

Mr. ST

Pooceedings of the Eighth Session of the Assam Legislative  
Assembly assembled after the Second General Election  
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican  
Constitution of India.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong  
at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, The 22nd  
March, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L. Speaker, in the  
Chair, five Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and sixtyseven Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

( To which oral answers were given )

Amount Spent in constructing the State Library at  
Shillong and other Libraries in the State

SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) asked :

\*53. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department  
( Roads & Buildings ), be pleased to State—

- (a) What amount was spent in constructing the following  
buildings—
  - (i) State Central Library at Shillong ?
  - (ii) All the State Libraries in the district ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Auditorium and the stage  
of the State Central Library at Shillong as well as  
those of the State District Libraries are acoustically  
defective ?
- (c) If so, who is responsible for this ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department  
(Roads and Buildings Wing )] replied :

53. (a)—(i) Expenditure upto December, 1959  
Rs. 11,44,175.

(ii) (a) District Library-cum-Lecture Hall at Gauhati,  
Rs. 8,45,504.

(b) District Library-cum-Lecture Hall at Jorhat,  
Rs. 3,88,524.

(c) District Library-cum-Lecture Hall at Tezpur,  
Rs. 4,50,152.



- (d) District Library-cum-Lecture Hall at Silchar, Rs. 3,34,392.  
 (e) District Library-cum-Lecture Hall at Nowgong, Rs. 3,95,107.

(b)—Correct acoustical treatment is partly dependable upon furniture, screen, carpets, fullness of audience occupying the Hall. Acoustical correction is necessary for big halls. For the purpose separate schemes are being drawn up after consulting experts in the line.

(c)—Does not arise.

SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ):

What percentage of the expenditure was borne by the Central Government ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [ Deputy Minister Public works Department ( Roads and Buildings )]

Sir, I have not got the information with me at the moment. I can supply him later on if he requires it.

SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR

Whether the plans and estimates for Central State and the District Libraries were prepared by the Central Government or the State Government ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :

These were prepared by the State Government.

SHRI DWIJESH CH. DEB. SARMA ( Digboi )

ডিব্ৰুগড়ত State Library কৰাৰ পৰিকল্পনা চৰকাৰে লৈছে নে ?

SHRI GIRINDRANATH GOGOI :

বৰ্ত্তমানে নাই।

SHRI MOHADEB DAS :

কি ভিত্তিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি State Library বোৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰে ?

SHRI GIRINDRANATH GOGOI :

যত যত State Library দৰকাৰ হৈছিল সেই সেই ঠাইত দিয়া হৈছিল।

SHRI LILA KANTA BORA ( Kaliabor )

In reply to (a) it has been stated that the expenditure upto December 1959 is Rs. 11,44,175. May we know what is the total estimate ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :

The expenditure up to December 1959 is Rs. 11,44,175. The administrative approval for each project is given below :

Name of Works	Estimated Amount
1. Construction of Central State Library building at Shillong	Rs. 12,00,000.00
2. Construction of District Library cum Lecture Hall at Gauhati	Rs. 8,70,000.00
3. Construction of District Library cum Lecture Hall Silchar	Rs. 5,27,000.00
4. Construction of District Library cum Lecture Hall at Tezpur	Rs. 4,82,000.00
5. Construction of District Library cum Lecture Hall at Nowgong	Rs. 5,09,000.00
6. Construction of District Library cum Lecture Hall at Jorhat	Rs. 4,82,000

SHRI K. C. DOLEY [ North Lakhimpur ( Reserved for scheduled Tribes ) ]

যি যি টাউনত State Library নাই সেই বিলাক টাউনত লাইব্ৰেৰী দিয়া হবনে ?

SHRI GIRINDA NATH GOGOI [ Deputy Minister Public works Department (Roads and Buildings ) ]

Possibly it is coming in the Third Plan.

SHRI RAM NATH DAS [ Dergaon (Reserved for scheduled castes ) ]  
চাৰ, ধুবৰীত State Library খুলিবনে ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :

সেইটো তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত আহিব।

SHRI RAM NATH DAS :

গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে হিল ডিষ্ট্ৰিক্ট বোৰত District Library খুলিবনে ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :

Education Department has not come up with these proposals. When they do so Government will surely consider it.

SHRI K. C. DOLEY :

এই ক্ষেত্ৰত plan ত কিমান টকা ধৰা হৈছে।

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :

It is for the consideration of the Government, both the Centre and the State.

Mr, SPEAKER :

plan period ত কিমান টকা ধৰা হৈছে।

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :

It has been roughly estimated at Rs. 1 Crore,



SHRI DEBENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)

তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত নতুন District Library কত কত লোৰা হব।

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [ Dy. Minister, P.W.D ( Roads and Buildings ) ]

I require notice for it, Sir.

SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh )

Are the Government aware that the auditorium of the Central State Library is acoustically defective and the speeches made therein are not audible because the insides are not covered.

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :

There are some defects

SHRIMATI KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon)

What steps have the Government taken to remove these defects.

Mr. SPEAKER :

He has already replied to that.

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH HAZARIKA ( Saikhowa )

Who will be penalized for these defects ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :

None, Sir.

SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh )

Were the defects pointed out by the P. W. D. before payment of the Bills ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :

No, Sir.

SHRI BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI ( Golokganj )

যি কেইটা State Library হল সেই কেইটাৰ ঠাই নিৰ্বাচন কৰোতে কিহৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰা হৈছিল ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :

These are being sponsored by the Education Department

#### NUMBER OF COMMUNITY CENTRE OPENED DURING 1959

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA ( Dergaon ) asked :

\*54. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Projects be pleased to state—

- (a) How many new Community Centres have been opened in this year and what are those blocks ?
- (b) Whether Government propose to open any Community Block at Northern side of Golaghat ?

- (c) Whether Government are aware that the majority population of this side are plains tribal, scheduled castes and other backward classes ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to establish a Community Centre at Northern side of Golaghat Sub-division.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED ( Minister, Community Projects )  
replied :

54. (a)—One hundred and twenty-one new Community Centres have been opened in the year 1959. A list of Blocks where centres have been opened is placed on the Library Table.

(b)—There is one shadow block, Golaghat North in Golaghat Subdivision and it will be opened in due course.

(c)—Government are aware that the majority population of this side is other than Plains Tribal, Scheduled Castes and other backward classes.

(d)—Two Community Centres, one at Khumtai Mauza and the other at Mahura Mauza on the Northern side of Golaghat Sub-division have already been established.

SHRI NARENDRA NATH SARMA ( Dergaon ) :

What is the basis of allotting community blocks ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED ( Minister, Community Development ) :

Sir, the demand from a particular locality is taken with consideration. We also give consideration to the backwardness of the place.

SHRIMATI LILY SEN GUPTA ( Lahowal ) .

Community Centre বোৰ যে লোৱা হয় সেইটো কি ভিত্তিত লোৱা হয় ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :

প্রথমে block হব লাগে তাৰ পাচত demand আহিলে consider কৰে।

SHRIMATI KOMOL KUMARI BARUA ( Katonigaon ) :

Block নোহোৱা ঠাইত লোৱা হয় নে নহয় ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : নহয়।

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA ( Saikhowa ) :

Why no community centres have been opened in some of the blocks although they are in operation for more than 3 years ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :

The difficulty is in some of the blocks where disputes exist with regard to the selection of site for block head-



quarters or where the block headquarters have not been completed. As soon as these are completed community centres will be opened.

SHRI NILMONEY BARTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) :

How many blocks are expected to be allotted to this State next year?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Development)

Till now the practice has been to allot about 10 to 12 blocks every year, but we can increase this number if we can get trained personnel to serve these blocks. As the hon. Members know, there is shortage of doctors, overseers, technicians, etc. Due to this it has not been possible for us to press for more allotment of blocks.

SHRI RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:

In view of the fact that the northern area of Golaghat Subdivision is mostly populated by backward people and also in view of the fact that the area is backward will the Government establish a block in that area very soon?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED

This suggestion will be taken into consideration when Golaghat subdivision becomes entitled to a block.

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)

What are the conditions to be fulfilled in the pre-extension stage to get a block?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :

After allow six months of the pre-extension block, an extension block is given.

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :

Are there any considers for the local people to fulfil in pre-extension to show that they deserve a Stage (I) block on merit?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :

As soon as a block is allotted pre-extension stage become necessary for the purpose of survey, etc. and for this purpose a period of six months is generally taken. Soon after a Stage I block is given?

MAULAVI JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara)

What are the minimum and maximum numbers of population necessary for being eligible for a block?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :

That is a separate question, but I may inform the hon. Member that area and population are taken into consi-



deration. Generally a block is to be allotted between sixty and eightyfive thousand people.

**Inclusion of Mauzas in the Sarupathar Community Block  
of Golaghat Subdivision**

**Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA ( Dergaon ) asked :**

#55. Will the Minister-in-charge of th Community Projects be pleased to state—

- (a) How many Mauzas are included in the Sarupathar Community Block of Golaghat Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether all the Mauzas are included from the very beginning of the Block ?
- (c) If not, whether the Minister will be pleased to mention the date of including more Mauzas in the Block ?
- (d) Whethere the people of lately included Mauzas are enjoying all benefits of a Community Block ?
- (e) What is the population of this Block ?
- (f) Whether the Minister will be pleased to examine the formation of this Block and give the full benefit to the people ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Project) replied :**

55. (a)—Six Mauzas, i.e., Sarupathar, Barpathar, Morongi, Athgaon, Kacharihat and Ghilladhari are included in the Sarupathar Block ( Stage II ).

(b)—No.

(c)—Included Morongi, Athgaon, Kacharihat and Ghilladhari in October 1954.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—77,402 Nos. ( excluding Tea Garden Labours ).

(f)—Recently one more block has been allotted to the Golaghat Subdivision. The proposal for delimitation of boundaties of the blocks is under consideration of Government.

**SHRI NARENDRA NATH SHARMA ( Dergaon )**

It is a fact that the people of the lately-included mauzas are deprived from enjoyment of this block ?

**SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :**

As the hon. Member is aware, formerly there was one community development block for the entire area, some of which was in Golaghat subdivision and some in the Mikir Hills. Later on this community developmnet block was split up into two with the headquarters of one at



Bokajan in Mikir Hills and of the other at Sorupathar in Golaghat subdivision. I think these mouzas have been getting the same benefit. According to the recent proposal of increasing one block in Golaghat when the area of blocks in Golaghat subdivision are re-distributed some of these mouzas will go out Sorupathar Block and will be added to other blocks. I think the hon. Member is aware of these proposals.

**Eviction of Tribal people living in Joypore-Pichala of North Lakhimpur**

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS** [Patachrkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

\*56. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he is aware that the tribal people living in Joypore-Pichala of North Lakhimpur (Submontane) Tribal belt since 1947, have lately been evicted inspite of the fact that Pattas were issued to these tribal people in 1956-57?
- (b) Whether the eviction was made on the basis of the agreement made between the non-tribal people and the so-called tribal leaders in 1953?
- (c) Whether Government has made any enquiry to the fact that by effecting the above eviction the tribal people who had been occupying the lands so long become landless and what steps have been taken to provide them with lands?
- (d) Who are those tribal affected by the above eviction and the areas occupied by each of them (with Dag Numbers)?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that these tribal people have been evicted in order to give settlement to non-tribal people?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that instructions are being issued to issue pattas non-tribals in the land occupied by the bonafide Deuri tribals?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** (Minister, Revenue) replied :

56. [a]—Two tribal persons irregularly obtained annual pattas in 1956. These pattas were discontinued and their unauthorised possession was removed.

[b]—The annual pattas were not renewed in view of the written agreement executed in 1953 by the leading members of both the parties—Tribal and non-tribal Assamese people in the areas.



As the unauthorised occupants persisted in their possession of the land, they were evicted.

(c)—The Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur as well the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur made enquiries personally into the eviction case of the Tribal encroachers. It was found on enquiry that the tribal encroachers have economic holdings in their own original village at Bordewrigaon and in the Dewri block of the tribal belt.

(d)—They were Deuri tribals, Shri Pipi Deuri alias Pujari Deuri and Shri Balsing Deuri. The areas occupied by Shri Pipi Deuri alias Pujari Deuri is 21B-3K-14L in dag No. 109. Shri Balsing Deuri occupied 9B-3K-5L in dag No. 120.

(e)—According to the agreement the land in Joypore-Pichala was divided into two blocks—one for the tribals and another for the non-tribals. The tribals encroached land inside the non-tribal block. These encroachers had to be evicted to avert breach of the peace and enforce the terms of the agreement.

(f)—No such instruction has been issued but non-tribals living at Joypore-Pichala since before the constitution of the tribal block may obtain settlement in the areas ear-marked for them according to the agreement. There is no bar to such settlement of land which was in occupation of the non-tribals previous to the construction of the Tribal Block.

SHRI GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA ( Gauhati ) :

Whether it is the Government policy to make “tribal block” and “mixed block” or “tribal block” and “non-tribal” block where there would be no tribal ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ) :

It is not a question of policy. It is a peculiar case because these people were there from before the constitution of the tribal block.

SHRI GAURISHANKAR BHATTACHARYA :

My question was different. We have been hearing about “tribal blocks”. Is there any such thing as “non-tribal block” where tribals would not be accommodated ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

That is what I said. This is a peculiar case.

Mr. SPEAKER :

He has put a general question.

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

But this is in connection with a particular place Joypore-



Pichala. It was divided into two blocks, one for the tribals and the other for the non-tribals. This was the written agreement between the tribals and the non-tribals.

SARI GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA ( Gauhati ):

Then this is an exceptional case.

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ):

Yes.

SHRI MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) :

এই প্লটটো সদনত বহুবাৰ তোলা হৈছে। উঃ লক্ষীমপুৰত ৪ খন দেউৰী গাওঁ আছে আৰু তেওঁলোক মাটি থকা মানুহ। চৰকাৰক মই এটা কথা সুবিধা খোজো যে গোটেই মহকুমাত এই দেউৰী মানুহ বিলাকৰ কিমান মাটি আছে তাৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰি মানুহবোৰ মাটিহীন হয়নে নহয় নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি লিষ্ট কৰিবনে?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

সেই লিষ্ট কৰাত বহুত সময় লাগিব আৰু টকাও খৰচ হ'ব আৰু ফলাফলো একো নহ'ব।

SHRI BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [ Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) ]

ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট আৰু ব্লকত থকা ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু অনা-ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ ভিতৰত এগ্ৰিমেন্ট হোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে নেকি?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

এইটো হৈছে ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট হোৱাৰ আগৰে কথা আৰু তাত কাজিয়াও হৈছিল। পিচত সকলো মীমাংসা হৈ গ'ল। এই এগ্ৰিমেন্ট হোৱাত একো বাধা নাই।

SHRI PHANI BARA ( Nowgong ) :

যি বোৰ ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহ তাৰ পৰা উচ্ছেদ কৰি অলু কিছুমান অনা-ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহ বহুৱা হৈছে, সেই অনা-ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ Economic holding আছেনে নাই সেইটো বিচাৰ কৰা হৈছেনে?

SRI HARESWAR DAS :

সেইটো বিচাৰ কৰা হৈছে।

SHRI MOHANANDA BORA :

Sir, the Leader of the Opposition in the last question alleged that my brother is ... ..

SHRI NILMONY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) :

No point of order is admissible Sir, in the Question Hour.

Mr. SPEAKER :

Order, order. Yes, no point of order is admissible, we are not taking running commentaries.

SHRI MOHANANDA BORA ( North Lakhimpur )

Sir, I just want to bring to your notice ... ..

Mr. SPEAKER :

I have already informed the House on more than one occasion that under Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly no running commentary on a question should be given.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY ( Minister, Parliamentary Affairs )

But it is given, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER :

Yes, it is unfortunate.

SHRI PHANI BORA ( Nowgong ):

মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক সেই ঠাইৰ পৰা উচ্ছেদ কৰি অন্য কিছুমান অন-ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহক তাত মাটি দিয়া হৈছে; সেই মাটি দিয়া লোকসকলৰ আন ঠাইত Economic Holding আছে নে নাই সেই সকলোবিলাক অনুসন্ধান কৰা হৈছিল নে?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) :

সকলো বিচাৰ কৰা হৈছে-ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু অনা-ট্ৰাইবেলৰ ভিতৰত Rioting হৈ মানুহ মৰিছে - তেনে ক্ষেত্ৰত বিচাৰ নকৰাৰ প্ৰশ্নই উঠে।

SHRI MGHANANDA BORA :

এইটো দেউৰী মানুহ বিলাকে কৰিছে। সেই একেটা মৌজাতে যি বিলাক মানুহে বেদখল কৰিছে, আৰু ওচৰতে একোজন মানুহৰ এহেজাৰ বিধাৰ ওপৰ মাটি যে আছে সেই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

( Voice—আপুনিযেই দেখোন জানে। )

( Voice—তেখেতৰ ভায়েকৰ হে তাত মাটি আছে ; তেখেতৰ নাই ....)

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

ইয়াত দুটা দেউৰী সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ট্ৰাইবেলৰ গোলমাল-সেই বিলাকৰ Inquiry কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু বাকীবিলাকৰ Inquiry কৰা নাই।

SHRI KARKO CH. DOLEY [ North Lakhimpur ( Reserved for Scheduled Tribes ) ]

এই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ এটা কমিটি চৰকাৰে গঠন কৰিবনে?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

এতিয়া তাত কোনো কাজিয়া নাই—১৯৫৩ চনতেই এখন agreement হৈ গৈছে। এতিয়া কোনো গোলমাল নাই।



( Voice—হবই—সদায় ২/৪ হৈ থাকে )

SHRI BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [ Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes ) ]

সেই বিষয়টোৰ তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ Tribal Advisory Committee ক মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দিবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER :

তদন্তৰ এতিয়া দৰ্কাৰ নাই বুলি কৈছে।

SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]

এই agreement ৰ যি দুটা ট্ৰাইবেল নেতাৰ কথা কৈছে, তেওঁলোকে আজিলৈ ভোগদখল কৰি আছে নে ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue )

তেওঁলোক প্ৰতিনিধি বুলি কোনো কথা নাই - মাটি বেদখল কৰা কাৰণে উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে।

MAULAVI RAHIMUDDIN AHMED (Jamunamukh) :

এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই মোৰ ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা এটা কথা কও। ইতিপূৰ্বে যমুনামুখ সমষ্টিত ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট আৰু ব্লক কৰি যি সকল লোকক গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে তুলি দিলে, সেই বিলাক লোকৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই, সেইটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জাননে ?

Mr. SPEAKER :

এই উপ প্ৰশ্নটো ইয়াত প্ৰাসঙ্গিক হোৱা নাই।

( Voice—ব্যক্তিগত প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্থাপন কৰিলে, সেইবিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰাৰ কোনো কথা নাই নেকি ? )

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

দৰ্কাৰ বোধ হলে তদন্ত কৰা হয় যেনে - কোনো মাননীয় সদস্যই যদি উত্থাপন কৰে যে কোনো দুটা পাৰ্টিৰ সংঘৰ্ষ হৈছে, তেনে পৰৱৰ্ত্ত ক্ষেত্ৰত তদন্ত কৰা হয়।

SHRI PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY ( Nalbari-East )

এনে পৰিস্থিতিত চৰকাৰে ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট উঠাই দিয়াৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰিবনে ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

ট্ৰাইবেল বেণ্ট উঠাই দিয়া কথাটো চৰকাৰে এতিয়া বিবেচনা নকৰে।

SHRI MOHIDHAR PEGU [Jorhat ( Reserved for Scheduled Tribes ) ]

মই জানিব খুজিছোঁ যে, যি দুজন ট্ৰাইবেল নেতাই তাত মাটি সম্পৰ্কে agreement কৰা কথা উঠিছে, সেই দুজন ট্ৰাইবেল নেতা সেই মাটিৰ দখলকাৰী নে অস্থান লোক ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

দখলকাৰী ট্ৰাইবেল নে অনা ট্ৰাইবেল সেইটো প্ৰশ্ন নহয়।

Settlement of Land in North Lakhimpur to Ananda Tea Estate  
 Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [ North Lakhimpur ( Reserved for  
 Scheduled Tribes ) ] asked :

\*57. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government have settled recently 1522 bighas of land within tribal belt of North Lakhimpur Subdivision to the Ananda Tea Estate situated in the same subdivision ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that about two hundred Kachari tribal immigrants from Goalpara District had been evicted from the Subansiri Forest Area in North Lakhimpur land given to the Ananda Tea Estate ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that settlement of land in tribal belt or block to Tea Estate is repugnant to the basic principles of the Act creating Tribal belt and block ?
- (d) Whether Government have lately received any communication from the Tribal Advisory Council (Plains) on the issue of Settlement of land to the Ananda Tea Estate with recommendation for cancellation of the settlement ?
- (e) If so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ) replied :

\*57. (a)—An area of 1521B-3K-9L has been settled with Ananda (Assam) Tea Co., in January 1959.

(b)—It is not a fact.

(c)—No. It is not a fact.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Government do not consider it advisable to cancel the settlement already made according to law and on good reasons.

SHRI KARKA CH. DOLEY :

এই আনন্দ চাহ বাগানৰ যি ১৫২২ বিঘা মাটি দিয়া হৈছে সেই বিষয়ে N. L. Land Settlement Advisory Board ৰ মতামত চৰকাৰে বিচাৰিছিল নে ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

এই মাটিৰ এটা History আছে। প্রথমতে এই মাটি ডোখৰ চাহ বাগানে



requisite কৰে। কিছুমান মাটিত আবাদ হয় বুলি খেতিয়কক দিয়া হয়। বাকী মাটি ওখ বুলি কোনো নাযায়, পতিত পৰি থাকে। সেই সময়তে, বাগানৰ বহুতো চাহখেতি থকা মাটি উটাই নিলে। তেতিয়া বাগানৰ মালিকে চৰকাৰক জনালে যে বাগানৰ বহুত মাটি নষ্ট হৈছে। গতিকে বাগানখন Economic কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সেই মাটি বাগানক লাগে। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা তেতিয়া নোটীচৰ যোগেৰে ভূমিহীন মানুহৰ পৰা দৰখাস্ত আহ্বান কৰা হয়। কিন্তু ছমাহৰ ভিতৰতো কোনো দৰখাস্ত নাহে। S. D. O. আৰু D. C. এ তেতিয়া মাটিখিনি বাগানক দিব লাগে বুলি প্রস্তাব পঠায়।

SHRI KARKA CH. DOLEY [ North Lakhimpur ( Reserved for Scheduled Tribes ) ] :

সেই বিষয়ে Land Advisory Board ৰ মতামত লোৱা হৈছে নে নাই ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue )

মতামত লোৱা হোৱা নাই। আন কোনো দৰখাস্ত নাই যেতিয়া, মতামতৰ প্ৰয়োজন নহল।

SHRI KARKA CH. DOLEY :

আনন্দ চাহবাগানৰ একটা মাটিও নষ্ট হোৱা নাই-এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

D. C. আৰু S. D. O. ই personally enquiry কৰি report দিছে যে, ৬৪৮ একৰ মাটি washed away হৈ গৈছে।

SHRI KARKO CH. DOLEY :

S. D. O. ই যি ৰিপৰ্ট দিছে সেইটো আনন্দ চাহ বাগিচাৰ মাটি নহয়, পাৰ্চালিপাম চাহ বাগিচাৰ মাটিৰ বিষয়েহে।

Mr. SPEAKER :

মিনিষ্টাৰে কৈছেই নহয় যে চাহ বাগিচাৰ মাটি ভাঙি নিয়া সত্ত্বে D. C. ৰ ৰিপৰ্ট অনাইছে।

SHRI MAHIDHOR PEGOO [ Jorhat ( Reserved for Scheduled Tribes ) ]

মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে চাহ বাগিচাক মাটি দিয়াৰ সময়ত ভূমিহীন মানুহকো জনোৱা হৈছিল বুলি কৈছে - মই জানিব খুজিছো - এই মন্ত্ৰী স্থানীয় ভূমি-হীন লোক সকলৰ মাজত কেনেকুৱা জাননী দিয়া হৈছিল।

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

By general notice.

SHRI KARKA CH. DOLEY :

আনন্দ চাহ বাগিচাক যি মাটি দিয়া হল; তাৰ ৬০০/৭০০ বিঘা মাটিত কিছুমান জন জাতীয় লোকে জঙ্গল চাফা কৰি বাগখেতি কৰিছিল আৰু তাৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকক উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ):

তেনেকুৱা কোনো বিপৰ্টি নাই।

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA ( Saikhowa )

চৰকাৰে যি জাননী দিয়াৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে সেই জাননী অফিচতেই আবদ্ধ আছিল নে নাই সচাকৈয়ে মাটি-হীন মানুহে পাইছিল ?

Mr. SPEAKER :

:General notice ৰ দ্বাৰা জাননী দিয়া হৈছিল বুলি মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছেই নহয়।

SHRI DANDESWAR HAZARIKA ( Morongi ) :

মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে ওখ মাটি কাৰণে বাইজে নললে আৰু চাহ বাগিচাক দিলে। যদি তেনে ওখ মাটি অলপ ঠাইতো ওলাই সেই মাটি অন্য uneconomic tea garden ক দিবনে ?

SHRI KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [ North Lakhimpur ( Reserved for Scheduled Tribes )]

আনন্দ বাগানক দিয়া মাটিৰ ওচৰত থকা জনজাতীয় লোক সকল আৰু কিছুমান নেপালী মানুহক উঠাই দিয়াৰ কথা চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

যদি Settlement দিয়াৰ পিচত হয় - তদন্তৰ আৱশ্যক নাই ; আৰু যদি Settlement দিয়াৰ আগতে হয়, তেন্তে তদন্ত কৰা হ'ব।

SHRI KARKA CH. DOLEY :

Settlement দিয়াৰ আগতে উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছিল ...।

Mr. SPEAKER :

Order, order, তদন্ত কৰিব বুলি তেখেতে কৈছে নহয়। শ্ৰীহাজৰীকা।

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :

কোন নদীৰ গৰাখহনীয়া সেই চাহ বাগিচা খহাই নিলে ?

Mr. SPEAKER :

স্ববনশিৰী।

MAULAVI RAHIMUDDIN AHMED ( Jamunamukh )

মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে উত্তৰ দিয়া মতে যদি S. D. O. ৰ বিপৰ্টি সন্দেহ জনক হয়, তেন্তে তাৰ সত্য বা অসত্যতাৰ ওপৰত অনুসন্ধান চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER :

কোৱা হৈছেই নহয় D. C. ৰ personal enquiry ৰ ওপৰত কৰা হৈছিল বুলি।



SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA ( Saikhowa )

What was the name of the Tea Estate who relinquished this land ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue )

Jokai Assam Tea Company.

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :

Whether it is Bardobam Tea Estate ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

The proprietor may be connected with Pathalipam Tea Estate.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Name of Industries set up in the district of Cachar both in the public and private sector

SHRI NANDA KISHORE SINHA ( Sonai ) asked :

135. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—

(a) What are the Industries that have been set up in the district of Cachar either in the public or private sector till now ?

(b) What are the Industries Government propose to set up in the Third Five Year Plan in the district of Cachar ?

M. MOINUL HAUQE CHAUDHURY ( Minister-in-charge of Agriculture for Minister of Industries ) replied :

135. (a) The names of Industries in the private sector is Cachar up till now are the following :

1. Surma Valley Saw Mills, ... Manufacture of Plywood  
Bhanga Bazar

2. Surma Match and Industry ... Do

3. Hindusthan Plywood Ltd., ... Do  
(Bhanga Bazar).

4. Popular Industrial Corporation, Manufacture for safety  
Silchar. matches.

5. Ram Ram House, Silchar ... Timber Treatment and  
Seasoning.

(Has gone into production recently).

( No Industry has so far been set up there in the Public sector )



(b) The Government are considering the establishment not necessarily in public sector of the following Industries in the district of Cachar during the Third Five-Years Plan :

1. Rayon Pulp, Paper Pulp ... Units of 100 tons daily capacity and 6-7 crores investment each.  
Factories.
2. Sugar Mill ... ... One unit.
3. Fruit preservation and ... One unit.  
canning.

A number of Small Scale Industries like caffeine manufacture from Tea-waste, Tannery, Absorbant Cotton, Lint, Gauze etc.

SHRI NANDA KISHORE SINHA ( Sonai ) :

Sir, the reply given in (b) seems to be very vague— "The Govt. are considering the establishment not necessarily in public sector....." Should we mean that the establishment of such industries would be in private sector ?

Mr. SPEAKER :

The question was "What are the industries Govt. propose to set up in the Third Five Year Plan district of Cachar ?  
The reply is given.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY ( Minister, Agriculture ) :

Sir, the original question itself is not very clear. It has not mentioned whether the industries will be established in public or private sectors. The hon. Member also does not say whether he wants them on public or private sectors.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED ( Minister, Finance, etc. ) :

Sir, I want to point out that it is the policy of the Government that industries of basic nature should be taken up and established on public sector.

SHRI BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA ( Balipara ) :

Sir, I want to know from Government whether in the establishment of such industries, Government take into account the recommendations made by Dr. Varma who visited the Cachar district ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :

On whose behalf Dr. Varma visited Cachar district ?

SHRI BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA :

On behalf of the Central Government.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :

Sir, the Central Government under-took a survey of the possibilities of small scale industries in Cachar district and that report is now under consideration of the Government.



SHRI GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi ( Reserved for Scheduled Tribes )] :

Is it not a fact that most of the industries mentioned in answer (a) are functioning in Cachar district long before the partition of India ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY ( Minister, Agriculture ) :

All of them are not functioning from long before partition, for example, the Surma Match and Industry Ltd. was set up after partition. The Timber Treatment and Seasoning plant and some others have been established only the other day. Therefore, it is not correct to say that all these industries were functioning long before partition.

SHRI BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI ( Golakgang ) :

ইয়াত যিবিলাক শিল্পৰ কথা আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে—তাৰ কোনোবাটো উদ্যোগ পুনৰ দাসন বিভাগৰ পৰা কৰা হৈছে নেকি ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :

I want notice, Sir.

SHRI CHATRASING TERON [ Mikir Hills-West ( Reserved for Scheduled Tribes )] :

Whether Government contemplate that raw materials for these industries will be available locally ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :

Yes.

Construction of quarters for Gazetted Officers of  
Extension Training Centre, Jorhat

SHRIMATI KOMOL KUMARI BARUA ( Katonigaon ) asked :

136. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Development be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that all quarters for Gazetted Officers of Extension Training Centre, Jorhat have not been constructed till date ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that many officers have to attend their offices from the Town ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that a huge expenditure has to be incurred for carrying the officers ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that a phone connection was installed at Extension Training Centre in the beginning ?
- (e) If so, where the phone has gone now ?
- (f) Whether Government feels the necessity of a phone at the Extension Training Centre ?
- (g) What is the total area of land for Agriculture training of Extension Training Centre students ?



- (h) Whether it is sufficient for the purpose ?
- (i) If not, whether any provision has been made to acquire more land for the students ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED ( Minister-in-charge, Community Development ) replied :

136. (a) Yes.
- (b) It is not a fact. Only two of the Instructors having residence at Jorhat Town are residing in the Town. Building worth about Rs. 243,600 have been already sanctioned and on completion will meet the shortage of accommodation.
- (c) Yes. When this matter was brought to the notice of the Government, use of Government Vehicle for such purpose was stopped forthwith.
- (d) No.
- (e) Does not arise.
- (f) Yes.
- (g) Six acres.
- (h) No.
- (i) Yes. Proposal for acquisition of 30 acres of land is under active consideration of Government.

SHRI DWIJESH CH. DEB SARMA ( Digboi ) :

‘গেজেটেড আৰু নন-গেজেটেড’ কৰ্মছাৰীৰ সংখ্যা কিমান—মই জানিব পাৰোনে ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :

I want notice Sir,.

SHRIMATI KOMOL KUMARI BARUA ( Katonigaon ) :

In answer to (b) may I ask whether construction of these buildings have started ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :

Sir, I cannot say definitely just now whether construction has commenced but I will make an enquiry.

SHRIMATI KOMOL KUMARI BARUA :

In answer to (c). May I ask what is the total amount spent ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :

That information is not available with me. I may however inform the hon. Member that when this expenditure was brought to our notice, we have stopped it.

SHRI DANDESWAR HAZARIKA ( Morongi ) :

How the expenditures were incurred ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :

Perhaps the Jeeps were utilised for carrying the officers.



Requisition of land at Kowarital in Barbhogia Mauza of  
Nowgong District for Circle Office

SHRI KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH ( Amguri ) asked :

137. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that about 4 bighas of land had been requisitioned at Kaworital, Barbhogia Mauza, Nowgong District in 1957, for circle office ?
- (b) If so, why that office is not yet located there ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that there is a strong demand from the public for such a circle office at Kowarital ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ) replied :

137. (a) Yes. Subsequently the land has been formally acquired in 1958.

(b) It has since been tentatively decided to make circle boundaries coterminous with those of N. E. S. Blocks and locate the Headquarters of both the Circles and the Blocks at the same place. The C. P. Department have already selected Hatbor to be the Headquarters of the Kaliabor Development Block. As such the question of location the Kaliabor Circle Office Headquarters is under re-examination.

(c) Some public representations, both for and against Kowarital as Headquarters of the circle, have been received.

Opening of Mara Harang in badly flood affected areas in  
villages of Barkhala Police Station

SHRI TAJAMMUL ALI BARLASKAR ( Udarband ) asked :

138. Will the Minister-in-charge, P.W.D. ( E. & D. ) be pleased to refer to his reply to the Unstarred Question No. 45 (e) of the September, 1959 Session asked by the Questioner on the 21st September, 1959 regarding opening of Mara Harang in badly flood affected areas of certain village of the Barkhala Police Station and state—

- (a) Whether fund has been made available executing the work of the Mara Harang ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to start the work immediately ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [ Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control)] replied :

138. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, provided land is available.



Representation from the landless and flood affected people of Moderkhat Mouza to provide them land in Wilton grant, etc.

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA ( Saikhowa ) asked :

139. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur has lately received any representations from the landless and flood affected people of Naharhaku and other village of Moderkhat Mauza to provide them with land in Wilton grant or other places in Moderkhat Mauza in the year 1958 or before ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that a copy of such representation was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner Dibrugarh by the Questioner requesting provision of land to these landless people ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that besides Wilton grant there are available lands in Basmotia Tea Garden grant and other Tea Garden grants Moderkhat Mauza ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to give lands to these landless and flood affected people ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ) replied :

139. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The availability of surplus waste land of the Tea Estate is under enquiry according to the recent agreement between the Government and the Managements of the Tea Estates ?

(d) Yes, according to the availability of land.

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :

Here in the reply to (a) the answer is in the affirmative-. May I know why it takes more than two years to provide them with land ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

In disposing petitions.

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :

The landless people have submitted their petitions in 1958 or before. Why it takes so many years to dispose the petitions ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS

That does not arise. The question is whether the petitions were received, and the reply is yes.

Mr. SPEAKER :

The question is why disposal of petitions takes so many years ?



SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ) :

Possibly the petition has been disposed of.

Mr. SPEAKER :

The hon. Minister should not be satisfied in replying that the petition has possibly been disposed of. He should be specific in his reply.

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA ( Saikhowa ) :

Sir, with reference to subsequent reply, is it a fact that disposal of representations submitted by the landless cultivators are generally delayed ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

There may be delay in some cases.

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :

১৯৫৮ চনতে যিবিলাক মানুহে দৰখাস্ত কৰিছিল সেই বিলাকৰ ১৯৬০ চনতো একো কৰা নহ'ল কিয় ?

Mr. SPEAKER :

এইটো নতুন প্ৰশ্ন গতিকে উত্তৰ দিবলৈ অসুবিধা ।

SHRI HIRALAL PATWARI ( Panery ) :

মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে file টো হেৰাল তাৰ কাৰণে কাকো দায়িত্ব কৰা হোৱা নাই আৰু কৈছে যে Settlement Committee য়ে উচ্ছেদ কৰিবলৈ recommend কৰিছে কিন্তু file টো হেৰাই যোৱাত এই কামবোৰ কেনেকৈ কৰিব ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

সেই file টো হেৰোৱাৰ পাচত নতুন file তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছে— file টো হেৰালেও Record আমাৰ office ত আছে—এতিয়া দৰখাস্ত আদি লৈ চোৱা হ'ব ।

SHRI HIRALAL PATWARI :

সেই বিলাক মানুহৰ ঘৰ ভাঙি দিলে সেইবিলাক মানুহৰ কি গতি হ'ব ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

সেইটো Land Advisory Committee ৰ কথা ।

SHRI HIRALAL PATWARI :

Land Advisory Board এ যদি file টো নাপায় তেনেহলে কেনেকৈ বুজিব ?

Mr. SPEAKER :

ফাইলটো পাইছে বুলি কৈছে নহয় ?

SHRI HIRALAL PATWARI :

ট্ৰাইবেলৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰিছে নে ?

Mr. SPEAKER :

Land Advisory Board এ যেনেকৈ পরামর্শ দিব তেনেকৈয়ে কৰিব বুলি  
তেখেতে কৈছে নহয় ?

Work to protect the villages from erosion and flood by  
the Aie river in Barghola area

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [ North Salmara ( Reserved for Scheduled  
Castes ) ] asked :

140. Will the Minister, P. W. D. ( E. and D. ) be pleased to  
state—

- (a) Whether any work has been started to protect the  
villages from erosion and flood by the Aie river in Bar-  
ghola area ?
- (b) If so, whether it may be expected to be completed before  
the ensuing monsoon ?
- (c) Whether the Minister-in-charge remember that he  
assured in the August Session of the Assembly that the  
protection work would be taken up and completed before  
the monsoon ?
- (d) If so, why the work was not started earlier ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [ Minister, P. W. D. ( Flood  
Control and Irrigation Wing ) ] replied :

140. (a) Leets Fencings were constructed at the offtakes of the  
spill channels near Barghola area last working season.  
But the diversion of the Aie river through the spill chan-  
nel near Tilpukhri has developed so deep since, that  
further construction of Leets Fencings this year has be-  
come both impractical and useless.
- (b) A scheme for stabilising the river in its new course along  
this spill channel and to protect the affected areas from  
floods is under consideration of the Government and is  
expected to be executed during this working season.
- (c) In the last September Session of the Assembly it was  
said that "Leets Fencings will be strengthened this year  
also to check further development of the channel and  
consequent silting". This, however, could not be done  
in view of the situation mentioned at (a) above.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

SHRI BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI ( Golakganj ) :

মই জানিব পাৰোনে আই নদীৰ গৰাখহনীয়াত কিমান মানুহ নিৰাশ্রয় আৰু  
ভূমি হীন হৈছে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :

I want notice for that, Sir.



## Settlement of Dalgaon Town-land

Md. MATLEBUDDIN ( Dalgaon ) asked :

141. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether any action has so far been taken by the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang in regard to the missing of the file concerning Dalgaon Town-land ?
- (b) If so, whether the person at fault has been found out ?
- (c) How many applications were received for the settlement of the Dalgaon Town Land during 1959 ?
- (d) Whether the applications have been scrutinised to find out the deserving ones by the time ?
- (e) Why the matter is being so delayed ?
- (f) Whether Government will be pleased to expedite the settlement ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Revenue Minister ) replied :

141. (a) & (b) Yes. Deputy Commissioner, Darrang has been making enquiry into the matter, but the responsibility for the missing of the file has not yet been fixed.

(c) 266 petitions were received.

(d) Preliminary enquiry into the petitions has been made. The Land Settlement Advisory Committee appointed a sub-committee to select the deserving persons from amongst the petitioners. The sub-committee have been examining the matter.

(e) The aforesaid sub-committee have not yet submitted their report. The sub-committee in their first meeting on 13th November 1959 have recommended eviction of all the encroachers before settlement of the land is taken up. Accordingly Sub-Deputy Collector, Mangaldai has been asked to carry out the eviction operation. But the eviction operation has not been completed yet.

The matter is being expedited.

Cauhati

to state—  
District  
Govern-

Transport



- (d) If so, whether it is a fact that because he is studying Law at Gauhati Law College, his transfer order was cancelled on that ground ?
- (e) Whether Government has lately received public representation against Sri Harakanta Sarma, District Transport Officer, Gauhati regarding his malpractices ?
- (f) What strong action Government propose to take against this Officer ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA ( Minister, Transport ) replied :

142. (a) Yes.

(b) The transfer order is kept in abeyance on the strong recommendation of Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup not to transfer him for sometimes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) The matter is under consideration.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS ( Barpeta ) :

Sir, with reference to answer (b) may I know what are the grounds for which the transfer order is kept in abeyance ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :

For efficient management of office.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS :

Sir, in reply to (b) it has been said that the transfer order is kept in abeyance for sometime. What that sometime means, Sir ? When the orders will be given effect to ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :

I cannot give the exact date when the order will be given effect to.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS :

When this decision was taken to keep this order in abeyance ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :

According to the record the decision was taken on 21st December.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS :

How long time the Government will take to consider this matter ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :

The Transport Commissioner has been asked to go through the proceedings drawn against this officer and the final report of the Transport Commissioner is awaited ?



## Settlement of Dalgaon Town-land

Md. MATLEBUDDIN ( Dalgaon ) asked :

141. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—
- Whether any action has so far been taken by the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang in regard to the missing of the file concerning Dalgaon Town-land ?
  - If so, whether the person at fault has been found out ?
  - How many applications were received for the settlement of the Dalgaon Town Land during 1959 ?
  - Whether the applications have been scrutinised to find out the deserving ones by the time ?
  - Why the matter is being so delayed ?
  - Whether Government will be pleased to expedite the settlement ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Revenue Minister ) replied :

141. (a) & (b) Yes. Deputy Commissioner, Darrang has been making enquiry into the matter, but the responsibility for the missing of the file has not yet been fixed.
- 266 petitions were received.
  - Preliminary enquiry into the petitions has been made. The Land Settlement Advisory Committee appointed a sub-committee to select the deserving persons from amongst the petitioners. The sub-committee have been examining the matter.
  - The aforesaid sub-committee have not yet submitted their report. The sub-committee in their first meeting on 13th November 1959 have recommended eviction of all the encroachers before settlement of the land is taken up. Accordingly Sub-Deputy Collector, Mangaldai has been asked to carry out the eviction operation. But the eviction operation has not been completed yet.
  - Yes. The matter is being expedited.

**Regarding transfer of the present District Transport Officer, Gauhati**

Dr. SRIHARI DAS ( Barpeta ) asked :

142. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—
- Whether it is a fact that Sri Harakanta Sarma, District Transport Officer, Gauhati was transferred by Government ?
  - If so, how and why the Government order was stayed ?
  - Whether Government are aware that Sri Harakanta Sarma, District Transport Officer, Gauhati is studying as a student in Law College, Gauhati ?



- (d) If so, whether it is a fact that because he is studying Law at Gauhati Law College, his transfer order was cancelled on that ground ?
- (e) Whether Government has lately received public representation against Sri Harakanta Sarma, District Transport Officer, Gauhati regarding his malpractices ?
- (f) What strong action Government propose to take against this Officer ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA ( Minister, Transport ) replied :

142. (a) Yes.

(b) The transfer order is kept in abeyance on the strong recommendation of Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup not to transfer him for sometimes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) The matter is under consideration.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS ( Barpeta ) :

Sir, with reference to answer (b) may I know what are the grounds for which the transfer order is kept in abeyance ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :

For efficient management of office.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS :

Sir, in reply to (b) it has been said that the transfer order is kept in abeyance for sometime. What that sometime means, Sir ? When the orders will be given effect to ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :

I cannot give the exact date when the order will be given effect to.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS :

When this decision was taken to keep this order in abeyance ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :

According to the record the decision was taken on 21st December.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS :

How long time the Government will take to consider this matter ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :

The Transport Commissioner has been asked to go through the proceedings drawn against this officer and the final report of the Transport Commissioner is awaited ?



SHRIMATI KOMOL KUMARI BARUA ( Katonigaon ) :

May I know, Sir, how long this officer is serving at Gauhati ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA ( Minister, Transport ) :

It is about 18 months.

**Posting of Sub-Deputy Collector in Barnagar Circle**

SHRI GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR ( Sorbhog ) asked :

143. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there is no Sub-Deputy Collector for miscellaneous works in the Barnagar Circle since December, 1958 ?
- (b) If so, who is managing the works of Sub-Deputy Collector since then ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that it is not possible for one officer to manage both miscellaneous work of Sub-Deputy Collector under Sub-divisional Officer as well as Resettlement works under the Settlement Officer ?
- (d) What steps Government have taken to place a Sub-Deputy Collector in that Circle ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ) replied :

143. (a) Yes.

(b) The Assistant Settlement Officer [ in charge of Settlement work ] of the Circle.

(c) It is not quite impossible for the Assistant Settlement Officer to manage the miscellaneous work of the Circle in addition to his duties in connection with the Settlement operation ; but Government appreciate that at times the officer may be over worked and find it difficult to manage both the assignments.

(d) An Officer [Sub-Deputy Collector], Shri Sajjad Ali Chaudhury was transferred from Samaguri Circle and posted to Barnagar in October, 1959. But in view of some urgent and important work at Samaguri Circle he has not yet been relieved by Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong. Shri Sajjad Ali Chaudhury, Sub-Deputy Collector will join Barnagar Circle as soon as he is relieved from Samaguri.

**Permits for buses plying from Barpeta-North Gauhati via Hajo and from North Gauhati-Hajo-Tarabari**

SHRI MAHADEV DAS [ Barpeta ( Reserved for Scheduled Castes ) ] asked :

144. Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state—



- (a) The reasons why permits for six buses plying from Barpeta-North Gauhati via Hajo and also four permits from North Gauhati-Hajo-Tarabari are granted ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that permits have also been given for twenty buses of Barpeta, Barpeta Road-Bashbari route with extension upto Doalasal, Changa and Tarabari in opposite directions ?
- (c) Whether the Minister-in-charge consider such overcrowding of buses are harmful ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA ( Minister, Transport ) replied :

144. (a) As the number of buses plying on these routes were quite inadequate to meet the traffic requirement, the permits were granted by the Regional Transport Authority, Gauhati in the interest of the travelling public. This had to be done with a view to connecting directly the two important trade centres, viz., Barpeta and Tarabari with Gauhati.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Regional Transport Authority which is a quasi-judicial body is statutorily charged with the functions of granting permits. Obviously they were satisfied with the need of more permits.

SHRI MAHANANDA BORA ( North Lakhimpur ) :

Sir, may I know whether the Government has any intention to nationalise the North Gauhati Barpeta Road ?

Mr. SPEAKER :

There are many routes from North Gauhati to Barpeta. Which route the hon. Member means ?

SHRI MAHANANDA BORA :

I mean the route North Gauhati to Barpeta via Hajo.

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :

There is no proposal at present.

SHRI MAHANANDA BORA :

Is it included in the Third Five Year Plan ?

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :

Proposals for the Third Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised ?

MAULAVI TAJUDDIN AHMED ( Tarabari ) :

Is it not a fact that this is the shortest route between Barpeta and North Gauhati.

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :

Since the hon. Member says with real knowledge it may be correct.



MAULAVI TAJUDDIN AHMED ( Tarabari ) :

Is the Minister incharge aware that there is always overcrowding in this line.

CAPT. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA ( Minister, Transport ) :

No. Overcrowding is not allowed.

Construction of Bridges over the river Beki, Bhalukadoba, Manas, and Aie

SHRI GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR ( Sorbhog ) asked :

145. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department [ R, and B. ] be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the bridges over the river Beki, Bholukadoba, Manas and Aie will be completed ?
- (b) Whether they will be included in the Third Five Year Plan ?
- (c) Whether Government consider the necessity of constructing these bridges ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [ Deputy Minister, Public Works Department ( R. & B. ) ] replied :

145. (a) It is the intention of the Government of India to improve the whole portion of the road from Amingaon to North Salmara as an approach road to the Brahmaputra bridge out of funds to be financed by the Government of India in order to connect National Highway No. 31 at North Salmara and accordingly a survey estimate for construction of bridges over the rivers Aie and Manas has already been submitted to Government of India. Another survey estimate for the bridge over Beki and Bhalukadoba is also being submitted shortly. :

(b) Does not arise in view of above.

(c) Yes.

SHRI GHANASYAM TALUKDAR ( Sarbhog ) :

Will the Minister in charge be pleased to answer when the construction of bridges over the Beki, Manas, Bhalukadoba and Aie, is going to take up ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :

It is the intention of the Govt. of India to connect the road from North Salmara to North Gauhati. As such, we have recently submitted proposal to the Govt. of India. As soon as the approval will come, construction of bridges over these bridges will be taken up.

SHRIMATI KOMOL KUMARI BARUA ( Katonigaon ) :

Will the Minister in-charge be pleased to answer whether funds



for the construction of this road is placed with the State Govt. ?

SHRI GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [ Dy. Minister, P.W.D. (R. & B.) ] :

It is the intention of the Govt. to take up the whole road from North Gauhati to Salmara.

**Requisition and utilization of Tea Garden Waste Land**

SHRI SARBESWAR BORDOLOI ( Titabar ) asked :

146. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) When, where and between whom the new basis of requisition of tea garden unused land has been adopted which entitled to the owner of the tea garden to possess two times of the tea area ?
- (b) What is the decision of Government in those cases where a tea garden possesses low lying unused land but within two times of the tea area which are only fit for paddy cultivation ?
- (c) Whether much land shall be allowed to be kept by the owner of the garden ?
- (d) Whether Government will be pleased to allow such tea garden lands to be requisitioned for Grow More Food even if the same is within two times of the tea area ?

147. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) How many tea gardens of Assam possess lands more than two times of the area ? ( Information to be given sub-divisional-wise )
- (b) Whether Government require all the excess land for Grow More Food ?
- (c) If not, how these excess lands can be utilised for the Grow More Food purposes ?
- (d) Whether Government will lay down a procedure for quick requisition of tea garden excess lands and to settle same to the landless cultivators ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Revenue Minister ) replied :

- 146 (a) No such basis for requisition of tea garden land has been adopted by Government. In the meeting of a sub-committee consisting of both the officials and the representative of Tea industry, held at Shillong on the 29th November 1958, it was agreed that except proprietary gardens of less than 300 acres under tea and company owned gardens of less than 500 acres under tea two times the area under tea might be considered sufficient for purposes ancillary to tea industry and the Tea Estate should relinquish the excess land within their estates,



- (b) If such land is necessary for settlement with landless cultivators and requisition of the land would not be detrimental to the tea industry, Government would normally requisition it.
- (c) & (d) It will depend on the circumstances and merits of each case.
147. (a) The information is not yet available. It is being collected along with the investigation into the cases of each garden under the formula agreed upon in the meeting of the sub-committee held on 29th November 1958 for the utilisation of Tea Garden Waste Land.
- (b) Government policy is to take over such excess lands as are fit for cultivation or may be culturable on reclamation provided such taking over is not detrimental to the interest of the tea industry.
- (c) Whether the excess land can be taken over and utilised depends on the suitability of the land. So, each case is decided on its own merit. Government do not consider that all tea garden waste land can be utilised for increasing food production.
- (d) Government have already instructed the Deputy Commissioners to examine the cases of each tea garden and requisition suitable cultivable land found in excess of the requirement of the tea industry.

SHRI SARBESWAR BORDOLOI ( Titabar ) :

Will the Minister in charge be pleased to give the name of the Sub Committee whether it is still functioning ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ) :

Sub Committee. The names of the members are—

1. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury.
2. Shri M. K. Dutta.
3. Shri Bijoy Ch. Bhagawati.

SHRI SARBESWAR BORDOLOI :

Here in unseen (a) if 146 Govt. has stated that no such basis of requisition of Tea Garden land have been adopted by the Govt. and at the same time it is stated that 'it was agreed.' What is the meaning of this ? A circular has also sent to D. C. to adopt as agreed. What is this ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

The decision of the Committee has no legal basis. It is a working basis. The Tea Gardens were requested to surrender their excess lands on this basis.



SHRI SARBESWAR BORDOLOI ( Titabar ) :

Is it a fact the Govt. have directed the DCs not to requisition land which is below two by one of the tea area ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ) :

Yes, till the gardens submit their regrant.

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA ( Saikhowa ) :

When the agreement was arrived at in 29th Nov., 1958, whether the Minister knows that there is slow progress in the relinquishment of Tea garden land ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

Yes, that is so.

SHRI SARBESWAR BARDOLOI :

What was the decision about gardens below 300 acres and 500 acres ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

For proprietary garden below 300, and for Company gardens below 500 acres, land is given if available.

SHRI SARBESWAR BORDOLOI :

Even if these gardens possess land is more than two times.

SHRI KHAGENDRA NATH BORBARUA ( Amguri )

According to this agreement whether the Govt. is aware to give land to private party or to some offices ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

Govt. is not going to give any land. The point is where to get land ?

SHRI NILMOENY BARTHAHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) :

Is it a fact that some of the Tea gardens have agreed to relinquish the excess land ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

Yes. Some have already done it.

SHRI NILMOENY BARTHAHAKUR :

Will the Govt. consider the proposal of taking over excess lands covered with forests from the Tea Gardens and exchange them with those of the Forest Department, that are suitable for cultivation, for the purpose of settlement landless peasants ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

This is a good suggestion, but it is very difficult to take Tea Garden forest lands.



SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA ( Saikhowa ) :

যি বিলাক মাটি "for purposes ancillary to tea industry" বুলি কৈছে, সেই মাটি যদি বহুৰাই বহু দিনৰে পৰা খেতি কৰি থাকে, সেই বহুৰাবোৰৰ দখলী স্বত্ব স্বীকাৰ কৰি লবনে ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ) :

বহুৰা যদি attach labour হয় তেনেহলে দখলী স্বত্ব স্বীকাৰ কৰা নহয়। যদি tenant হয় তেনেহলে Ceiling Act এ cover কৰিব।

SHRI DANDESWAR HAZARIKA ( Morangi ) :

It is stated that the Govt. do not consider that all tea garden waste land can be utilised for increasing food production. May I know from the Govt. what steps have been taken to utilise these land for the purpose of cultivation and production ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

As far as the Revenue Department is concerned the land requisitioned by them are being settled either on co-operative basis or individually. It is for the Agricultural Department to utilise the land any need.

SHRI SARBESWAR BORDOLOI ( Tibabar )

Who will requisition land.

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

The D.C. does it on behalf of the Govt.

SHRI SARBESWAR BORDOLOI :

Has it been done by the D. C. ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

We have requisitioned about 180,00 Bighas of Tea Garden land.

SHRI DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :

Is it fact that in giving settlement to those requisitioned lands there is delay ?

SHRI HARESWAR DAS :

Yes. There is delay.

Speakers announcement of the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee relating to Certain Bills

Mr. SPEAKER :

Here is an announcement—

After the programme for the current Session was drawn up and circulated to the honourable Members, intimation

was received from Govt. on the 12th March, 1960 that in addition to the Appropriation Bills and Finance Bill, there are other bills viz (1) the Assam Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1960, (2) the Assam ( Sales of Petroleum Products including Motor Spirits and Lubricants ) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1960 require to be passed and enacted before 31st March, 1960.

The Business Advisory Committee to which the matter was referred to for advice at its meeting held on 17th March, 1960 recommended that without disturbing the existing programme, there may be an afternoon sitting of the Assembly at 2 P.M. on Friday the 25th March, 1960 to dispose of the above three Bills.

I think this has the approval of the House.

( The House agreed )



## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

GRANT No. 17

"37—1—EDUCATION"

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Deputy Minister, Education ) :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir to move that a sum of Rs. 5,83,29,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "37.—1—Education.—"

Mr. SPEAKEAR :

The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 5,83,29,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "37—1—Education".

There are as many as 22 Cut Motions. I think one of the movers may move. Time limit is 2 hours for all the Grants. So I want to stick to the time limit.

\*SHRI GAURISANRAR BHATTACHARYA ( Gauhati ) :

Sir, we will take some time in Grant No. 17 but as regards Grant No. 17A, 16, 42 and 67 we shall not take much time. Shri Nilmoney Borthakur will move his Cut Motion and we will speak on that.

\*SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) :

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 5,83,29,800, under Grant No. 17, Major head "37.—1—Education", at page 132 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, i.e. the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 5,83,29,800, do stand reduced by Re.1.

Mr. Speaker Sir, Education has not received the importance which it should have in the planned development of our State. Government are now realising the importance of Industry, Transport and Power and the development of our national economy, but education has been neglected. Education can be termed to be the most vital industry which produces able and useful members in society. It is correct that in our Budget a good proportion, which compares favourably with the proportion of other States, has been set apart for education. But just from the physical achievements of the Budget we find that there is much to be expected in the field of education. Uptil now we have not been able to make the primary educa-



tion free and compulsory. Now education in our State and in most of the States in India is still a big experiment. I could not have objected if the experiment conducted were circumscribed and were in a small scale as is being done in the Viswa-Bharati University. But here the whole experiment is being conducted at the cost of our boys like gunieapigs. For example, our Basic Education is still in the experimental stage. It is too early to predict whether it will succeed or fail. But even if we change the Basic Education Scheme it will cut as under our national life because from the point of view of economic planning the Government is committed to socialistic development. But here we give more importance to the individual production. So there is contradiction of the educational policy with the policy of economy and this is reflected in also how the people re-act with this education. May I ask the sponsors of the Basic Education Scheme, how many children of our Minister, Dy. Ministers, Education Minister, D.P.I and other officials are in the basic education schools? They are either in the Don Bosco, St. Mary's or in St. Edmund's because they do not believe in the basic education. Or is it a fact that the Basic Education is meant for the children of the peasants and the workers? May I ask if the children of the Secretary of the Basic Education are students of Basic Education school? They are not. Several instances can be given. One respectable lady is the Chairman of the Basic Education school at Dibrugarh; but her son is a student of Convent. What it symbolises? How can the people believe in basic education? They cannot have any confidence on those people who are administering basic education but are not sending their children to the basic education schools. So the people everywhere in the villages are clamouring বেছীক শিক্ষা আমাৰ দুখীয়াৰ কাৰণে আৰু ভাল শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ কাৰণে—মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ লৰা ছোৱালী I.A.S. I.C.S. F.R.C.S. আৰু শাসক হওক, আমাৰ লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে বেছীক স্কুলত পঢ়ি থকাহী ব'বলৈ শিকক— So a double standard has been prescribed in Education. Again the Govt. will find that the teachers of the Basic Education Schools in most cases are being used as pawns in the political game of the country. Some of them are members of political parties. They take part in election and processions and all that. On the other hand we find that circulars have been issued to the Aided High Schools that the teachers should conform to the Govt. Servants' Conduct Rules and that their services have been made transferable. At the same time you will find Sir that some of the teachers have been appointed as President and Vice President of the Anchalik Panchayats. On the other hand we find that circulars have been issued to the Secondary schools that with the revision of pay scales the teachers will have to conform to the Govt. Servants' Conducts Rules & their services are made transferable. This is ridiculous because the



the schools are not owned and managed by one entity—one organisation. Different Organisations manage it. So how the services can be made transferable unless all the schools are taken over by the Board? That cannot be done. Here the greatest defect in our education policy is that Govt. have neglected free primary stage. There is no Infant School run by Govt. But some of the social organisations particularly the Missionaries are running Infant Schools—some Kindergartens. Government have not tried to regularise and systematise the same. No syllabus has been prescribed, no text-books have been prescribed and even the Library Books have not been recommended. No prescriptions have been given how to maintain the Infant Schools. So, the most important stage has been neglected.

Again, regarding the Secondary schools, Govt. have taken the policy of converting most of the schools to Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools. This is also a very big experiment. Govt. should be very cautious in this matter. The Higher Secondary Education Scheme may not succeed. Here what we find? We find that the Govt. are taking up a policy of gradual conversion of Secondary to Higher Secondary to conform with the All India Policy so that the Degree course may be reduced to 3 years. Here we see that we are converting schools but text books have not been prepared uptil now. How can you run education without text book? Govt. should have taken schemes for text books. But nothing appears to have been done in that direction. At least the progress in this respect is very slow.

Again in the Govt. schools there is a provision that the President and the Secretary of the Managing Committees are appointed by the Govt. But I should like to point out several instances where the Presidents and the Secretaries of the Managing Committees are illiterate. Now these illiterate persons would administer education—they will control education and they will judge the qualifications of the teachers. Government themselves are downing their education policy. In Nowgong district we find that an illiterate person has been made the President and a person who read upto class VI has been made the Secretary of the Govt. School.

Again Sir, the rules prohibit the Secy. or President from taking any contract from the school, but one Secretary took contract and there was complaint against him, and the Audit Report shows that he defalcated money. The committee was dissolved but again he was appointed the Secretary. So, on the one hand the Govt. is encouraging these people to take part in politics and on the other hand Govt. have issued circulars that they should conform to the Govt. Servants' Conduct Rules. I quite appreciate that the School teachers and also the college teachers should conform to some code of discipline. But why this circular? A comprehensive Education



Bill should be brought where the code of discipline should be prescribed. There should be some norms which will guide the working of the school teachers. So a comprehensive Bill is necessary and not a Circular like this. Govt. is trying to make the school teachers their own slaves.

If we go up to Higher Education what we find. The Higher Education is in charge of University over which the Govt. have no control. I cannot accept this policy. Yes, University may be an autonomous Body. But it is only the State Govt., only the legislature, i.e., the representatives of the people, who will have a right to dictate the educational policy. Subject to this qualification, full autonomy should be given to the University. But what we find in the matter? Government have cleaned wash their hands—their responsibilities. But in other matters, Govt. have no control over the University. If the University is misappropriating money, we have no right to see how grants are being utilised by the University. So, if necessary the Gauhati University Bill should be amended to enable the Govt. to go into its rescue. I think the Govt., the Cabinet, could have advised the Chancellor to intervene in the matter of Gauhati University. But it does not appear to have been done.

Again we find another contradiction. Very recently it has been decided that English should be introduced into M.V. Schools. I do not see any reason why the M.V. Schools are kept as such and why they are not converted into M.E. Schools. We have not got any standard education policy and our present education policy is in the melting pot. The schools run by the Missionary organisations are of two types—M. V. schools with English and M. V. Schools without English. So, I do not understand the education policy of our Government. There is no difficulty in converting the M.V. Schools into M.E. Schools and if they are converted they would serve as feeder schools to higher secondary schools.

Again, Sir, in the matter of appointment of teachers, the teachers' association several times appealed to the Government that the retired people should not be appointed. But inspite of that we find in many cases that retired Government servants are allowed to officiate as teachers in the Aided schools. That should not be done. I know one instance. In Dibrugarh one person has been allowed to serve as teacher for 55 years where as the retiring age of a person is 55. Now this should be stopped for two reasons. Firstly a person who has given the best part of his life to some other job and at the fag-end of his career if he is allowed to work as teacher that will not augment the cause of education. Secondly, such as appointment will bar the promotion of the able teachers. So, there



are two-fold defects in it. As such the retired people should not be allowed to join schools. In the collegiate education also the same thing is being done. There also we must stop it.

Now, the University Grants Commission recommended for the revision of pay scales of the college teachers. They recommended four scales of pay and our Government has accepted only two. The University Grants Commission went upto such an extent as to bear 50% of the cost of the new scales of pay and they were prepared to pay from 1957. But our Government has decided to give effect from the 18th April 1959 and not from 1957. Now what is the fixation formula? Two scales of pay have been accepted—(1) Rs. 300—600/- (2) Rs. 200—500/-. Now suppose a lecturer after 18 years of service gets Rs. 370/- and when his pay will be fixed in the scale of Rs. 200—500/- he will get Rs. 365/- and Rs. 5/- as a special pay. After one year, i.e., on the 1st of April, 1961 that special pay of Rs. 5/- will be merged as an increment. So, what is the benefit? As a result of the revision he will lose Rs. 5/-.

\*SHRI LOLIT KUMAR DOLEY ( Parliamentary Secretary ) :

The Hon'ble Member is suggesting that the retired persons should not be appointed as teachers, but does he know that in the interior there is dearth of Graduate persons to be teachers?

\*SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) :

As a result of the fixation of pay in the new scale a teacher stands to lose Rs. 5/-. So we must do away with this formula of fixation of pay. Why is it not possible to fix the teachers salary at the next higher stage as is being done in the case of other Government servants?

Mr. SPEAKER :

Mr. Borthakur, you have already taken 15 minutes time and how much more time you require?

\*SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR :

I will take only three minutes more. In giving effect to the revised U.G.C. scale of pay the present fixation formula must be changed because it is not giving any benefit to the teachers.

In giving the new scale of pay Government has asked the teachers to conform to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. Why should they conform to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules? Do the Government think that the teacher-politicians are a danger to the society? If they are a danger to the society then what about the physician-politicians? They are danger to the life itself. So, I think Government

*\*Speech not corrected*



should not think in that line. Full freedom should be given to them. Those who actively participate in politics should give up education line. I quite agree that there should be some control over the teachers and there should be some code & rules for the purpose. But in this way that should not be done. The Government should bring a comprehensive Bill for making some rules for maintaining discipline among the teachers.

With these few words I commend my cut motion to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER :

The motion moved is that the total provision of Rs. 5,83,29,800 under grant No. 17, Major head "37—1—Education," at page 132 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1. i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 5,83,29,800, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

( Mr. Speaker left the Chamber at this stage and Sri Ramnath Das occupied the Chair.)

\*SHRI GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA ( Gauhati ) :

Mr. Chairman, it is not enough to provide money but it is also necessary to utilise the money. From the point of view of amount this education grant is not quite small but from the point of view of utilisation there is a great deal of space and scope for strong criticism. At the very outset I should like to submit that the Government has failed to implement the directive principle as laid down in Article 45 of the Constitution of India. This principle is very important because, as you know Sir, when our Constitution was being drafted by the very responsible and highly placed people it was stated that the universal education should precede universal suffrage, otherwise the democracy would degenerate into momocracy. Ultimately, however, we thought and decided that vote should precede universal education and yet the Constitution laid down that within a period of 10 years all children in between the ages of 6 to 14 would be given free and compulsory education. That was laid down in Article 45 of the Constitution. Ten years have passed after the Constitution was accepted and yet this has not been fulfilled. Our Government has violated this directive principle laid down in the Constitution. Now, in the Third Five-Year Plan it is proposed—after 17 years and not within 10 years-- that there should be compulsory education for the children of the age group 6 to 11 and not 6 to 14 as stated in the Constitution.

The second thing I want to submit is with regard to basic education. It has been stated that basic education has been accepted as one of the educational systems in our

*\*Speech not corrected.*



country. But the basic education which is there in our State is no education at all. There are two defects : firstly, the so called basic education that is there in our country is not really basic education and secondly, though we are speaking about socialism, equality and fraternity, there is a sharp distinction in the matter of education.

As my friend Shri Borthakur has said it is really ironical that we ask the common people to send their children to পাছী খবাহী basic schools, but so far as the education of our children is concerned we send them to St. Mary's, Little Flower, Doon's or to St. Joseph's School. If these latter type of schools is really better then we should all send our children to these public schools.

Not only that Sir ; the basic schools are not properly manned. The teachers in most cases are not trained. Even the text-books which are prescribed are not timely printed. I have a daughter in the Basic School but for the last two to three months text-books have not been printed. I do not know whether any other Hon'ble Member has gone so down as to send their children to the basic schools. These basic schools are in name.

Now it has been stated that we have made lot of advance in the field of education and that was claimed by the Finance Minister. There is one thing I would like to point out. Four years ago our State's position in regard to education, I mean literacy, was fourth in India. Today our State's position has become eight. From the fourth position in India, we have gone down to the eight position. While I appreciate that there has been a good allocation of money in the budget for education, but at the same time I would point out that the other States are making strenuous efforts—the States of Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, West Bengal, Andaman & Nikobar Islands and Delhi, all these territories of the Indian Union—to go ahead in the matter of education.

So far as female education is concerned, we are in a hopeless, helpless and deplorable condition. Male literacy is 30% and female only 8% and until and unless our women become educated we cannot expect that they will grow to full citizens of the State. I feel, Sir, that this aspect of our education has been neglected.

Then, Sir, we also see that there has been a great deal of falling behind in the matter of professional and special education. Hon'ble Members of this House have approached this matter from different angles and have been agitating for the last several years. Yet we see while in the whole of India according to the India Year Book 1959—a Government of India publication—there are 404 professional colleges, in Assam the number is only 5. We are a little over 1% of the Indian allocation. As regards special education there are as



many as 127 such institutions but in Assam there is only one such institution. In the matter of Arts and Science Colleges also we find that we are far behind other States of India. We should again remember that we were in a very disadvantageous position when we started our present efforts. For example, for reasons best known to the members of this House when West Bengal, formerly Bengal had a flourishing University and a wide system of education, we had none. For getting a University we had to make a public agitation for several years. Before Independence we did not get Medical College, Engineering College, Agricultural College and such other institutions. If we are to march along with other States of India, the Government of Assam have a special responsibility. It was not enough to say that in the matter of allocation of money, we have spent more money on education, than we have been spending in the past. That is not enough. We must be rushing very fast so that we can fill up the gap and do not fall behind other States. We must not go on a snail's pace otherwise we will find that we are lagging far behind. Therefore, my suggestion is that we should take this education in right earnest. Until and unless we create the man, the Community Development Programmes, Co-operation or all things like that are bound to fail. Who will run these Co-operative Societies or Community Development Centres if our people are not educated? Therefore it is very vital—unless and until we can create the human factor all our plans will collapse.

My earnest request to this House is that if basic education is to be made the accepted pattern of our education, it should be made really so. The gap which is there should be filled up. In the matter of allocation of money those who are in charge of the department should be impartiality. I do not really mind if, for example, the present Deputy Minister for Education finds that there is a crying need in his own constituency and he spends Rs. 35,000 out of a total allotment of Rs. 48,000 there in his constituency alone. But if Goalpara's need is equally great and Goalpara has not got even 10%, then we must be very careful. The man who is in charge of the public purse must be very impartial. So long he is a Minister or Deputy Minister he is not only responsible to his constituency but he is also responsible for the whole State. I do not know whether at the moment the need of the Deputy Minister, Education's constituency is greatest in the whole district of Kamrup and that Rs. 48,000 has been allotted in that area alone.

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Deputy Minister, Education ) :

I can assure that this is not the fact.



\*SHRI GAURI SHANKAR BHATTACHARYYA ( Gauhati ) :

I am glad to hear so. Let us hope that it should be never so.

Then I come to the M.V. schools about which my friend Shri Borthakur has also said. I want to make a suggestion. It is not good if we bring in English classes to the M.V. Schools. The M.V. schools have all along been self-contained institutions. Even before the M.E. examinations were there, the standard of the M.V. examinations was higher. Now I am told that the M.V. examination on the said level has been abolished and it is now open to the schools to give a School Leaving Certificate. There is no All Assam examination for the purpose, I think this new experiment has been a wrong one. M.V. is a standard by itself and there should be M.V. School Leaving Certificate examination. This should be re-introduced.

I am not in favour of dragging English while we are talking of Assamese as the State language for Assam and Hindi as the State language for India. On the face of it should we be spreading English in those institutions where education is being imparted in purely our own language ? why English should be brought to M.V. Schools ?

Then also I want to make another suggestion. That suggestion is this. I find in the Budget that there is not sufficient provision for technical schools in the Hills Districts. Sir, we know the economic plight of our hill brethren and we also know how suspicious and susceptible they are. If we do not give them their due particularly in regard to these educational matters, naturally that suspicion will become all the more. Therefore, Govt. would do better to give a little more attention for starting a number of technical schools in the Hills. Then again, in this connection I also want to give a suggestion that this Capital town of Shillong should have a Stadium. As this Grant also concerns this matter, I want to make this suggestion particularly now that Gauhati and Jorhat have got their Stadiums, the case of Shillong should also be taken up.

As regards the Sanskrit Board and the Arabic and Persian Board. To keep these departments apart from the general Education Department is not proper. All these should be co-ordinated and particularly in the matter of supervision, the Director of Public Instruction should be in over all charge of these Departments otherwise these Sanskrit or Arabic and Persian Boards will not give good results. As a matter of fact, as time passes on their position is rather deteriorating. So I suggest that these departments should be put together

*\*Speech not corrected.*



under the Directorate of Education. Then I want also to suggest that there should be more inspecting staff in the secondary stage as also in the basic stage because we find that due to improper or rather inadequate and in many cases due to complete lack of inspection these schools are deteriorating. If for the purpose of increasing the number of the inspecting staff the number of Deputy Directors or Assistant Directors is cut down I won't mind. But so far as the inspecting staff is concerned their number should be increased so that the schools may be properly and sufficiently inspected.

Then, last but not least, I want to suggest that Govt. should give incentive to the schools by giving special grants to those schools which show better results. If there be some sort of incentive grant to those schools that far better then there will be a spirit of competition amongst the schools and thereby their standard will be raised. This question of raising the standard of our children has become necessary and this sort of competition will be a great factor to that end.

\*SHRI HIRALAL PATWARY ( Panery ) :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰি ভূষাৰমান কব খুজিছো। মই প্ৰথমতে কব খুজিছো যে আমাৰ সংবিধানত মানি লোৱা হৈছে যে ৬ বছৰৰ পৰা ১৪ বছৰলৈ প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষা দিয়া হব। দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে যে এই প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষা মাতৃ ভাষাৰ জড়িয়তে দিয়া হব। অৱ্ৰাজ্যত ৮ শ্ৰেণী পঢ়িব লাগে; কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত “ক” আৰু “খ” শ্ৰেণীকে ধৰি ১০ শ্ৰেণী পঢ়িব লাগে, অথাৎ দুবছৰ বেচিকৈ পঢ়িব লাগে। মোৰ মনেৰে M.V. পৰ্য্যন্ত ৮ শ্ৰেণী হব লাগে আৰু তাক প্ৰাইমেৰী মহলত ধৰি মাতৃ ভাষাত শিক্ষা দিব লাগে।

আজি আমাৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষকৰ যিবোৰ অভিযোগ সেইবোৰ বাবে বাবে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত ডাঙি ধৰা স্বত্বো একো কৰা নাই। মই ভাবো যে তেওঁলোকৰ ন্যায্য প্ৰাপ্য দিব।

\*SHRI RADHIKARAM DAS ( Deputy Minister, Education ) :

শ্ৰীযু পাণ্ডনা মানে কি ?

\*SHRI HIRALAL PATWARI :

তেওঁলোকৰ অভিযোগবোৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত দাঙি ধৰিবৰ বাবে যিটো সজাতি দলটোক যোৱা ৯-২-৬০ তাৰিখত মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে দেখা কৰাৰ কথা আছিল, কিন্তু প্ৰায় এমাহ হল তথাপি সজাতিদলক দেখা কৰা নাই। আগতে All India Primary Teachers Deputation এ দেখা কৰোতে মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিছিল— “आसाम भी पीछे नहीं रहेगा”।

\*Speech not corrected



কিন্তু অসমক আগুৱাই নিবৰ একো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। ৩১ মাৰ্চৰ ভিতৰতে মৰগীয়া বানচ পাব বুলি কৈছিল তাকো পোৱা নাই। (এটা মাত—টকা এতিয়াও পঠোৱা নাই—কেনেকৈ পাব?) শ্ৰীগোপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে ৬০ বছৰত অৱসৰ দিব। সেইটো হাইস্কুলৰ বাবেহে কৰা হৈছে প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ বাবে নহয়। প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ কাৰণে Provident fund আচনিও লোৱা হোৱা নাই। Contingency ৰ কাৰণে আঠ অনাৰ ঠাইত এটকা কৰিলে হয় কিন্তু আজিও পোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে আজি প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষকৰ মনত দুঃখ। তেওঁলোকে আকৌ অহা ২৭ তাৰিখত মিটিং পাতিছে।

গতিকে কথা হল, আজি চৰকাৰৰ নীতি হৈছে, ভাৰতীয় ভাষা শিক্ষাত জোৰ দিব লাগে। মন কৰিব লাগিব আজি নৰ্মাল তৃতীয় বাৰ্ষিক পাচ কৰা শিক্ষক সকলেই অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ গুৰি ধৰোতা; অথচ এওঁলোকক ইমান কম দৰমহা দিছে। এই শিক্ষকসকলে কিমান কষ্ট কৰি অসমীয়া ভাষা পঢ়িছে; যদি তেওঁলোকক সুবিধা দিয়া নহয় তেন্তে আমাৰ অন্যায হ'ব। আমাৰ ভাষা-বেই বা কি উন্নতি হ'ব।

তাৰ পিচত Under Graduate শিক্ষক বিলাকক Matric পাচ শিক্ষকৰ Scale দিয়া হৈছে। তেওঁলোকক মাত্ৰ ৭৫—১২৫ টকালৈ দিছে। অথচ বোম্বে আদিত তেওঁলোকৰ Scale কিমান ভাল। সেই দৰমহাবে তেওঁলোকৰ ছোৱালীক এটা ভাল ক্ৰক কিনি দিব নোৱাৰে। অসমত এটা ক্ৰকৰ দাম ৩ টকা অথচ সেই ক্ৰকটোৰ দাম বন্ধেত দহ অনা—গতিকে আমাৰ শিক্ষকে তেওঁলোকৰ সন্মান বজাই বখাৰ জোখাবে দৰমহা নাপায়। স্কুলবিলাকৰ পৰিদৰ্শনৰ কোনো দিহা নাই কোন স্কুললৈ গৈছে, কোন যোৱা নাই—তাৰ কোনো খবৰ নাই।

আইন মতে বেছিক বোৰ্ডৰ মিটিং বছৰত তিনিবাৰ বহিব লাগে। সেই আইন পালন কৰা নহয় কিন্তু চৰকাৰে একো মনকাণ নকৰে। বেছিক বোৰ্ডক গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া হয় বাজেটৰ পৰা; কিন্তু আমাৰ কোনো পৰামৰ্শ লোৱা নহয়। ইত্যাদি বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে প্ৰণয়ন কৰা আইন চৰকাৰেই ভঙ্গ কৰা কথাটো ভাবিবলগীয়া।

বেচিক বোৰ্ডৰ মিটিং সময়মতে পাতিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও All India Primary Education Commission এটা গঠন কৰাৰ কথা। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়াত প্ৰায় প্ৰত্যেক ৰাজ্যতে গঠন কৰিছে কিন্তু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত একো হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰত্যেক ৰাজ্যই এই বিষয়ত বহুত আগবাঢ়িছে। যি পদ্ধতিৰে টকা খৰচ কৰি সফল পাব পাৰি, তাক ঠিক মতে কৰিছে। মই All India Primary Teachers Conference ৰ Pre-



sident হিচাবে এই সকলো বিলাক জানো মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে আমাৰ ইয়াতো চৰকাৰে এটা Commission গঠন কৰে ।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হল, আমাৰ পিচপৰা অঞ্চলবিলাকত শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা দিয়া হোৱা নাই ।

আমাৰ শ্ৰীতালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে, বেছিক স্কুলৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে ৭ হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে কিন্তু ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু অনুন্নত অঞ্চলৰ বিশেষ উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই । গতিকে ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু পিচপৰা অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ ভাবে আচনি লব লাগে ।

অসমীয়া ভাষা ঠিকমতে শিকিবলৈ উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে । বহুৱা আৰু ট্ৰাইবেলৰ ভিতৰত বিশেষ ভাবে এতিয়াৰ পৰা ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে । তেওঁ লোকৰ যাতে অসমীয়া শিকাৰ আগ্ৰহ হয়, তেনে আচনি আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ নাই । আমি আজি অসমীয়া ভাষাক ৰাজ্যিক ভাষা কৰিম, তেওঁলোকক যদি অসমীয়া শিকাৰ সুবিধা নিদিও তেন্তে আমি কিছু অনুবিধাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লাগিব ।

শিক্ষক বিলাক নিযুক্ত কৰাত বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে । ঠায়ে ঠায়ে কিছুমান আদৰ্শ স্কুল পঢ়িব লাগে । প্ৰথমতে ভালকৈ গঢ় লোৱা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলেই সময়ত গৈ ডাঙৰ অফিচাৰ হব । সেই কাৰণে প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষক নিয়োগ কৰোতে যি বেমেজালি হৈছে তাক দূৰ কৰিব লাগিব । অসম শিক্ষক সন্মিলনৰ প্ৰেচিডেণ্ট হিচাবে মই কও যে বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত M.V. বা M.E. পাচ নকৰা মানুহকো শিক্ষক নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে । মই বৰপেচাত যাওতে তাৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল বোৰ্ডৰ চিয়াৰম্যোনে এই Under qualified শিক্ষক নিয়োগৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কৈছিল ।

\*SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Dy. Minister, Education ) :

তেখেতে বেয়া শিক্ষক ৰাখিব লাগে বুলি কৈছিল নেকি ?

\*SHRI HIRALAL PATWARI ( Panery ) :

নহয় ভাল Qualified শিক্ষক ৰাখিব লাগে বুলিহে কৈছিল ।

তাৰ পিচত অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ Education Commission ৰ যি Report আছে, সেইমতে শিক্ষকসকলৰ দৰ্শন বৰ্ত্তমানৰ ৩ গুণ ২০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত হব লাগে । আমাৰ ইয়াত বৰ্ত্তমান ৫০ টকাৰ পৰা ৬০ টকালৈ আছে গতিকে Commission ৰ Report বিলাকত চৰকাৰে গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে । সেইমতে কোনো ৰাজ্যত শিক্ষকৰ দৰমহা ৬০ টকাৰ কম হব নালাগে ।

শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান বিলাকত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে চৰকাৰৰ আদৰ্শত অনুপ্ৰাণীত হোৱাকৈ

\*Speech not corrected.



শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। সেই ভাবে শিক্ষকসকলকো সম্বলিত ৰাখিব লাগে। শিক্ষকসকলে চৰকাৰৰ কামত বিক্ষোভ দৰ্শাই হৰতাল কৰাৰ কথা আছিল— আমি বুজাই সেইটো বন্ধ কৰি এটা Delegation আহি মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক লগধৰাৰ কাৰণে এখন আবেদন দিয়া হৈছিল— তাৰ উত্তৰ নাই। তেওঁলোকে অহা ২৭ তাৰিখে আকৌ মিটিং পাতিব— মই আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে ইতিমধ্যে এটা মীমাংসালৈ অহাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব। এনে ধৰণৰ অসহযোগীতা আমি ভাল নাপাও। মই ইয়াকে জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰনি মাৰিলো—

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI ( Kamalpur ) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Government for accepting the various suggestions for improvement of education in our State such as the principle of automatic non-recurring grant to aided institutions and loan assistance but I am sorry to say that my friends on the opposite side have decried that this Government has done nothing for education in our State. In this connection, I may say that the Education Budget, we have allotted a huge amount of 5,83,29,800 for education which is the single highest amount. Then Sir, I find that my friend Shri Bhattacheryya has lamented that technical education in our State is not progressing well. It is true that we have been much behind other states in this direction and mainly due to historical forces. Where Sibpur Engineering College and some such other institutions observed Centenary Celebrations, we in Assam have just laid foundation stones for such Engineering Colleges and other Technical and Professional institutions. But this Government has made attempts in the right direction to bring the state out of this inertia.

So far as the technical education is concerned, each Sub-division should yet at least one Technical School with selected subjects for which there is scope either for employment or for taking to the industry. Each district should be surveyed as to availability of resources and feasibility of such industries, large, medium or small and youths should be informed about these possibilities. There should be close co-ordination between the education and Industries department for selection of subjects and in the intake of trainees. The Technical Institutions should not also be like blind alleys and there should be proper assesment of resources both in material and human materials for better utilisation for the prosperity of the country.

SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) :

Sir, on a point of information, is the hon. Member replying on behalf of the Government ?



Mr. SPEAKER :

The hon. Member is not replying on behalf of the Government. He is making his own statement.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI ( Kamalpur ) :

It has been said that the children of Ministers and of high ranking officers are not sent to Basic Schools. If the Basic pattern of Education has intrinsic value, if it is accepted as the national pattern of education then those who love this education should send their children to Basic Schools. There is much scope of improvement of this new system of education and for this we need a good number of trained teachers dedicated for this cause. There are too many schools in our lower standard. There should be a clear distinction. The varieties of Schools such as Government Basic, School Board Basic, Traditional Primary etc. should be abolished at the earliest opportunity and one uniform standard should be introduced. The School Boards have not functioned well and I feel that the School Boards should be abolished and the function should be entrusted to Anchalik Panchayats.

The number of Text Book for each subject should be introduced in all schools so that the progress and method of teaching can be regulated. The teacher Manuals with extensive guidance of imparting the lessons should be departmentally published on the lessons of the prescribed Text Books for convenience of inspection and uniform standard in all schools.

One teacher Schools should be either amalgamated or at least be converted into two teacher Schools. In one teacher Schools there should not be more than two classes KA and KHA and for the other classes there should be central Schools with at least three teachers and all educational equipment should be provided to these central Schools. Building grants should be given to these central Schools only.

In rural areas the School hours should be always in the morning to have some regularity and punctuality.

In L.P. Schools if bench is not possible at least low desks should be provided to avoid unhealthy bends of the body of the Children and to instill clean habits.

Sir, special care should be taken in the selection of teachers and teacher should be appointed only with some test as to their ability and aptitude. Training institutions should be increased so that the untrained teachers may get the training facilities.

In the lower Middle Stage there are many categories of schools which has led to confusion and difficulties. The standard of teaching is to improved and greater emphasis should be given on inspection. There should be one uniform standard



of education for this category of schools and the distinction of M.V. and M.E. should be abolished with suitable modification and adjustment of the syllabus. There may be special coaching classes for those who want to appear in Teacher Test examination and a syllabus should be prescribed for the examination. The anomalies arising due to introduction of free English Education in M.V. Schools should be done away with and education should be made free in the lower middle stage which is also a directive in the Constitution to impart free education to the children of the age group upto 14 years.

The scales of pay for the teachers serving in all these Middle schools also should be uniform and they should get the same benefits. The Normal Pass teachers have been so far neglected and their pay and other benefits should be the same with their counterparts in Govt. schools. The Government have already accepted the principle of equal pay and benefits of Aided Schools with that of Govt. Schools. Therefore it follows as a necessary corollary or logical sequence that the same principle should be extended to Middle Schools whether M.E or M.V.

The teachers of M.V. Schools have been agitating to have their legitimate grievances removed in the matter of pay and allowances. The Head Pandit of Govt. M.V. Schools have not yet been given the charge allowance though it was recommended by the pay Commission. These teachers have not got even one rupee as benefit by the Pay Committee's recommendation as no scale was recommended for them. Even the minimum benefit allowed by the general recommendations of the Committee have been denied to them.

The teachers of School Board, M.V. Schools are also agitating for better scale, to restore the D.A. cut by the Govt. to have town allowance as has been given to the L.P. Schools teachers working in the same Board but inspite of so many representation nothing has been done so far from 1956. Immediate steps should be taken to ameliorate these legitimate grievances.

As regards scale of pay of the Middle School teachers I would suggest that the Matric and Normal pass teachers should get a scale of Rs. 60-125/- and Matric Normals and Intermediate Pass teachers should get Rs. 75-150/- irrespective of the category of schools they serve. In addition to the scale there should also be other allowances at par.

More attention should be given for efficient teaching of Hindi so that we and our students may not lag behind as was the case with English. We did not take to English early and thus we had to fall behind other states in walks of life.



The children of the teachers specially of the M.V., L.P. and M.E. should be given the opportunity of free tuition upto Matriculation subject to good conduct and satisfactory progress.

Though the University is a autonomous body outside the normal administration of the Government, yet Government should take steps so that the University affords opportunities to our students in carrying research and learning some technical subjects like Oil Technology, Tea and such other subjects. The University should abolish the Undergraduate Classes and should concentrate on Post Graduate Teaching and Research subjects. The anomalies off accounts of the Development Committee can be immediately finalised so that the Development Committee can be immediately abolished and the University can be entrusted with full autonomy and responsibility. It is good that the Gauhati University Act is being extensively amended and hope the amended Act will remove the defects of the present Act.

Sir, in the budget no provision has been made for the expansion of reorientation of Sanskrit Education. We have been hearing of the establishment of different Committees and recently Dr. G. Sastri was invited to advise the Government on the establishment of the proposed Sanskrit College and reorganisation of the Sanskrit Education. But nothing has been done as yet and I would request the government to implement the Scheme as was suggested by Dr. G. Sastri.

Sir, as regard inspection, I would like to suggest that there should be one Auditor with each Inspector to check and verify the grants whether they has been properly utilised or utilised for the specific purpose as was sanctioned for. There are reports of anomalies of accounts and cases misappropriation of sums of Educational institutions.

Sir, in the matter of women education the government have not yet taken a definite policy. I suggest that to spread female education female teacher should be appointed in schools. I request the government to extend recurring and non-recurring grants to the female institution. The Central Government also can be approached in this matter as Shrimati Desmukh laid special emphasis and assured assistance for the advancement of female education. The question of female education should be taken up in the same manner as in the case of backward and Scheduled caste people and facilities should be extended in like manner. In my constituency there is a girl's H.E. School, Nanara Girls' H. E. which is only girls' institution and I request the Govt. to sanction suitable grants for this school. It has not yet received recurring grant.

Lastly, Sir, I want to say that more attention should be



given to the teaching of Mathematics and finding out efficient teachers for teaching the subject. If necessary special scholarships should be provided for the subject. Without grounding in Mathematics our students can not be expected to turn out as successful technicians and Engineers etc.

Sir, I have only one point more. This is with regard to the training of teachers. A training programme should be extended to the Under Graduate teachers who constitute a large portion of the teachers specially of the Aided High Schools. Unless these undergraduate teachers can be trained and better utilised education cannot improve in the State because there is dearth of Graduate teachers in the country.

Sir, with these words I support the motion for the Grant and oppose the cut motiom moved by the Oppoisition.

SHRIMATI KOMOL KUMARI BARUA ( Katonigaon ) :

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত মাননীয় উপমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি টকা বিচাৰিছে তাৰ সমৰ্থন জনাই কেই আঘাৰ মান কম বুলি ভাবিছো—সময় তেনেই কম গতিকে যিমান সংক্ষেপে পাবো কবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিম।

মহোদয়, বিৰোধী সদস্য সকলে শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষকৈ M.V. স্কুলত ইংৰাজী শ্ৰেণী বোৰৰ বাবে অভিযোগ আনিছে—কিন্তু এই বিষয়ে মই তেখেত সকলক জনাও যে M.V. স্কুলৰ পৰা যেতিয়া ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী হাইস্কুললৈ আহে আগৰ নিয়ম অনুযায়ী তেওঁলোকৰ এটা বছৰ লোকচান হয়—গতিকে বৰ্ত্তমানৰ ব্যৱস্থাত তেওঁলোকৰ বছৰটো লোকচান নহব। M.V. স্কুলৰ শিক্ষাৰ মান M.E. স্কুলতকৈ বেচি এই কথা সকলোৰে জানে তথাপিও তেওঁলোকৰ এটা বছৰ লোকচান হয়। কেৱল ইংৰাজী নজনাৰ কাৰণেই। এনে অবস্থাত M.V. স্কুলত ইংৰাজী শিকোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ বাবে এই অসুবিধা আঁতৰিছে। তাৰোপৰি M.V. স্কুলৰ শিক্ষাৰ মান M.E. School ত কৈ ওপৰত হোৱা বাবে শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো আমি উন্নতি হব বুলি আশা কৰো—যিহেতু আমি শিক্ষাত quantity তকৈ সদায় quality হৈ বিচাৰো।

মহোদয়, M.V. স্কুলত বিনামাচুলে পঢ়িব পাৰে আনহাতে M.E. স্কুলত হলে মাচুল দিব লাগে এনে ব্যৱস্থাটি আমাৰ M.E. আৰু হাইস্কুল বিলাকত যথেষ্ট অসুবিধাত পেলাই মই ভাবো এই খেলিমেলিবোৰ উঠাই দি M.E. Standard লৈকে সকলো স্কুলতে মাচুল মাফ দিব লাগে। যিহেতু আমাৰ সংবিধানে ৬—১১ লৈকে বিনামূলীয়া শিক্ষাৰ বিধান দিছেই। তাৰ পিচত বিৰোধীদলৰ সদস্য সকলে non-recurring grant বিতৰণত বেমেজালিৰ কথা কৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুত খেলিমেলি হৈ আছে বুলি অভিযোগ পোৱা যায়। সেইবাবে subdivisioanal wise হিচাবে টকাটো ভগাই দি



inspector সকলক স্থানীয় প্রতিনিধিৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰি non-recurring grantবোৰ বিতৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে এই খেলিমেলি বোৰ পাতলিব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে কথাষাৰ ভাবি চাব। সকলো সদস্যই ভাবে যে ৰাজহৰ দন সকলো মানুহৰ পৰা সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হয়—সেইকাৰণে ইয়াত সকলোৰে সমান অংশ আছে। সেইকাৰণে আমি গ্ৰাণ্টৰ বেলিকাও সকলোৰে সমান অংশ পোৱা উচিত বুলি ভাবো।

বে-চৰকাৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ বেতন চৰকাৰী স্কুলৰ সৈতে সমান কৰি ইমান দিনে দৰমহাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত থকা অসমতা আতৰোৱাৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে তাত শিক্ষক সকলে আনন্দ পাইছে যদিও তেওঁলোকে Government Servants' Conduct rule মানি চলিব লাগিব বুলি যি চৰকাৰী circular দিয়া হৈছে তাত তেওঁলোক সন্তুষ্ট হোৱা নাই—কাৰণ তেওঁলোকক অকল দৰমহাৰ সুবিধাটোহে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে কিন্তু চৰকাৰী শিক্ষক সকলে পেনচন আদিৰ যিবিলাক আন্যান্য সুবিধা পায় সেই বিলাকো দিয়াৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। আমি ভাবো চৰকাৰে চৰকাৰী অনুস্থানৰ সকলো সা-সুবিধা দিহে এনে নিষেধৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা যুক্তিসংগত। বেচৰকাৰী কলেজৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত University Grants Commissionয়ে গোটেই ভাৰতৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ কাৰণে এটা Scale নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি তাৰে আধা অংশ বহন কৰিবলৈ লৈছে যোৱা ১৯৫৭ চনৰে পৰা। অন্য প্ৰদেশে কোনো নতুন terms condition impose নকৰি নিজৰ প্ৰদেশৰ শিক্ষক সকলক সেই Scale দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত ১৯৫৭ চনৰ পৰা দিয়াতো দূৰতে থাওক, ১৯৫৯ চনৰ পৰা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ গৈ Govt. Servant Conduct rules. আদি impose কৰিবলৈ লোৱাত ইমান দিনে অশেষ ত্যাগ আৰু কষ্ট স্বীকাৰ কৰি অহা শিক্ষক সকলে দুখ পোৱাতো স্বাভাৱিক। এই বাবেই তেওঁলোকে উক্ত স্বস্ত মানিবলৈ অপাৰগ বুলি জনাইছে। আমিও ভাবো—সামাজিক সাংস্কৃতিক আদি সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে যোগ্য বৰঙনি যোগাই অহা শিক্ষক শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী সকলক চৰকাৰে কোনো বাধা নিষেধ কটকটীয়া বান্ধোনলৈ নানি University Grant Commissionএ তেওঁলোকক যিবিলাক সুবিধা দিছে সেই সুবিধা বিলাক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। মই ভাবো দেশৰ কল্যাণ আৰু মঙ্গলৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে বেচৰকাৰী স্কুল আৰু কলেজৰ বিষয়টো সহানুভূতিৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব।

মহোদয়, শ্ৰী শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা বাজেটতো নথকাৰ কাৰণে আমি দুঃখ পাইছো। এতিয়াও আশা কৰো যে যদি দেশখনক আগবঢ়াই নিবলৈ হয় তেন্তে শ্ৰী শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰতো নিশ্চয় চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিয়ে। যিহেতু সমগ্ৰ জনসংখ্যাৰে আধা অংশ নাৰী সমাজক উপযুক্ত শিক্ষাৰ যোগ্য



নাগাৰিকা কৰি তুলিব নোৱাৰিলে কোনো উন্নয়ন মূলক আচনি সফল হ'ব নোৱাৰে। আশাকৰে চৰকাৰে শ্ৰী শিক্ষাৰ এটা বহল আৰু সু-ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ আচনী লৈ পিচ পৰি থকা মহিলাসকলক আগবঢ়াই আনিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দেশৰ প্ৰগতিৰ পথ সুগম কৰি তোলে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি মঞ্জুৰী প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰি কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে।

SHRI KHAGENDRA NATH BORBARUAH ( Amguri ) :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ এই পৃথিৱীৰ বহুত মানুহ পৃথিৱীৰ পৰা আঁতৰি গল আৰু বহুত লোক পৃথিৱীতে আছে—যি সকল লোক গুচি গল আৰু যি সকল লোক আছে তেওঁলোকৰ বিজ্ঞান, সাহিত্য, বুৰঞ্জী—অত্যান্ত সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰে অভিজ্ঞতা আহৰণ কৰিছে। এই অভিজ্ঞতা আমাৰ উঠি অহা ল'ৰা ছোৱালীক দিয়াতোৰেই শিক্ষা। কিন্তু সেই অভিজ্ঞতাবোৰ সময়ৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাই দিয়াৰ লাগিব। আমি বৰ্ত্তমানে সমাজতন্ত্ৰীক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ গঢ়িবলৈ ওলাইছো গতিকে আমাৰ ল'ৰা ছোৱালী বোৰেও সমাজতন্ত্ৰীক সমাজৰ আদৰ্শৰ ভিত্তিত শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিব লাগিব। কিন্তু আমাৰ বৰ্ত্তমানৰ শিক্ষাৰ নমুনা কেনেকুৱা—অন্ধত নিকোৱা হয় এসেৰ গাখীৰৰ দাম ১০ চাৰি অনা হলে ১০০ ছয় অনা পাবলৈ কিমান পানী মিহলাব লাগিব। সূতকছা অন্ধত আছে। সাহিত্যত শিকাইছে—বুঢ়ী আইৰ সাধু—শিঙৰা মাছে এজনী ছোৱালী বিয়া পাতিলে—এইবোৰ বাস্তব শিক্ষা নহয়। জলকীয়াই ওপৰলৈ মূৰ কৰি ওলাই কিয়? কলগছৰ পাত বহল কিয়? আঘোণ মাহত ধান পকে কিয়? এই ধৰণৰ জানিবলগীয়া বাস্তব শিক্ষা পৰি আছে কিন্তু দিয়া হোৱা নাই। তাৰ পাচত আমাৰ ল'ৰাবোৰ উপযুক্ত শিক্ষা নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে পঢ়ি শুনি আহিও চাকৰী নাপায়। গতিকে এনেকুৱা শিক্ষা দিব লাগে যাতে আমাৰ ল'ৰাবিলাকে পঢ়ি-শুনি উঠি উপযুক্ত কাম পায়। জাপান, জাৰ্মানি, ফ্ৰান্স, ইংলণ্ড, এমেৰিকা আদিত যুৱক-যুৱতী শিক্ষা দি আগবাঢ়িল। অসমতে ১৫০ হাজাৰ বেজিষ্টাৰ্ড নিবনুৱা আছে। দেশ আৰু বিদেশত শিক্ষা দি লগে লগে অন্যদেশৰ শিক্ষা-বিদ আনি আমাৰ দেশত ল'ৰা বিলাকক শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই কিয়? ইফালে আমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ খৰছ দিনে দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে যেনে—কিতাপৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে, কাগজ পেঞ্জিলৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে আৰু দিনে দিনে পাঠ্য পুথিও বাঢ়ি গৈছে। পাঠ্য পুথি ঘনাই ঘনাই সলনিও কৰা হয়, যেনে—চতুৰ্থমান শ্ৰেণীত যোৱা বছৰ ইংৰাজীৰ কিতাপ আছিল Gateway to English, এই বছৰ দিছে Structural Primer, অসমীয়াৰ কিতাপ যোৱা বছৰ দিছিল সোনালী পাঠ, এই বছৰ দিছে অতুল পাঠ। Class IX ত যোৱা বছৰ Matriculation English Poetry এই বছৰ Junior Poetical Selection. এই-



দৰে যদি খৰচ বেচি হৈ যায় তেনেহলে অভিভাৱকে কেনেকৈ খৰচ বহন কৰিব ?

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Deputy Minister, Education ) :

এইটো কোন স্কুল ?

SHRI KHAGENDRA NATH BORBARUA ( Aunguri ) :

এইটো ছিলঙৰ লাবান হাইস্কুল। অসমৰ ৰাজধানীত থকা স্কুল। যোৱা বছৰ দিছিল উজু ব্যাকৰণ এই বছৰ দিছে নতুন ব্যাকৰণ।

SHRI DWIJESH CHANDRA DEV SARMA ( Digboi ) :

On a point of information, Sir, Text Book কমিটিয়ে একেটা শ্ৰেণীৰ কাৰণেই কেইবাখনো কিতাপ বাছি দিয়ে আৰু স্কুলে নিজৰ ইচ্ছা মতে যেই কোনো এখন কিতাপ চলায়।

SHRI KHAGENDRA NATH BORBARUA .

সেইটো আৰু সাংঘাতিক। এহেজাৰ মান কিতাপ বাচি দিলে অৱস্থা কেনে হ'ব ভাবি চাব। আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে যে মাজুল লোৱাটো বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে এম-এ পৰ্য্যন্ত। কাশ্মীৰত মাজুল উঠাই দিছে। বাৰ্মা, ৰাছিয়া আদি ক'তো মাজুল নাই। শিক্ষাৰ বাবে টকা লোৱা ঠিক নহয়। শিক্ষা আহৰণ বাটত ফিজৰ হেঙাৰ থকা অনুচিত। মই গুৱাহাটীৰ সদস্যৰ লগত একমত যে ভাৰতৰ সংবিধানত Directive Principle ত কৈছে— "The State shall endeavour to provide within the period of 10 years from the commencement of this constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years." এই বিষয়ে আজিলৈকে কিয় হোৱা নাই? চৰকাৰে ভাৰত সংবিধানৰ Directive principle নমনা হৈছে। সমাজত যি বোৰ উন্নত শ্ৰেণী আছে তেওঁলোকৰ দৰিদ্ৰ আৰু অসহায় লৰা ছোৱালীৰ মাজুল মাফ দিব লাগে। বিশেষকৈ অনাথ পিচ পৰা শ্ৰেণীৰ ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীক আগবাঢ়িবৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষাত মুক্তহস্তে সুবিধা দিব লাগে।

চৰকাৰে আজি চাকৰিৰ উচিত মূল্য দিয়া নাই। এজন D.F.O. ক ৯০০ টকা পৰ্য্যন্ত দিছে কিন্তু প্ৰফেচাৰক দিছে ৬০০ টকা। এজন প্ৰফেচাৰে কত জন D.F.O. তৈয়াৰ কৰিব পাৰে, কিন্তু D.F.O. ই এজন প্ৰফেচাৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰিব পাৰিবনে? Sericulture Inspector এজনেও গ্ৰেজুৱেট শিক্ষক এজনৰ সমানে দৰমহা পায়। যি সকল শিক্ষকৰ হাতত আমাৰ লৰা ছোৱালীবোৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে ভাৰ দিছোঁ— সি সকলৰ অৱস্থাৰ ফালে লক্ষ্য কৰিব লাগে। শিক্ষা বিভাগ দৰমহা ক্ষেত্ৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা আকৰ্ষণীয় হ'ব লাগে। মই University Grants Commission ৰ কথাত এই বিষয়ত একমত হ'ব নোৱাৰে। ১০০০এহেজাৰ লৰাতকৈ কলেজত ছাত্ৰ থকা উচিত নহয় বুলি U.G.



Commission এ কৈছে । গতিকে নতুন নতুন কলেজ স্থাপন হোৱাত উৎসাহ দিব লাগে বা সাহায্য দিব লাগে ।

Mr SPEAKER :

অসমত সাহায্য নোপোৱা কলেজ আছেনে ?

SHRI KHAGENDRA NATH BORBARUA : ( Amguri )

আছে, গড়গাওঁ কলেজ, টিয়ক পূৰ্বাচল কলেজ আদি । কলেজ শিক্ষকৰ Pay scale উচ্চ আৰু systematic হ'ব লাগে । তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰতে শিক্ষাৰ বহুখিনি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে ।

বহুত স্কুল-কলেজ আছে একালে টিনপাট আৰু আনফালে খেৰ, কাৰণ চৰকাৰে টিনপাট দিয়া নাই । ধুমুহাই নষ্ট কৰা স্কুলৰ বাবেও আধা টকা দিছে বাকী খিনি দিয়া নাই । বহুত প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল ঘৰ এই টকাৰে অলপ সাময়িক হিচাবে খৰছ কৰি স্কুল একেবাৰে পকা কৰিছে । কিন্তু স্কুল বিভাগে—কিয় পকা কৰিছা—কোনে পকা কৰিবলৈ কৈছে আদি কৈ টকা বন্ধ কৰি ৰাখিছে । ফলত আধাখিনি হৈছে । শিৱসাগৰত বহুত স্কুলে এই আধা টকা পোৱাই নাই যেনে—বৰাহিবাবী, মাউত ইত্যাদি । বানপানীয়ে নষ্ট কৰা বহুত স্কুলেও সাহায্যৰ টকা পোৱা নাই । Discipline নাই বুলি চিঞৰ-বাখৰ কৰিছে । ক'ব পৰা হ'ব discipline. Inspector, Director আদিয়ে ল'ৰাৰ আগতে চুবট খাব আৰু ল'ৰাক ক'ব নেখাবা । ল'ৰাই কিয় নেখাব ? ডাঙৰবোৰে চিনেমা চাব আৰু ল'ৰাক ক'ব নেচাবা । এইদৰে discipline হ'ব নোৱাৰে । Discipline যদি ৰাখিব খোজে তেনেহলে ওপৰৰালা সকলো disciplined হৈ চলিব লাগিব । বাৰ্জনৈতিক নেতাবিলাকৰে কথাৰ—কামৰ শৃঙ্খলা নাই—ল'ৰাৰ কেনেকৈ হ'ব । ১৯৫৮ চনৰ শিৱসাগৰ, জাজী, নাজিৰা, গোলাঘাট, ডেৰগাওঁ আদি কেন্দ্ৰৰ, Junior Basic স্কুলৰ পৰীক্ষাৰ প্ৰশ্ন চোৱাৰ টকা আজিলৈকে পোৱা নাই । যোৰহাট নৰ্মাল স্কুলত ড্ৰইং মাষ্টৰ নাই । তাতেই Inspector অফিচ অথচ ড্ৰইং মাষ্টৰ এজন দিব পৰা নাই । এইটো কি চৰকাৰ ? সিহেতু এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব : ডাঙি ধৰিছোঁ ।

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA ( Silchar-West ) :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এডুকেশ্যন গ্ৰাণ্ট সমৰ্থন করতে গিয়ে বিৰোধী দলৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবেৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰে দুই-একটা বিষয়ে সরকারেৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰছি । প্ৰথমে বলতে চাই বেশিক স্কুল সম্পৰ্কে । কতগুলো বেশিক স্কুল, যেমন কাছাড়ে বেরেঙ্গাগ্ৰাজেৰ একটি বেশিক স্কুল Special officer ৰ অধীনে এবং অত্ৰ বেশিক স্কুলটি উদ্যাবন্দ বেশিক সেন্টাৰেৰ অধীনে । উভয় স্কুলেই একগ্ৰামে ও অতি শল্লিকটে । উদ্যাবন্দ কেন্দ্ৰেৰ অধীন স্কুলে আৱশ্যকীয় সাজ



সরঞ্জাম ও শিক্ষক শিক্ষয়িত্রী নেই। Special officerএর অধীনস্থ বেশিক স্কুলে আবশ্যকীয় সাজ সরঞ্জাম ও উপযুক্ত শিক্ষক শিক্ষয়িত্রী আছে। আমি বুজিতে পারিনা—এই তারতম্য কী করিয়া হইতে পারে।

আমরা দেখেছি বৎসরের পর বৎসর হাইস্কুল গুলোকে Multipurpose বা Higher Secondary স্কুলে পরিবর্তন করা হচ্ছে অথচ তার জন্য উপযুক্ত কারীকুলাম নেই। পাঠ্য পুস্তক এখনো তৈরী হয় নাই। উপযুক্ত trained শিক্ষক শিক্ষয়িত্রী নিয়োগের ব্যবস্থাও হচ্ছেনা।

আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ করছি যাতে আমাদের শিক্ষক ও শিক্ষয়িত্রীদের উপযুক্ত শিক্ষা দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা সরকার স্বরচিত করেন। রাজ্যে B.T. Training এর ব্যবস্থা শুধু যোরহাটে এবং গোঁহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে রয়েছে। কিন্তু বর্তমান পরিস্থিতিতে প্রত্যেক অঞ্চলে B.T. Training এর ব্যবস্থা থাকা দরকার। বিশেষ করে শিলচরে এবং ডিব্ৰুগরেও B.T. Training কলেজের ব্যবস্থা করা প্রয়োজন মনে করি। আমি এ বিষয়ে সরকারের তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি।

তার পর Post Graduate Class গোঁহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ছাড়া অন্যএ কোথাও ব্যবস্থা নাই। Multipurpose ও Secondary Schoolএ উপযুক্ত শিক্ষিত শিক্ষক নিয়োগ করতে হোলে— গোঁহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের পক্ষে সম্ভব নয় আশাকরী ১৫ পনেরো বৎসরেও নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যক শিক্ষক তৈরী করা। তাই আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ জানাই কোন কোন কলেজে যেমন শিলচর, ডিব্ৰুগড়, যোরহাট, কটন কলেজে Post Graduate class খোলা সম্পর্কে গোঁহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের সঙ্গে আলোচনা করে এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ সচেষ্ট হন। বছর বছর আমাদের শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান বেড়ে চলেছে—আমার মনে হয়, সে অনুপাতে যদি শিক্ষক শিক্ষয়িত্রীর প্রশিক্ষণের ব্যবস্থাও যদি বেড়ে নাযায়, তাহলে স্থযোগ্য শিক্ষক শিক্ষয়িত্রী আরও ২০।২৫ বছরেও পাওয়া হবেনা।

আমাদের রাজ্যে শিক্ষক এবং শিক্ষার মান অত্যন্ত নীচে নেমে গেছে। এর কারণ শিক্ষকদের যোগ্যতা বা qualification দেখে নেওয়া হয়না। সরকারী স্কুলের অবস্থা অতি শোচনীয়। শিক্ষক নিয়োগে Merit এর উপরেই বিশেষ লক্ষ্য রাখা প্রয়োজন মনে করি।

এই কয়েকটা কথা বলেই আমি বিরোধীদের কর্তন প্রস্তাবের বিরোধিতা করে মূল প্রস্তাবের সমর্থন জানাচ্ছি।

**SRIMATI PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN ( Moran ) :**

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার বিরোধী দলৰ পৰা যিটো কৰ্তন প্রস্তাব দিছে তাৰ মই বিরোধীতা কৰি আমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ উপমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই



যিটো গ্ৰাণ্ট সদনত ডাঙি ধৰিছে সেইটো সমৰ্থন কৰি কেইটামান কথা কবলৈ চিয় হৈছে।

আমাৰ বিৰোধীদলৰ নেতাসকলে আজি আমাৰ আদৰ্শমূলক বুনিয়াদি পদ্ধতি সম্বন্ধে যিবিলাক কথা, তাৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে, এনে ধৰণে বিৰোধীতা কৰাৰ আগতে, তেখেতসকলে ভাবি চোৱা উচিত আছিল যে সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সুযোগ্য চিন্তাশীল শিক্ষাবিদ সকলে বছৰদিনৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ জৰিয়তে এইটো পদ্ধতি উদ্ভব কৰিছে। এই শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ লগত, সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ দৈনিন্দিন জীৱনৰ লগত ওতপ্ৰেত ভাবে জৰিত কৰি ৰাখিয়েই সেই অভিজ্ঞ মহৎ শিক্ষাবিদ সকলে ভাৰতবৰ্ষত প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰিছে।

আজি অবশ্যে প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানবোৰত খাপ খোৱাকৈ বুনিয়াদি পদ্ধতি বিস্তাৰ কৰোতে অলপ আসোৰাহ ওলাইছে কিন্তু লাহে লাহে এই আসোৰাহ বিলাক দূৰ কৰি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ জনসাধাৰণে যিটো বিচাৰিছে সেইটোত পৰিণত হব।

আজি যিটো বুনিয়াদি শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ জনসাধাৰণে আকোৱালি ধৰিব বিচাৰিছে, সেই পদ্ধতিকে আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ নেতা এগৰাকীয়ে উপলুঙাৰ স্বৰত কৈছে যে এইটো এটা পাচি খবাহী তৈয়াৰ কৰা শিক্ষা আন এজনে কৈছে যে এইটো ছখীয়া গাৰলীয়া লোকৰ শিক্ষা—ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা অকল শাসিত শ্ৰেণীহে উপকৃত হব, আৰু তেওঁলোক সদায় শাসিত হৈয়ে থাকিব। সেই কাৰণে মন্ত্ৰী বা দনী শ্ৰেণীৰ লৰা ছোৱালীক বুনিয়াদি স্কুললৈ নপঠিয়ায়—তাৰ দ্বাৰা, শাসক আৰু শাসিত বা দনী আৰু ছখীয়া বুলি দুটা শ্ৰেণীৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা হৈছে। মই এইবিলাক কথাৰ তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছো। মই আজি ৮ বছৰে প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল বোৰ্ডৰ চেয়াৰম্যান হৈ আছো। এই কাল ছোৱাত মই দেখিছো সমগ্ৰ গাৰলীয়া, চহৰীয়া ৰাইজে এই পদ্ধতি বহুল ভাবে প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰিবলৈ সদায় আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিছে।

**SHRI NILMONEY BARTHAHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) :**

মাননীয় সদস্য আৰু মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ লৰা ছোৱালী বুনিয়াদি স্কুলত দিছেনে?

**SHRIMATI PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN ( Moran ) :**

এনে ধৰণৰ উক্তি একেবাৰে সঁচা নহয়। ডিব্ৰুগড় স্কুল বোৰ্ডৰ চেয়াৰম্যানৰ ভেনে সৰু লৰা ছোৱালীয়েই নাই। যিটো একেবাৰে সৰু লৰা, সিও চতুৰ্থ বাৰ্ষিক শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়ে। এনে ধৰণৰ অযুক্তিকৰ উক্তিয়ে দোষাৰোপ কৰাত মই দুখ পাইছো।

• যিহওক, ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই বুনিয়াদি শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি এনেকৈ সমালোচনা



কৰাৰ আগতে চিন্তা কৰি চোৱা উচিত আছিল যে ভাৰতৰ যিসকল বিজ্ঞ শিক্ষাবিদ, যিসকলে চিন্তা কৰিব পাৰে—যিসকল শক্তিশালী বুখীমান লোক, সেই সকলৰ দ্বাৰাই এই বুনিয়াদি শিক্ষাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে।

**SHRI GAURISANKAR BHATTACHAYYA ( Gauhati ) :**

Sir, on a point of personal explanation, I did not oppose the basic education. On the contrary I said that basic education.... .... মই অসমীয়াতে কও—মই কৈছো যে আজি আমাৰ দেশৰ যিটো বুনিয়াদি পদ্ধতি, সেই পদ্ধতি আমাৰ দেশৰে গৃহীত পদ্ধতি—কিন্তু তাক আৰু সংস্কাৰ কৰি জনসাধাৰণৰ বেচি মনোপ্ত কৰিব লাগে। মই কেতিয়াও কোৱা নাই যে ইয়াক ভাল কৰিব নালাগে—এইটো আমাৰ দেশৰ পদ্ধতি নহয়।

কিন্তু চৰকাৰে আওকান কৰাৰ ফলত মন্ত্ৰী আৰু উচ্চ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ লৰা ছোৱালীক বুনিয়াদি স্কুললৈ নপঠিয়াই। বৰ্ত্তমান ই পাচি খৰাহী সজাতে আৱদ্ধ আছে। ডাঙৰ শাসক বা উচ্চ কৰ্মচাৰী তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে এতিয়া সেইটো নহয় বুলি কৈছো।

**SHRIMATI PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN ( Moran ) :**

ময়ো সেইটোকে কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি কৈছো, যে বুনিয়াদি শিক্ষাক আজি চৰকাৰে দুখীয়া দৰিদ্ৰৰ শিক্ষাত আৱদ্ধ ৰাখিছে আৰু ওপৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ, মন্ত্ৰীৰ আৰু চেয়াৰ-ম্যানৰ লৰা ছোৱালীক তাত নপঠাই বুলি উপলুঙাৰ স্বৰত সমালোচনা কৰাটো অপপ্ৰচাৰ বুলিয়েই মই কৈছো। সেই কথাকে কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি কৈছো যে জন সাধাৰণৰ লগত তেখেতসকলৰ যিটো সংশ্ব আছে, সেইটো আমাৰো আছে। এই সদনত যি ধৰণে উপলুঙা কৰি সমালোচনা কৰিছে, তেনেকৈ পাচি খৰাহী তৈয়াৰ কৰা দুখীয়া মানুহৰ লৰা ছোৱালীৰ স্কুল বুলি কোনো মানুহে প্ৰতিবাদ কৰা মই লগ পোৱা নাই। আজি বিৰোধীদলৰ সদস্যসকলে চৰকাৰৰ সকলো কথাত সমালোচনা কৰে। তেনে সমালোচনাৰ কোনো বাস্তব দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গী নাই।

তাৰ পিচত মই আমাৰ শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টিলৈ আনিব খুজিছো যে আজি ভাৰতে এই পঞ্চ বার্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে ভাৰতৰ নতুন ছবি এখনি সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বৰ আগত ডাঙি ধৰিব খুজিছে। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় অসমৰ মহিলা জাতিক শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যেন সময়োপযোগী অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগাব পৰা নাই। মোৰ বোধেৰে এই মহিলা জাতিক শিক্ষাত আগবঢ়াব নোৱাৰাটো দেশৰ এটা বিৰাট অনিষ্ট হৈছে। যোগ্য মাতৃয়ে যোগ্য সন্তান জন্ম দিয়ে—এই মাতৃ জাতি যদি শিক্ষাত পিচ পৰি থাকে, তেন্তে আমাৰ দেশ আশাহুৰূপ উন্নতিশীল হোৱাত বাধা পৰিব। এই কথা উপলব্ধি কৰি যাতে আমাৰ মহিলা সকলকো



শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবঢ়াই নিব পাৰে সেই মৰ্ম্মে শিক্ষাবিদ সকলক লৈ এখন বোৰ্ড কেন্দ্ৰত গঠিত হৈছে আৰু সমগ্ৰ ভাৰততে মহিলাৰ শিক্ষাত যোৰ দিছে। আমাৰ অসমতো তেনে এখন বোৰ্ড গঠিত হব লাগে, আৰু যাতে অতি সোনকালে মহিলা শিক্ষা ল'বৰ সমান হব পাৰে তাৰ এটা আঁচনি লৈ কামত আগবাঢ়িব লাগে।

### ADJOURNMENT

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

### : AFTER LUNCH :

MAULAVI JAHANNUDDIN AHMED ( Bilasipara ) :

Mr. Speaker Sir, I am really sorry that I have to speak something here regarding the affairs of the Dhubri Govt. High School. Sir, I cannot help it because I wrote to the Minister in charge about the affairs of this High School but Sir, the reply that was given to me is most unrealistic and perfunctory. This is the reply from the Head of the Deptt. that was given to me. If I read the reply it will convince the House about the sad state of affairs in this Dhubri Govt. High School. Sir, in spite of the information I have given that the Headmaster of this School is not taking any interest in making appointment from local candidates in this school—that information was given by me to the Minister in charge by my letter dated 25th May 1959 and the Minister in charge of Education by his letter dated 26th May 1959 said—"Regarding drafting of some teachers from outside to the Dhubri Govt. High School I am looking into the matter and further information will follow". But the reply that was given which was signed and forwarded by the Deputy Minister of Shri S.C. Rajkhowa which says that about appointment of teachers from outside the district, this Deptt. has no information, etc. Sir, I have definitely given the information regarding these appointments but the reply is such that really proves that our Education Deptt. has also adopted a policy of not going into the details in the matter for which education in our State is really suffering.

Further Sir, I would like to inform this House that in this Dhubri Govt. High School we have got the best qualified teachers but the result in the last Matriculation Examination I can say, is the worst when compared with other school of the districts. There are some reasons behind it. For this I gave



some details to the Deputy Minister for Education when he visited Dhubri and I told him that I do not like to enter into the nasty part of these things by putting some Questions in the House, but I requested him to enquire into the matter and if possible to transfer the Headmaster to some other place. But Sir, even after 4 or 5 months, I regret to say that he has not taken any interest in the matter and therefore, I have to bring this matter to the notice of the House through a Cut Motion. It is really surprising that the Headmaster without any authority stopped the Arabic class in the school and when there was an agitation from the guardians side he had to restore teaching of Arabic. It is also reported Sir, that although there is in the Routine that the Headmaster should take some classes, he never take. There are also instances that practically all the teachers in the School have more than one private tuition. The Headmaster is also not behaving well with the students as also with the teachers under him. It is also most surprising Sir, that the Headmaster allowed some College students to reside in the hostel means for that High School students and the Students' Mess which is to be managed by the student themselves was managed by some of the teachers. This Mess management by the students is also a kind of education but this is not given to them, it is managed by some teachers. In this connection it is also reported that the teacher who is in charge of this Mess whenever he purchased things from the bazar he first take the marketed commodities to the Headmaster's house and that the Headmaster keep some of the articles for himself. All these sorts of things are going on in this Dhubri Govt. High School and hostel. As I said earlier I do not want to mention all these things on the floor of the House but I requested the Deputy Minister to enquire into all these allegations, and if possible to transfer this Headmaster; but it is most unfortunate that up till now nothing has been done ; therefore, I am compelled to bring this matter through a Cut motion,

Another point Sir, I want to speak something and then I will finish. That is regarding Madrassa Education. Sir, I have spoken before also on this subject on the floor of the House in which I specifically mentioned that we the minority community generally like that our children should be taught through Madrassa Education.

In Madrassa education Arabic is compulsory and you know, Sir, that the members of the minority community, whether male or female, have to say their prayer in Arabic. After the age of 9 prayer is compulsory five times a day. So, the children of the minority community should be taught Arabic in the primary stage. That is why the minority community likes to have their children taught in Madrassa and Muktabs,



so that they can learn something of Arabic to enable them to say their prayers. But, Sir, I am sorry to find that this Government is giving a deaf ear to Madrassa Education. (Mr. Speaker :—Your time is up). They are appointing committees after committee, but nothing has been done for enhancement of Madrassa education. I hope, Sir, the Government will do something so that the minority community can rely upon Majority community for the education of the children of the minority community through Madrassa and Muktabs.

SHRIMATI USHA BORTHAKUR ( Samaguri ) :

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি শিক্ষা শিতানত যিটো গ্ৰাণ্ট দাঙি দৰিছে —সেই গ্ৰাণ্ট সমৰ্থন কৰি বিৰোধী দলে অনা কাট মোচনৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে। গ্ৰাণ্ট সমৰ্থনত মই কেইবাৰ মান কথা কব খোজো। আমি দেখিছো ২০০ বছৰ বুঢ়িছৰ শাসনত যি শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি আছিল সেই পদ্ধতিৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য আছিল কেবাটা গঢ়। ইয়াৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিবৰ উদ্দেশ্যেই আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিবিধ আচনি গ্ৰহন কৰিছে। এই আচনিবোৰৰ সাৰ্থকতা জনসাধাৰণেও উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। কিন্তু কথা হৈছে এই আচনি বোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত কিছুমান আসোৰাহে দেখা দিছে। সেই আসোৰাহবোৰ দেখি বিৰোধী দলে কিছুমান অভিযোগ আনিছে। মই ভাবো প্ৰথম অবস্থাত এই ধৰণৰ আসোৰাহ থকা একো অসম্ভাবিক নহয়। সেই আসোৰাহ বিলাক কেনেকৈ দূৰ কৰিব পাৰি সেইটো চিন্তা কৰা উচিত তাকে নকৰি আচনিৰ ওপৰত আস্থা হেৰুৱাই হতাশ হলে কোনো আচনিয়েই কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহব।

গ্ৰাণ্ট আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দিছে কিন্তু এই গ্ৰাণ্ট যি পৰিমাণে দিব লাগে সেই পৰিমাণে দিয়া হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ সৰু সৰু লৰাবোৰে এল-পি স্কুলতে এতিয়াও হাতত কঠা চাৰি লৈ ১/১৥ মাইল বাট কষ্ট কৰি ঘোৱা অৱস্থাতো এতিয়াও ছুখ লগা হৈয়ে আছে। সেই কাৰণে এল, পি স্কুলবোৰত যাতে বহাৰ সুবিধা কৰিব পাৰি বিশেষকৈ ডেস্কবোৰ দিব পাৰি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। পিছ পৰা অঞ্চলৰ এল, পি স্কুল বোৰত দেখা যায় এজন শিক্ষকে ১০০—১৫০ লৰাক শিক্ষা দিব লগাত পৰিছে। মই ভাবো এজন শিক্ষকে ৫০ জনৰ ওপৰ যাতে শিকাব নালাগে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰা উচিত।

স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কে আজি কেবাজনো সদস্যই ভাগ লোৱাত বৰ আনন্দ পাইছে আৰু সেইবাবে তেখেতসকলক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। আজি আমি মহিলা সমাজক শিক্ষাত যদি আগবঢ়াই নিব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে আমাৰ যিমানেই উন্নয়নমূলক আচনি লওক সেইবোৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্য হ'ব বুলি নাভাবো। সিদিনা মই বাজেট বক্তৃতাতো কৈছিলো যে স্ত্ৰীশিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসৰ্ত্তাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ মন দিব লাগে আৰু পিছ পৰা সম্প্ৰদায়, ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু Scheduled সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ



বাবে যেনেকৈ আচুতীয়া ব্যৱস্থা আছে ঠিক তেনে ধৰণৰ বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা জী-  
শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো লাগে। যিবিলাক ছোৱালীয়ে লৰাৰ স্কুলত পঢ়ি হাইস্কুলৰ  
শিক্ষা শেষ কৰি আহে তেওঁলোকৰ কলেজীয়া শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে সকলো সা-সুবিধা  
দিব লাগে—কিয়নো এনেকুৱা অনেক ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে লৰাৰ স্কুলত পঢ়া  
বহুতো ছোৱালীয়ে বহুত লৰাক চেৰ পেলাই প্ৰথম স্থান অধিকাৰ কৰি তেওঁ-  
লোকৰ পঢ়াৰ ধাউতি দেখুৱাইছে। গতিকে তেওঁলোকক উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা  
কৰি দিব নোৱাৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ খুব অন্যায়ে কৰা হব। লগতে ইয়াকো কও  
যে পিচ পৰা অঞ্চলবোৰত যিবোৰ ছোৱালী স্কুল আছে তাত মাচুল free কৰি  
দিব লাগে। সেই বিলাক স্কুলৰ পৰা শিক্ষা শেষ কৰি অহা ছোৱালীবোৰে  
যাতে টাউনত থাকি কলেজৰ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰতি জিলা  
ও মহকুমা বিলাকত চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰীবাসৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা একান্ত  
প্ৰয়োজন।

অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশত National Development scheme ৰ যোগেদি  
Womens' education ত যিবিলাক সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে আমাৰ ইয়াতো সেই  
সুবিধাবোৰ দিব লাগে। শেষত মই এটা কথা কব খোজোঁ যে Govt. pay  
scale লবৰ কাৰণে Service conduct rule মানি চলিব লাগিব বুলি cir-  
cular দিছে তাত শিক্ষক শিক্ষয়িত্ৰীৰ মনত খুহুৰনী লগাইছে। Govt. ser-  
vants' conduct rule মানিবলৈ হলে গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট চাকৰিয়ালে পোৱা অন্যান্য  
সকলো সুবিধা বিলাক থাকিব লাগিব। Transfer কথাটো বিশেষ ভাবে  
উল্লেখ কৰি দিয়াই মহিলা শিক্ষয়িত্ৰীসকলে বৰ বেচি বকমে অসন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ  
কৰিছে। গতিকে Transfer কথাটোত জোৰ নিদি গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা  
সকলো সুবিধা দি Scale লোৱা বিষয়ত তেওঁলোকক মান্তি কৰাবলৈ চেষ্টা  
কৰিব বুলি আশা ৰাখি মই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Deputy Minister, Education ) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to express my gratitude to the  
hon. Members for their learned criticisms they have kindly  
offered in to-day's debates on education. Sir, so many  
hon. Members have taken part in the discussion, shows  
the importance of this subject, I admit that we have not  
been able to do what we should do in the field of edu-  
cation. I would, however, like to beg the hon. Members  
to appreciate the innumerable limitations which we cannot  
ignore or overcome and steps of progress we have been  
able to register despite the difficulties that overwhelm us.  
I am anxious to impress on the House that the achieve-  
ments made in the field of education over the past few  
years cannot be dismissed as insignificant. In fact, to-day,  
we can stand comparison to any advanced State in India  
so far as educational progress in the past few years is  
concerned,



SHRI GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA ( Gauhati ) :

But our State has attained the fourth place.

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Deputy Minister, Education ) :

It has attained the fourth place in comparison to other small states but not in comparison to advanced states.

Sir, before I go to meet the points raised by the hon'ble Members, I should like to present a brief picture of the educational endeavour we are engaged in to-day.

Sir, the field of education has offered perhaps the busiest centre of activities both governmental and public. There has been a vast expansion in all spheres of education since the attainment of Independence. We have to-day 30 Colleges including one professional college over against 18 in 1948.

19 Higher Secondary and Multipurpose School against nil in 1948.

578 High Schools	against 210 in 1948
1100 M.E. Schools	against 450 in 1948
644 M.V. and Senior Basic	against 328 in 1948
16000 L.P. Schools	against 9140 in 1948
1100 Special Schools	against 640 in 1948

There have been again constant attempt at consolidation and re-organisation at different stages according to new needs and objectives. Besides huge expansion and difficult tasks of re-organisation there is addition of many new functions which the Education Department had not to perform in the past.

SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) :

Will Deputy Minister indicate the increase in the total number of State Scholarships ?

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :

It will be difficult to give the information now. If necessary I may supply the information tomorrow. To help education to play a vital role in the rebuilding of the people through development of new habits of thought, action and attitude an array of educational services such as Library Services, Social Education, education of the Physically handicapped, Youth Welfare Programme Schemes for expansion and improvement of education among the scheduled and backward classes. N.C.C., A.C.C. scouting, vocational guidance, physical education, Flying Club, Publication Board, Natural discipline scheme, Sangit Natak Academy, Lalit Kala, School feeding scheme, Training Scheme and many other activities sponsored by the Centre has gone to magnify the compass and complicate the nature of work of the Education Department.

Thus the activities of the Department have covered quite



a number of fresh fields and many new facts of the old ones. In short education different in many ways from the past is taking shape, and many new problems which defy approach and solution in terms of past practices are daily on the increase.

The volume of work has increased manifold in course of the past few years and is increasing faster, along with to her attempts to re-organise secondary education, on a wider scale, to introduce the 3 year degree course and to bring to school nearly 8 lakhs more of children of the age group 6—11 in course of the next five years.

While we have achieved a considerable measure of success in respect of expansion and introduction of many new schemes consonant with the new ideals we have to admit, and with regret too, that we can claim little to our credit on the side of qualitative improvement. Quality and quantity have come to be two competitive claimants in the present phase of education, and in this competition we often enough seem prone to ignore even the just and urgent claims of equality. The causes contributory to the present unsatisfactory standard of education are not far to seek and of them dearth of qualified and able teachers and the necessary funds for essential equipments are the main.

You will, Sir, realise the gravity of the situation when you compare the figures of qualified teachers and have a view of an average educational institution. Much as the present demands require the teachers to be more qualified, more inspired and skilled than their counterparts in the past. We have only to regret our failure to secure for our educational institutions even people of past teachers' qualifications and devotion. In our High Schools we require nearly 5 thousand trained graduates, but we have only 2700 graduate teachers of whom only 450 are trained. In our Primary Schools up-till-now only 36% of the 24189 Teachers are trained and only a few of them are Matriculates. You can imagine what a colossal task it is to expand and improve education without qualified and able teachers. About the essential equipments of our educational institutions the less is said the better. The average educational institution does not have spacious and hygienic buildings adapted for purposes of good instruction. The audio-visual and other teaching aids without which no effective instruction can be imparted are almost unknown to most of the Schools. The facilities for healthy recreational activities are nearly absent in an average institution. Even so, our progress in the field of education has been not unsatisfactory. We are trying to expand and improve education at all its stages without the required personnel and financial resources and if we are not able to achieve spectacular results in both



directions we should hardly be blamed. I would not presume to be complacent, but I may tell you that it is not so much the actual steps of progress but the direction in which we are proceeding and the sincerity we are applying that are indeed important, education being the concern of everybody in a democracy.

I appeal to all for help and to create an atmosphere among all people in the State.

Now Sir, with regard to other points that have been raised by my friends, I beg to submit one thing with regard to the pay scales of the teachers of aided schools as well as aided colleges.

Sir, the Government has decided to pay the teachers of the Aided High Schools the same pay and allowances as the Government School teachers. In order to get the full benefit of teaching, security of service and other possible amenities by way of uniform leave rules etc. it is desirable that the aided school teachers should have certain rules similar to those of the government School teachers. So far as the transfer of government aided school teachers is concerned one need not get unduly apprehensive. Such transfers will be sometimes necessary in the interest of improvement of education so that there is a balanced distribution, as far as practicable of the available specialised teachers among the secondary schools of the State. It may be pointed out that the scheme of transfer will benefit the teachers themselves in as much as the pay drawn by the teachers will be protected if he chooses to move to a school nearer home. At present a teacher if he wants to go to some other school has to resign his job and get reappointed at the minimum pay in the other school.

The University Grant Commission has fixed a scale of pay from 1.4.57. The government has decided to give effect to this scale from 1.4.59. Besides this the Govt. has also decided to give the following additional benefits to the teachers of the Aided Colleges which are not in the University Grant Commission Scheme. The additional benefits are—

- (1) An allowance to the Vice Principal.
- (2) Charge allowance to the Heads of the Departments having two or more members in the staff provided they are not in the senior lecturer's scale.
- (3) Dearness allowance at the Govt. rate.

The government has fixed a scale of pay to the teachers of the Aided Colleges in 1956 similar to that of the University Grant Commission previous to that there was no prescribed time scale of pay. As it would create complication to give effect to the University Grant Commission scale from 1957 and as grant of the benefit of enhanced scale of pay with retrospective effect is not in conformity with the general practice and policy followed by government in such matters, it has been



decided to give the benefit of University Grant Commission scale to the aided college teachers from 1.4.59 on the same footing as others.

Government has decided to give this benefit and lay down conditions that the teachers would have to agree to come under rules of conduct similar to those of the teachers of the Govt. college ; so far as the transfer of college teacher are concerned here also one need not be apprehensive as it will be for the benefit of the teachers and the interest of education. These rules have not been finalised as yet but will be done soon in consultation with the University.

Then Sir, with regard to the Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools I beg to submit that gradually these schools will be taken over by the government. Following measure have been taken by the government. For proper supply of teachers the government has created 30 Post Graduate Scholarships (b) Deputation of teachers for further studies in the University is about 20 annually. Special training of the experienced Science teachers in the higher course in Cotton College is about 30, getting persons trained in subjects like Home Science and Fine Arts outside the State is 4 respectively.

Some of the Multipurpose Schools (Charali, T.C. Girls Dawson, Tezpur Girls etc.) could not be provided with the Science course, as the number of such courses initially sanctioned by government of India was limited. Students of these schools are experiencing difficulties as they cannot offer Science as an elective course. The first three of the above schools have been given financial assistance for starting Science course this year. The others will be taken up next year. For better and effective supervision of the Inspecting staff has been strengthened by addition of 9 more Assistant Inspectors of Schools. They are being appointed.

The rapid expansion of education at the primary stage has its effect on the secondary. A large number of secondary schools has been established in recent years and the entire deficit has to be made up by Govt. Besides, sufficient number of teachers specially Science, Mathematics and English teachers are not available. As a result it has been difficult to raise the standard of education in Schools.

More funds have been allotted for teaching of Science in Secondary Schools. To get the maximum benefit, it is necessary to have bigger school units.

Sir, with regard to publication of books the following books are published :- History of India, Physics, Chemistry, General Science, Social Studies, Arithmetics. The other following books are also being published : Botany and Zoology, Civics, Advanced mathematics, Agriculture Lagid.



SHRI JAHANUDDIN AHMED ( Bilasipara ) :

When these books will be available ?

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Deputy Minister, Education ) :

These books will be available soon. Within two or three months. Besides these, Sir there will be no difficulty for the student who could not offer Science as an elective course. Because they will be in a position to appear in other subjects. The first examination will come in 1962.

SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) :

What about the book on Domestic Science ?

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :

The book on Domestic Science will also be available soon.

Next Sir, I come to the Primary and Basic education. Sir, it is admitted that the basic pattern of education is the best pattern of education in our State. Now the national educational policy is to enforce universal and compulsory primary education in the Third Five Year Plan. So far as this State is concerned, the principle of compulsion was accepted by government as early as 1948 when the Primary Education Act was passed. Since then the areas under compulsion have increased. Expansion of primary education during the last few years has been very rapid. As a result large number of schools have been taken up by the respective School Boards even outside the compulsion areas. In the Hills district besides new schools taken over by the government there are also schools maintained or aided by the District Councils for which Government's financial assistance is available. In March, 1959, (the latest figures available) there were 14,940 primary and junior basic schools with 9,50,735 pupils in them. Of this the number of male students was 6,10,112 and that of female students 3,40,623. Calculated on the basis of 1951 Census, the percentage of the pupils of the school going age (6 to 11 years) now in schools is a little over 70. This is likely to go up to 72 by the end of the Second Plan as against the anticipated average of 63 for the whole of India. Besides this 1015 schools have been taken over during the current year.

Considering the scale in which the expansion has taken place during the last few years, it is no wonder that the quality of education is not as it should have been. Even the countries with vast resources in men and money have not been able to avoid certain deterioration in standard in periods marked by rapid expansion of education. The teachers' training programme which was only in name 10 years back with provision for training only about 100 teachers in the two Normal Schools has expanded into a vast programme with 20 training institutions capable of annual intake of 1150. This



year a scheme has been taken up as a result of which the annual intake will go up next year to 2,700. To house such a big number of schools properly and to equip them adequately is a tremendous task, and is beyond the capacity of the States, even richer than ours. Efforts have however been made and with a large measure of success to enlist liberal public co-operation in this matter. Without trained teachers and without the minimum physical plant it must be said to the credit of the schools that on the whole they have been able to maintain some standard.

Basic education has been accepted as the pattern of national elementary education. In 1949, the State Govt. introduced Basic Education as an experimental project in certain selected areas. This was known as the Compact Areas Scheme. In the light of the experience gained, the State Govt. decided in 1954 to gradually convert all Primary schools to basic. As a result of this decision, all the Primary Teachers' Training Centres were converted to the basic system in the first instance. It may be noted in this connection, Assam was one of the few States to have done this as early as 1954. It may be admitted that the schools started so far do not conform to the ideal. In fact, an ideal ceases to be an ideal when it is realised. The difficulties on the way are many. Firstly, the conception of basic education itself has undergone certain changes since its inception. This was inevitable as no system of education can ever attain a final shape, because education to be effective and creative must be also dynamic. The concept of self-sufficiency and the productive work have slowly yielded a place to that of socially useful creative work. It is therefore, natural that there has been certain amount of confusion in the minds of the public as well as the average teachers in the matter of details. Secondly, formal training essential cannot transform a teacher completely. The qualities of initiative, imagination and the idealism which are so much necessary in the ideal basic teacher are difficult to get in the required measure in young persons that we are able to attract to teaching. Thirdly, the initial academic attainment of the average youngmen seeking to be a primary school teacher is so poor that it is difficult to turn him out of the training institution even with minimum attainments as the period of training is only 9 months.

Next Sir, Shri Barbaruah has raised a point that education has lost its ideal and objectives of a welfare State. It is not clear in what respect the various policies to promote education which Govt. have adopted, falls short of the ideals and objectives of a Welfare State. In a Welfare State, the State is under an obligation to promote and assist in the welfare and progress of all its citizens. Education is the most powerful medium or instrument for promoting the progress and development of the people of a State. Unless, therefore, the benefit of education can be extended to the people in general of a



State, it can be regarded as deficient in promoting the ideals and objective of a Welfare State. It has, however, been the policy of the State Govt. in line with the fundamental objectives laid down by our Constitution to ensure that education reaches the doors of the people in general, irrespective of caste creed or community. It has been accepted as a policy to make primary education free and compulsory during the Third Plan Period and with that ideal, preparatory steps for training a very large number of teachers have already been undertaken. The question of making adequate financial provision for that purpose in the Third Plan is also receiving due attention. With the implementation of this momentous policy, it will be possible to make all citizens of the State duly educated at least up to the primary stage. It is also the accepted policy to progressively convert education at the primary stage into the basic type of education which envisages training in craft and compulsory manual labour which is so vital for the conception and ideal of a welfare State.

In all stages of education due consideration is shown to the merit and quality of the students and equal opportunities are provided for all without any distinction of caste, creed or community and rich or poor. Stipends, Scholarships, free tuition etc., are granted liberally so that no class or category of students may be deprived of the benefit of education due to poverty or other limitations in a Welfare State.

SHRI KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH ( Amguri ) :

Whether the present syllabus conforms to the principles and ideals of a Socialistic pattern of society ?

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Deputy Minister, Education ) :

I am coming to that point.

It is obligatory for the Govt. to promote with special care the economic and educational interests of the comparatively backward sections of the people. The State Govt. have done all that is necessary to discharge that obligation and progressive special programmes have been drawn up to spread or extend educational facilities among the backward sections of the people and in particular the scheduled castes and schedule tribes.

It is accordingly not correct to say that education has lost its ideal and objectives of a Welfare State. On the other hand the policy that the State Govt. follow in spreading and reorganising education can reasonably be expected to effectively further the objectives of a Welfare State.

Next, Sir, I am going to take the question raised by Shri Jahannudin Ahmed. Now with regard to the Dhubri



H.E. School, it is true that he filed a petition to me and I gave that petition to the D.P.I. for enquiry and necessary action. Then I personally met the Inspector of Schools and I have told him to enquire about the matter and, if there is any anomalies, to remove them. As a result, he has received the reply. He has stated that the reply is very evasive and I will ask the D.P.I. to settle the matter.

Then with regard to the point raised about Madrassa Education in Goalpara District I would like to state that the number of high schools in Goalpara district including high Madrassa is 61 against 578 for the whole State constituting 10% of the total. Number of Middle Schools including M. E. Madrassas is 212 against 1785 for the whole state constituting 12% of the total. Number of schools converted into Higher Secondary Schools or Multipurpose is 4 against 40 for the whole State constituting 10% of the total. Number of High Schools receiving grants in a deficit system is 36 against 350 for the whole State constituting about 10% of the total. Number of M.E. Schools receiving grants in a deficit system is 54 against 360 for the State constituting about 10% of the total.

Number of Aided Madrassas— (a) Senior Madrass—1. High Madrassa—2 and M.E. Madrassa—20. All received recurring grants for maintenance. Population of the District is roughly 12% of the total. So from the above my friend cannot complain. The Madrassas which have been started are receiving grants and will receive grants in future also.

**MAULAVI JAHANUDDIN AHMED ( Bilasipara ) :**

May I know from the Hon'ble Minister what is the amount of grant the Madrassas are receiving ?

**SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Dy. Minister, Education ) :**

They are getting the grants that are necessary. There is no question of 100/- or 500/-, the entire deficit grants they are receiving.

Now Sir, I want to give certain idea about the Technical Education of our State. I think there will be no Cut Motion.

**SHRI GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA ( Gauhati ) :**

১৭ নম্বৰ গ্ৰাণ্টৰ ওপৰতেই কোৱা হৈছে। বাকীবিলাক গ্ৰাণ্টত আমি নকম। গতিকে, যদি তেখেতে এটা বিবৃতি দিয়ে আমি উপকৃত হও। মাত্ৰ আমি এই গ্ৰাণ্টটোৰ ওপৰত কেইটা মান পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়ালো।

**SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :**

Then I will reply later on to that point.

Now Sir, Mr. Borthakur has raised certain points with regard to the basic pattern of education—the defects in the



education system, and I have already replied to that. Then Mr. Borthakur has pointed out that the teachers of the Basic Schools or M. V. Schools are members of political parties. Now, Sir, whenever such things are brought to the notice of the Government, Government take steps against such persons. But merely complaining that teachers are taking parts in either Congress or the Communist or the Socialist Party that will not do. There should be specific case that a person is taking active part, and then only steps will be taken against that person because a teacher should confine himself to teaching only and not to other activities.

MAULAVI JAHANUDDIN AHMED : ( Bilasipara )

Some of the High School Head Masters have been appointed as Presidents of the Anchalik Panchayats.

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Dy. Minister, Education ) :

Govt. Servants' Conduct Rules have not yet been applied to them. When these will be applied they may be debarred.

SHRI KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA ( Amguri ) :

May I ask the Hon'ble Minister when these will be applied ?

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :

This will be applied soon.

Then Sir, Mr. Borthakur pointed out one thing that Govt. is not taking any measure for the pre-primary education. This is a very huge affair. It is not possible for the Govt., not only here but in other State also, to take up all such institutions. But in our State there are pre-primary institutions and wherever there are such institutions Govt. is giving grant to them. Now, Sir, the next point raised by Mr. Nilmoney Borthakur that in some cases the Presidents and Secretaries of the Schools are illiterate persons. But I don't know from where he has got this point. But so far as our department is concerned, I can tell Mr. Borthakur that as far as possible we have made the Headmaster, the Secretaries of the School. But in certain cases.....

SHRI PHANI BORA ( Nowgong ) :

One information Sir,

তাৰ মানে—তেখেত নৱৈ হাইস্কুলৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰী আৰু ৰাইদেঙীয়া হাই-স্কুলৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰীৰ কথা কৈছিল বোধ হয়।

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :

I do not know from where he has said this.

Mr. Borthakur has not mentioned the name of any institution but he has only mentioned that are some illiterate



Presidents and Secretaries in certain Schools. So, I can say that the general policy of the Education Department is to appoint the Headmasters as the Secretaries of the Schools. But there may be certain deviations in certain places when there are problems i.e., the construction of new buildings where public co-operation is essentially necessary, there a public man may be appointed as the Secretary or somebody else may be appointed as the President on the recommendation of the Managing Committee or by the Inspector and this is done for the advancement of education and not against the interest of the institution such appointments from the public may become necessary and that is also made generally on the recommendation of the Managing Committee.

Now with regard to the Secondary Education Bill, Mr. Nilmoney Borthakur has raised a point and I can say this much that we propose to bring the Secondary Education Bill in the next Session.

Mr. Borthakur has raised another point that the Education deptt. should dictate the University and other educational institutions. Now in case of other educational institutions these are the concern of the Education Deptt. But so far as the University is concerned, and with regard to its academic side, Sir, the department cannot dictate.

SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) :

My point was that this Assembly should have the right to dictate the education policy of the State, and subject to that full autonomy should be given to the University.

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Dy. Minister, Education ) :

In reply I can say this much that we are bringing the University (Amendment) Act, and my friend will have enough opportunity to give suggestions in that Act.

Now with regard to the point about the appointment of retired persons, I have already mentioned that in our State there is a great dearth of trained teachers not to speak of Graduate teachers. So, if an experienced teacher retires at the age of 55 and if he is an experienced and capable person say, B.A., B.T., or M.A., B.T., then I don't find there is any harm in appointing him in our Aided Schools. The period of superannuation is 55 years and it can go up to 60 years in special cases, and that is for the best interest of the education. These appointments are made on the recommendation of the Managing Committee of the School and if the Managing Committee finds that a particular man is not capable or efficient then I am sure the Managing Committee will not recommend such a person for appointment as teacher in an Aided School.



Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :

I think you have finished your speech.

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Dy. Minister, Education ) :

No, Sir, I want a few minutes more. I am replying to the points raised by my friends. Then, Sir, with regard to the point raised by my friend Shri Bhattacharyya that books are not available I beg to say that now the Basic Education Department prints the books for standard I, II and III and the books are deposited with the D.I. of Schools. There may be some delay in supplying the books, but I assure my friend that I shall look into it so that in future there may not be any delay.

Shri Bhattacharyya has also raised another point with regard to examination of M. V. Schools. I may inform the Hon'ble Member that the matter is under examination of the Government and after examination the Govt. will arrive at the decision. But so far as I am concerned, I feel that there should be introduction of M.V. examination.

He has also complained that no provision has been made for technical education in hills. I shall discuss that point while replying to the technical education. But I may say here that the T.A.D. has already started a programme for starting a technical school at Diphu and the others will be taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan. I also quite appreciate what Mr. Bhattacharyya has said with regard to special grant to better schools. I am sure the Government will examine it and see if this can be done.

Then Sir, Shri Patwari has raised certain points.

SHRI GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA ( Gauhati ) :

I also suggested for the increase of the inspecting staff.

SHRI PROBHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY ( Nalbari-East ) :

What about the efficiency of the inspecting staff ?

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :

At present we have got 4 Inspectors and 4 Assistant Inspectors of Schools. We are going to have 9 more Assistant Inspectors of Schools so that the Asstt. Inspectors may inspect the Secondary Schools. Besides, Sir, we have appointed four more D.I.'s. We have decided that there should be a D.I. in almost all regions where there are about 500 or more schools. Over and above that we have increased the number of Sub-Inspectors. But still I must say that the number of Inspecting staff is much low and we hope to increase the number in the near future so that the education may not deteriorate. Then with regard to the point raised by Shri Patwari... ..



SHRI GAURISANKAR BHATTACHAYYA ( Gauhati ) :

I also suggested that the Director of Public Instructions should be in the overall control and supervision of the Sanskrit Board.

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Dy. Minister, Education ) :

The Sanskrit Board is already under the control of the D.P.I. Now, with regard to Shri Patwari's point that the teachers have submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister, I may tell him that at present the Chief Minister is out and as soon as he comes back he will examine it and will fix up a date for hearing. He also suggested that the teachers retiring age should be raised from 55 to 60. The general policy of the Govt. is that a teacher should retire at the age of 55 but in special case permission may be given to a teacher to continue upto the age of 60 if he is found efficient and capable.

SHRI HIRALAL PATWARI ( Panery ) :

When our State is running in short of trained teachers why Government are not considering to make the retiring age 60. During the last session the Hon'ble Minister of Education stated in reply to a question of mine that he would make the retiring age 60 in the case of trained teachers.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :

That is what he also said.

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :

We cannot make the retiring age 60 because that will create trouble. We want trained teachers and in case of trained and efficient teachers we will give extension upto 60.

SHRI HIRALAL PATWARI :

But in the meantime many of the trained teachers will retire. During the last session the Hon'ble Minister of Education said that there was a shortage of 13,000 teachers. So when there is dearth of teachers will it not be wise to make the retirement age 60 ? The Basic Board also recommended that the retirement age should be 60.

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :

That cannot be made general policy. My friend has mentioned about the recommendation of the Basic Board. That is an advisory Board and the Govt. has not accepted its recommendation.

Then, Sir, my friend has also said about the Provident Fund. He said that the Provident Fund scheme has not been



finalised. I do not know about which School Board he was speaking. I want to be enlightened by the Hon'ble Member as to which School Board has not yet finalised this scheme.

SHRI HIRALAL PATWARI ( Panery ) :

In almost all the Boards it has not been finalised. I can particularly mention about the Hailakandi Board where it has not been finalised uptil now.

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Dy. Minister, Education ) :

Then, Sir, he has also mentioned about the sitting of the Basic Board. Normally there should be three sittings in a year, but as a matter of fact during the current year there have been only two sittings and not three due to various reasons.

SHRI HIRALAL PATWARI :

And in the last year ?

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :

With regard to the complaint made by Sri Borbaruah that there is no Drawing teacher in the Jorhat School, I may inform him recently a teacher has been appointed and he is going to join the post soon.

Then with regard to the points raised by my friend Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, he has given certain very valuable suggestions. (Shri Hiralal Patwari : What about the establishment of a Primary Education Commission which all other States have set up ?). The Government does not consider it necessary and also does not consider necessary. ( Voices ).

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER :

The Minister may go on replying.

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :

With regard to the suggestions given by my friend Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, I can only say that all of his suggestions will be considered. I will not mention these one by one as the time is short.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER :

Yes, that is right.

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS .

Then Srimati Borua has given one suggestion that there should be free education up to the standard of M.E. school. This matter is under examination of the Government.

With regard to Shrimati Chanda's suggestion I have al-



ready replied to the same but with regard to the B.T. Colleges, it will not be possible to organize B.T. Colleges on regional basis. But if any college is established by any private individual or private sector, then Government will surely give help to such institutions.

Now with regard to post-graduate training this matter has been wholly entrusted to the University. If we find that the University cannot cope with this then it will be considered whether this should be established in other colleges. But now in most of the college, we do not even get education up to the B.A. degree. Secondly, Sir, in the University there is enough scope for post-graduate training. If the University cannot cope with post-graduate training, then other institutions and colleges may take up the matter. This will be considered latter on.

Then with regard to the deterioration of standard in Government schools, Shrimati Chanda has said that it is due to the non-appointment of teachers on merit. But I can inform here that all such appointments are not made by the Department. These appointments are made by the Assam Public Service Commission and I can assure that teachers are appointed on merit and not haphazardly. Due consideration is given by the Assam Public Service Commission in the appointment, specially of graduate teachers. (Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed : Why the result is so bad ?). (Shri Hiralal Patwari : What about the pay scales of Normal Third Year teachers ? It has been turned down by the Government).

The matter of pay scales for the Normal Third Year teachers has already been taken up by the Pay Committee. I cannot say that it has been turned down but the matter is under examination of the Government.

Sir, I have met almost all the points raised by my Hon'ble Friends in this House. My Hon'ble friends should remember that education is not the responsibility of the Government alone ; it is the responsibility of all the Members of this House ; it is the responsibility of the public as well. If all join hands, if all the people co-operate, the Education Department will become efficient and our State will develop. With these few words Sir, I conclude my replies and request my friends to withdraw the Cut Motions.

( The cut motion was withdrawn, by leave of the House )

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :

So, I come to the main demand, I put the question : The question is that a sum of Rs. 5,83,29,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "37-1-Education"

( The question was adopted )



## GRANT NO—17 A

“[ 37-11-Education ( Technical ) ]”

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Deputy Minister, Education )

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs 47,68,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31 st March 1961, for the administration of the head “37-11- Technical Education ”

Mr. SPEAKER :

The motion is moved that a sum of Rs. 47,68,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961. for the administration of the head “37-11- Technical Education.”

( The motion was put as a question and adopted )

## GRANT NO. 16

“[ 36-Scientific Departments ]”

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir that a sum of Rs. 41,900 be granted to the Minister in charges to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31 March 1961 for the administration of the head “36—Scientific Departments”

Mr. SPEAKER :

The motion in moved is that a sum of Rs. 41,900 be granted to the Minister.in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961. for the administration of the head “36- Scientific Department.”

( The motion was put as a question was adopted )

## GRANT NO. 42.

[ 57-Miscellaneous-VII-Advance Technical Training and Scholarships. ]

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 1,61,500 be granted



to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57-Miscellaneous —[ VII—Advance Technical Examining and Scholarships, etc" ].

Mr. SPEAKER :

The motion is moved that a sum of Rs. 1,16,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the "57 - Miscellaneous-[ VI- Advance Technical Training and Scholarships, etc. ]

( The motion was put as a question and adopted )

#### GRANT NO. 67

[ Loans and advances, etc., ( VII- Educational Loans ) ]

SHRI RADHIKA RAM DAS ( Deputy Minister, Education )

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961, for the administration of the head "Loans and advances, etc., ( VII— Educational Loans )"

Mr. SPEAKER :

The motion is moved that a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head " Loans advances, etc., ( VII— Educational Loans )."

( The motion was put as a question and adopted )

#### GRANT No. 2

" ( 7 Land Revenue ) "

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Minister, Revenue ) :

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 1,57,46,000 be granted to the Minister in charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "7- Land Revenue".

Mr. SPEAKER :

The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 1,57,46,000



be granted to the Minister in charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "8—Land Revenue."

**SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) :** Sir, I beg to move.

That the total provision of Rs. 1,57,46,000. under grant No. 2, Major head "7—Land Revenue" at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Rs. 100 i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,57,46,000, do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(To criticise the Government for their failure to settle lands in grant Nos. 105 and 34 of Tinali T. E. (Naharkatia Circle), Dibrugarh Subdivision with flood affected landless peasants.)

**SHRI BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS :**

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,57,46,000 under Grant No. 2, Major head "7—Land Revenue" at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Rs. 100, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,57,46,000 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(To criticise the demand and to raise a discussion for not maintaining Tribal Block and Belts).

**SHRI KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH :**

That the total provision of Rs. 1,57,46,000 under Grant No. 2, Major head "7—Land Revenue" at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Rs. 100, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,57,46,000 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(To discuss that distribution, partition, eviction, requisition, etc., policies of the Government are fraught with serious defects).

**MAULVI TAJUDDIN AHMED :**

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,57,46,000 under Grant No. 2 Major head "7—Land Revenue" at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,57,46,000 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a general discussion of the Government and the corruption in the Department)

**SHRI HIRALAL PATWARI :**

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,57,46,000 under Grant No. 2, Major head "7—Land Revenue" at Page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,57,46,000 do stand reduced by Re. 1.



SHRI GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) :

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,57,46,000 under Grant No. 2, Major head "7-Land Revenue" at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Rs. 100, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,57,46,000 do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

(Failure of the Government to solve the problems of Borsola and Borbhita, etc.)

SHRI GHANASHYAM TALUKDER :

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,57,46,000 under Grant No. 2, Major head "7-Land Revenue" at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant Rs. 1,57,46,000 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To criticise the present Settlement operations)

SHRI GHANASHYAM TALUKDER :

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,57,46,000, under Grant No. 9, Major head "7-Land Revenue" at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,57,46,000, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To criticise that demand.)

SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR ( Dibrugarh ) :

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,57,46,000 under Grant No. 2, Major head "7-Land Revenue" at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,57,46,000, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a general discussion).

SHRI NILMONEY BORTHAKUR :

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,57,46,000 under Grant No. 2, Major head "7-Land Revenue" at page 3 of the Budget be reduced by Re. 1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,57,46,000 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To criticise the Government for their failure take adequate steps to ensure and implement land reform measure).

Mr. SPEAKER :

All the cut motions are moved as above.

SHRI GHANASHYAM TALUKDER :

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to move my cut motions



Nos. 10, 11 and 12. First of all I would like to point out Sir that there is a printing mistake in my cut motion No. 10, it should have been "Govt. failure to solve the problems of Borbala and Bolabhitha etc." instead of "Borsola and Borbhitha, etc." In moving my cut motions Sir, I want to say that an amount of about Rs. 13 lakhs has been provided for general establishment. I want to say that this huge amount which was provided for general establishment, pay of officers is not warranted. This Deptt. is top heavy—there is the Secretary, two Deputy Secretaries, there are Under Secretaries, there is the D. L. R. and so many Settlement Officers and S.D. Cs., etc., that is why I say this Deptt. is top-heavy but without much good result to the State. For example, in Assam we have seen there are so many land settlement operations going on for which about half or crore of rupees have been provided but what is the result? If we go to the field we will see how these land settlement operations are being carried out. The Mondal and Kanungoes and Sub Deputy Collectors are there to demarcate the boundary of the land, but in actual work they do nothing of the sort. The Mondals or Kanungoes go the village but they sit there and goSSIP in somebody's house and so also the S.D.C. goes to the village and pass off his time somehow, it is only after some days that the villagers know that the S. D. C. had been to their Village. These things are going on Sir now.

Then Sir, coming to the question of land settlement operations, there are disputes pending for 15 to 16 years but up till now nothing has been done. I can give concrete instances. There are people who lost their lands for construction of aerodromes in Sorbhog in Barpeta Subdivision during the war time, there are people who needed settlement of land due to erosion by the Beki and Manas rivers, but although these cases are pending for the last 16 years, they have not been able to get any land at Barpeta which was opened in 1944 for them. In this way mutation cases and disputes remain without any action being taken by the Govt. Then there are people who have got pattas but their pattas were cancelled and such people are not settled with fresh lands up till now. These are not the only cases. Settlement of land in Govt. khas land in Bolabhitha and Borbela could not be effected for long time. No doubt there are Land Settlement Advisory Committees but for months together there is no meeting of this Advisory Committee and after six months if there is a meeting where we all give our information suggestions and facts, but when we ask for the report of the meeting the S.D.O. or the S.D.C. says that the report is not ready. This



is the position in most cases and although many cases are pending for 16 long years we have never seen reports from the offices Land Settlement Advisory Committees. The same is the case with regard to the Adhi Conciliation Boards. These Boards although they were constituted since the passing of the Adhiar Protection Act. As a matter of fact they are not functioning properly. For instance take the case of the Bornagar Circle. For full one and half year there is no S.D.C. in this Circle and because there is no S.D.C. in the Circle the A.S.O. refused to call the meeting of the Adhi Conciliation Board. I hope Govt. will take immediate steps to remove these anomalies.

Then again Sir, coming to the present land settlement policy of the Govt. Recently a Govt. resolution was passed in which it was provided that lands measuring 8 to 12 bighas of land would be given to the landless people according to the fertility of the land. But here a peculiar situation has arisen and that situation is that persons who have got 6 or 7 bighas of land if he applies for khas land he will get 6 to 7 bighas of land but if that land is at a distance of 10 miles it will not be possible for him to cultivate that land and as a result he has to sell his other land. I hope Govt. will revise this faulty policy. Coming now to the question of inspection of circle offices. Here also we find that inspection of these circle offices is very rarely done either by the S.D.O. or the Commissioner of Divisions or the D.L.R. with the result that large scale corruption is rampant in the various circle offices. Then again Sir, there are many offices in Shillong which ought to be transferred to the plains in the interest of smooth functioning of the Department, for example the office of the D. L. R. should be shifted to the Plains because the D.L.R. has nothing to do at Shillong. So also some section of the Revenue Deptt. in the Secretariat should be shifted to the Plains. Another point Sir, and I will finish. I want to speak about the Bogidra P.G.R. in Goalpara district. There is a long standing dispute between the Forest Deptt. and the Revenue Deptt. in regard to this P.G.R. For the last several years the Forest Deptt. says that this plot belongs to the Forest Deptt. at the same time the Revenue Deptt. says that the land belongs to them. On the other hand Govt. has not made it clear as to whether this land is a P.G.R. or a Khas land. So I want to know categorically from the Govt. whether this land is a forest land or a P.G.R.

SHRI HARESWAR DAS ( Revenue Minister ) :

I have already explained in reply to a question in this regard that there is no P.G.R. in Bogidra.



SHRI GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR ( Sorbhog ) :

Yes, there was a question on this point but the reply given by the Govt. was that Govt. has not decided anything about it. That was the reply... (Time limit bell was ringing).

Mr. SPEAKER : Your time is up. Shri Barbaruah.

SHRI KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH ( Amguri ) :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my Sub-division, there is one Mouza known as Jokaichuck Mouza and there land is distributed to the people on Co-operative basis. There are some people who have got enough land and still they are getting land in co-operative and even the Mouzadar of that Mouza having sufficient land has also got land. Secondly in Dekhomukh area the whole village for the last few years has been silted up by river Brahmaputra but the people are still there, they have not been able to move elsewhere as no land has been allotted to them. Many Ministers including the Tribal Minister have visited that area but still the people are hankering after land and I am sorry to inform the House that Government is not considering the case of these poor erosion and flood affected people.

Then Sir, I come to another question. It is a question of partition of land in my own village. Betharam, Dambru and some others lands have not been portioned. In my adjacent village. Ratneswar, Bethai, Lengra and others lands have not been portioned.....

SHRI SARBESWAR BARDOLOI ( Titabar ) :

Have they applied for portion of their lands ?

SHRI KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH :

Yes ! many times. Unless some money is given to the Mandal and others, they do not pay heed to all these things. Landless people are always after land because hunger never give rest to any man. Therefore, these hungry people are always after land. It is also seen that some landless people have occupied the Deroi Reserve. The Land Advisory Board has made recommendation that this Deroi Reserve will be dereserved, so knowing fully that this Reserve will be dereserved, some hungry people have occupied it and so we have seen that every year police, military and even elephants are sent to that area and some houses had been broken and set to fire. Then again in Ouguri P.G.R. There are many P.G.Rs. and V.G.Rs. There are 26 bighas of land in Ouguri P.G.R. and so the landless people are bound to occupy it, otherwise where they will stand when on earth they have no land to stand.....



However, eviction is going on. Even the crops of 2,000 bighas of land in Ouguri, are destroyed. There in Ouguri crops of 2,000 bighas of land have been destroyed mercilessly. The cattle were let loose to destroy the crops and some hundred of houses were set on fire for the past few years.....

SHRI HARINARAYAN BARUAH ( Teok ) : ( In Assamese )

SHRI KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH ( Amguri ) :

Now Govt. is forced to dereserve a portion about 1400 bighas though a poor show. Now Sir, I want to say a few words regarding requisition of land and I may inform the House that in the tea garden there are cultivable lands but Government is not willing to do anything to help the landless people who have actually got no land to cultivate and the Government agreement which still exists goes against the interest of the hungry people. The agreement with the proprietor or the company is that when the company has 1,000 bighas of land under tea cultivation they will be allowed to retain another 2,000 or 3,000 bighas of land in reserve. In this way, I think, Government will definitely not get any land from the tea company. On the other hand my opinion is that the proprietors or managers of the tea company do paddy and other crop cultivation in the tea garden which are not under tea cultivation. So I want to know from Government whether these proprietor and managers of the tea gardens have been given license to carry on paddy cultivation in the tea garden lands, such as in Panbari and other places.....

SHRI SARBESWAR BARDOLOI ( Titabar ) :

Where is Panbari ?

SHRI KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH :

Panbari is in Jorhat in your own elaka.

In the cultivable lands in the tea gardens it is seen that the proprietors and the managers of the tea gardens with a view to retain the entire land, ask their labours to occupy the land and do paddy cultivation also. This fact is fully known to the Government but they are not doing anything and in the name of the tea company the Govt. is giving vast land to the tea company. So I say that Government policy is dangerous, they are killing the poor and saving the rich people. In this connection, I want to say that as far as zamindars are concerned, when their land will be requisitioned by Government they are paid due compensation by the Government. But I say that these zamindars are really rich and well-to-do people, they are moined men, they have huge account, in banks and precious metals chest. I want to know why Government



should pay any compensation to them when their lands are requisitioned by Government. Government has no money for implementing the Five Year Plan, but they spent money lavishly. At the sametime Government is trying to get money for their plans from America, Russia, China and other places. Government should stop spending money like this.

Sir, these are points and still say that Govt. is not doing anything for the interest of the peasantry that is why, I move my cut motion.

( concluded )

SHRI MAHANANDA BORA ( North Lakhimpur ) :

Sir, I oppose the cut motions moved by hon. friends of Opposition on the Revenue grant. Land is one of the main resources of our country. Sir, now-a-days as land is scarce and as there is more demand for land, so every man wants to occupy every available plot of land, so this is really a very big problem now before the Government. Sir, my friend Shri Barbaruah has just now criticised the Governments' eviction policy, but I take my stand here to support the eviction policy of the Government. When we give land to some landless people, such lands are forcibly occupied by the so-called landless people. Sir, in the majority of cases we find that among the encroachers, there are very few landless people, in fact most of these so-called landless people have lands elsewhere and they keep their lands in the name of some other persons and allow the lands to be cultivated by others on adhi system and themselves encroach V.G.R. & P.G.Rs. under the garb of landless. We cannot allow all these sort of things to go on.

So Sir, I think the eviction policy of the Government is correct and I rather ask the government to be more strict in the eviction policy so that the reserve lands which we shall require for our future generation and for future development are not exhausted. So, Sir I oppose the contention of Mr. Barbarua that the land should be given to the encroachers. Rather I request the government stop this encroachment immediately with a firm hand.

Sir, regarding the distribution of land, I beg to submit that at present the matter of distribution of land is left to leading people of the locality Subdivision wise. Now it has been decided that question of distributing lands will be given to the Panchayat after some time. It is really a very good proposal I support the government in this respect.

Regarding Tea garden lands, I beg to submit that our government have already taken enough land from the Tea gardens. I do not want that the entire tea garden land should be acquired by the government for cultivation purpose. If we take all the land belonging to tea garden and open for cul-



tivation, then it will effect the tea garden labourers. There is a general complaint that the proprietors of the Tea Gardens are holding huge landed property. But my information is that most of these lands belong to the labourer families. Moreover we should consider the question of labour-employment. In case of a tea garden of thousand acres—it can provide employment for about more than one thousand labourers but if we open this thousand acres for other cultivation it can hardly provide employment for 300 men in place of one thousand. Therefore, if we take these lands automatically the labourers will be unemployed. So Sir I donot favour the idea of taking all the tea garden lands. Of course if there is extra lands in the Tea garden over and above the need of the T. E. then these may be taken for settlement with the landless cultivators.

Then Sir, there is another thing. There are irregularities in the Settlement Department especially in the Mondal level and S.K. level and I hope the government will take some steps in this direction to improve matters. Sir, there has been discussions in this House about the settlement of some land in Joypore-Pichala of North Lakhimpur. This land was amicably settled in 1953. The trouble originated is 1943. This questioned has become a party matter and in my opinion this party question should not be allowed to come up in such land settlement subjects. The land settlement matters become very complicated due to want of land for our increased population. So Sir, I think this should not be considered for the interest of some political party, or for a particular community, but land should be given to the real cultivators.

I am really happy that the government has liquidated Zamindari. But there are still small Zamindaries. By small Zamindari I mean the people who are still holding 100 or 200 bighas of land. But I hope after the enforcement of the Ceiling of land holding Act, these small land holders will be brought at par with the other people.

With these words Sir, I support the government motion and oppose all the cut motions.

**SRI PHANI BORA :—**( Nowgong ) মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ অসমৰ অৰ্থনীতিৰ মূল মেৰুদণ্ড হ'ল কৃষক সম্প্ৰদায়। এই সম্প্ৰদায়েই হ'ল সমাজৰো মেৰুদণ্ড। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কৃষক সকলৰ অবস্থালৈ যদি আমি চাও তেনেহলে যিখন ছবি দেখো তাৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে এই মেৰুদণ্ড কৃষক সকলক শক্তিশালী কৰিবলৈ কৰা আচৰিত যে কিবা আইনে সহায় কৰিছে এই কথা কবলৈ টান পোঁও।



এই সদনত Ceiling Act, Adhjar Act, Zamindary abolition Act আদি নানা আইন পাচ কৰা হৈছে। এইবিলাকৰ লক্ষ্য হল কৃষি বিষয়ৰ এটা আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰা মই ভাবো, বৰ্ত্তমান চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্য কলাপলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে, পোৱা যায় যে, আবাদ আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰি সাহস দেখুৱাবলৈ গৈছে আৰু বক্তৃতা দিছে যে আমি আন্তৰিকতাৰে সৈতে আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তনৰ ফালে আগবাঢ়িছোঁহক নে? আমাৰ আইন বিলাকক বিশ্লেষণ কৰি যদি ছোৱা যায় তেন্তে দেখা যাব যে তাত মেৰ পাকেৰে ভৰপূৰ। এইবিষয়ে অনুদান কৰিলে দেখা যাব যে এই আইনবোৰ পাচ কৰাৰ পিচত, জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদ আইনৰ পিচত আৰু চিলেট অসমৰ বাহিৰ হোৱাৰ পিচত কিয় আমি আইনবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব নোৱাৰো? কিয় আমি এনে এখন আইন পাচ কৰিব নোৱাৰো যি খন আইন সহজ আৰু চমু হ'ব, যাৰ সহায়ত আমাৰ কৃষক সকলে মাটি পোৱা, শস্য উৎপাদন কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সহজ পাব, বৰ্ত্তমান আইন যেনে complicated বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীয়েও মেৰপাক মাৰি কথা কয় কৃষি বিভাগৰ মেৰপাকত সাধাৰণ খেতিয়কৰ মূৰ তুলিবৰ উপায় নাই। সকলো কাম দিমাতেতেলা মন্ত্ৰৰ গতিত সকলো কাম চলিছে।

যদি এই গতিত চলিবলৈ হয় তেন্তে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনা কিয় আৰু কিছুমান পৰিকল্পনা হলেও আমি আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তন আনিবলৈ কোনো দিনেই সমৰ্থ নহম।

১৯৫৯ চনৰ শেষলৈকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে মাটি বিলোৱা কাম কৰিবলৈ সম্পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থ হ'ব বুলি যিটো প্ৰস্তাব চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা প্ৰচাৰ কৰা হৈছিল আৰু সেই প্ৰস্তাবত এই নীতি সোমাই আছে—যিটো অসম কংগ্ৰেচ কমিটিৰ শিলচৰ অধিবেশনত 'পাচ' হৈছিল। এতিয়া কিন্তু চৰকাৰ নিমাত। কিয় নিমাত হ'ব লগা হৈছে? এই ক্ষেত্ৰত তেখেত সকলৰ চৰকাৰে একেবাৰে কামত আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নাই—আৰু ক'ব খুজিছে গাৱলৈ পিয়লৰ (Survey) কাৰণে পঠাইছে। এই চাৰ্ভেত মাটি কিমান পোৱা যাব, কিমান ভূমিহীন মানুহ আছে এই বিলাক চোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে কৈছে মাটি আৰু মাটিহীন মানুহৰ চাৰ্ভে কৰিবলৈ হলে ব্যয় বহুল হ'ব আৰু তাত সময়ো যথেষ্ট লাগিব সেইকাৰণে আমি কও যে গোটেই দেশতে কিমান খেতিৰ নিযুক্ত মাটি উলিয়াব পাৰি আৰু ৰাজ্যত কিমান ভূমিহীন খেতিয়ক বা জনসাধাৰণ আছে তাৰ নিযুক্ত হিচাব উলিয়াই এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু পলম নকৰি এটা



নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব লাগে। একো একোটা 'পিচ মিল' (Piece meal) সমস্যা উলিয়াই তাৰ কেৱল সমাধানলৈ গলে আমি কোনো বকমে আগবাঢ়িব নোৱাৰো। দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে—যেতিয়া Supplementary Demand ৰ ওপৰত আমি উচ্ছেদৰ বিৰুদ্ধে আলোচনা কৰিছিলো তেতিয়া উচ্ছেদ কৰিব খোজা মানুহবিলাকক বেআইনী কাম কৰা বুলি আখ্যা দিয়া হৈছিল মাত্ৰ—আনফালে তেওঁবিলাকৰ মাটি আছেনে নাই এই কথা বিবেচিত হোৱা নাছিল। এইবিলাক দেখি শুনি মনেহয় যেন Debating Society ৰ হাজিকাৰ বিতৰ্কৰ আলোচনা-সমালোচনাকে মজী মহোদয়ে কৰিছে।

( সময়ৰ সংকেত ধ্বনি )

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি আনবিলাক কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবত যেতিয়া অংশ গ্ৰহণ নকৰো, ইয়াত অলপ সময় দিয়া উচিত।

Mr. SPEAKER : I allow three minutes.

SHRI PHANI BORA (Nowgong) : এই ফালৰ পৰা চালে কব লাগিব—এসময়ত চৰকাৰে এটা কথা কয় আৰু আন সময়ত বেলেগে কথা কয়। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই এই কথাৰ অৱতাৰণা কৰিব খোজো যে নগাঁৱত জৰাৰাৰী মৌজাত কিছুমান মৈমনসিঙীয়া আৰু জনজাতীয় লোকসকলে কিছু মাটি বেদখল কৰিছে। তাৰে কিছুমান আইন বক্ষাৰ কাৰণে উচ্ছেদ কৰি, পুনৰ সেই ঠাইতে ১২ বিঘা মাটি তাৰে কিছুমানক পত্তন দিয়া হৈছে। ১৯২০ চনৰ পৰাই; নগাঁৱৰ পৰা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পাৰে পাৰে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ বঙালমাৰালৈকে বৰপেটা, ধুবুৰী মহকুমাৰ বিৰাট অংশত মাটিৰ Settlement দিয়া হৈছিল সেই খেতিয়কসকলে চৰকাৰৰ অৰ্ডাৰ লৈ বহিছিল নে? চৰকাৰে সেই বেদখলকাৰী সকলকে বিভিন্ন সময়ত মাটিত পত্তন দিয়া নাছিল নে? বিভিন্ন সময়ত আৰু বিভিন্ন পৰ্য্যায়ত তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে line system কৰি দিয়া হৈছিল। মাটিৰ ইতিহাসত তেতিয়াৰ পৰাই চৰকাৰ নিষ্ক্ৰীয় হৈ বহি আছে বুলি কব লাগিব আৰু আন হাত বুজুক্ষিত মানুহবিলাকে ক্ষুধাৰ তাৰণাত মাটি দখল কৰি বহে। এনে অৱস্থালৈ চকু ৰাখি চৰকাৰে মানুহক জাতিবৰ্ণ নিৰ্দ্ধিষ্টে মাটিৰ Settlement দি পৰিকল্পিত ভাবে বহুৱাব লাগে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই চৰকাৰক কাকী সমন্ধে দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো। কাকীত কি কৰিছে? তাত



বাইজৰ টকাৰে ট্ৰেক্টাৰ কিনি, অজস্র টকা খৰচ কৰি মাটি ভাঙি খান্ধ সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰাৰ নামত কিছুমান মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হ'ল। শতকৰা ১৫ ভাগেও মাটি দখল নকৰিলে মাত্ৰ এক শ্ৰেণীৰ জমিদাৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এই জমিদাৰ সকলৰ হাতত তাৰ খেতিৰ মাটি যদিও এই খেতিৰ বাবে পাব লাগিছিল খেতিয়ক সকলে। এই যে বেমেজালি ইয়াৰ বাবে দায়ী কোন? চৰকাৰেই এই মাটি নীতিৰ বাবে দায়ী। সেই কাৰণে মই পৰিষ্কাৰ ভাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰক কও যে গান্ধী টুপী পিন্ধা সকলেই খেতিয়কৰ নামত বেদখল কৰি বেআইনী ভাবে ইয়াৰ মাটিবিলাক নিজৰ হাতত ৰাখিছে আৰু এইবিলাক মাটি তেওঁবিলাকৰ হাতৰ পৰা

( সময়ৰ সংকেত ধ্বনি )

উদ্ধাৰ কৰি খেতিয়কসকলক দিব লাগে। জবাবাৰী অঞ্চলত প্ৰায় ৫০০ বিঘা মাটি এটা কো-অপাৰেটিভক দিয়া হৈছে। মোৰ কথা হৈছে মাটি-হীন আৰু দুখীয়া খেতিয়কসকলক মাটি দিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে নতুনকৈ দিব খোজা মাটি কেৱল ভূমিহীন খেতিয়কসকলৰ পিয়ল (census) কৰি পৰিকল্পিত ভাবে মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা ব্যৱস্থা যদি চৰকাৰে লয়—মোৰ বিশ্বাস এই মাটি সমস্যাৰ আংশিক হলেও সমাধান হব আৰু তেনে কামত অসমৰ পুৰা সহযোগীতা পাব।

MAULAVI TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):—Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, In support of my Cut Motion I want to speak a few words only. Sir, for want of a definite policy of the Govt. our public as well as the officers are facing very much difficulty and loss also. We have seen that in the Barpeta subdivision, and I think also in other places of this province, Annual patta-holders are now going to the Civil Court for getting possession of the land and in this matter there are some anomalies. For settling the khas lands the general rule is that the persons are to file settlement petitions and these petitions should be put up together before the officer and the officer will settle the land with the deserving persons. Now it is seen that some petitions are left out and the monied men get the settlement by hook or by crook and they go to the civil courts for taking possession. When the actual occupier comes to the civil court and files a W/S i.e., the written statement, stating that they are the actual deserving persons and the cultivators and they are to get settlement but still their cases were not taken up. The suit should be discussed. Sometimes the Munsif feels pity for



them and ask them to go to the Appellate Authority i.e., the Revenue Appellate Authority. Sometimes the occupiers' cases when not considered by A.S.O. They themselves go to the Revenue Authority. The thing is that the Munsif ask defendants to go to the Revenue Authority to cancel the patta of the plaintiff. Civil courts says that when there is the patta possession will be given to the plaintiff. Revenue Authority that is the Settlement Officer says that when the case is pending before the Civil Court, then the Civil Court will decide. He cannot cancell the patta. So there is patta Civil Court will decide in favour of the plaintiff though the patta was issued illegally. Ultimately it is seen that the Pattadar is getting the possession after evicting the actual occupier though he is a landless person, though he is a deserving person and though the settlement was made illegally because according to Settlement Rules all the petitions were put up together before the officer A. S. D. and though all the petitions should have been disposed of at a time and though it was not done according to Settlement rules and though the Settlement order was illegal he got patta and also get possession after evicting the actual occupier. In many cases it is also seen Sir...

MR. DY. SPEAKER :—How many minutes you will require ?

MAULAVI TAJUDDIN AHMED ( Tarabari ) :—Five minutes more, Sir.

### ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 23rd March, 1960.

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