaries to the favoured few like Development Officers, Textile Superintendents, etc., etc., but they are raising their cries to heaven against corruption and mal-distribution of food, cloth and other essential commodities.

The Government is facing financial difficulties, and are hoping for doles. Would it not have been better to take the masses into confidence and let them know the financial position of the Provincial Government in view of the fact that over Rs. seven crores are annually collected by the Centre from Excise duty on Petroleum, Kerosene, Tea and Export duty on Jute and Tea and Income Tax within the Province of Assam, whereas a very small fraction comes back from the Centre to the Province? The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget speech says—"We are prepared to face all difficulties and are determined to go ahead on our road to progress but all we want is our rightful share of the revenue which the membership of Federation has cost us". The Hon'ble Finance Minister adds that, it is our firm belief that the distribution of Post-war grants and any financial settlement which ignores the economic differences between the regions and treats all the Units alike will only perpetuate the injustice under which Assam has been labouring so long, and which every one would like to put an end to under the new set up of things. All this should be passed on to the people of Assam.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister of Assam should not be too hopeful that other provinces that have a greater hold on the Centre and that are clamouring for larger grants from the Centre will be sympathetic towards the claims of the Province of Assam. Let me refer to the comment of "Hindusthan Standard," the nationalist daily of Calcutta. The nationalist daily, the "Hindusthan Standard", commenting on the Assam Budget of 1949-50 says, "Assam's Finance Minister has a strong case for central subvention. And the Government of India are fully aware of the urgency of the situation. But they have their difficulties too". "We are sure", says the "Hindusthan Standard", "Assam Government would not overlook various factors which tend to circumscribe the spending capacity of the Government of India. It is, however, doubtful," so continues the nationalist daily, "how far the specific claim of the former on the Central taxes collected in Assam on excise duty on petroleum, kerosene and tea and export duty on jute and tea, is justified. This would mean questioning the entire budgetary principle of the Central Government. The latter", says the nationalist daily, "is reported to have collected on this account over 75 crores of rupees in course of the last 10 years, and Sri Medhi is inclined to think that Assam could rightly claim 40 crores of rupees out of this sum for expenses in the province. But we apprehend." So says the Hindusthan Standard "that the logic is based on certain misconception of facts. In course of the last 10 years the Government of India had to spend perhaps much more than 75 crores of rupees in the province for defence and war. The Central Government's responsibility for over-all administration and defence of the country is indivisible. Provinces could therefore hardly be justified in placing claim on a specific item of Central revenue."

Other provinces are looking askance at the claim of the Province of Assam on the Central Government. Is there any chance that the claims of Assam Government will meet with just appreciation from other Provincial Governments. What hope have we that at the Centre other Provincial Governments will not jostle out the claims of the Assam Government? Again, I ask, what hope have we? But hope springs eternal in the human breast!

No, Sir, the people of Assam need not go about with the beggar's bowl. The people of Assam have resources. With the people's co-operation Assam can and must become self-sufficient. The basic needs of the people are food and cloth.

Assam can produce food and cloth, sufficient for the people of Assam—and more. Assam can then turn to industries. Assam need not go about with the beggar's bowl—it must be the other way. Let the people set their teeth, tighten their belts, already quite tight, and move onward and make Assam altogether self-sufficient. But this self-sufficiency can be attained only with the co-operation of the people of Assam. All this should be passed on to the electorate that sent their representatives to the Assam Legislative Assembly. The best way to do it, as also the most pointed and effective, would be, either to make drastic cuts in the Budget, cut out all expenditure on Development Schemes, Post-war Reconstruction Schemes and any new expenditures, barring those incidental to increase of pay and dearness allowance to Government and other employees, and take care of people's immediate wants, to dissolve the present Assembly calling for a new general election in Assam, since the problems of Assam are different from those of other provinces in India. This will not only draw the attention of the Centre but also the fact that the new Legislature of Assam which will be formed not under the British Government but under the National Government, will give to the new Government of Assam a status which would also be a sort of a mandate from the electorate. One noteworthy fact has continually to be remembered and that is the present Congress majority in the Assam Legislature has been presented to the Congress Party on the issue of independence. No mandate has been given to the Congress Party to burden the population with tax after tax—let that mandate to burden the people with new and enhanced taxes be obtained from even the old electorate that was in vogue under the aegis of the British. The only mandate regarding taxation that was given to the Congress Party was to lighten the burden of taxation and this was also the election pledge given to the electorates by the Congress Party.

In my view the Budget for 1949-50 is not likely to have the approval of the people of Assam. If so, I don't see how the Government will have the co-operation of the people. I, therefore, urge with all the emphasis I can command that the Assam Provincial Assembly be forthwith dissolved and during the current year a new general election be held even on the basis of the existing electorate. In accordance with this view I request the Hon'ble Premier to take note of this and bring the matter to the notice of His Excellency the Governor of Assam—a demand of this nature is being made by a large portion of the population in Assam, and this demand will grow in volume as the days pass.

Next, turning to the Budget, although the Hon'ble Finance Minister states that drastic reduction of Post-war grants had been made by the Centre and that the iniquitous financial arrangement is persisting, he goes on to budget for 2,37,47,000 of rupees as expenditure whereas the Post-war grant from the Centre amounts only to 1 crore 60 lakhs of rupees. I wonder why the Hon'ble Finance Minister should assume that his earnest hope, namely, that the Government of India will come to the rescue and agree to pay an additional sum of rupees 77 lakhs 47 thousand will come true.

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

Maulavi ABDUL HAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the Budget. From the Budget presented to us and the speech made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister it reveals the glaring fact that the Congress Government of Assam is heroically fighting to make up the deficit in the Budget to continue with the top-heavy administration rather to run a more top-heavy administration after the attainment of independence even by taxing the people with new taxation measures as many as 6 in number and which exhaust practically the whole field

of taxation reserved for the Provincial Government under the Government of India Act. But being unable to meet the expenses of their such top heavy administration, without hesitation the Congress Government of Assam is proceeding to touch the normal standard by raising the limit of taxation to the last end, as it is evident from the Finance Bill, the Sales Tax Bill and also the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill (indirectly) which have been introduced in this Session. Though the Hon'ble Finance Minister admits that the Central Government which is also a Congress Government collects an income of seven crores of rupees in average annually from excise duty in petroleum, kerosene oil and tea and export duty on jute and tea and income-tax within Assam, but out of seven crores the Centre is paying only 36 lakhs 29 thousand as share of Assam Government jute duty and towards the provincial share of net proceeds of income-tax rupees 1 crore, 31 lakhs 53 thousand. A reference may be made at page 13 of the Memorandum and under the Head of Miscellaneous Adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments a sum of Rs.51 thousand had been given to Assam and thus the Centre on those accounts pay only a sum of one crore, 78 lakhs 33 thousand to Assam out of the seven crores of rupees, and the Centre pays a paltry sum of 30 lakhs to Assam as a grant-in-aid. But of course this matter is still under consideration of the Expert Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly, but as there is no member from Assam in this Committee there is little hope of Assam getting a fair deal as it is evident from the past experience. Assam's case always goes by default. As regards Post-war grants the Central Government assured only rupees one crore 60 lakhs for this budgeted year though in the Budget provision for expenditure of 2 crores 37 lakhs and 47 thousand has been made in anticipation of getting the same. This is also nothing in comparison with the amount of more than 75 crores which the Central Government had collected in course of the last ten years as revenue on products raised within one Province and on income earned therein. The Hon'ble Finance Minister in despair is now lamenting before the House about the iniquitous and unfair allotment and treatment meted out to our Province by the Centre, but nowhere he has said in his speech that he and his Government are heroically fighting with the Centre for realising the legitimate dues of the Province while he and his Government are very heroic in only imposing taxes on the poor people of Assam to its last limit. The Hon'ble Finance Minister at page 6 of his Budget speech has asked for full and unanimous support of this House as well as of the people of Assam in the demand of Government for a substantial share of the Central taxes. May I ask the Hon'ble Finance Minister whether he was ever bereft of such support either from the Members of this august House or from the public of Assam? Is it not a fact that in the last Budget Session a Resolution to this effect was passed unanimously? Then why Assam Government could not come out successful in realising the legitimate share of their revenue from the Centre? Is it because our Government was not able to convince the Centre with reasons or that the present Congress Government in the Centre is following the footsteps of the previous bureaucratic Government by adopting the policy of 'rob Paul to pay Peter'. In either case the people of Assam should not remain as dumb spectators or sit idle in disparity any more for the inability of their Ministers and apathetic attitude of the Centre. The people are prepared to raise protest against such unfair and unjust deal. In order to make their voice felt by the Centre it is suggested that the Assam Government when failed in their appeal to obtain the legitimate share of Assam from the Centre should make available all the necessary documents with facts and figures to the public through their Publicity Department so that a strong voice and opinion may be created in the minds of the people through Press and platform to obtain in a constitutional manner the legitimate share of the Province from the Centre and at the same

time let a Resolution be moved in this session by the Treasury Bench reiterating the demands of due share once again with more determination. Assam's claim for legitimate and due share is not only meant for the benefit of Assam alone but it being the most important frontier of the Indian Union after the partition, is also for the safety and well-being of the Dominion of India as a whole. I hope Government will give due and dispassionate consideration to this suggestion.

As regards the financial disbursement of the Budget we find that the total salary of Government servants including emoluments comes upto Trs. 2,74,00 in the current year 1948-49 and it will go up to Trs. 3,22,00 in the coming year 1949-50 out of our total revenue receipts of Trs. 4,68,94 and the Hon'ble Finance Minister has found it safe to admit that about 63 per cent. and 68 per cent. respectively of the normal receipt for the year 1948-49 and 1949-50 will alone be absorbed in paying the salary bills. Thus we are left with only 32 per cent. of our normal receipts and the meagre amount which we receive as Provincial share of income-tax, jute export duty, subvention and Post-war grant as mentioned above. And again this percentage of salary bill will go up in the budgeted year 1949-50 to 72 per cent. when the improved pay scale of teachers of Government Aided High Schools and Primary School teachers will be added. Of course nobody grudges the improved pay of school teachers but the salary bill would not have absorbed so much of money if the present Government would not have followed the footsteps of the bureaucratic Government in the matter of administration. Now deducting 72 per cent. of the revenue income we are left with only 28 per cent. of the income along with the meagre sum received from the Centre for doing all the improvement of our village people in the matter of education, health, agriculture, etc., and also other nation-building works as well as for improving the industrial condition of our province. The Hon'ble Finance Minister finding this huge amount of income being absorbed in salary bills has admitted that considering the low per capita income of the Province, the salary bills which work nearly at three-fourths of the normal income of the Province are considered to be too heavy a burden on the public exchequer and the public. It is true that poor people of Assam is over burdened with taxation measures and if the Government want to place further burden on the people by increasing the severity of taxation limit then perhaps the framework of support on which the Government rests may collapse.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister at page 15 of his speech now says, "that a responsible Government cannot enter into any further upward revision of the pay scale which will invariably jeopardise the interest of the general tax payers, as salary and emoluments will swallow up the Provincial revenues leaving practically nothing to be utilized for the benefit of the people in the villages." This seems to be a good directive or advice but when we look into the Budget Memorandum at page 24 we find under the heading "Ministers" the amount budgeted for the year 1948-49 is Trs. 5,86 but in the revised for the same year it has gone up to Trs. 10,69, *i. e.*, about Trs. 4,83 increased in expenditure and the reason given for this increase is that it is due to inclusion of an additional Minister in the Cabinet and also due to increased expenses for a frequent tours in and outside the Province and maintenance of aeroplanes for them. Considering this lavish expenditure on the part of the Ministers themselves, I find little consonance in and between the instruction or advice of the Hon'ble Finance Minister rendered to the Government employees and the actions of the Ministers themselves. Is it not advisable on the part of the Hon'ble Ministers to follow the ever quoted maxim that "example is better than precepts?"

Now coming to the food position of our Province we should consider the whole position of India. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world. The average annual outturn is about 25 million tons of which Bengal,

Madras, Bihar, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces produce the bulk. Barring Bengal produce as it is partitioned, we have got Madras which produces 20 per cent., Bihar produces 12 per cent., the United Provinces 9 per cent. and Assam and the Central Provinces produce 8 per cent. each and the area under paddy cultivation in Madras is 14 per cent., Bihar 14 per cent., the United Provinces 11 per cent., the Central Provinces and Assam 8 per cent. each. Despite her large output India is not, however self-sufficient in regard to her rice requirements and in normal times a useful quantity was used to be imported from Burma which source is now practically closed. So the Hon'ble Finance Minister's expectation of exporting 70,000 tons of paddy while Dofassal (double crop) will be increased should be cautiously examined whether there will be sufficient quantity left behind for export after meeting the full quota of our requirement else Assam might face some crisis as it had a few years ago. The pilot survey has clearly indicated that Assam has not got land enough to provide even for her own landless people as shown by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his speech at page 20.

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

Maulavi ABDUL HAI : If some of my party Members do not speak, I may be allowed a few minutes more.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : If they surrender their time then of course I have no objection.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI : Then about land, if there is not enough land for our landless people, what steps Government have taken to inform the Central Government in whose refugee rehabilitation scheme they want to send 2,50,000 refugees from the neighbouring province, as appeared in the Press, to Assam. Of course I am subject to correction. This is the information I had previously. I do not know if there is any new development in the matter. If that proposal is still in existence then the Government of Assam should immediately take steps in this regard and a Resolution to that effect should be moved in order to stop such allotment of refugees by the Central Government which will lead to further complication and difficulties in the matter of land settlement as well as food scarcity.

Control of yarn and cloth

The experience of being under control of food-stuff, cloth, yarn and in almost all other necessities of life for these hectic years has led overwhelming number of consumers to feel that control is meant for making the rich richer and the poor poorer ; sooner it goes the better for the masses. The control instead of bringing convenience and comfort to the masses has brought misery and misfortune to them. It is purely meant for bringing fortune to that class of people who has the notoriety of being known as 'Black-marketers'. The Provincial Government should see if it is possible to do away with control.

As regards the National Cadet Corps, while the Government of India formulated this scheme, several provinces enquired about the financial implication on the Provincial Exchequer, but the Assam Government without having such information, started this Corps and as a result subsequently the Provincial Government had to incur all the expenditures. In several provinces they have not yet started raising such Corps. The expenditure of

the current year is still not known as it will come up by a supplementary demand (vide page 30 of the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister), but the Budget for 1949-50 embodies an Expenditure of Rs.2,52,000. This Corps has been raised to form a reserve of officers to help in the rapid expansion of Armed Forces in a national emergency. When it is so, why some percentages of the expenses is not borne by the Centre.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member's borrowed time is also over.

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: Let me conclude my speech, Sir. Then Sir as the time is short I do not think I should say a few words more. Let me finish here and let my speech remain incomplete.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Any other hon. Member taking part from the Opposition side?

Maulavi SAIYID MUHAMMAD SADDULLA: Sir, you started by saying that one hon. Member from the Opposition and one hon. Member from the Treasury Bench will participate in the debate. From this side two hon. Members have already spoken and now it is better that one hon. Member from the Treasury Bench should take part in the debate and in this way we should proceed.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: সভাপতি মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে মই মাননীয় অর্থসচিব মহোদয়ক তেখেতৰ সুদীৰ্ঘ আৰু তথ্যপূৰ্ণ বাজেট বক্তৃতাৰ বাবে অভিনন্দন জনাইছোঁ। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ বৰ্তমান যি অৰ্থ-নৈতিক, সামাজিক আৰু বাজনৈতিক বিপ্লবেৰে ভৰা সঙ্কট সময়ৰ তেখেতে সন্মুখীন হবলগীয়া হৈছে—তাৰ কাৰণে সহানুভূতি জনাইছোঁ আৰু পুৰলবেগে বাঢ়ি অহা ব্যয়ৰ সৈতে প্ৰাদেশিক আয়ৰ মিল ৰাখিবলৈ তেখেতে যি যুঁজ কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে— তাৰ কাৰণেও তেখেতৰ শলাগ লৈছোঁ।

আমি দেখিছোঁ ১৯৪৯-৫০ চনত আমাৰ আয়ৰ শতকৰা ৬৮ ভাগেই চাকৰিয়াল সকলৰ বেতনতে ব্যয় হ'ব। তেনে অৱস্থাত বাকী ৩২ ভাগেৰে জাতিগঠনমূলক কিমান কাম কৰিব পৰা যাব তাক সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি। নতুন নতুন ট্যাক্স বহুৱাই আয় বঢ়োৱাৰ বাটো পুৰণি বন্ধ হৈ আহিছে। যিখিনি উপায় আছিল তাকো ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰাকৈ মাননীয় অর্থসচিব মহোদয় বহি থকা নাই—অৱশ্যে কৃষি আয়কৰ আইন (Agricultural Income Tax Act)খন আৰু অলপ দৃঢ়তাৰে প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হেতেন তেখেতে চহকী চাহখেতিয়ক সকলৰ পৰা আৰু কেইলাখ মান টকা সহজে সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পাৰিলেহেতেন।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ লগে লগে জাতিগঠনৰ ঘাই সজুলিবিলাক সংগ্ৰহ কৰি লোৱা আমাৰ প্ৰধান কৰ্তব্য হৈ পৰিছে। সুখৰ বিষয় আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সেই বিষয়ে অলপো বিলম্ব নকৰি হাইকোর্ট, বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, মেডিকেল কলেজ, আয়ুৰ্বেদীয় কলেজ, ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজ, কৃষি কলেজ, পশু চিকিৎসা কলেজ, আদি কৰি স্বাৱলম্বী প্ৰদেশ এখনৰ বাবে আৱশ্যকীয় অনুষ্ঠানবিলাক প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিছে। এতিয়া সেই শিশু অনুষ্ঠানবিলাক ভালদৰে গঢ়ি তোলাৰ লগে লগে ৰাইজক শিক্ষা, চিকিৎসা, খোৱাপানী, বাস্তৱ-ঘাট আদিৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ আৰু উন্নত ধৰণে খেতি কৰাৰ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে আৱশ্যকীয় ধন সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ গুৰু দায়িত্ব গৰণ-মেণ্টৰ ওপৰত পৰিছে। এই দায়িত্ব পালনৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৰণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত যি দাবী উপস্থিত কৰিছে সেই ন্যায্য দাবী আমি সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, মই ইয়াত চৰকাৰী আয় বঢ়োৱাৰ উপায় আলোচনা কৰিব খোজা নাই—আলোচনা কৰিব খুজিছোঁ—অপব্যয় বা পৰিহাৰ্য্য (avoidable) খৰচৰ হাতসাৰি অৱস্থা অনুসৰি ব্যৱস্থা কৰি যথা সম্ভৱ ব্যয় সঙ্কোচৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ চৰকাৰে খৰচৰ

মাত্রা কিছুপৰিমাণে হ্রাস কৰিব পাৰে কেনেকৈ। আমি অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ যে আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টখন অৰ্থাৎ শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো অতিকৈ ওপৰে গধুৰ (Top heavy) হৈ পৰিছে। এই কথা মাননীয় অৰ্থসচিবও তেখেতৰ বক্তৃতাত স্বীকাৰ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে। আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ প্ৰত্যেকটো বিভাগে ডাইবেক্টৰ, ডেপুটি ডাইবেক্টৰ, সহকাৰী ডাইবেক্টৰ, চেক্ৰেটাৰী, সহকাৰী চেক্ৰেটাৰী, তলতীয়া চেক্ৰেটাৰী আদি নানা সংজ্ঞাবে বিভূষিত বৰ বৰ বিষয়াৰে উপচিপৰা। তাতে আকৌ প্ৰায় প্ৰত্যেকটো বিভাগতে নিতৌ অনেক ন ন পাতি বিভাগ বা শাখা বিভাগৰ সৃষ্টি হবই লাগিছে। আৰু এনে দৰে সৃষ্টি কৰা বৰ বৰ বিষয়া আৰু বিভাগ বিলাকে প্ৰাদেশিক আয়ৰ ডাঙৰ অংশটো গ্ৰাস কৰি ৰাজ ভৰাল উদং কৰিব লাগিছে। আজি আমি জানিবা ধান খবলৈ বুলি পকি ভৰাল সজাত বৰ বেচিকৈ ব্যস্ত হৈছো কিন্তু ভৰালত খবলৈ ধান ক'ব পৰা আহিব এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ পাহৰিছোঁ। আজি আমি বিভাগৰ ওপৰত বিভাগ, লেখ-জোখ নোহোৱাকৈ সৰু বৰ চাকৰি সৃষ্টিত ব্যস্ত হৈছোঁ কিন্তু এই বিলাকক পোহপাল দিয়া যাৰ কেনেকৈ এই বিলাকৰ কাৰণে ক্ৰমে বাঢ়ি অহা ব্যয়ৰ বাবে ধন আহিব ক'ব পৰা তাক চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰা নাই; আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ মৰ্জি জৰ ওপৰত বেছিকৈ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি চলিব লাগিছোঁ। কিন্তু কোনো কাৰণত যদি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাক আৱশ্যক অনুসাৰে দান দিবলৈ অক্ষম হয় তেতিয়া আমাৰ কি গতি হব তালৈ আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট লক্ষ্য ৰাখি চলিছে বুলি আমি বিশ্বাস কৰিব পৰা নাই। মই কব খোজোঁ অকল কেন্দ্ৰীয় দানৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি চলা যুক্তিসঙ্গত নহব। মনত ৰখা উচিত যে চাকৰি সৃষ্টি কৰা সহজ কিন্তু চাকৰি তুলি দিয়া সহজ নহয়।

মই এই পৰিয়দলৈ অহা দিনবে পৰা আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো ওপৰে গধুৰ নকৰিবলৈ আৰু ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ চাকৰি সৃষ্টি কৰাত সাৱধান হবলৈ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক পুনঃ পুনঃ অনুৰোধ কৰি আহিছোঁ। কিন্তু আমাৰ কথাটো কেৱে কাণ দিয়া নাই। তথাপি দুখীয়া পুজাৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাপে মই কৰ্তব্যৰ অনুৰোধত এই কথাৰ পুনৰুক্তি কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছোঁ।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশখন স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ বিদেশী প্ৰভুসকল আঁতৰ হোৱাৰ লগে লগে অনিয়মানুবত্তিতা, বিশৃঙ্খলা, কৰ্তব্যৰ প্ৰতি অৱহেলা আৰু অলপ শ্ৰমত অধিক আয় কৰাৰ প্ৰবৃত্তিয়ে আমাক অভিতূত কৰিছে, তাৰ কাৰণে আজি প্ৰায় সমস্ত ক্ষেত্ৰতে বিশৃঙ্খলা, কৰ্তব্যৰ প্ৰতি অনাস্থা—অইন কি শাসনযন্ত্ৰ পৰিচালনাৰ বহু বিভাগতো বিভাগীয় বৰমূৰীয়া বিষয়াৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি চাকৰিয়াল সকলৰ ভিতৰত কৰ্তব্য পালনত যোৰ শিথিলতাই দেখা দিছে। ই এটা জাতীয় অমঙ্গলৰ আগন্তুক। এই বিষয়ে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কণধাৰ অৰ্থাৎ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় সকলে দৰৈ চিন্তা কৰা আৰু বিলম্ব নকৰি ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ উপায় বিচৰা উচিত। শাসন কাৰ্য্যত নিৰপেক্ষতা, দৃঢ়তা আৰু নিয়মানুবত্তিতা এই কেইটা কথা অতিশয় আৱশ্যকী কথা।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সীমাবদ্ধ আৰু সামান্য আয়ৰ ওপৰতে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি বহু জনহিতকৰ কামত প্ৰবৃত্ত হৈছে তাৰ কাৰণে মই সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ আৰু চিন্তাশীল আৰু নিৰপেক্ষ ৰাইজে ইয়াত চৰকাৰৰ শলাগ লব আৰু সহযোগ আগবঢ়াব বুলি আশা কৰিছোঁ।

শিক্ষাই দেশৰ সকলোবিধ উন্নতিৰ ঘাই সম্বল। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে শিক্ষাত সৰ্বাতকৈ বেচি মন দিয়াত আৰু সৰহ ধন ব্যয় কৰিবলৈ ওলোৱাত আৰু আমাৰ আদিবাসী আৰু পিচ পৰি থকা ভাই-ভনী সকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা দেখি মই সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ।

শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ লগে লগে শিকিলোৱা বিদ্যাথিনি ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ আৰু বঢ়োৱাৰ কাৰণে লাইব্ৰেৰী অপৰিহাৰ্য্য। আমাৰ গাওঁবিলাকত যাতে কিছুমান ভাল ভাল লাইব্ৰেৰী গঢ়ি উঠে সেই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়া কৰ্তব্য। মই লাইব্ৰেৰীৰ কাৰণে এটা স্কীয়া 'ফণ্ড' খুলিবলৈ বহু দিনৰ পৰা চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰি আহিছোঁ। চৰকাৰে লাইব্ৰেৰীৰ কাৰণে টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰাত মই নতৈ সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ,

যদিও মঞ্জুরীৰ টকাৰ পৰিমাণ নিচেই কম হৈছে বুলি বিবেচনা কৰে। আৰু আগলৈ বাঢ়িব বুলি আশা কৰে।। সংস্কৃত টোল বিলাকত অধ্যাপক আৰু ছাত্ৰ সকলৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ কাৰণে লাইব্ৰেৰী একোটা নথকাত সংস্কৃত শিক্ষাত বৰ ব্যাঘাত ঘটি আহিছে। মই এই কথাটো বহুবাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি আহিছোঁ। এই বেছি চৰকাৰে ২,০০০ টকা এই উদ্দেশ্যে মঞ্জুৰ কৰা দেখি মই বৰ সুখ পাইছোঁ। আশা কৰে। আগলৈ এই গ্ৰান্টৰ পৰিমাণ আশানুকূপতাবে বাঢ়িব।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, চৰকাৰী সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত হাইস্কুলবিলাকৰ ওপৰতে ঘাইকৈ আনাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ পথ মুকলি কৰাৰ গুৰু দায়িত্ব নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। এইবিলাক স্কুলৰ কাৰণে আৱশ্যক অনুসাৰে বি, এছ, চি, বি, টি, আৰু নৰ্মাল পাছ শিক্ষক পোৱা টান। এনে স্থলত যি কেইখন স্কুলত এনে শিক্ষক কেইজনমান আছিল, সেই কেইজনকো চৰকাৰী চাকৰীৰ উচ্চ বেতনৰ লোভে উলিয়াই নিব ধৰিছে। তাৰ ফলত সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত হাইস্কুলবিলাকত শিক্ষাৰ যোৰ ব্যাঘাত আৰু অৱনতি ঘটিব লাগিছে। ইয়াৰ অন্তত পৰিমাণ দুই-এক বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে কলেজবিলাকত দেখা পোৱা যাব আৰু আনাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ যুৱক-যুৱতীসকল ঘাইকৈ গণিত আৰু বিজ্ঞানত বহু পিচ পৰি যাব—ভাৰতৰ আন আন প্ৰদেশৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সৈতে সমানে থিয় হব নোৱাৰিব। আনাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট এই গুৰু সমস্যাতলৈ চকু দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলোঁ আৰু এই শ্ৰেণীৰ শিক্ষক সকলক স্কুলৰ পৰা উলিয়াই নিনি যাতে স্কুলতে সন্তোষ মনে থাকিব পাৰে তাৰহে উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, বাজেটৰ পৰা দেখা যায় মেডিকেল বিভাগে কুঠ আৰু যক্ষ্মাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যুজিবলৈ আৰু এই দুটা ৰোগৰ গ্ৰাসৰ পৰা দুৰ্ভগীয়া ৰোগীসকলক আশ্ৰয় দিয়াৰ কাৰণে যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই; সেই দেখি মই বৰ দুখ পাইছোঁ। কুঠ ৰোগীৰ আশ্ৰয়ৰ কাৰণে নগাওঁ জিলাত এটা ডাঙৰ প্ৰাদেশিক কুষ্ঠাশ্ৰম (Provincial Leper Colony) খুলিব বুলি চৰকাৰে কেতিয়াবাই প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল, কিন্তু সেই আশ্ৰম আজিলৈ হৈ নুঠিল। ই বৰ দুখৰ বিষয়। মই অনুৰোধ কৰে। পকি ঘৰলৈ বাট নাচাই সামান্য খেৰি ঘৰ কিছুমান সজাই তাৰে আশ্ৰমখন সোনকালে খোলক। সুদিন পৰিলে ভাল ঘৰ সজাব পৰা যাব। যক্ষ্মা ৰোগে গাৱে-ভূঞে, চহৰে-নগৰে বিয়পি পৰি কেনেকৈ সমাজ বিপন্ন কৰি তুলিছে, তাক নিশ্চয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে নজনাকৈ থকা নাই। এই ভীষণ ৰোগৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যুজিবলৈ আৰু ইয়াৰ গ্ৰাসত পৰা দুৰ্ভগীয়া লোকসকলক আশ্ৰয় দিবলৈ আৰু নিৰোগী সমাজ ৰক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা মেডিকেল বিভাগৰ প্ৰধান কৰ্তব্য। এনেস্থলত শিলঙৰ Reid Chest Hospital ত ছয়খন বিছনাৰে সৈতে পৰীক্ষাগাৰ (Investigation Ward) এটাৰ কাৰণে ৯,০০০ টকা আগবঢ়াই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে নিশ্চিতভাৱে বহি আছে কেনেকৈ বুজিব পৰা নগল। মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰে। যে তেওঁলোকে অতি সোনকালে ডাঙৰ টি,বি, হস্পিটাল (T. B. Hospital) এটা কোনো উপযুক্ত ঠাইত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰক।

এই খিনিতে ‘অসম আয়ুৰ্বেদীয় কলেজ’ খনৰ ঠাইৰ বিষয়ে একাধাৰ কথা কৈ খব খোজে।। এই কলেজখন সম্প্ৰতি গুৱাহাটীত কেৰেয়াকৈ লোৱা ঘৰ এটাত বহি আছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে ঠাই ক’ত স্থিৰ কৰিছে, আগি নাজানে।। মই অনুৰোধ কৰে। ঠাই স্থিৰ কৰাৰ আগতে কৰ্তৃপক্ষই ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ১৯৪৬ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মাহত কণেল চোপ্ৰাৰ নায়কত্বত দেশীয় চিকিৎসা পদ্ধতিৰ বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ নিযুক্ত কৰা কমিটিৰ বিপোর্ট (Report of the Committee on indigenous systems of medicines appointed by the Government of India in December 1946) লৈ লক্ষ ৰাখে যেন। সেই বিপোর্টৰ এঠাইত কৈছে—“The Committee are of opinion that the integration of Indian and western systems of medicines leading to synthesis is not only possible but practicable, and recommend that immediate steps should be taken in this direction. The first steps will be integration of the course of study by arranging curricula in such a way that whatever is weak in one system is supplemented and strengthened by the strong points of the other system or systems. The second step will be teaching of each subject by the same teacher instead of by separate teachers as now—giving the students a unified view of the Indian

and western medicines.**” কমিটিয়ে প্ৰাচ্য আৰু পাশ্চাত্য চিকিৎসা পদ্ধতিৰ সমন্বয় ঘটাব পাৰি আৰু ঘটাব লাগে বুলি মত দিছে আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্যে কাম তৎক্ষণাত হাতত লবলৈ উপদেশ দিছে আৰু উভয় পদ্ধতিৰ শিক্ষা মিলিতভাৱে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। মই এই পৰামৰ্শ বৰ সাকৰা বুলি ভাবোঁ আৰু এই মত অনুসাৰে চলিবলৈ হলে আয়ুৰ্বেদীয় আৰু এলোপেথিক দুয়োখন কলেজ যে একেলগে বা লগালগিকৈ সাজিব লাগে তাক কোৱা নিষ্পয়োজন বুলি বিবেচনা কৰোঁ।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, Pay Committee ৰ অনুমোদন বোৰ যথাযথ ভাৱে গ্ৰহণ কৰি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সদৃশ চৰ্ছা প্ৰকাশ কৰাত আমি সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ। কিন্তু যাৰ বাবে এই ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে সেই সকলে যেন ইয়াৰ ফল অবিলম্বে আৰু উচিত মতে ভোগ কৰিবলৈ পায়, তাৰো ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে কৰা হলে ভাল আছিল। আমি শুনিবলৈ পাইছোঁ বহুতে বন্ধিত হাৰে বেতন এতিয়ালৈকে পোৱা নাই। বহু পুৰণা কৰ্মচাৰীৰ মুখত সন্তোষৰ চিন দেখা নাযায়। ২৪/২৫ বছৰ চাকৰি কৰা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বন্ধিত বেতনৰ পৰিমাণ নতুনকৈ ভিত্তি হোৱা সকলৰ তুলনাত হেনো অতি সামান্য আৰু অধৰ্তব্য। এই বিষয়ে, গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে অনুসন্ধান কৰিব আৰু সামান্য বেতনত ২০/২৫ বছৰ চাকৰি কৰা চাকৰীয়া সকলৰ অভিযোগৰ কিবা প্ৰতিকাৰ কৰিব বুলি আমি আশা কৰিলোঁ।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, Forest Utilisation Office টো অত দিন গুৱাহাটীত আছিল। সেই অফিচটো তাত থকাত অসমৰ নানা ঠাইৰ ব্যৱসায়ীসকলে ইয়াৰ সুবিধা ভোগ কৰিবলৈ পাইছিল। এনেস্থলত নানা অফিচ যেতিয়া পাহাৰৰ পৰা নামি ভৈয়ামলৈ যাব লাগিছে তেতিয়া কিয় সিদিনা এই অফিচটো শ্বিলঙলৈ টানি আনিলে তাৰ সন্তোষ বাইজে পোৱা নাই। কৰ্তৃপক্ষই বাইজৰ সুবিধালৈ চাই চলিলেহে বাইজে সুখ পাব।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, কৃষি বিভাগে আজি কেই বছৰ মানৰ পৰা প্ৰদৰ্শনি (Exhibition) একোখন বছৰে বছৰে পাতিব লাগিছে। যোৱা ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহত গুৱাহাটীত, তাৰ আগৰ বছৰত যোৰহাটত প্ৰদৰ্শনিখন বহিছিল। এনে প্ৰদৰ্শনি এখনৰ উপকাৰিতা অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি। কিন্তু আমাৰ মতে ই পালমৰা ধৰণৰ নহৈ চকুত লগা আৰু কামত অহা বকমৰ হোৱা উচিত। এতিয়া চৰকাৰে এই প্ৰদৰ্শনিলৈ এক বা দুই হাজাৰ টকা ধৰি থয়—এই বেছি ৫০০ টকাহে ধৰি থোৱা দেখা যায়। আজিকালিৰ দিনত ইয়াৰে কোনোৱে প্ৰদৰ্শনি এখন চলাব নোৱাৰে। আমি আশা কৰোঁ চৰকাৰে আগলৈ ইয়াৰ কাৰণে উচিত পৰিমাণে টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিব আৰু বছৰে বছৰে পাতিবলৈ টান পৰে যদি ২।৩ বছৰৰ মূৰে মূৰে হলেও একোখন কাৰ্য্যকৰী প্ৰদৰ্শনি পতাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। এতিয়া প্ৰদৰ্শনিখন নগৰত পতা হৈ আহিছে; মোৰ মতে প্ৰদৰ্শনিখন চহৰত নাপাতি য'ত পাতিলে বহু খেতিয়কে চাব পাৰে আৰু যোগ দিব পাৰে, তেনে ঠাইতহে পতা উচিত। আৰু এটা কথা, এই প্ৰদৰ্শনিত অকল চকুৰে চোৱা বস্তু বখাৰ লগে লগে বক্তৃতা, পুস্তিকা, চিনেমা আদিৰে প্ৰচাৰ আৰু শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে—যাতে খেতিয়ক সকলে প্ৰদৰ্শনিৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সুফল ভোগ কৰিব পাৰে।

সভাপতি মহোদয়, আৰু একাধাৰ কথাটো মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণি মাৰোঁ। অসমত বসতি কৰা গুণাসকল এটা লেখত লবলগীয়া সম্প্ৰদায়; কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় এওঁবিলাক শিক্ষা-দীক্ষাত নিচেই পিচপৰা; আমি আশা কৰোঁ এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভাই-ভনী সকলে যাতে শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা পায় আৰু যোগ্যতা অনুসাৰে যাতে চাকৰি আদি পায় তালৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে চকু ৰাখিব।

Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MAZUMDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented before the House a gloomy picture of the Budget for the year 1949-50. We could not appreciate his ingenuity while preparing his Budget Estimates. He has failed to balance the Budget. It is a deficit Budget n as much as it is disappointing. Every year he comes forward with some excuses

while presenting the Budget before the House. This year he has come forward with a complaint against the Centre for reducing the grant for which he is unable to materialise many of the development schemes. Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister frankly admits that having exhausted the entire field of taxation that he is allowed to do he wants to raise the rates of some of the taxes to cover the deficit. This will hard-hit the poor public. He again says, "The masses can only be expected to contribute more towards the resources of the State when we succeed in improving their economic condition". This is self-contradictory, Sir. There has been no attempt to raise the standard of efficiency in the administration. Administration has deteriorated so much so that it is in a state of collapse. Nepotism, valleyism, rather "ism" has become so rampant that efficiency has bidden us good-bye, and I say that for this we shall have to pay heavily in the long run.

Sir, Cachar is so situated that it is separated by high hills from the rest of the province. The only Railway line that connects it with the rest of the province is in a state of collapse. It remains blocked up by landslides for some months during monsoon. Cachar has no regular air link. So, sometimes it remains completely cut off from the rest of the province when the prices of foodstuffs and other commodities shoot up like anything. Sir, Cachar being out of sight due to these high hills it is out of mind also of the Government. It remains where it was before independence. Of all the boons that independence has brought for the country we have got only a poultry farm though we see all kinds of colleges, mills, factories and development projects are being huddled up in the few favoured districts of Assam. There is complete black-out of all these things in Cachar. Out of 23 projects now in progress and 21 other projects under survey and preparation of estimates as flood preventive measures not a single one has gone to Cachar which is affected by flood every year.

I notice that there is a project for rural electrification of Gauhati, Amingaon and Pandu area. Money could be found for this luxurious project with deficit Budget, but not for urgent and essential works in my district.

Sir, roads which were in the first priority under Post-war Development Scheme and which if completed would have increased the resources of the Government and ameliorate condition of the people, have been stopped for want of funds. I may mention in this connection that a road (Tariniganj-Joypur) of the first priority was handed over to the Public Works Department by the Silchar Local Board which when made all necessary preparations to start the work had to stop it by an order of the Government. The Local Board after its transfer made no allotment for its upkeep. Now it is lying as nobody's property with two damaged bridges. This is the only road which connects Joypur—a vast area of the district. If this is not done this year the sufferings of the people of that area will know no bounds.

Sir, we are thankful to the Government for provincialising our Sadar Dispensary, but no step has yet been taken for construction of the buildings. The Hospital is packed up with indoor patients and for want of accommodation patients are made to sleep on the floor. The X'ray plant is lying idle. It has not been fitted up.

Sir, a generous minded public gentleman of my district, Mr. B. Gupta has come forward with a donation of Rs.80,000 for opening up of a T. B. Hospital at Silchar and informed the Government of his intentions, but there has been no response from the Government and money is going to be lapsed soon. It will be a misfortune for the public if the money be lapsed and Government cannot be excused for this. We wanted more Public Health and Subsidised Dispensaries in our district, but Government is callous to our demand.

Sir, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for providing Rs. 26 lakhs for reorganising the Compulsory Primary Education, but unfortunately no money has been provided for repair and construction of buildings of Primary Schools outside Compulsory Primary Education area which were damaged by floods and cyclone. I am surprised to notice in the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that houses have been constructed in Lala High School to convert it into Academic High School according to requirements but, Sir, my information is that no houses have been constructed there for the purpose.

Sir, we have been crying in vain since Partition for a District and Sessions Judge's Court at Silchar for the district of Cachar. It seems Government is bent upon not to hear our grievances. Cachar has been tagged with Jorhat and you can easily realise at what enormous cost and trouble a litigant will have to run from Cachar to Jorhat. Recently the All Assam Lawyers' Conference passed a resolution to this effect and I fervently hope that this will be conceded to without further delay.

Sir, Silchar Town is under erosion by the river Barak; but no step is being taken to save the Town from this erosion.

Sir, there was a great rush of students for admission in different High Schools this year, but seats being limited about 500 students could not get admission and Government was moved to pass orders for opening up of additional sections in all Schools but this was not done and most of the students had to stop their education.

Sir, the Guru Charan College at Silchar is one of the premier institutions of the province. Recently it has started B. Com. classes, but for want of funds it could not as yet start science classes and for this purpose a sum of Rs.15,000 has been raised from public donation. Nothing can be done with this meagre sum unless Government comes forward with adequate help both recurring and non-recurring for this noble cause.

Sir, we are stunned to hear that hundreds of Cachar people, Hindus-Muslims—who settled down in Nowgong district many years before Partition—were evicted by Government from their home about a year back and are still moving round from place to place as nomadic people in search of land for settlement. Hundreds of petitions and representations of these helpless and distressed people have failed to evoke sympathy of the Government. Though people of Assam Valley are getting settlement, these unfortunate people of Cachar are denied the same. If Cachar people have no claim on the soil of the Province they belong to then they should be told frankly to go back to their home district. Cachar will accommodate them.

With these words, I resume my seat.

Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মুদ্রা-
স্বীতিৰ কাৰণে যুদ্ধোত্তৰ বাজেটত ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ অঙ্ক দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায় যদিও ইয়াৰ পৰা দেশৰ
প্রকৃত অর্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ আভাস পাব নোৱাৰি। পৃথিবীৰ সকলো দেশতে আজি সেই একেটা
অৱস্থা দেখা গৈছে। বিশ্বব্যাপ্তি সঙ্ঘৰ অর্থনৈতিক কমিশ্যনে ১৯৪৮ চনত দিয়া ৰিপোর্টত এই
বুলি লিখিছে :—

“The level of public expenditure in relation to pre-war was highest in the Netherlands, where the increase in 1947 was three-fold ; in the United Kingdom, Sweden and Denmark it was about two-fold. The rise in Government revenue, on the other hand, has generally been considerably smaller than the rise in expenditure, so that heavy deficits have been incurred ; in many cases the deficits are in the order of magnitude of 40 to 60 per cent. of total pre-war expenditure.”

যুদ্ধৰ দিনত পৃথিবীত বিমান সম্পদ সৃষ্টি হ'ল, প্ৰকৃততে তাতকৈ বহুত বেচি মুদ্ৰা প্ৰচলন হয় ; তাৰ ফলত যুদ্ধৰ পিচত আজি সকলো দেশতে প্ৰকৃত সম্পদতকৈ মুদ্ৰাৰ পৰিমাণ বেচি দেখিবলৈ পোৱা গৈছে। গতিকে বাজেটত তাৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া দেখিবলৈ পোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ যদি কৰিব পৰা নাযায় তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাত এটা ডাঙৰ সঙ্কটে দেখা দিব। ইউৰোপৰ প্ৰায় আটাইবিলাক দেশেই আজি কম বেচি পৰিমাণে মুদ্ৰাস্ফীতিৰ যি পৰিমাণ তাক ভোগ কৰিব লগাত পৰিছে। অৰ্থনৈতিক কমিশ্যনে ভালকৈ তদন্ত কৰি দেখুৱাইছে যে একমাত্ৰ কিছুমান শিল্পক্ষেত্ৰতহে ইউৰোপৰ দেশবিলাকে আজি ১৯৩৮ চনৰ অৱস্থালৈ উঠিব পাৰিছে। কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত ইউৰোপৰ আটাইবিলাক দেশেই এতিয়াও ঘাটপৰা অৱস্থাত আছে। কিন্তু আন হাতেদি প্ৰায় আটাইবিলাক দেশেই বাজেটত বৰ বেচি পৰিমাণে খৰচ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে। এই অস্বাভাৱিক অৱস্থাটোৰ পৰিণাম যে কিমান ভীষণ হ'ব পাৰে, মহাচীনেই আমাৰ আগত তাৰ এটা ডাঙৰ দৃষ্টান্ত। ভাৰতবৰ্ষত যাতে তেনে অৱস্থা দেখা দিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কিছুমান ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। ই নিশ্চয় উপযুক্ত কথা হৈছে। কিন্তু ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যেতিয়া মুদ্ৰাস্ফীতিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে তেতিয়া অসমে এটা ডাঙৰ অস্ববিধাৰ অৱস্থাত পৰিব লগা হৈছে। এই অস্ববিধাৰ অৱস্থা আলোচনা কৰি মাননীয় মেম্বী ডাঙৰীয়াই দেখুৱাইছে কেনেকৈ অসমৰ জাতি গঠনৰ কাম হয়তো বন্ধ হ'ব লাগিব বা কিছু পৰিমাণে তাত বাধা পৰিব যদিহে ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে অসমক যথোপযুক্তভাৱে সাহায্য নিদিয়। ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ মুদ্ৰাস্ফীতিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যি বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা, তাত আমাৰ সঁচাকৈয়ে সকলোৰে মহানুভূতি থাকিব আৰু আমি সকলোৱেই তাত সহযোগীতা কৰিব লাগিব। কিন্তু আন পক্ষে আসামৰ যিটো অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা তাৰ প্ৰতি ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰাত নিশ্চয় আমাৰ যুক্তি আছে। মাননীয় মেম্বী ডাঙৰীয়াই ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত যি দাবী দাঙি ধৰিছে, মোৰ বিশ্বাস এই পৰিষদৰ সকলো সদস্যই সেই দাবী সমৰ্থন কৰিব। মই আচৰিত হৈছো যে মাননীয় সভ্য আব্দুল হাই চাহাবে সেই দাবী সমৰ্থন নকৰি আন ফালৰ পৰা এটা সমালোচনা দিছে। এই সমালোচনা এই প্ৰসঙ্গত কেনেকৈ যুক্তিযুক্ত হ'ব, আমি বুজি নাপাওঁ। তেখেতে দেখুৱাব খুজিছে যে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশতো কংগ্ৰেচ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট আছে আৰু কেন্দ্ৰতো কংগ্ৰেচ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট আছে। যদি এই দুয়ো ঠাইতে কংগ্ৰেচ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট থাকাতো আসামে উপযুক্ত সাহায্য নাপায়, তেনেহলে আসামৰ মানুহ এই দুই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ প্ৰতি বিৰোধী হোৱা উচিত। কিন্তু আজি আমাৰ আগত প্ৰশ্ন এইটোৱেইহে যে আমাৰ এই পৰিষদত মাননীয় অৰ্থসচিব ডাঙৰীয়াই ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত যি দাবী উত্থাপন কৰিছে সেই দাবী আমি সকলোৱে মিলি সমৰ্থন কৰিম নে নকৰিম। মোৰ বিশ্বাস, এই দাবীৰ যুক্তিযুক্ততালৈ চাই, আমি সকলোৱে একবাক্যে এই দাবী সমৰ্থন কৰা উচিত।

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: On a point of explanation, Sir, as the hon. Member has mentioned my name. My intention is also that we should all support the demand and that is why I said that there should be public opinion in this matter as Government has failed or unable to get the legitimate dues from the Centre.

Srijut BIJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI: আসাম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সেই বিষয়ে দাবীটো জোৰেৰে সৈতে দাঙি ধৰা নাই বুলি তেখেতে দেখুৱাব খুজিছে ; মোৰ বোধেৰে সেইটো তেখেতে প্ৰচাৰৰ কাৰণেহে দেখুৱাব খুজিছে। আমি ভাবো, আসামৰ এই দাবী যে জোৰেৰে দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে তাক মাননীয় মেম্বী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বক্তৃতাতেই দেখিবলৈ পাইছোঁ। আমি দেখিছোঁ আসাম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যিমান জোৰেৰে পাবে সিমান জোৰেৰে এই দাবী দাঙি ধৰিছে। আসাম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কিবা ক্ৰটি হৈছে বুলি কবৰ যুক্তি আমি একো দেখা নাই। ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ inflation বিৰোধী বা মুদ্ৰাস্ফীতি বিৰোধী আন্দোলনত সহযোগীতা কৰিও অসমে আসামৰ যি খিনি পাবলগীয়া সেই খিনি দাবী কৰিব পাৰে। আসামে পেট্ৰল, চাহ আদিৰ Excise duty ৰ এটা অংশ দাবী কৰিছে। মাননীয় সদস্য চাৰোৱান চাহাবে হিন্দুস্থান ষ্টেণ্ডাৰ্ড ৰ এটা উক্তি উল্লেখ কৰিছে। হিন্দুস্থান ষ্টেণ্ডাৰ্ড ৰ প্ৰবন্ধৰ পৰা তেখেতে কৈছে যে আসামৰ যি কেইটা বস্ত্ৰৰ ওপৰত যি কৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে পায় তাৰ অংশ দাবী কৰা হয়তে

যুক্তিযুক্ত নহব। হিন্দুস্থান ষ্টেণ্ডাৰ্ড কাগজে কি যুক্তিৰ ওপৰত এই কথাষাৰ কৈছে, আমি বুজিবলৈ টান পাইছোঁ। আমাৰ বোধেৰে আসামে নিশ্চয় এই কেইটা বস্তৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা কৰব এটা অংশ কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা দাবী কৰিব পাৰে। কৰ-কাটল লগোৱা যিবিলাক নীতি প্লোটেই পৃথিবীয়ে মানি লৈছে সেইবিলাক নীতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি আসাম প্ৰাদেশিক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা এই কেইটা বস্তৰ এটা কৰব অংশ নিশ্চয় বিচাৰিব পাৰে। আসামৰ এই কেইটাই হৈছে প্ৰধান শিল্প, প্ৰধান উৎপাদনৰ বস্ত। এই কেইটা বস্তৰ ওপৰত যি কৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে পায় তাৰ এটা অংশ প্ৰাদেশিক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বিচৰাটো কেতিয়াও কৰ কাটলৰ নীতিৰ ফলৰ পৰা অসম্ভৱ হব নোৱাৰে।

এফালেদি আমি ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা যিখিনি পাবলগীয়া সেইখিনি দাবী নিশ্চয় কৰিব লাগিব; কিন্তু আন ফালেদি এটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি আজি আমাৰ সকলোৰে বিশেষকৈ মনোযোগ দিয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে। সেইটো হৈছে যে কেনেকৈ আমাৰ দেশৰ উৎপাদন আৰু বঢ়াব পাৰি। দেশৰ সমৃদ্ধি যদি বা নাপায় তেনেহলে কেতিয়াও এই দেশৰ বাজেটৰ অৱস্থা ভাল কৰিব নোৱাৰি। অকলে কেৱল ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সাহায্যৰ ওপৰতেই আমি এই প্ৰদেশখনৰ বাজেট টনকিয়াল কৰি ৰাখিব নোৱাৰোঁ। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশখনৰ বাজেটৰ অৱস্থা যদি ভাল কৰিব লাগে তেনেহলে আমি নিশ্চয় ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা যিখিনি পাবলগে সেইখিনি পোৱাৰ উপৰিও আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ মানুহৰ উপাৰ্জন বঢ়াব পাৰিব লাগিব। এই প্ৰদেশৰ মানুহৰ উপাৰ্জন বঢ়াব লাগিলে নিশ্চয় এই প্ৰদেশৰ শিল্প, কৃষি আৰু ব্যৱসায়ৰ প্ৰতি আমি সকলোৰে মনোযোগ দিয়া উচিত হব। এই প্ৰশ্নটো অকল আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ কাৰণেই নহয়, আন প্ৰদেশৰ কাৰণেও সনানে খাটে। ভাৰতবৰ্ষ হিচাবেও এই প্ৰশ্নটো খাটে আৰু আজি ইউৰোপৰ প্ৰায়বিলাক দেশতে এই কথাটো খাটিছে; আমি দেখিছোঁ, আমি ভাৰতবৰ্ষ হিচাবে যিমান বস্ত ৰপ্তানি কৰো তাতকৈ বেচি বস্ত বাহিৰৰ পৰা আমদানি কৰিছোঁ। তাৰ ফলত ভাৰতবৰ্ষই বাহিৰৰ বস্ত কিনাৰ ক্ষমতা লাহে লাহে হেৰুৱাব লাগিছে। একমাত্ৰ চাহৰ ৰপ্তানিৰ পৰা পোৱা মুদ্ৰাৰ ওপৰতেই আমাৰ বৈদেশিক বিনিময় নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। বৈদেশিক মুদ্ৰা ভাৰতবৰ্ষই পাবৰ আন কোনো ৰাস্তা নাই-কিয়া হৈছে। ই এটা ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কাৰণে ডাঙৰ সমস্যাৰ কথা বুলি কব লাগিব। ইউৰোপতো ঠিক এনে এটা প্ৰশ্ন দেখা দিছে আৰু বিশ্ববাপ্ৰসঙ্গৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক কমিচনে তেওঁলোকৰ বিপোর্টত এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। ইউৰোপে বেচিভাগ বস্ত আমেৰিকা বা আন আন দেশৰ পৰা আমদানি কৰিছে; কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে যিমান আমদানি কৰিছে সিমান ৰপ্তানি কৰিব পৰা নাই; তাৰ ফলত ইউৰোপ ঘাট পৰা দেশ হিচাবে গণ্য হৈছে আৰু তেওঁবিলাকৰ বাহিৰত টকা দিবলৈ বাকী পৰি আছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ কাৰণে ইংলণ্ড আদি দেশে যিমান পাৰে জীৱন ধাৰণৰ খৰচ কমাৰলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। জীৱন ধাৰণৰ মানদণ্ড এতিয়া ইউৰোপত বহুত কম। ইউৰোপে বিশেষকৈ ইংলণ্ডই জীৱন ধাৰণৰ মান কম কৰি যিমান পাৰে বস্ত বাহিৰলৈ ৰপ্তানি কৰিছে যাতে তেওঁলোকে আন্তৰ্জাতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত যিখিনি ধাৰ দিব লগা আছে তাক পৰিশোধ কৰিব পাৰে। আমি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ পৰাও যদি বাহিৰলৈ বস্ত পঠাব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় আন্তৰ্জাতিক বজাৰত আমাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় বস্ত কিনাৰ ক্ষমতা নাইকিয়া হব।

শিল্পৰ বিষয়ে কোৱা নিপ্ৰয়োজন যে আমাৰ কেৱল আৰম্ভণিহে হৈছে। ডাঙৰ শিল্প আমাৰ নাই বুলিলেই হয় আৰু এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ বহুত কাম বাকী পৰি আছে। আমাৰ এতিয়া প্ৰায় বিলাক ইঞ্জিনকেই বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনিব লগা হৈছে। তাৰ উপৰি যদি কৃষিজাত বস্তও বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনিব লগা হয় তেনেহলে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া হব আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ সঙ্কটে দেখা দিব। আৰু, আমি যদি আসামলৈ আহোঁ আসামতো ঠিক তেনে পৰিস্থিতি দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ। আসামলৈকো বাহিৰৰ পৰা বস্ত আমদানি কৰিব লগা হৈছে। যদি এইদৰে আমদানি কৰিব লগা হয় আৰু ৰপ্তানি কৰিব লগা একো নাথাকে, প্ৰদেশ হিচাবে যদি আন্তৰ্জাতিক বজাৰত বিক্ৰিকৰি অসমে যথোচিত আয় কৰিব নোৱাৰে, তেনেহলে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ অৱস্থা ভাল হোৱা টান। আমি ওপৰে ওপৰে বহুত সময়ত কওঁ যে যুদ্ধৰ আগতকৈ আজি আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা বেয়া হৈছে। এইটো তেনেকৈ কোৱাৰ সাৰ্থকতা নাই। কাৰণ, পৃথিবীৰ সকলো দেশতে আজি কেৱল একমাত্ৰ

চেপ্টা হৈছে কেনেকৈ যুদ্ধৰ আগৰ অৱস্থালৈ কিৰি যাব পৰা যায়। বিশ্বৰাষ্ট্ৰসংঘৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক কমিশ্যনৰ বিপোর্টিত দেখা যাব যে ১৯৩৮ চনৰ হিচাবত এতিয়া উৎপাদন কিমান কমি আছে সেইটোহে তেওঁলোকে বুজাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। ১৯৩৮ চনৰ অৱস্থালৈ অৰ্থাৎ যুদ্ধৰ আগৰ অৱস্থালৈ পৃথিবী ঘূৰি যাব পৰা নাই। ইউৰোপৰ কোনো দেশেই পৰা নাই। ১৯৪৮ চনত জনসংখ্যা সকলো দেশতেই বাঢ়িছে; কিন্তু উৎপাদন ক্ষেত্ৰত যুদ্ধৰ আগৰ অৱস্থালৈ পৃথিবীৰ কোনো দেশ আজিও যাব পৰা নাই, বোধহয় একমাত্ৰ আমেৰিকা যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ বাহিৰে। কাজেই সেই অৱস্থাৰ সন্মুখীন আমি ইয়াতো হৈছোঁ। আমি যদি সেই কথাটো পাহৰি যাওঁ তেনেহলে কেতিয়াও আমি আমাৰ দেশ পুনৰ্গঠনত বিজ্ঞান সন্মত মনোভাৱৰ পৰিচয় দিব নোৱাৰিম। যেতিয়া আমি নিজৰ দেশ নতুনকৈ গঢ়িব খুজিছোঁ, তেতিয়া নিশ্চয় যুদ্ধোত্তৰ পৰিস্থিতিতলৈ চাই এই প্ৰশ্নটো বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগিব।

মহাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, এটা কথা আমি অতি দুখেৰে সৈতে লক্ষ কৰিছোঁ। যে আমাৰ দেশত যি সকলে ব্যৱসায় আৰু শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত কাম কৰি আহিছে তেওঁবিলাকে আজি আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ লগত সহযোগীতা কৰা নাই। মই কব খোজোঁ যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ পুঁজিপতি আৰু ব্যৱসায়ী সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ সংৰক্ষিত স্বার্থ এৰি দিবলৈ অস্বীকাৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণেই আজি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ পুনৰ্গঠনৰ কামত বাধা পৰিছে। তেওঁবিলাকে পুৰ্বতপক্ষে কেন্দ্ৰত আৰু প্ৰদেশবিলাকত জাতীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত অসহযোগীতা কৰিছে। তেওঁবিলাকে জাতীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত অসহযোগীতা কৰাৰ ফলতেই আমি বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত জনসাধাৰণৰ কিছুমান অসুবিধা দেখিবলৈ পাইছোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: মাননীয় সদস্যৰ সময় অতীত হৈ গৈছে।

(Voices :—তেখেতক আৰু অলপ সময় দিব লাগে।)

Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI: যেতিয়া মহাত্মা গান্ধীজীৰ পৰামৰ্শমতে ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কাপোৰৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ তুলি দিলে তেতিয়া ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কাপোৰৰ মিলৰ মালিক সকলে আৰু কাপোৰৰ বেপাৰী সকলে ন্যায় ভাৱে সেই অৱস্থাত কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। তেওঁবিলাকে বৰ বেচি লাভৰ আশাত সৰ্বসাধাৰণ কিনোতাৰ প্ৰতি দুৰ্বোৰ অন্যায়া কৰিলে আৰু তাৰ ফলতেই আকৌ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ ব্যৱস্থা পুৰ্বৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লগা হল। এই অসহযোগ দেশৰ কাৰণে এটা চিন্তাৰ বিষয়। যেতিয়া নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বলবৎ কৰা হয় তেতিয়া স্বাভাৱিকতে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ লগৰীয়া কিছুমান সমস্যা দেখা দিয়ে আৰু যেতিয়া নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ উঠাই দিয়া যায় তেতিয়া বেপাৰী আৰু শিল্পপতি সকলে যেনেভাৱে কাম কৰিব লাগে তেনে ভাৱে কাম নকৰে। ভাৰতবৰ্ষত মহাত্মা গান্ধীয়ে আৰু কংগ্ৰেচে যি অহিংস আন্দোলন চলাইছিল সেই অহিংস আন্দোলনৰ আধ্যাত্মিক প্ৰভাৱত ইংৰাজ সকলে ভাৰতবৰ্ষ এৰি গল আৰু আজি আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছোঁ যে দেশীয় বজাসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ ৰাজনীতিক ক্ষমতা এৰি দিছে কিন্তু পুঁজিপতি সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ সংৰক্ষিত স্বার্থ ক আগতকৈও বেচি আকোৰ গজালি ভাবে ধৰি ৰহিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ এই অদূৰদৰ্শিতাৰ কাৰণে নিশ্চয় এটা জটিল সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আমাৰ জাতীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে আজি চাব লাগিব যাতে যি সকলে এনেকৈ জাতিৰ স্বার্থৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কাম কৰে তেওঁলোকক উচিত কাম কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰিব পাৰে। কোৱা নিষ্পয়োজন যে ভাৰত গৱৰ্ণ মেণ্টে আজি দুইএমাহৰ আগতে এটা ডাঙৰ সফট অৱস্থাত পৰিছিল যেতিয়া পুঁজিপতি সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ টকা খটুৱাবলৈ অস্বীকাৰ কৰিছিল। এনেকৈ যদি তেওঁলোকে আমাৰ জাতীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত অসহযোগীতা কৰে তেনেহলে মই ইয়াকে কব খোজোঁ যে আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে তেওঁলোকক এইটো বুজিবলৈ দিব লাগে যে জাতিৰ প্ৰতি কোনোৱে অন্যায়া কৰিলে আজিৰ গৱৰ্ণ মেণ্টে সেইটো সহ্য নকৰে।

পুনৰ্গঠনৰ আজি যেতিয়া সময় তেতিয়া আমি এই কেইটা কথাটো বিশেষকৈ মন কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে যে কেনেকৈ আমি দেশৰ খাদ্যবস্তুৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰোঁ। মই বিশেষকৈ জোৰ দি কব খুজিছোঁ যে খাদ্যবস্তুৰ ভিতৰত ঘাইকৈ গাখীৰ আৰু মাছেই আমাৰ নিত্য

প্ৰয়োজনীয় বস্তু। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত গাখীৰ আৰু মাছ বৰ কম উৎপাদন হৈছে বুলি খাটাং কৈ কব পাৰোঁ। সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যদি এই দুটা বস্তুৰ উৎপাদনৰ ওপৰত বিশেষ জোৰ দিয়ে তেন্তে মোৰ বিশ্বাস এই দুটা খাদ্য বস্তুৰ যি অভাৱ সেইটো নাইকিয়া হৈ যাব।

মাটিৰ সমস্যালৈ আহি মই কেৱল ইয়াকে কব খোজোঁ যে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ বেচি ভাগ মানুহৰে মাটি নাই বুলি যিটো কথা আমি আগেয়ে ওপৰে ওপৰে কৈ আহিছিলোঁ সেইটো এতিয়া হিচাবে পত্ৰই ওলাই পৰিছে। আসাম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে নতুনকৈ Statistical Department খুলি এই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰি উচিত কাম কৰিছে। তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ আচল অৱস্থাটো আমি ভালকৈ বুজিব পাৰিছোঁ। মাটি তদন্ত কৰাৰ পিচত আমি কেনেকৈ প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়ক সকলক উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে মাটি দিব পাৰোঁ সেই প্ৰশ্নটো আমাৰ আগত এতিয়া দেখা দিছে। খেতিয়ক সকলক যে উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে মাটি দিব লাগে তাক কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু তাৰ লগে লগে আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা দেখা দিব—সেইটো হৈছে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ অকল জমিদাৰ সকলৰ কথাই নহয়, মজলীয়া শ্ৰেণীৰ যি সকল মানুহে নিজে খেতি নকৰিও মাটিৰ ওপৰত খাই আছে—নিজে হাল নাৰায়ো মাটিৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ ওপৰত খাই থাকে সেইবিলাক শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ নিবনুৱা হব। মাটি যেতিয়া প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কৰ হাতলৈ যাব—যি সকলে নিজে হাল বাই খেতি কৰে অতি সোনকালে সেই সকলক মাটি একচেটিয়া ভাবে ভোগ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিবই লাগিব। সেই অৱস্থা নিশ্চিত ভাৱে আহিবও লাগিছে; তেতিয়া যি বিলাক মজলীয়া শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহে মাটিৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ ওপৰত খাই আছে, সেই মজলীয়া শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ বিলাকক নিবনুৱা অৱস্থাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ হলে তেওঁলোকক নতুন নতুন শিল্পত লগাবলৈ যত্ন কৰিব লাগিব। তেওঁবিলাকে যাতে নিবনুৱা হৈ থাকিব নালাগে তাৰ বাবে এতিয়াৰে পৰা তেওঁবিলাকক নতুন নতুন শিল্প বিলাকৰ কামত মনোযোগী কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব। মজলীয়া ধৰণৰ বহুত শিল্প আমাৰ দেশত কৰিব লগীয়া আছে। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত কেৰাহী, বাল্টিং, নানা বকমৰ তেল, চিয়াহী, কাগজ, পেঞ্চিল, শ্ৰুট আদিৰ শিল্প মজলীয়া ধৰণেৰে হব পাৰে আৰু এই শিল্প বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি মজলীয়া শ্ৰেণীৰ মনোযোগ আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব পাৰি। মই ভাবোঁ যে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে আমাৰ শিক্ষিত ডেকা সকলক ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কাৰখানা বা য'ত এই বিলাক কাম হাতে কামে শিকিব পাৰি তালৈ পঠোৱা উচিত হব। আজি যদি আমাৰ লৰা বিলাকৰ অন্ততঃ এটা অংশৰো মোটিক পাচ কৰি কলেজলৈ নটো কোনো কাৰখানাত এপ্ৰেণ্টিচ থাকি এইবিলাক কাম শিকি আহে তেনেহলে অসমত মজলীয়া শিল্প গঢ়ি তোলাত বিশেষ বেগ পাব নালাগিব। মই ভাবোঁ যে আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ জোৰ দিয়া দৰকাৰ যাতে আমাৰ শিক্ষিত ডেকা বিলাকে সৰু সৰু বা মজলীয়া ধৰণৰ শিল্প বিলাক হাতে-কামে শিকি আহিব পাৰে। শিকি আহি যাতে তেওঁবিলাকে এই বিলাক কাম কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ নিমিত্তে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে তেওঁলোকক অধিক সাহায্য দিব পাৰে। এই শিল্প বিলাক শিকি আহিবলৈ আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ বিলাকক বাহিবলৈ পঠোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। আজি কালি কলেজত পঢ়িবলৈ যি বৃত্তি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে তাতোকৈ এই বিলাক শিল্প শিক্ষাৰ নিমিত্তেহে বেচিকৈ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বৃত্তি দিব লাগে আৰু মোৰ বিশ্বাস গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে তেনে বৃত্তি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে কব খোজোঁ যে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত এখন ডাঙৰ শিল্প প্ৰদৰ্শনি হব লাগে আৰু তাৰতৰ নানা প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা এই প্ৰদৰ্শনিলৈ নানা শিল্পৰ বস্তু অনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে যাতে সেই প্ৰদৰ্শনিয়ে আমাৰ শিক্ষিত ডেকা সকলক নতুন শিল্পৰ প্ৰেৰণা দিব পাৰে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস এনে ধৰণৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনিয়ে আমাৰ মজলীয়া শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ মনোযোগ এই শিল্প বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব পাৰিব।

মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, এই বাৰৰ বাজেট প্ৰস্তুত কৰোঁতে নিশ্চয় আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে আৰু আমাৰ অথ-মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অশেষ কষ্ট কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। এই বাজেট আলোচনাৰ জৰিয়তে তেখেত সকলৰ প্ৰতি মই সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি প্ৰকাশ কৰোঁ।

আৰু আমাৰ মাননীয় ৰাজহ-মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক তেখেতৰ ৰাজেট বক্তৃতাৰ কাৰণে অভিনন্দন জনাইছোঁ। মই ভাবোঁ যে তেখেতৰ বক্তৃতা সকলো প্ৰকাৰে সুন্দৰ হৈছে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তৃতা সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ।

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not stand to criticise the Budget which is no doubt an index of the mind of the Administration towards those for whom they have been placed in-charge. It is also an index to a great extent of the efficiency of the Administration and in a very great measure an indication of the angle of vision of the Government towards the various interests of which, for the time being, they are in-charge. But, Sir, I represent to the Bardoloi Ministry on a small local grievance. The local grievance is that during two decades from the start of the Lady Kerr Girls' High School at Dhubri no grant was made for teaching Urdu or Arabic to Muslim girls although there are many Muslim girls in the School. For two decades agitation was carried on, resolution after resolution were passed in the management meeting, but the authorities then turned a deaf ear to that very burning local grievance. But thanks to the Bardoloi Ministry, about 2½ years ago this local grievance was removed and one Arabic teacher was appointed. With that boon the Muslim girls went on for 2 years, but now to their misery about three months back that grant has been withdrawn, and the girls are in extreme difficulty now. After 2 years of study of Urdu they are now to take up different subjects which means a retrograde step in the education. Now there is no Arabic or Urdu teacher and the girls are in great difficulty. It is a notorious fact that in Goalpara the Muslims form the largest majority and as such special consideration should have been made to Goalpara. Although for the last 20 years there have been teachers for Sanskrit, Bengali and Assamese in this school, there was no arrangement for Arabic or Urdu. Now the boon which was so kindly granted has been withdrawn. I appeal to the Hon'ble Premier to look to the miserable plight of the Muslim girls and I hope that steps will be taken as early as possible to remove this very burning grievance of female education there. With these words I resume my seat.

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহাশয়, জয়জয়তে আমাৰ অৰ্ধমন্ত্ৰী মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত মেধী ডাঙৰীয়াক এই নতুন 'ৰাজেট'ৰ বাবে ময়ো ধন্যবাদ নিদি নোৱাৰিলোঁ। অসমৰ আৰ্থিক দৰৱস্থা আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ মূদ্ৰাস্ফীতিৰ ফলত হোৱা অৱস্থাতো তেখেতে যিখন 'ৰাজেট' দাঙ্গি ধৰিছে তাক যি কোনো নিৰপেক্ষ লোকে সমৰ্থন কৰিব।

অসম দেশখন যে "ট্ৰাইবেল" প্ৰধান প্ৰদেশ তাক কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। অগ্ৰ, প্ৰদেশৰ আগৰ 'ৰাজেট' বোৰত অসমৰ 'ট্ৰাইবেল' সকলৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষা-বিষয়ত বিশেষভাবে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছিল বুলি মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ। মই নকও যে, 'ৰাজেট'খন তেনেই ক্ৰটিহীন হৈছে কিন্তু আগৰ তুলনাত আমাৰ লোকপ্ৰিয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কংগ্ৰেছৰ নীতি পাৰ্থক্যানে অনুসৰণ কৰিবলৈ যোৱা দেখা গৈছে। কংগ্ৰেছ বুলিলে, জাতীয় পিতা মহাত্মা গান্ধীকে বুজায়। তেখেতে এনে এখন দেশ গঢ়িবলৈ বিচাৰিছিল, যত ধনী আৰু দুখীয়াৰ ব্যৱধান থাকিব নোৱাৰে, আৰু যি দেশত কোনো উচ্চ, নীচ, জাতিবিধান নাথাকে। তাকেই কৰিবলৈ আজিৰ কংগ্ৰেছেও যি নতুন Constitution গঢ়িবলৈ পাঙিছে আৰু ওলাইছে তাত অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ক দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত সকলো সুবিধা দি, আন উন্নতশীল সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সমান শাৰীলৈ আনিবৰ বাবে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। গতিকে আজি অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায় সকলে এই দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতেই সকলো হীন দোষ্টি অতিক্ৰম কৰি আন আন উন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লগত, সমান বা সমকক্ষ হবলৈ লাগি পৰাটো স্বাভাৱিক।

অৱশ্যে মই জানো, যে নতুন 'বাজেট'ত ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ আৰু 'তফচীল'ভুক্ত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কাৰণে যি টকা আছুতীয়াকৈ বখা হৈছে সেইটো যথেষ্ট নহয়—যাক নেকি তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষা আৰু আৰ্থিক দুৰৱস্থালৈ চাই 'a drop in the ocean' বুলি কব পাৰি। কাৰণ 'ট্ৰাইবেল' লোকেই যে, অসমত আৰ্থিক আৰু শিক্ষা বিষয়ত আটাইতকৈ পিচপৰা, এই কথা সকলোৱে জানে; তথাপি এই এবছৰৰ ভিতৰতে, বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে 'ট্ৰাইবেল' সকলৰ কাৰণে যিবোৰ কাম কৰিছে তালৈ চাই বৰ্তমান কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ সদৃশ আৰু নীতিৰ প্ৰতি কোনো 'ট্ৰাইবেল' লোকৰেই সন্দেহ থকাটো মই উচিত বুলি নাভাবোঁ।

আজি কালি আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত 'ট্ৰাইবেল' সকলৰ অশিক্ষিততা আৰু অজ্ঞতাৰ স্ববিধালৈ বহু স্বাৰ্থান্ধীলোকে স্বাৰ্থসিদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে নানা ভাবে প্ৰচাৰ কৰি, তেওঁলোকক বৰ্তমান গৰ্ভৱৰ্ণমণ্টৰ বিপক্ষে নানা ভাবে উদগনি দি ফুৰা দেখা যায়। এনেকি তথাকথিত কিছুমান 'ট্ৰাইবেল' নেতায়ো উক্ত মিছা প্ৰচাৰতে ভোল গৈ, নিজৰ অজ্ঞতা অশিক্ষিত 'ট্ৰাইবেল' সকলকো ভুল পথত চলাবলৈ প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰা দেখা যায়। দবাচলতে, সেইবোৰ মানুহেই দেশৰ আৰু 'ট্ৰাইবেল' লোক সকলৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যোৱা বুলি মই কব খোজে। কিয়নো কংগ্ৰেছ নীতিতকৈ আন কোনো দলৰ নীতিয়েই দেশৰ বা 'ট্ৰাইবেল' সকলৰ কিবা উপকাৰ কৰিব পাৰিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস নহয়। আৰু 'ট্ৰাইবেল' সকলৰ ভিতৰতেই এনে কিছুমান লোক আছে যিবোৰক অসম দেশখনক 'ট্ৰাইবেলৰেই দেশ, অথচ তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ দেশতে আলহী হব লগীয়া হ'ল' বুলি নানা ধ্বনি তুলি নিজৰ মাজত তেদাতেদ বঢ়াবলৈ ওলাইছে। এই লোক সকলক মই কব খোজে যে, তেওঁলোকে বৰ্তমান পৰিস্থিতিৰ প্ৰতি অলপো লক্ষ্য বখা নাই। আজি বিশাল দেশীয় ৰাজ্য বোৰেও তেওঁবিলাকৰ পূৰ্বপুৰুষানুক্রমে ভোগকৰি অহা নদৌলত সকলো ত্যাগ কৰি সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ দাবি অনুযায়ী ভাৰতীয় ইউনিয়নত যোগ দিবলৈ অকণো দ্বিধা কৰা নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত আমাৰ মাজত বিভেদকাৰী মনোবৃত্তিৰ ঠাই আছেনে? অসমত 'ট্ৰাইবেল'ৰ হক জানো কোনোবাই নিব পাৰিব, যদিহে আমি গঠনমূলক আৰু সহযোগীতামূলক নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰোঁ? সেই কাৰণে মই 'ট্ৰাইবেল' লোক সকলৰ তথাকথিত বন্ধু সকলক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যেন তেওঁলোকে, নীৰবিহ 'ট্ৰাইবেল' লোকসকলৰ মাজত বিভেদৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি তেওঁলোকক বিপথগামী নকৰে।

এতিয়া মই 'বাজেট' সম্পৰ্কে দুআঘাৰ মান কব খোজেঁ। 'বাজেট'ত প্ৰথমতে দেখা পোও যে ট্ৰাইবেলৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান টকা ধৰা হৈছে; কিন্তু সেই টকাৰে একো নহ'ব বুলি মই আগতে কৈ আহিছোঁ। তথাপি প্ৰদেশৰ আৰ্থিক দুৰৱস্থালৈ চাই আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী আৰু 'পাৰ্লি়ামেণ্টেৰী চেক্ৰেটেৰী' শ্ৰীযুত চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক মই আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ। আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া যে 'ট্ৰাইবেল' সকলৰ বন্ধু তাক নকলেও হ'ব। সিদিনা অলপতে দিল্লীত মই চৰ্দ্দাৰ পেটেলৰ ওচৰলৈ কিবা কাৰণত যাওঁতে তেখেতে হাঁহি কলে "You need not worry; there is Bardoloi for you. He is very sympathetic to the tribals." ইয়াৰ নমুনা অৱশ্যে এই 'বাজেট'তে কিছু দেখা গৈছে। মই আশা কৰোঁ অহা বছৰত 'ট্ৰাইবেল'ৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে ইয়াতকৈ বেচি টকা ধৰি তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষাৰ পথ মোকোলাব।

বেচৰকাৰী কলেজ আৰু হাইস্কুলবোৰত 'ট্ৰাইবেল' ছাত্ৰক "free studentship" আদি দিবৰ কাৰণে ২২,০০০ টকা ধৰা হৈছে আৰু ৫ খন 'ট্ৰাইবেল' অঞ্চলত চৰকাৰী এম, ভি, স্কুল কৰিবলৈ ২১,০০০ বৰো ওপৰ টকা ধৰা হৈছে আৰু 'ট্ৰাইবেল' ছাত্ৰৰ বৃত্তি বঢ়াই দিবলৈকো ৭৪,৫০০ টকা ধৰা হৈছে। অহা বছৰত পুৰণি ১,৬০০ খন 'ভেনচাৰ' স্কুল লবলৈ ৫। লাখৰো ওপৰ টকা ধৰা হৈছে। মই আশা কৰোঁ, প্ৰস্তাৱিত ১,৬০০ 'ভেনচাৰ স্কুল'ৰ বেচি ভাগেই 'ট্ৰাইবেল' অঞ্চলত ল'ব। তাৰ বাবে বিশেষকৈ শ্ৰীযুত চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলোঁ আৰু যোৱা বাৰ যি ৬০০ খন 'ট্ৰাইবেল' venture স্কুল লৈছে, তাৰ কাৰণে, তেখেতক মই ধন্যবাদ দিছোঁ। নতুন হাইস্কুলত সাহায্য দিবলৈ ৫,০০০ টকা ধৰা হৈছে। ইয়াতো মই আশা কৰোঁ তেখেতে যাতে

‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ অঞ্চলতেই বেচিকৈ সাহায্য দি আনাৰ লোকপ্ৰিয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দৰে তেখেতেও যেন ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ সকলৰ বন্ধু হবলৈ আগবাঢ়ে। আৰু অৰ্থমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াকে অনুবোধকৰে। ট্ৰাইবেল অঞ্চলত কেৱল ৫ খন চৰকাৰী এম, ভি, স্কুলৰ ঠাইত অন্ততঃ যেন মহকুমাই প্ৰতি একোখন বৃদ্ধি কৰি দিয়ে।

যি হওক, শিক্ষা বিষয়ত, ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ সকলৰ প্ৰতি সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাবে সম্ভাষণজনক দিহা নহলেও এটা ভাল আশাপূৰ্ণ কাৰ্য্য সূচী আৰম্ভকৰা এই ‘বাজেট’ দেখা গৈছে। আমি ভাবোঁ এই অনুনৃত ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ আৰু ‘তফচীল’ ভুক্ত ভাই সকলক এই দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতেই উন্নতশীল সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সমান শাৰীলৈ আনিবলৈ হলে, সকলো কুট-নীতি বাদ দি, সেই অঞ্চলবোৰত পোন প্ৰথমে বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা প্ৰচলন কৰিব লাগিব আৰু প্ৰত্যেক ‘চাৰভিভিজনতে’ সেই ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ অঞ্চলত একোখন চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুল কৰি দিব লাগিব। তাৰ লগে লগে Post-war Reconstruction Scheme লৈ আঙ্গুলিয়াই নেদেখুৱাই প্ৰাদেশিক ৰাজহৰ ধন ভৰালৰ পৰা সেই পিচপৰা ট্ৰাইবেল অঞ্চলবোৰত, বিশেষকৈ ৰাস্তা আদিৰে যাতায়াতৰ সুবিধা কৰি তেওঁবিলাকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা টনকিয়াল কৰিব লাগিব। কাৰণ ৰাস্তাৰ অভাৱত তেওঁলোকে সকলো কৃষিজাত দ্ৰব্য প্ৰচলিত দামতকৈ বহুত কম দামত বিক্ৰী কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। নহলে, সদায় এই অপ্ৰিয় হীন দেচিৰ কথা চলিয়েই থাকিব বুলি মই ভাবোঁ। মই আশা কৰোঁ আমাৰ P.W.D. মিনিষ্ট্ৰে ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ অঞ্চলত বেচিকৈ ৰাস্তা ঘাট দিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিব। এতিয়ালৈকে এই বিষয়ে তেখেতৰ sympathy আমি দেখা পোৱা নাই।

জনস্বাস্থ্য, কৃষি আৰু ‘পাব্লিক ৱৰ্কচ ডিপাৰ্টমেন্ট’ত ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা এই ‘বাজেট’ত নেদেখি মই বৰ হতাশ হৈছোঁ। কুষ্ঠৰোগ, ক’লাজৰ আৰু যক্ষ্মা আদি নানা সংক্ৰামক ব্যাধিত যে শই শই ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ বছৰি মৰে—এই কথা নকলেও হব। সেই কাৰণে মই যোৱা বছৰ ‘বাজেট’ speech তো উক্ত বেনাৰ বোৰৰ ‘চেনচাচ’ কৰি চিকিৎসাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ অনুবোধ কৰিছিলোঁ। কিন্তু তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা এই ‘বাজেট’তো নহল। সেই কাৰণেই আজিও মই স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক সেই অঞ্চলত ডাক্তৰ খানা আদি বেচিকৈ দি নিবীহ ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ ভাই সকলক মৃত্যুৰ মুখৰ পৰা বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ তেখেতৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। লগতে মই তেখেতক জনাও যে, ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ বিলাকে ডাক্তৰ খানাৰ নিমিত্তে ঘৰ বান্ধি দিব নোৱাৰে। যি বিলাকে ঘৰ বান্ধি দিয়ে, সেই বিলাকক হে যদি ডাক্তৰখানা দিয়ে, তেনেহলে ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ বিলাকে কেতিয়াও ডাক্তৰ খানা পাব নোৱাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই স্বাস্থ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক অনুবোধ কৰোঁ যেন চৰকাৰে ঘৰ-মাটি দি ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ অঞ্চলত ডাক্তৰখানা কৰি দিয়ে।

কৃষি বিষয়তো মই এটা কথা নকৈ নোৱাৰিলো। ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ সকল ভাল খেতিয়ক আৰু ট্ৰাইবেল অঞ্চলেই “paddy surplus area” বুলি আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কোৱা কথা সকলোৱে জানে। অথচ ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ অঞ্চলত দং-খন্দা আদি ‘ইৰিগেচন’ কামত সেই অঞ্চলত সহায় কৰা দেখা নাযায়। মই বহুত বাৰ “ইৰিগেচন” নিমিত্তে ট্ৰাইবেল অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে সুকীয়াটকৈ টকা দিবলৈ কৃষি মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক কৈছিলোঁ; অৱশ্যে তেখেতে কি কৰিছে মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ। কোৱা শুনো। মই ভাবোঁ “ইৰিগেচন”ৰ কাৰণে আছুতীয়াকৈ টকা দিয়া নাযায় বুলিহে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে টকা দিলেও তেওঁলোকৰ দং-খন্দা বিষয়ত “self help”ৰ জৰিয়তে, কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে সেই অঞ্চলবোৰ চাবলৈ নগৈ চহৰতে আৰদ্ধ থাকে। ফলত দূৰ দূৰনিৰ মানুহবোৰে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কি টকা দিছে আৰু কি সহায় কৰিছে তাৰ ভুকে নাপায়। সেই কাৰণে কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী আৰু খাদ্য মন্ত্ৰী দুয়ো ডাঙৰীয়াকে এই বিষয়ে লক্ষ ৰাখিবলৈ জনাও। যদি আমি দেশখন উন্নত কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰোঁ তেনেহলে প্ৰথমে চাব লাগিব শিক্ষাৰ লগে লগে ‘তফচীল’ ভুক্ত লোক সকলে যাতে কম মূল ধনেৰে Transport, Contract আদি সকলো ব্যৱসায়তে নামিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলোঁ।

‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ লোক সকলক চৰকাৰী চাকৰিৰ সুবিধা দিবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ভাবে নীতি গৃহণ কৰিছে আৰু সেই নীতি মতে কাম কৰিছে। কিন্তু Assam Senior Civil Service ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই নীতি গৃহণ কৰা হোৱা নাই : মই এটা কথা উনুকিয়াই দিবলৈ বাধ্য হলো যে আজি কালি Extra Assistant Commissioner ৰ qualification কৰিছে, ৬ বছৰ practice কৰা উকীল। সকলোৱে জানে যে ৬ বছৰ practice কৰাটো দুবৰ কথা এজন Law পাচ কৰা লৰা ও ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ সকলৰ মাজৰ পৰা ওলোৱা নাই। যদিহে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ কাৰণে এই qualification relax নকৰে তেনেহলে এই ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত কোনো ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ এ Senior Civil Service ত কাম পাব নোৱাৰে। আৰু কোৱা হয় যে Sub-Deputy Collector ৰ পৰা Extra Assistant Commissioner লৈ promotion দিয়া হয় অৰ্থাৎ সেই promotion ত কোনো communal question উঠিব নোৱাৰে বুলিও কয়। এনে স্থলত কোনো ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ এ Sub-Deputy Collector ৰ পৰা Extra Assistant Commissioner হব পাৰিব বুলি মোৰ মনে নধৰে। গতিকে মন্ত্ৰী সকলক মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যেন ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ সকলৰ বাবে Extra Assistant Commissioner ৰ qualification অলপ relax কৰি দিয়ে। তাৰ মানে law Graduate ৰ ঠাইত অকল B.A. পাচ লৈ অন্ততঃ ১০ বছৰৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

দেশৰ পৰিস্থিতি চাই আমি সকলোৱে বৰ সাৱধান হোৱা উচিত বুলি মই ভাবোঁ। বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ প্ৰায় সকলোৱেই আমোলাতাত্ত্বিক ধৰণে কাম চলায়। ইয়াৰ ফলত Officer ৰ file আৰু note ৰ ওপৰতেই সকলো সিদ্ধান্ত হয়। কিন্তু এই কথা মনত ৰখা উচিত যে মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীসকলে ৰাইজৰ মাজত ঘূৰি-পকি তেওঁলোকৰ অভাব অভিযোগ যি দৰে জানে চৰকাৰী চাকৰিয়াল সকলে সেই দৰে জানিব নোৱাৰে। সেই বাবে মই অনুৰোধ জনাও— এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো মন্ত্ৰীসকলে দৃষ্টি-ভঙ্গি কিছ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগে। মই জানো আমাৰ চৰকাৰ পিচপৰা ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ সকলৰ উন্নতি মূলক কাম কৰিবলৈ অলপো কুণ্ঠিত নহয়—কিন্তু officer ৰ মেৰপাকত পৰি সেই সদইচ্ছাত বহুত সময়ত ব্যাঘাত হয়।

সভাপতি ডাক্তৰীয়া, মই আৰু বেচি সময় নলও। আজি আমি নতুন পৰিস্থিতিৰ মাজত পৰিছোঁ। মোৰ বোধেৰে চৰকাৰে ৰাইজৰ কি কৰিব পাৰিছে তাক বিচাৰ নকৰি কেৱল চৰকাৰে কি কৰিব পৰা নাই তাকে চিঞৰিলে আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য সিদ্ধি নহব। মই ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ ভাই সকলক অনুৰোধ জনাও তেওঁলোকে যেন আন কোনো দলৰ স্বার্থ আৰু প্ৰবোচনাত ভোল নগৈ আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ লগত সহযোগ কৰি এই দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যিমান পাৰে সিমান সুবিধা আদায় কৰি লয়। উন্নতি বিধানার্থে সজাগ হয়। নহলে আনৰ প্ৰবোচনাত আত্মঘাতী হৈ দেশদ্রোহী আৰু জাতি-দ্রোহী হৈ হবলগীয়া হব। অৱশ্যে মই ইয়াকো স্বীকাৰ কৰোঁ যে Communist বা আন দেশদ্রোহী অনুষ্ঠানে অজলা অশিক্ষিত ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ অঞ্চলত শিপাবলৈ সুবিধা পাইছে। তেওঁলোকে জনা উচিত যে Communist Party এ গুণগোল, বিশৃঙ্খলা সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ বাহিৰে দেশৰ কোনো কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ ভাই সকলক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যেন তেওঁলোকে সেই বিলাক বিশৃঙ্খলাকাৰী দলৰ কথাত ভোল নাযায়। লগে লগে মই গভৰ্ণ-মেণ্টকো সজাগ হবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাও। লগে লগে মই গভৰ্ণ-Radio আদি দি প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাই সেই অশিক্ষিত ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ বোৰক আন আন দেশদ্রোহী অনুষ্ঠানবোৰৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ পৰা যেন বিৰত কৰে। লগে লগে মই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যেন এই দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ সকলক অন্যান্য সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ শাৰীলৈ তুলিবৰ নিমিত্তে ‘বাজেট’ত যথেষ্ট টকা ধৰে আৰু যেন ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ অঞ্চলৰ বাস্তা, ঘাট, শিক্ষা আদি সকলো বিষয়ে বেচিকৈ চকু দিয়ে। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ। “জয় হিন্দ”

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to have this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government the feelings of the people of Assam generally, and the labouring people in particular, with a view to persuading the Government to pay a little more attention to ameliorate the lot of the common man. For the last three years

we have had too much propaganda about the long-term schemes, and very little work done for the short-term schemes, such as providing food, cloth and other bare necessities of life for the masses. I wonder what the Supply Department is doing with the Hon'ble Supply Minister at its head. Petrol and Kerosene are produced in Assam, but the people in rural areas of Assam for scarcity of Kerosene had to pull on with a meagre supply or utterly blacked-out. I asked the Government how the masses feel about it. Paddy is produced in Assam but lakhs and lakhs of people in Assam who buy rice are on the verge of famine. Cloths in the mills' godowns are piling up, and very possibly are destroyed by rats and moths, but the common people in Assam are going without cloth and are now forced to be in sack-cloth and ashes. I draw the pointed attention of the Government to the suffering lot of the common people, which is their urgent and foremost duty to remove.

Now, regarding the Public Works and the Public Health Departments I must say something. Year after year the people are dying from epidemics for want of proper water supply in the rural areas, specially in the *ex-tea* garden areas and Nepali areas; they are completely neglected. Now, Sir, regarding mass education and free compulsory primary education, the Government is carrying on a propaganda for this work. But I must say that scores of schools in the tea garden areas receive no help from the Government, although in the past I have submitted many list of venture schools; so also Professor Sarwan has submitted lists of schools. And yet the Government propaganda and publicity are making much of the introduction of free compulsory primary education, forgetting by this move, at least for the time being, the people who will benefit are the literate sections of people in the enlightened areas. By this scheme the immediate beneficiaries will be the advanced sections of the people, while the backward people like the *ex-tea* garden labourers and Nepali and other backward people are being left out from this benefit as their areas have been still excluded from the operation of this Educational scheme, at least for the time being.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Order, order. Mr. Sarwan will continue after lunch.

Adjournment

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

After lunch

Mr. BENODE KUMAR J. SARWAN (contd.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, lately there was a Press Conference at which the Hon'ble Premier was present and from the news we learn that the Government was considering to root out the corruption in the administration and bribery among people in authority. This is a very serious thing. This House claims to know what the Government has done about it? Again in the press of the country we are always reading of corruption, bribery and nepotism in the administration. Why is not the Government bringing an appreciable change in the matter of corruption? No matter what the Government say, the people will judge the Government by the Government action. A Government with a mere propaganda on a matter without actual implementation of what is stated in the propaganda is misunderstood by the masses who begin to question the *bona fides* of the Government.

Sir, I am glad to note that the Government propose to do all that is practicable for the amelioration of the conditions of the working classes, especially, those of the Planation workers. As stated by the Hon'ble

Finance Minister, no measure can bring about a lasting good to the working classes unless the workers also realise the responsibilities they have to shoulder. For this purpose organisations of workers run on genuine Trade Union lines are needed. Among real hindrances in the way of the growth of labour organisation run on genuine Trade Union lines, one is Government befriending one labour organisation as against another. Some have a suspicion that the Government is partial towards the Indian National Trade Union Congress as is evidenced by the fact that the Hon'ble Premier of Assam has an understanding with the Indian Tea Association to give special facilities to the Indian National Trade Union Congress. If this suspicion is grounded on fact, the Government is acting in a way detrimental to the growth of genuine Trade Unionism. I should like to have an assurance from the Government that the Indian Tea Association and the tea estates will offer the same facilities to any other organisation started among the Planation labourers, working on democratic principles.

Now, as regards improvement of the economic condition of our province, one of our Treasury Bench Members (Mr. Bhagawati) said that we ought to have the census of those people who are landless and give land to genuine cultivators. I am reminded of a tendency on the part of the present Government—it tends towards partiality—it is partial towards some and harsh towards some others. Government administration should be just as well as sympathetic and the motto should be 'Justice seasoned with mercy'. Take the case of the present eviction policy of tea garden labourers or Nepali settlers who are being evicted and thrown out of their hearths and homes, their huts have been burnt down or destroyed. These backward ignorant people have suffered on account of squatting with a view to eke out a living from mother earth by the sweat of their brows. One wonders if the Olympian gods of Shillong heights realise the sufferings and hardships of these evicted raiyats.

Sir, I have much to say and hope to take up other matters during the consideration of the Budget in detail. But I cannot help pointing to the Government that the people are the real masters and this House representing the people must faithfully serve the people according to the wishes of the people irrespective of the present Parliamentary party strength, because Parties may come and Parties may go but the people remain for ever. (*Hear, hear*).

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not like to take part in this debate and surely do not want that I should either anticipate the reply which the Hon'ble Finance Minister would give to the various points that have been raised by the hon. Members of this House and what may be raised in the subsequent debate. But the overall finances of the Province is a matter which I feel, concerns everyone of us. On receipt of adequate funds for the development of the Province lies the good of all of us whether they represent the Government or those who represent the Opposition or any other party. I therefore thought that it would be desirable, on my part, at any rate to place before the House certain informations and facts which were available to me during the course of negotiation for larger funds for the Province with the Government of India. I have read some criticisms made in certain papers outside the House, that Government have not done enough to get the required finances for the Province. I have also been hearing comments of certain hon. Members of this House both from the Government side as well as from the side of the Opposition. I therefore thought that I should take the opportunity of informing the House how we stand financially in reference to the Government of India, the efforts we made

hitherto to get supplementary grant from the Government of India, and to determine, if you all will agree, to the action we want to take to supplement the efforts of the Government for the same end. I am particularly speaking in reference to the Post-War grants alone.

It might be known to the hon. Members that the original proposal of the Government of India was to have allotted 500 crores of rupees for distribution in the provinces on population basis for Post-War development schemes, which were allowed or directed to be made by the Provincial Government both for industrial and other developments after examination which these grants would be made. That was before the Congress Government came into power in the various provinces. I am sure, the House also knows that in the meanwhile the Government of India had to revise this allotment—I mean 500 crores of rupees to be distributed in the provinces. I think that this original financial allotment was calculated on the basis of receipts from the Government of the United Kingdom, in reference to the money which United Kingdom spent during the course of the War from the resources of India. You have come to know the result of the negotiations which had taken place between the representatives of India and the representatives of the British Kingdom. It is now an accepted fact that whatever may be the amount, we are not going to get cash money from United Kingdom and that most of the money will be paid in capital goods and things of that kind. The Government of India had also therefore to revise, as I have said, their proposal for Post-War grants to the provinces, and in place of 500 crores they reduce it to 250 crores. Of that 250 crores also only 204 crores were proposed to be distributed among the provinces. The rest has been kept in the Centre for furtherance of the necessary directions and control by the Government of India, required by the Province and Central development projects. So our projects also which were originally prepared on the assumption of receipts on the allotment of 500 crores had to be reduced to that extent.

Besides this, we should also be in a position to apprise ourselves of the real situation of the Government of India to-day. I do not think I divulge any secret when I say that the Government of India was finding it hard to balance their budget. You all know the unusual expenditure which the Government of India had to incur on account of relief and rehabilitation of the refugees. You also know what large sum of money the Government of India had to spend on account of war in the Kashmir frontier and possibly some money also in connection with Hyderabad campaign. But a more alarming commitment that is running with the Government of India for some time past is on account of the import of foodstuffs for the consumption of the people of India who, as you might know have an overall shortage of their requirements by 10 per cent. Government of India have undoubtedly taken measures to meet the difficulties, but one of the ways they could meet, we should be fully prepared to appreciate. Government of India had to cut down their expenditure to balance their budget. It must be distressing to us that while we were having all our schemes of development in so many things ready for implementation and many were actually implemented to the extent it was possible within the course of the last two years, in the five year Plan, while all these works were gathering desirable momentum, Government of India should suddenly find itself in position as to insist on curtailment of their expenditure even in regard to Post-War development scheme. I would like to let you know in this connection that the attitude of the Government of India so far as minor provinces are concerned, is inspired by generosity. In respect of all other provinces excepting these four minor provinces namely, East Punjab, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam, the provinces have to bear 50 per cent. of the expenditure on these schemes. But so far as these four provinces are concerned they are exonerated from paying anything whatsoever for expenditure on the schemes that they have undertaken. The basis in which

these grants and distribution are made is on a basis of population. But for this province some special concession has been shown. For example, the amount that was proposed to be distributed this year, if they were distributed on population basis, Assam would have got only 86 lakhs, but even in the initial stage, they were prepared to give us 1 crore and 15 lakhs. That was really some concession. But so far as this province is concerned, when we take the special conditions of Assam under consideration, we thought that not merely a crore and 15 lakhs but three times that amount would not even have been enough to meet our requirements. So far as the overall grant is concerned, they propose that we are entitled to more than 8 crores for the next five years though at present they agreed to pay us 10 crores. I again repeat that even for the overall grant for five years this is much too small for the needs of the province.

Now the question arises, what we should do in order to get this money for our immediate needs and what actually should be the allotment that we will require for the development of the province? What should be the subject for development and what should be the amount which the Government of India should be agreeable to pay us? But before the House discusses this question, the Government had to take certain decision and carry on certain negotiation over the immediate difficulties. Considerable anxiety arose in our minds as to what was going to happen to the Post-War schemes of the Government of Assam. I suppose it was in August last that a Conference of Finance Ministers of the provinces took place. In that Conference the policy of the Government of India in the difficult financial situation of the country was explained and the policy regarding the curtailed distribution was made. Sir, this was their proposal for distribution—Madras 3·25 that is 3 crores 25 lakhs; Bombay 1 crore 36 lakhs; United Provinces 3 crores 64 lakhs; Bihar 2·40, Central Provinces and Berar 1·50; West Bengal 2 crores; Orissa 1 crore and 20 lakhs; East Punjab 1 crore; Assam 1 crore 15 lakhs and Coorg 5 lakhs. The total is 17 crores and 55 lakhs. Possibly a sum of rupees 2 crores and 45 lakhs is proposed to be retained by the Government of India for supervision and direction and possibly for their own scheme.

We had, therefore, to take every possible step and stretch every nerve to see that we got enough money to carry on the schemes that we had already undertaken. We had also to decide on their priority. Schemes of priority as arranged by the Government of Assam were in the first place, the scheme for training the personnel for service in the country: they included the institutions which have been mentioned by my Hon. Friend, the Finance Minister. Then there are the schemes in the villages—these include of course the various schemes of development and relief in so many fields. Then there are the schemes for the development of big industries. I should like to inform you in this connection, that all the big industries is proposed to be financed by loan from the Government of India, and that will not affect the allotment that we have shown to you. In the meanwhile our commitments as examined at that time—this was sometime in January this year—showed that we required more than rupees 2 crores. It was our great concern therefore to find this amount of 2 crores or near as that amount as possible. And we brought this to the notice of the Government of India immediately.

There were two matters on which there was a difference between us and the Government of India. Firstly, as I said, regarding the grant for increased allotment to carry on at least those schemes already undertaken. And secondly, in regard to the allotment of liability in reference to Silchar-Tripura-Haflong—Shillong Road. Now in respect of the first, it was pointed out that the money had already been spent and therefore the Government of India cannot but give us the money. It was pointed out that if they had given us previous notice, if they had told us that we are not to go on with our schemes, then the matter would have been different, but some of these schemes were actually approved by the Government

of India and, therefore, they had to give us sanction for expediting these schemes and find out the money needed therefor. I think it is not necessary to repeat the arguments used by us in support of our claim. But I would like to say for the information of the House that in this connection, I had to see not only the great leaders at the top such as the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Hon'ble Sardarji Patel, but also the Finance Secretariat of the Government of India. The Secretariat pointed out that even a crore and 15 lakhs was more than what was due to a Province like Assam. I had to make to tell them "You have got to make Assam a Province first and then alone can you compare it with other Provinces". The institutions which we are proposing to set up were such that any province worthy of that name must have it in order that it may be considered as a unit of India. We had to make special mention even of the backwardness of our people and many other things over which I do not propose to take any more time. It was, however, ultimately decided that they would be paying us 1 crore and 60 lakhs and that in reference to the road I have mentioned also money should not be spent from the Post-War grant. In other words 1 crore and 60 lakhs would be the amount available for expenditure on Post-War schemes that we had undertaken.

I do not like to take much time of the House by mentioning the assurance which I received from the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the Deputy Prime Minister. I told them that we could not actually carry on the administration if there is any curtailment of these schemes. I also told them that these schemes that we have undertaken were immediate, and I can give for the information of the House that they are fully sympathetic to all of our aspirations; and what is more assuring is that they have definitely asked us not to abandon any single scheme; there may be postponement of schemes for a while in order to adjust them to existing financial position. From all these generous assurances it can be concluded that there is absolutely no reason why we should abandon any of those schemes. After discussion with the officers of the Finance Ministry of the Government of India, I received a letter from the Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of which I would like to read out a paragraph only:

"As the Hon'ble Prime Minister has told already, the Government of India entirely appreciate the difficulties that you have to face in Assam and desire to help you by giving you the greatest possible consideration bearing in mind of course the gravity overall economic difficulties and by taking a long-term view of the whole matter."

This came along with the information that our grant has been raised from 1 crore 15 lakhs to 1 crore 60 lakhs. But in actual practice we soon found that even this sum of 1 crore 60 lakhs was not enough to meet all the expenditure that we had incurred in the meanwhile upto 31st January last. The result is that some of the amounts, that had to be paid this year, had to be carried over to the next year. I think that amount would come to about 20 lakhs and odd amount. In the same letter we were told that normally Assam should get 1 crore 25 lakhs next year, but that it could be raised to 1 crore 60 lakhs only for 1949-50 as well. You can very well understand now that while with the expenditure of 1 crore 80 lakhs, this year we could hardly meet our demands on contract works and many other things such as the pay of the personnel, etc., how it will possible to carry on with our Post-War schemes with 1 crore and 60 lakhs in the next year. That fact was also particularly pointed out to the Hon'ble Prime Minister. On that he gave us an assurance that towards the middle of this year or may be a little later, the matter will again be given due consideration. On that understanding and assumption the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has, as I have told you, put 2 crores 40 lakhs as Post-War receipt in his Budget from the Centre in the coming year. So, this is the financial position in which we stand to-day. We must say, Sir, that the authority at the top are extremely sympathetic. We must also not

ignore financial position of the Government of India. I feel after all, Sir, that there is the will to give us the necessary help. Therefore, if we do our part of the work, namely, plan well and economically and execute the work in an efficient manner, I feel money will be forthcoming. Nevertheless a duty lies on this Government as well as on the entire House, that is, we should be able to tell unequivocally and unanimously of our difficulties and necessity of finances from the Centre for our schemes. We have more than once pointed out that Assam is not yet a province in the real sense of the word. The principle under which the distribution is to be made to the different provinces cannot apply to Assam in the present circumstances; and on account of the special circumstances in which Assam exists to-day, special consideration must be shown to this Province. In view of that, Sir, the House can be one and give the Government authority to convey the wishes of the House to make the demand in that manner.

***Babu KAMINI KUMAR SEN:** On a point of information, Sir, has the attention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister been drawn to a speech made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the Government of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in yesterday's paper in which he has deprecated the idea that the provinces should look to the Centre for more grants and he has asked the provinces to stand on their own legs. This speech was made in Orissa and published in yesterday's newspaper.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: I have not seen the statement nor the terms in which it is concluded. However, all that I can say is that whatever he has said is not necessarily applicable to Assam. I am sure, if we can put our demands properly, the Centre will be reasonable enough to consider the case of Assam specially.

I have not purposely touched the question of our right to get certain portion of revenue on excise and export duty. That of course will come for discussion and settlement in the Constituent Assembly. All that I need say is that in view of the new financial situation that has come into existence, a proper and more equitable financial settlement is overdue. The Draft Constitution provides for very many other things which may go in favour of the province of Assam in the way of strengthening its financial position. For example, there is provision for financing schemes by the Government of India adopted by the Provincial Governments for the improvement of certain tribes which have been named in the new Constitution, as also for development of backward areas. Grants for such purposes will be in addition to the usual grants which may be forthcoming under the export and excise duties. What I feel is that we should act concertedly with the object of getting the highest benefit in this matter from the Government of India.

(At this stage the Hon'ble the Speaker vacated the Chair and the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker occupied it.)

Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM: Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Budget as presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister shows his intention to balance the Budget, but this could not be done due to the financial injustice done to Assam by the Central Government. So it is very difficult to meet all the development schemes. Yet amidst all these difficulties the Government have already embarked upon a bold step to open a University, a High Court, a Medical College, an Engineering College, etc. These and other schemes prepared by Government go to show their sincerity to do real work for the good of a common man. Amidst

*Speech not corrected.

the encircling gloom we hope the Central Government shall come to our rescue in the near future to meet the deficit. However, I congratulate the Finance Minister for what he has done and is trying to do. But one thing my constituency has escaped the attention of the Government in comparison with others. So being a backward area my demand is that it deserves a special attention of the Government in matters particularly education, communication, medical, agriculture, etc. Thus I rise to make some observation and suggestions to which I hope Government will give due consideration.

Agriculture.—The system of fertilisation by bonemeal was introduced in the Jaintia Hills about 25 years ago by the Agriculture Department. So since its introduction most of the waste lands, possible to be converted into wet rice cultivation have been converted. As a result 50 per cent. now are being a permanent wet rice cultivation and the rest is *jhum* cultivation. Of these wet rice cultivation 50 to 60 per cent. are using bonemeal without which no yield is expected. The result is that those fields that have been using bonemeal as a manure have to be left fallow if no bonemeal is available. The bonemeal question of last year and this year is causing great anxiety to our people. Last year Government earmarked 8,000 maunds for the Khasi and Jaintia Hills at a concession rate. But only one contractor brought 4,000 maunds. So people had to go to private dealers who charged Rs.40 to Rs.45 per maund. As the price was exceedingly high they could not afford to purchase their full requirements. The result was that the production of rice was less last year. This year the quantity have been raised to 12,000 maunds. But it is understood that bonemeal has not yet arrived. As you know Jowai Subdivision needs 11,000 maunds of bonemeal being a rice growing area. I am afraid the sowing season is drawing near, so if the bonemeal does not arrive by the third week of this month serious consequences will arise and thereby impending starvation next year is expected. When such time comes it would be a tremendous job for the Government. Bonemeal being a controlled commodity, I cannot understand how some private dealers of Shillong could manage to get bonemeal and are selling now at Rs.20 to Rs.25 per maund, whereas Government fails to bring it. Representations to this effect have been made but no action is taken. I therefore suggest that serious steps should be taken against those contractors not only forfeiting their security but something more. And in the meantime Government should take the responsibility to bring the bonemeal as mentioned earlier.

Supply.—As regards supply we are badly treated. Out of the monthly quota given to the District for the months of August to December 1948 which amounts to 1,884 bales, my Subdivision is given only 194 bales. And out of the 90 per cent. of Corrugated Iron sheets given to the District, Jowai Subdivision is given only 10 per cent. This quota was raised to 20 per cent. from last month.

As you know our people in the border of Sylhet used to get their foodstuffs such as rice and dried fishes, etc., from Sylhet district. But since the Partition these were stopped. To add to this hardship the purchase of oranges, *pan* leaves and other things was also stopped. The people then moved Government to supply them rice from Shillong and to help them also to divert their produces for sale in other markets. The supply of rice to that area is very irregular. They have to come to Shillong many times in a month but even then they do not receive their full quota. This not only causes great inconvenience and hardship to people but they have to find out a black market to meet their necessity. The prices in the black market is exceedingly high.

Assam is always spoken of as a surplus province with regard to rice. But it is a pity that Government could not feed their own people, whereas they have been able to export more than 70,000 tons of rice outside the province. Government should take action against those officers responsible for this unfair distribution and irregularity and try to set up things right.

Irrigation.—As stated earlier 50 per cent. of our cultivators are doing *jhum* cultivation. So as a result these people shift from one place to another. Therefore this practice is not only injurious to the forests but it causes flood and erosion, which is now a problem for the Government to solve it. I suggest more irrigation grant be given to such people to encourage them to do permanent wet rice cultivation. By doing so, we save our future generation and thereby the flood control is also solved.

Public Works Department and Communication.—The construction of a High School building at Jowai is an immediate necessity. I do not like to take the time of this Hon'ble House to explain its necessity as our Hon'ble Premier and the Hon'ble Public Works Department Minister have seen it and have selected the site. This project was also included in the Budget of 1948-49. But I cannot understand why it was not taken up. I suggest Government to include the said project in 1949-50.

Now I come to Dawki-Muktapur Road. In this road there are three rivers which are impossible to cross during rainy season. The people of Satpator and Lakadong Doloiships will be put into great difficulty and hardship in matters of foodstuffs, etc., if these rivers are not bridged before monsoon sets in. They depend for their rice, etc., from Shillong. If Government cannot make a *pucca* bridge, for the present I suggest temporary bridges be made to relieve these people.

General Administration.—The elephant nuisance is on the increase in the subdivision especially in the interior villages. They are doing havoc to the cultivation of our poor villagers. In the last harvest season there are some villagers who could not get anything due to the depredation of these elephants and there are some villagers who could get only half.

I would ask Government to check this elephant menace by increasing Kheda and Mela operations and also to give guns to the villagers of the affected areas.

Education.—Of the demands for grants for expenditure for 1949-50, Education stands second. In addition a sum of about 6 lakhs has been set apart to take over all the Venture Schools especially those predominantly inhabited by tribal people. In this respect I wish to inform the Hon'ble House that we have no venture Schools except those belonging to the Welsh Mission. I most earnestly appeal to Government to open their own primary Schools in the Jaintia Hills as they used to do before. In order to make all the works and schemes of Government successful, it is necessary to have officers who will have sympathy with such principles—officers who are honest and sincere with high ideal of service.

Lastly I congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for Education for provincialising the Sohkhā Middle English School and the Hon'ble Minister for Medical for opening a new dispensary.

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

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KAHSEM: Deputy Speaker, Madam, before I take part in the Budget discussion I would like to bring to your notice one particular point, that is the Budget as presented to the House is full of errors

and it has become impossible to study. Moreover, the Budget requires a great deal of time for study. It did not reach me up to 4th March and it also did not reach my home. So, in future, Madam, the Budget at least should reach us at least 14 days ahead so that we can conveniently take part in the Budget discussion.

***The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNU RAM MEDHI:** Madam, the Budget, as a matter of fact, was posted by air to every hon. member on the 20th of February, 1949.

✓ **Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KAHSEM:** Then, Madam, through mistake it has not reached me and I have taken it from here. On the 5th March I started for Shillong and up to 4th March I did not get it.

Now, Madam, I quite agree with the Hon'ble Finance Minister why he wants to make a demand for increased grant from the Centre. I sincerely appreciate the difficulties which he is facing. I thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister and the Hon'ble Premier on behalf of myself and also on behalf of the people of my constituency for taking so much trouble to have increased grant from the Centre. It is not humanly possible to make more efforts than that.

The Hon'ble the Finance Minister wants that the schemes that have already been taken up should be taken up and therefore he has given us a deficit Budget. But Madam, you know that ours is a Province which has got an annual revenue of about 5 crores of rupees roughly, but due to his efforts in materialising the schemes already started, though by slow degrees, he had to borrow Rs.2½ crores for financing the scheme for procurement and distribution of yarn and cloth and also two crores of rupees in Treasury Bills. In the Budget he has actually estimated 77 lakhs beyond what has been sanctioned by the Centre. Over and above this he has shown a deficit of Rs.60 lakhs and all these bring to an amount of 5 crores and 87 lakhs of rupees, that is the province is running a debt of 5 crores 87 lakhs of rupees while the province's annual revenue receipt is less than 5 crores of rupees. The Province cannot borrow so much money and the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has pointed out that actually he has got this amount with great difficulty.

Now, he is raising the taxation already levied. It shows that in the near future we cannot have increased revenue, neither the Centre will be in a position to give us adequate money, as we expect. So, how far will it be possible for the Provincial Government to continue the schemes from next year, or say, from 1951? It should also be borne in mind that the loan money will have to be repaid too. So, I think we should have cut our coat according to our cloth and not ventured so much.

Then, Madam, the Hon'ble Finance Minister also stated that some more money would be required for giving full effect to the Pay Committee's recommendations. Really I am astonished that while the Pay Committee's report was published in May last it could not be given effect to in time because the Heads of Departments did not submit their reports. The Pay Committee's recommendations were meant for giving relief to the low-paid employees. What was the necessity for it, if prompt redress could not be given? This is really a sign of inefficient administration.

Then, Madam, my Friend, the Finance Minister, stated that the Government of India had approved his scheme for a railway line from Dudnoi to Siju for exploration of the coal mine there. As I had already pointed out in March last, and I again assert it to-day, that this scheme of having a railway line from Dudnoi to Siju is not a very sound one, and the expenditure that will be required will not be commensurate with the benefit which will be obtained by

*Speech not corrected.

the people at large. You know, Madam, the Hon'ble Finance Minister said that he was taking the line to Siju with a view to enable the people of the Garo Hills to bring their commodities to markets in this part of the province. If this is a fact, this line will serve no useful purpose. The plains portion of the Garo Hills mainly produces such things as chillies and other perishable commodities. These cannot be brought to this side of the province for sale. If Pakistan do not purchase them they will get rotten. Then, this line will not connect villages, it will go only through hills and rocks, and if anything is exported it will only be stones and lime which will serve no human purpose.....

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: On a point of order, Madam. This construction is entirely in the hands of the Centre, and I do not know whether any benefit will accrue to anybody by discussing about it in this House. The more proper thing for my Friend to do would be to ask the Assam Members of the Constituent Assembly to put forward his point of view in the Central Assembly.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: I quite agree with the Hon'ble Premier, but in view of the fact that the line was suggested by the Hon'ble Finance Minister I want to convince him, as well as the Hon'ble Premier, that that line would not serve our purpose. I am reading out a Resolution of the Goalpara District Congress Committee on this subject:

"An extract from the proceedings of the Working Committee held on 9th January 1949 at Goalpara Congress Bhawan, under the Presidentship of Shri Khagendra Narayan Nath, President, District Congress Committee, Goalpara.

The people of Goalpara Subdivision long felt for and had been agitating for a Railway line through Goalpara town. As the external and internal communication of this subdivision is very poor and as a result this subdivision is most backward one in this province.

The only Railway station in this subdivision is Bongaigaon which is 24 miles from the town and that too after crossing the river Brahmaputra. A Railway line in and through Goalpara assumed more importance with the advent of Swaraj and subsequent partition of India both economically and strategically. The immense industrial and commercial resources of the Garo Hills should be tapped and utilised for the industrialisation and economic regeneration of India as a whole. The Garo Hills is just in the border of Goalpara and a part of the Hills is within this subdivision and a business relation between the people of Goalpara and the Garo Hills has been continuing from long past. From the strategic point of view one point is sufficient to stress that this District is just on the border of East Pakistan.

That the authority had realised it was proved by the fact that a full contingent of Railway staff along with Engineers surveyed the river condition, etc., and chalked out a plan of a new Railway line connecting Bongaigaon with Pandu through Goalpara town with a bridge over the Brahmaputra between Pancharatna and Jogighopa....."

The Deputy SPEAKER: Order, order. As the Hon'ble Premier has already stated, this is outside the scope of our discussion. The hon. Member will please pass on to other things.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: I am passing on to other things, Madam. I only wanted to draw attention that the Goalpara District Congress at a meeting resolved that this Railway line should be in and through Goalpara.

Then, Madam, there is some difficulty about the exploration of the coal mine. Our Provincial Government will have little to do with the coal mines in the Garo Hills. The provisions at pages 182-183 of the Draft Constitution lay down that "9.(1) No licence or lease shall be granted by the Government of Assam for the purpose of prospecting for, or the extraction of, minerals in any area comprised within an autonomous district, save in consultation with the District Council for that district.

(2) Such share of the royalties accruing each year from licences or leases for the purpose of prospecting for, or the extraction of, minerals granted by the Government of Assam in respect of any area within an autonomous district as may be agreed upon between the Government of Assam and the District Council of such district shall be made over to that District Council."

So, Madam, we cannot expect any income under our provincial head on that account. It is therefore really risky to borrow so much money for this...

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNU RAM MEDHI: On a point of information, Madam. Where is the proposal that this money for the railway project will be borrowed by the Government?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: I have been misunderstood by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. I said that the income expected from prospecting the coal mines in the Garo Hills would go to the District Council and not come to us.

Then, Madam, I think much care has not been given to the framing of the Budgeting side. At page 13 the Budget should have been Rs.45 lakhs as revised instead of only Rs.35 lakhs, as shown, because there is no reason for fall at this stage. Again, at page 17, Forests, item No.2 should have been Rs.70 lakhs and not Rs.45 lakhs because roaylty has been increased, and with the restoration of the previous normal situation more timber is being exported to Pakistan and other provinces.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNU RAM MEDHI: Has the hon. Member got the correction slip that has been printed and distributed to all the hon. Members?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: I have got it. Now, I come to iniquitous distribution of money in different departments. Sir, after all the schemes are formulated for the benefit of the people in Assam. First of all, we have to see whether our people will remain alive to enjoy the fruits of these things. The tuberculosis has been spreading like wild fire, but no step worth the name has been taken to eradicate it. As a result from a survey in four wards in the Jorhat Town, 58.2 per cent. have been found to have been infected with tuberculosis germs and in whole of India it appears about 25 lakhs of people are suffering from T. B. and 5 lakhs are dying from this disease every year and our Provincial share will not be very small because we have got an idea from the survey of Jorhat Town. So, we must divert our energy first to treat the persons attacked by T. B. and take adequate steps so that it cannot increase. Enough money should have been diverted towards this cause and if it is considered as a scheme of top priority then, I would suggest to the Hon'ble Finance Minister that money allotted to other departments should be curtailed and spent for eradication and prevention of this fell disease. In the Reid Chest Hospital, I am surprised to find that only 5 beds have been provided for persons who come for diagnosing the disease, but this will serve no purpose for arresting the disease. Increase of beds in

thousands and not in terms of one or two would render help. So, I strongly urge that money from other heads be diverted for this purpose. I would suggest that a sum of 11 lakhs of rupees now proposed to be given from the Post-War reconstruction grant to the Forest Department should be given to this head because the Forest Department has already got rupees 8 lakhs for its improvement ; so there will be immense benefit to keep the people alive by diverting the 11 lakhs.

From the Publicity Department we may get half the amount. Publicity, so far seen, do not serve any useful purpose to the people but only publish the activities of the Government.

From the Agriculture Department we can get some money because though Agriculture is an important department, it is not doing any work towards the benefit of the masses.

From the Civil Works, we can take a substantial amount because of the amount of Rs. 50 lakhs which is provided for constructing big buildings, etc., can be easily diverted for providing buildings for hospitals and more beds for the patients. This is an important question to be considered that if one man is infected in a family, he will spread the disease within six months to the whole of his family. If we allow this T. B. to spread without obstruction, then of course there will be no cause to fear about the deficit in the Budget because lakhs of people will die within a short time in the province. (*Hear, hear*). Also we can get money from the road communication grant of rupees 30 lakhs. We can leave half the amount for road communication and take the other half for the T. B. scheme. If we do not take the warning in time, we must be sure that our future is doomed.

My humble suggestion to the Hon'ble Finance Minister is that instead of taxing the people more, if we are not in a position to raise the revenue otherwise, we should see whether we can increase our revenue from the Forest Department. It appears from the Budget figures that the Forest Department is spending almost all the revenue realised from this Department.

The work of the Embankment and Drainage Department is not at all satisfactory and we have not been given any benefit so far. Here, I may point out to the Hon'ble Finance Minister that in 1946, I sent a proposal for some embankment work in the South Bank of Dhubri Sub-division to save that area from the ravages of erosion and flood. That is a thickly populated area. An enquiry was actually taken place in 1947, but I have not got any further information about any action taken. It has been surely thrown into the waste-paper basket. Is it because that Government should not do beneficial work to the public? An area having a population of about 1 lakh 25 thousand is not getting a chance of having an embankment. I had a talk with the officer who investigated it and he said that there was really the need of an embankment there, but I do not know about his report.

I want to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that the Agriculture Department is being maintained not for public purposes. Either it should be stopped altogether, or officers should be changed wholesale, or drastic actions should be taken against them as they are all the criminals. It is well known, Sir, that the Department is there to help the masses. In South-Salmara last year owing to flood the people were left in a miserable condition and agricultural loan of Rs. 3 lakhs have been distributed to cultivators and in September Session it has been reminded that seeds should be distributed to these people because no crop was left to them, but you will be surprised to hear that they were not supplied with any. Besides, this year up till now they have not been able to supply any seed, with the result that the magnitude of their suffering will be unthinkable. Last year, they suffered due to

damage caused by the flood and this year their damage is caused by the Department of Agriculture (*Laughter*), because no cultivator got any Ahu seed for cultivation. They neglected it in such a way that I cannot imagine the consequence. Is it not the duty of the Department to see that the public is benefited? The Hon'ble Minister will kindly see that either this Department really works, or save the money spent on this Department by abolishing this Department altogether (*Laughter*).

I sincerely believe, Madam, that our Finance Minister has actually taken sympathetic ideals in his action and that he has got full sympathy with the political sufferers. May we not expect that the same sympathy will be extended to the League sufferers also? The League sufferers though they have taken a different ideology, yet they fought also for the independence of India as a whole.

***The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNU RAM MEDHI:** On a point of information Madam, we know that the League has since been dissolved.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: I am speaking of the League sufferers of the past, Madam. We should get some sympathy from him. He has been trying to compensate for guns confiscated and also in some cases he has returned guns of the persons concerned. May we not expect that the same thing should be done to those League sufferers whose guns have either been confiscated or taken by the Government or have been kept with them or whose licenses have been cancelled? I think some consideration will be received from him for those people also. In case he finds that the people cannot still be trusted, then I would request him to make an enquiry by some responsible officers to see whether the time has come to return their guns also. I would also request him not to depend too much on the police report alone but I suggest that an enquiry by some responsible officers be held.

It is really gratifying to note Madam, that the Hon'ble Revenue Minister has issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioner for providing lands to the erosion or flood affected people of Sibsagar and North Lakhimpur. Is it too much to expect from him that such instructions be issued also to the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara to provide lands to those people who have been forced to evict either by erosion or flood? I have brought this matter to his notice for the last three years and he is convinced that the people are really in great difficulty. I think during his visit to those areas he will surely do what is needed for the people there. I may also remind him that orders were passed for giving one thousand bighas of land in the Chapori land in Phulbari Mouza in the South-Salmara thana to the flood affected people. But those orders have been cancelled.

The Deputy SPEAKER: The hon. Member has exceeded his time.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: I won't take any more time of the House, Madam, but lastly I would request Government through the Hon'ble Revenue Minister to redress the grievances of the people which I have just now mentioned.

With these words, Madam, I resume my seat.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Does any hon. Member want to take part? What about Mr. Phookan?

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN : Actually I do not want to make any speech today, Madam. I have already collected some facts and figures from the old proceedings to place them before the House. I have spoken about it to the Hon'ble Speaker this morning that I may be given time to speak on Thursday morning at the beginning and besides the two hon. Members who want to speak have not come. So, I beg your pardon, Madam, that I want to speak on Thursday morning.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER : Maulavi Abdul Halim.

Maulavi ABDUL HALIM : I shall speak on the day after tomorrow, Madam.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then we come to the next item in the Agenda—that is election to the Public Accounts Committee.

(Voting for election of members to the Public Accounts Committee then took place inside the Chamber).

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M., on Thursday the 17th March, 1949.

SHILLONG :
The 12th May, 1949.

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