

	General	Sixth Schedule	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	4,52,13,200	48,16,400	5,00,99,700
2. Additional Grant voted by the Assembly during this year.	77,88,660	10,40,490	88,29,150
3. Sub-head under which the appropriation will be accounted for.	..	.....	....
"37—1—Education—S—Misc.—5—Grants—Grants for Misc. purpose.	1,000	.....	1,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) A sum of Rs.1,000 is required for making payment as contribution of this State to the Chairman, Reception Committee, the New Education, Fellowship Tenth World Conference, Delhi. Necessary budget provision under the appropriate head could not be made in the current year budget due to its unforeseen nature.

(b) The aforesaid sum of Rs.1,000 is proposed to be re-appropriated from the savings out of the provision of Rs.2,69,000 under the head "37—1—Education—Q—Inspection—Pay of officers—General—Voted". The saving is due to non-entertainment of staff.

**Proceedings 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 Saturday, the 26th March, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Nath Barua, B.L., Deputy Speaker in the Chair, Eight Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and Thirty-eight Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

**Gratuity to the family of late Prafulla Kumar Das,
Enforcement Inspector**

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati)
asked :

*74. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to refer to answer given on the floor of the Assembly on 2nd May 1958 pertaining to Starred Question No.288, asked by Shri Hareswar Goswami regarding gratuity to the family of late Prafulla Kumar Das, Enforcement Inspector and state—

- (a) What gratuity has been granted to the family of the Enforcement Inspector who met with accidental death while on duty on the Gauhati-Shillong route ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that some receipt books were printed by the Transport Secretary to the Government of Assam to raise a fund for relief of the widow of the deceased Enforcement Inspector ?
- (c) Whether it was done on the authority of the Government ?
- (d) What was the total collection to the said fund district-wise including United Khasi and Jaintia Hills ?

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

74. (a)—Rupees 500.

(b)—Yes, under his orders.

(c)—Yes.

					Rs. Np.
(d)—(i)	Nowgong	...	...	...	538.90.
(ii)	Darrang	...	...	...	12.70.
(iii)	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	450.00.
(iv)	Sibsagar	..	...	...	267.50.
(v)	Cachar	...	...	...	1,012.25.
(vi)	Goalpara	...	...	...	52.10.
(vii)	Kamrup	...	...	...	39.00.
(viii)	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	5.00.
Total					2,377.45.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): What was the collection from the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport): Rupees five.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Was the entire amount which was collected handed over to the family of the deceased?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Yes.

Settlement Operation of Kamrup District

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked:

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

- When the present settlement operation of Kamrup District was started?
- When it was proposed to complete settlement operation of the district?
- In consideration of the present progress, whether Government think that settlement operation will be completed timely?
- Whether Government are aware of the grievance of the people that demarcation of patta lands, correction of names, partition of lands, settlement of disputes have not yet been done?
- What steps Government propose to take to make the settlement operation successful and more efficient?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

75. (a)—On 16th November 1956 in Gauhati Subdivision.

On 1st December 1957 in Barpeta Subdivision.

(b)—30th June 1962.

(c)—Government hope to complete the settlement operation within the scheduled time.

(d)—Government received some representations which were sent to the Settlement Officer, Kamrup for necessary action. These representations will be disposed of by the Settlement Officer during the time of record attestation.

(e)—Government have engaged sufficient experienced staff for efficient and successful conduct of settlement operations, under the Settlement Officer, Kamrup. The Director of Land Records, Assam who is the Controlling Officer for the purpose is taking all possible steps to complete the operation successfully within the scheduled time. Government do not consider that anything more is necessary.

(Starred Question No.76 standing in the name of Shri Dandeswar Hazarika was not put and answered as the hon Member was absent).

Regarding quota of Papers

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked :

*77. Will the Minister-in-charge of Printing and Stationery be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government of Assam has any quota of papers from any of the Paper Mills of India ?
- (b) Whether Government of Assam has any quota granted from the Nepa Paper Mill established by the Central Government ?
- (c) If the reply to question (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, who are the agents to lift those quotas and what is the procedure to supply papers to the Press and Educational Institutions ?

(d) If the reply is negative why Government has not made attempt to get State quotas like other States of India ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Printing and Stationery) replied :

77 (a)—Yes For Government use 705 tons for 1959-60.

(b)—Yes. Twelve tons only during 1959-60.

(c)—Orders for supply of paper are placed with the Mills concerned direct by the Government on the basis of allotment made by the Government of India. These papers are absolutely meant for the use of Government work and not distributed to the public.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Sir, in reply to starred question of mine it was stated in the Supply Department's letter No.SDP./291/23 of 19th January, 1960 that the Government of India was moved in the matter to increase the quota of paper and from 1st January 1960 the prices of paper produced by the Mills was to be notified in all important daily news papers throughout the country and the Government of India would impress upon the mills to increase the supply of paper to Assam. Will the Minister state the reason why the price of paper has not been notified in the local newspapers in Assam ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Printing and Stationery): So far as the supply of papers to the public and other institutions is concerned, this is done by the Supply Department. It has been pointed out by my Friend that the prices of papers have already been fixed. That is correct. But I cannot give correct information whether the prices have been notified in the local papers or not. That will have to be looked into and the Supply Department deals with the matter.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister take up the matter with the Supply Department so that the prices of papers are notified in the papers of Assam also ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Yes, that will be looked into.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Number of Motor accidents occurred in Barpeta Sub-division during 1959-60

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Sceduled Castes)] asked :

183. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Motor accidents that occurred during the year of 1959-60 within the Barpeta Subdivision ?

(b) How many persons were injured and how many died in these accidents ?

(c) What is the approximate amount of loss sustained by the parties concerned in these accidents ?

(d) What are the main reasons of these accidents ?

Capt. W. A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

183. (a)—11 (eleven).

(b)—13 persons were injured of which 5 persons died.

(c)—Rupees 2,000 (approximately).

(d)—Main reasons are—

(i) rash and negligent driving,

(ii) fault of pedestrians, and

(iii) bad road condition.

***Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur)**: Has the Government taken any action to get rid of motor accidents on the Trunk Roads ?

***Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : Except the Traffic Control and also in respect of vehicles with regards to their fitness, no other measures can be taken to avoid accidents.

***Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** Does the Government know that the six-tonner diesel vehicles which are plying in the Trunk Road are quite uncontrollable that there is no control over them?

***Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport):** Whether hon. Member means speed?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He means speed.

***Shri MOHANANDA BORA:** I am speaking about speed control.

***Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** The Traffic Control is being done by the Police. But the matter may be further examined as to how speed cannot be controlled.

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur):** To regulate accidents, will Government consider to run a Mobile Traffic Police Force?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Yes, we are considering about the Mobile Traffic Police.

Shri KARKA CH. DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: এই বিলাক Vehicle কোনে control কৰে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Traffic Police এ কৰে।

Shri KARKA CH. DOLEY: তেওঁলোক থকা চক্ৰেও ইমান জোৰে গাড়ী বোৰ চলোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Trunk Road ত চেক পষ্টৰ সংখ্যা নিচেই কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে হব পাৰে strict control কৰিবলৈ হলে চেক পষ্টৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াব লাগিব।

Shri SURENDRA NATH (Pataeharkuchi): চৰকাৰে কৈছে যে পুলিচে চেক কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে কিন্তু চৰকাৰে জানেনে ড্ৰাইভাৰৰ লগত পুলিচ ভাৰোগা over load গাড়ীতে বিচৰণ কৰে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHAILHA: সেইটো সাধাৰণতে কৰে বুলি ক'ব নোৱাৰোঁ কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত হয়তো তেনেকুৱা কোনোবাই কৰিব পাৰে।

***Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Is it a fact that before the vehicles are allowed to ply on the road, the roads should be duly certified by the Department?

***Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** Yes. It is certified that it is fit for traffic, but it cannot be guaranteed that the roads will be always in good condition.

*Shri BIMAL PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Besides there are various other matters, for example where the road needs widening, some blind corner will have to be made. There are various such other matters which are responsible for road accidents.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] ১৯ জন মানুষ injured আৰু ৫ জন মানুষ মৰিছে বুলি কৈছে, বিচাৰত তাৰ শাস্তি কি হ'ল?

*Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport): I do not have the information. But surely, if it is referred to the Law Court for disposal.

*Shri MAHADEV DAS: এই যে মানুষ বিলাক মৰিল, তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিয়ালক compensation দিয়া হৈছিল নে নাই?

*Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: It will be according to the decree of the Court.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: May I know whether the Government is aware that the Diesel Truck Drivers are not only driving at the high speed, they also do not deem their lights at night?

*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Yes, I know. There is rash and careless driving and the truck drivers also do not deem their lights at night.

*Shri RAM NATH DAS: In view of the fact, will the Government issue a circular to the authority concerned who generally check the traffic to look into the matter?

*Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: It is already there, that all vehicles should have deem lights and they must always possess the fitness certificate of the vehicle.

*Shri RAM NATH DAS: I know that there is rule that the vehicles should have deem lights and they must also possess the fitness certificate. May I know suggest in view of the complaint made today and in view of complaints received by the Government, whether they will issue a circular to the Police Authority?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Yes. Sir, that might be done?

Number of Venture Lower Primary Schools of Sibsagar Subdivision taken over by Government this year

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)
asked:

184. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) The number and names of the Venture Lower Primary Schools of Sibsagar Subdivision forwarded by the Board for being taken over by Government this year?

(b) How many of them have been taken over by Government and what are their names ?

(c) Why Government did not take all the Venture Lower Primary Schools ?

(d) The total number of such schools taken over by the Government in the State this year ?

(e) The total number of such schools not yet taken over by the Government ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education) replied :

184. (a)—A list is placed on the Library table.

(b)—All the 69 Venture Lower Primary Schools shown in the list at (a) above have been taken over.

(c)—Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d)—1015.

(e)—All the Venture Lower Primary Schools have been taken over.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon) : May I know whether there are still some venture schools in the Sibsagar Subdivision yet to be taken over ?

Shri RADHIKA RM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) We have taken up all the venture schools, the list of which we got till August 1959.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : It is a fact that Government have fixed up the number of venture schools for taking over by Government Subdivision-wise ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Yes, all the venture schools of different Subdivisions have been taken over by Government.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : It is stated in reply to (e) "All the venture lower primary schools have been taken over". Do Government know how many venture schools are there, say for example, in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : By 'all' we mean all the deserving primary schools. That means if there a rival school or a school where the number of students is very small such a school is not considered to be deserving. The Subdivisional School Boards send recommendations about all the deserving lower primary schools, and on the basis

of these recommendations schools and fund is provided by Government, to take over the schools.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): In reply to (d) this stated that the total number of schools taken over by State Government in the State this year is 1015. It means that Government's reply covers the whole State. If that is so, I may cite the case of one school, *viz.*, Amtola L. P. School in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision, which is neither a rival school nor a school with very few students. The people have been clamouring for more than four years for this school to be taken over by the Board but no action has been taken so far.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS Deputy Minister, Education): If the name is supplied to me I will enquire.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): May I know whether all the old teachers have been retained in these schools or some of them have been dislodged?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: There is some difference. From the Central Government's scheme we have taken up about 555 schools. Their teachers must be Matriculates. As regards other schools, instructions have been issued those who are qualified, *i. e.*, who have passed the teachers' test Examination, should be retained and others who are otherwise qualified but have not passed State teachers test examination should also be retained and be given one opportunity to pass the State teachers test examination.

Shri SARAT CHANDR GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Is it a fact that a circular has been issued recently from the Education Department that the candidates who passed the teachers test examination held in 1958 by the State Basic Board but who have not yet been appointed shall have to appear again at the teachers test examination?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: It may be, I do not know exactly. If a candidate has passed the examination in 1958 he may have to appear again in 1960. I will enquire.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Will Government consider exempting from further test those teachers who recently qualified themselves at the T. T. Examination?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I will enquire and see what can be done.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabor): What are the criteria for determining whether a school is deserving or not?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: There must be 40 students in a school; there must be building and it must be recommended by the Subdivisional School Board.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA: How many teachers in these 69 schools have been found under-qualified?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): I want notice for that

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri): Whether Government are aware that a deserving institution in Sibsagar Subdivision, viz, the Bapuji L. P. School in Mantonia village in Morabazar mouza, has not been taken over by Government?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I can't say off-hand. I want notice.

Rehabilitation Schemes in Salihapur, Narsingpur and Lakhimpur N. E. S. Blocks

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked:

185. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that schemes for rehabilitation under Salihapur, Narsingpur and Lakhimpur N. E. S. Blocks were undertaken?

(b) What progress has been made in this regard?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

185. (a)—There are no N. E. S. Blocks by the names of Lakhimpur and Salihapur in Cachar District. But there are blocks called Lakhipur and Salchapra. Schemes for rehabilitation of displaced families in these two blocks and Narsingpur block have been undertaken.

(b)—In Lakhipur Development Block, 15 agriculturist displaced families have been settled up till now. Steps have been taken to settle displaced families in the other two blocks.

Taking over of the Kendukona Changsari road by Government

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

186. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) What is the length of the Kendukona Changsari road?

(b) What length of the road was taken over by P. W. D.?

(c) What amount has been sanctioned for improvement of the road for the year 1959-60?

(d) What will be the total length of the road taken over by P. W. D. with this amount?

(e) In making the alignment of the portion of the road from Puthimari H. E. School to Dalongghat whether the Department will consider the fact that the alignment of Puthimari river embankment is not yet fixed and thus the alignment of the road will have to avoid the nearness of the river as far as possible ?

(f) Whether Government will be pleased to take over the entire length of the road during the Second Five Year Plan period ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] replied :

186. (a)—Total length is 9.75 miles.

(b)—Length taken over by P. W. D. is 7 miles.

(c)—Rupees 10,000 has been allotted for Section I for expenditure during 1959-60 ;

Rupees 500 has been allotted for Section II for expenditure during 1959-60.

(d)—Amount given at (c) above are for works to be done in 1959-60 and cannot in fact be considered with reference to mileage as work is done throughout the whole length.

(e)—The question of fixing up the alignment on this portion is under investigation.

(f)—There is no scope of taking up the remaining portion at present.

Construction of a bridge over the Patbausi P. W. D. Ghat

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Casts)] asked :

187. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D, (R.&B) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any survey has been made for the construction of a bridge over the Patbausi P. W. D. Ghat ?

(b) If not, why not ?

(c) When survey will be made

(d) What will be the cost of constructing a bridge in the Patbausi P. W. D. Ghat and what will be the length of the bridge?

(e) Whether Government proposes to try to remove this difficulty?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH. GOGOI, [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R&B)] replied :

187. (a)—Yes. Necessary survey has already been done and the drawings are under preparation.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise.

(d)—As per rough calculation the cost will be about Rs.7.50 lakhs for a permanent bridge, the length of which will be about 500 rft.

(e)—Government are investigating the possibility of making a permanent bridge, subject to availability of necessary fund for the purpose.

Taken over of "Old Bar Ali" road from Joysagar to Bogidole by Government

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

188. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (R&B) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that the people are demanding that the road (Old Bar Ali) from Joysagar to Bogidole be taken over by the Government?

(b) If so, whether Government will be pleased to take up the road at the earliest?

Shri G. N. GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R&B)] replied:

188. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It has already been decided to take up the portion of the road and Executive Engineer has been asked to part work.

**Regarding Stage Carriage permits in the Barpeta-Daranga
via Sarthebari route**

Shri SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked:

189. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Names and addresses of persons to whom the Stage Carriage permits in the Barpeta-Daranga (Bhutan) *via* Sarthebari route have been allotted?

(b) The number of applications for permits and the number of allottees?

(c) Whether any permit in that above line is still lying vacant?

(d) If so, what are the reasons for not allotting the same with other applicants?

(e) What are the criteria adopted for judging the suitability and deservingness of the applicants?

(Points for suitability and deservingness of each case of allottee to whom permit was allotted should be given in details).

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

189. (a)—(1) Shri Gopesh Chandra Das, Dakhinhati, Barpeta.

(2)—Shri Dhananjay Das, Bilartarihati, Barpeta.

(b)—(i) Number of applications 60

(ii)—Number of allottees 2

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise in view of reply to Question No. (c) above.

(e)—The Regional Transport Authority considers the following points for suitability and deservingness of each applicant:—

(i) Antecedent and character.

(ii) Financial position.

(iii) Whether the applicant has any other means to earn livelihood.

(iv) If the applicant has any other permit either in his name or in name of any of his family members.

(v) If the applicant is a *bonafide* Indian Citizen.

(vi) Any other relevant matters.

(vii) Subject to other things being equal, preference is always given to Political Sufferers, Scheduled Caste and Backward Class applicants.

Obviously Regional Transport Authority, Gauhati which is a quasi-judicial body was satisfied with the suitability of the allottees.

Assault by miscreants to Secretary, Gauhati District North P. S. P. and to the Vice-Chairman, Tihu Town Committee

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) asked:

190. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that Professor Kumar Sarma (of Nalbari College), Secretary, Gauhati District North P. S. P. was insulted by some miscreants on the Tihu Railway Station platform on 24th May, 1959 ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the matter was informed to the Police Officer concerned ?

(c) If so, what action has been taken against the miscreants ?

(d) Who are those miscreants ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the miscreants had thrown stone at the residence of the Secretary, P. S. P., Tihu on the night of 29th December, 1959 ?

(f) If so, what action has been taken against the miscreants ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that some miscreants on broad day light at about 10-30 a. m. on 5th January, 1960 on public road assaulted the Vice-Chairman, Tihu Town Committee while he was returning from office ?

(h) If so, why the miscreants are not yet arrested and action taken against them ?

(i) Whether it is a fact that the miscreants made an unlawful assembly at the Tihu Club office on 19th December, 1959 ?

(j) Whether Government are aware as to who were the persons invited to attend the meeting ?

(k) If so, who are they ?

(l) Whether Government are aware as to who were the persons who attended the meeting and if so, who were they ?

(m) Whether it is a fact that the President, Mandal Congress Committee, Tihu attended the meeting and encouraged the miscreants and spoke against the P. S. P., leading members of Tihu ?

(n) Whether it is a fact that the miscreants declared in the open meeting that they would assault P. S. P. Secretary, P. S. P. Chairman and M. L. A. of the Patnacharkuchi constituency ?

(o) Whether Government are aware that the meeting decided to give notice to the Secretary, Chairman and the M. L. A. (P. S. P.) of Patnacharkuchi constituency for attending a meeting which was to be held on 29th November, 1959 at Tihu Town Club at 4 p. m. ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

190. (a) to (d)—On enquiry, it is revealed that during the month of May, 1959, Shri Umakanta Sarma, P. S. P. Secretary, had some altercation at Tihu Town with Shri Kamala Choudhury, Mauzadar. As no complaint was lodged at the Police Station or at the Police Out-post, no action was taken by the Police and consequently, no further details can be furnished.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—On receipt of a report that some persons pelted stones at the residence of the P. S. P. Secretary, Tihu on 29th December, 1959, a case was registered and the charge sheet submitted against the persons concerned. The case is now subjudice.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—On receipt of a report about the alleged assault on the Vice-Chairman, Tihu Town Committee, a case was registered and charge sheet submitted against the persons concerned. The case is now subjudice.

(i)—No unlawful assembly was formed.

(j) to (l)—On enquiry, it appears that a public meeting was held on 24th December, 1959 at Tihu, which was convened by Sarvashri (1) Sarat Chandra Talukdar, (2) Moheswar Pathak, (3) Barun Sarma, (4) Moniram Thakuria, (5) Pashupati Kalita, (6) Lalit Talukdar, (7) Tarit Bhorali, (8) Joymal Nath, (9) Kamala Kanta Choudhury and (10) Anandi Kalita, all of Tihu.

The following among others, attended the meeting:—

(1) Shri Satyanarayan Deka.

(2) Shri Kamala K. Choudhury.

(3) Shri Lalit Talukdar.

(4) Shri Halidas.

(5) Shri Hareswar Talukdar.

(6) Shri Sarat Talukdar.

(7) Shri Ratna Kanta Choudhury, President, P. S. P. Patacharkuchi constituency.

(8) Shri Mahesh Pathak.

(9) Shri Debi Pathak.

(10) Shri Maniram Thakuria and

(11) Shri Joymal Nath.

(m)—It is not a fact.

(n)—It is not a fact.

(o)—Yes, it was decided in the above meeting to invite them to attend the meeting which was to be held on 28th December, 1959.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : It is stated in reply to (f) that "on receipt of a report that some persons pelted stones at the residence of the P. S. P. Secretary, Tihu, on 29th December 1959, a case was registered and the charge-sheet submitted against the persons concerned". May I know the names of the accused person?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Charge-sheet was submitted against (1) Jatin Choudhury, son of Kamala Kant Choudhury, (2) Tarini Bharali, son of late Joyram Bharali, (3) Rama Kanta Deka, son of Bonomali Deka and (4) Satish Chandra Sarma, son of Madhab Chandra Sarma all of Tihu town.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : In reply to (h), in stated "on receipt of a report about the alleged assault on the Vice-Chairman, Tihu Town Committee, a case was registered and charge-sheet submitted against the persons concerned. The case is now *sub-judice*". May I know the names of the accused persons and whether they were arrested?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I have no information whether they were arrested. The information I have got it that a case was registered and charge-sheet submitted against Jatin Choudhury, son of Kamala Kanta Choudhury and Tarini Bharali, son of late Joyram Bharali, both of Tihu town.

Provision for Sub-Inspector of Schools at Moranhat

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

191. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is a provision for Sub-Inspector of Schools at Moranhat for both sides of Sibsagar and Dibrugarh Subdivision?

(b) Whether Government is aware that Maranhat is at a long distance from both the Subdivisions ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education) replied:

191. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes ; the place is at some distance from both Sibsagar and Dibrugarh towns.

Construction of an Inspection Bungalow at Ahotguri

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked:

192. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What steps have been taken by Government to construct a Dak Bungalow at Ahotguri which is situated in the out of way erosion-affected and flood-affected place of Assam ?

(b) Whether Government are aware that the Government officials and social workers are always suffering for want of shelter at Ahotguri ?

(c) Whether Government are aware that the high officials of Government specially, *e. g.*, Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officer, Civil Surgeon did not visit this badly affected Mouza due to want of Dak Bungalow and other facilities during the last two years ?

(d) Whether Government will be pleased to take early steps to construct the Dak Bungalow at Ahotguri ?

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

192. (a) & (d)—The proposal for construction of a Dak bungalow (what is meant is perhaps an Inspection Bungalow) has been processed through Golaghat Mahkuma Parishad and as soon as funds are made available the work will be taken up.

(b) & (c)—May be, but Government have no such information.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: In reply to (a) and (d) it is stated that the proposal for construction of a Dak Bungalow (what is meant is perhaps an Inspection Bungalow) has been processed through Golaghat Mahkuma Parishad and as soon as funds are made available the work will be taken up. May I know who shall have to provide the fund?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P. W. D.): The Department which processed the scheme will provide the fund. This scheme is sent to Mahkuma Parishads to suggest priority and accordingly Government takes actions.

Shri RAM NATH DAS: What is meant by processing of the scheme?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Since the Subdivisional Board is no more there, it is done by the Mahkuma Parishads. The proposals are sent to the Mahkuma Parishads to fix priority and if these things come to Government, Government take action.

Shri RAM NATH DAS: Will the Government provide the money?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Surely. Provided Department concerned processed it and finance give concurrence.

Shri RAM NATH DAS: Sir, with regard to replies (b) and (c) it is said—May be, but Government have no such informations. May I ask the Hon'ble Minister that in order to have a proper appreciation of the situation, whether the Government will make an enquiry about it?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: No Sir, the question being whether Government are aware that the Government officials and social workers are always suffering for want of shelter at Ahotguri and since Government did not receive any complaint from the public as well as from the Government officials how it is possible for us to enquire into it.

Shri RAM NATH DAS: Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has said that he has received complaint neither from the public nor from the Government officers. Now my point is whether he will make an enquiry about this situation in order to appreciate it properly.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: No Sir, Government is not going to make any enquiry unless Government receive any complaint.

Shri RAM NATH DAS: May I ask whether the very receipt of this question is a complaint or not.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: I do not consider the question to be a complaint.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The question cannot be taken as a complaint.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Sir, Government says that the questions are only meant for seeking informations. Now in this question the hon. Member stating the questions sought, informations from the Government. May I ask when these informations were sought for from the Government, was it not the duty of the Government to make an enquiry about this.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P.W.D.): The hon. Member is simply emphasising the obvious. When there is no complaint, why the Government will make an enquiry into it?

Suspension of Shri Siwanta Hazarika, District Transport Officer

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong) asked :

193. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that one Siwanta Hazarika, a D. T. O. is kept suspended for about a year?

(b) Whether it is a fact that according to departmental circular of 15th May, 1958 all the disciplinary proceeding are to be finished within three months?

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

193. (a)—He was suspended on 6th April, 1959.

(b)—The circular letter has laid stress on the expeditious disposal of all proceeding cases within the prescribed time limit of three months in the Normal Course.

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): Sir, in reply to (a) it is said that he was suspended on 6th April, 1959 and in reply to (b) it is stated that the circular letter has laid stress on the expeditious disposal of all proceeding cases within the prescribed time limit of three months in the Normal course. Now this man was suspended on 6th April, 1959, i. e., it is going to be one year. What are the abnormal circumstances under which this case could not be disposed of earlier?

Gapt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister Transport.): I admit Sir, there has been delay in disposal of this particular case. The allegations were very much complicated, and we had to take unusually long time to get a complete report from the Anti Corruption Department.

Rehabilitation of erosion affected people of Joktali Mauza, Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)
asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the erosion affected people of Mothiachiga, Achalpathar, Konwar, Handique Dehingia and other villages of Joktali Mauza, Sibsagar Subdivision are demanding land somewhere in Sapekhati Reserve of Sapekhati Mawja Sonari Circle, Sibsagar Subdivision, for their rehabilitation?

(b) If so, what is the decision of the Government to this effect?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

194. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It is a forest reserve and it is not possible to give settlement in the reserve forest.

Shri KHOGENDA NATH BARBARUAH: May I ask the Hon'ble Minister that when these people are being affected by erosion whether Government has arrived at any decision to rehabilitate them anywhere if not in Sapekhati Reserve?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Yes there is a proposal to dereserve land from the Matiari Reserve to rehabilitate these people.

Regarding the relinquished part of the railway land on both side of the Railway line

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)
asked :

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

(a) What is the decision of the State Government on the relinquished part of the railway land on both side of the Railway line?

(b) Whether it is a fact that Government is issuing pattas in some cases, realising Tauji Bahi Revenue, fining the occupants in other cases and taking no action whatsoever in many cases?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Government issued pattas on the relinquished portion between the wire post 10/509 12/509 in between Amguri and Namtiali Station of N. E. F. Railway ?

(d) If so, why and whether Government is aware that this is a disputed portion ?

(e) Whether Government will be pleased to cancel all the pattas, withdraw realisation of fines and take a uniform policy relating to settlement of such land ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) replied :

195. (a)—Government decision is to settle the relinquished part of the Railway land with deserving cultivators where possible.

(b)—Settlement has been given to deserving persons on application, and on realisation of premium. T. B. revenue was realised from some unauthorised occupants. So far as Government are aware no fine has been realised from any of them.

(c)—Pattas were issued to local deserving persons on application. The land measuring 2B 1K 8L near the wire post 10/509 and 12/509 was settled with one person as far back as 1932-33 on application and on payment of premium.

(d)—There is no record of any dispute regarding this land.

(e)—Pattas have been issued according to the land settlement Rules and Government cannot cancel them. Fines imposed on the unauthorised encroachers have already been remitted and no part of it has been actually realised. Government have been following a uniform policy in the settlement of land according to the resolution of 25th September 1958.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BOR BARUAH (Amguri): May I ask the Hon'ble Minister as to when did the Government arrive at the decision to settle the relinquished part of the railway land with the deserving cultivators ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : When the railway land was relinquished by the Railway Department in 1932-33.

Taking over of land of Muslim families in village Sapori and Moamari Mauza Bagbar by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that 169B 1K 15L lands of 22 Muslim families in village Sapori and Moamari Mauza Bagbar which fall outside the Refugee reserved area were taken over by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department to make a compact Block of Refugee reserved area and in exchange the Sub-Divisional Officer, Barpeta wanted to give land to these 22 families in village Kapahtoli in Bagbar Mauza?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that these 169B 1K 15L of land of these 22 Muslims taken over by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department is under possession of the Refugees and up to this time these Muslims have not got their alternative land?
- (c) Whether Government will be pleased to give alternative lands to these people soon or give back their original lands in village Moamari and Sapori in Mauza Bagbar?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that there are Khas lands in villages Sapori and Moamari under the occupation of unauthorised Refugees?
- (e) If so, whether Government will be pleased to give at least these lands to these 22 families whose lands have been taken by Sub-Divisional Officer into Relief and Rehabilitation area?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) replied :

196. (a)—169B 1K 15L of land in villages Sapori and Moamari in Bagbar Mauza was in unauthorised occupation of 22 Muslim families. The area was included in the Relief and Rehabilitation Scheme and these 22 muslim families were given land in village Kapahtali.

(b)—169B 1K 15L of land in Sapor and Moamari is now in occupation of refugees, but it is not a fact that these 22 muslim families have not been allowed alternative land till now. They were given possession of an equivalent area at village Kapahtoli of Baghbar Mauza, but they failed to possess this land. They were then given land of equivalent area in village Matharanga.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Government have not received any report about such unauthorised occupation by refugees.

(e)—Does not arise in view of reply to (c) and (d) above.

Purchase of 124 bighas of land of Halkhowagaon by the Proprietor of Moderkhat Tea Estate (Dibrugarh)

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

197. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to State—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the total area of land against periodic patta No.85 of Halkhowagaon in Moderkhat Mauza (Dibrugarh) was 143 bighas 3 kathas and 11 lechas of which the proprietor of Moderkhat Tea Estate purchased 124 bighas from two of the joint Pattadar at nominal price ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the proprietor of this Tea Estate occupied the cultivable land of the third Pattadar measuring about 20 bighas ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the third pattadar could not avail of the Law of justice ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Revenue) replied :

197. (a)—Total area of land covered by patta in question was about 144 bighas. It was held in the name of three pattadars. All the three pattadars jointly mortgaged the land with the proprietor of Moderkhat Tea Estate against a loan

of Rs.1,000. On their failure to redeem the mortgage they had to sell 124 bighas out of their patta land subsequently to the proprietor, Moderkhat Tea Estate, by accepting an additional amount of Rs.600.

(b)—It is not a fact. The remaining area of about 20 bighas was given by the three pattadars as a gift to their sister and two other relations in 1942, and the land was duly mutated in their favour. In 1947, the land was mutated in favour of the son of the proprietor, Moderkhat Tea Estate on the strength of a registered sale deed. The mutatee was also found in possession of the land.

(c)—No one filed any appeal against the order of mutation. There is nothing to indicate that he was prevented from taking any legal action he wanted to take.

Number of members of the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

198. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

(a) What is the number of membership at present of the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund in Assam? (Reply to be given Sub-Division-wise and also Labour and Staff separately).

(b) What is the present accumulation at the Fund of the Trust Board of the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme both on account of the members' contribution and of the employers' contribution? (Reply to be given Sub-Division wise and of both contributions separately).

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour)
replied:

198 .(a)—The number of members of the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme on 29th February 1960 is given below Subdivision-wise:—

Name of Sub-Division	Number of labour members	No. of Staff members	Total
(1) North Lakhimpur ...	7,104	79	7,183
(2) Dibrugarh ...	1,67,090	3,139	1,70,229
(3) Sibsagar ...	48,720	590	49,310
(4) Jorhat ...	39,831	688	40,519
(5) Golaghat ..	53,609	870	54,479
(6) Tezpur ...	51,098	974	52,072
(7) Mangaldoi ...	34,948	377	35,325
(8) Silchar ...	50,003	536	50,539
(9) Karimganj ...	10,555	118	10,673
(10) Hailakandi ...	7,805	69	7,874
(11) Nowgong ...	14,702	208	14,910
(12) Guahati ...	4,617	60	4,677
(13) Barpeta ...	764	24	788
(14) Dhubri ..	3,322	30	3,352
(15) Kokrajhar ...	1,225	17	1,242
16) Goalpara ...	2,035	13	2,048
Grand Total ...	4,97,428	7,792	5,05,220

(b)—A Statement* showing the net collections in the Fund on the 29th February 1960 is placed on the Library Table.

* (Annexure—A)

List of gardens Subdivision-wise who have not deposited the Provident Fund contributions for their employees

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

199. Will the Minister in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

(a) The list of garden Subdivision-wise who have not deposited the Provident Fund contributions for their employers at the Trust Board with the amount due from each and period for which it has not been paid ?

(b) What step Government are taking to realise these amounts from the Management ?

(c) Whether it is regarded as a case of misappropriation.

(d) What step Government propose to take to prevent such things in future ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour) replied :

199. (a)—A list* of gardens Subdivision-wise which have been defaulting in payment of contributions is placed on the Library Table.

(b)—The Board of Trustees have already prosecuted management of 21 garden under Section 7 of the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme (Amendment) Act, 1958 and show cause notices have been served on the remaining defaulters.

(c)—Where employees' contributions were retained in the hands of the employers in an unauthorised manner cases are filed also under Section 409, I. P. C. for misappropriation of public money.

(d)—Section 15 of the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme (Amendment) Act, 1958 has provided realisation of damages not exceeding 25 percent of the total outstanding dues from the defaulting employers from whom the total arrears together with damages are recoverable as arrear of Land Revenue.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Sir, in reply to (b) it is stated that the Board of Trustees have already prosecuted management of 21 gardens. Will the hon. Deputy Minister read out the list of the 21 gardens.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Dy. Minister, Labour): I would require notice Sir.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Sir, with reference to reply (c) May I know from the hon. Deputy Minister what are the names of gardens against whom cases have been filed for not depositing labourers' contributions?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Sir, the names of defaulting gardens against whom legal steps have been taken for non-deposit of Provident fund contributions are given below.

Dibrugarh Subdivision—Anandabari, Tea Estate.

Snokerating, Tea Estate.

Haveda, Tea Estate.

Kailashpur, Tea Estate.

Bherajan, Tea Estate.

Ghooronia, Tea Estate.

Golaghat Subdivision—Maduri, Tea Estate.

Balijan, Tea Estate.

Socklatinga, Tea Estate.

Barbaruahat, Tea Estate.

Doopani, Tea Estate.

Lengri, Tea Estate.

Diksan, Tea Estate.

Bhagwan, Tea Estate.

Bogidhola, Tea Estate.

Doorria, Tea Estate.

Jorhat Subdivision—	Narayanpur, Tea Estate.	
Tezpur Subdivision—	Nirmala, Tea Estate.	
Silchar Subdivision—	Chingoor, Tea Estate. Chincoorie, Tea Estate. Santhalia, Tea Estate.	} Withdrawal of cases under negotiation.
Gauhahi Subdivision—	Anchong, Tea Estate.	

Now I give a list of defaulting gardens against whom legal prosecution is under issue :

Dibrugarh Subdivision—	Kajonibari, Tea Estate.
	Madarkhat, Tea Estate.
	Parbatipur, Tea Estate.
	Tarajan, Tea Estate.
	Nilmoni, Tea Estate.
Golaghat Subdivision—	Nahorjan, Tea Estate.
	Lahorjan, Tea Estate.
Sibsagar Subdivision—	Ghorajan, Tea Estate.
	Digliholla, Tea Estate.
Jorhat Subdivision—	Jaduar, Tea Estate.
Hailakandi Subdivision—	Kuchila, Tea Estate.
	Manipur, Tea Estate.
Silchar Subdivision—	Saraswati, Tea Estate.
Karimganj—	Promodenagar, Tea Estate.
	Rajarampore, Tea Estate.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Sir, from how long these gardens are defaulting labourers' contributions ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Dy. Minister, Labour) : Sir, I require notice for that.

Shri BARBESWAR BORDOLOI : Sir, what may be the approximate amount of this mis-appropriation ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : For that also Sir I require notice.

Name of Gardens where Plantation Provident Fund Scheme is implemented

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

200. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) Number of gardens where Plantation Provident Fund Scheme is implemented from the beginning ? (Reply to be given Subdivision-wise).
- (b) Number of gardens where this Scheme was introduced after the year 1958 amendment ? (Reply to be given Subdivision-wise).
- (c) How many gardens are still left out of the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme Act ? (Reply to be given Subdivision-wise).
- (d) The approximate number of labourers deprived of from the Scheme ? (Reply to be given Subdivision-wise.)

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour) replied:

200. (a), (b) & (c)—The Chart given below will indicate Subdivision-wise the figure of gardens implementing the Scheme and of those which are treated as exempted:—

Subdivision				Covered by A.T.P.P.F. Scheme, 1955	Covered A.T.P.P.F. Scheme, (Amend- ment) 1958	Left out
1.	North Lakhimpur	..	..	10	2	...
2.	Dibrugarh	...	...	183	13	16
3.	Sibsagar	..	..	60	15	11
4.	Gologhat	...	..	59	10	15

Subdivision				Covered by A.T.P.P.F. Scheme, 1955	Covered by A.T.P.P.F. Scheme, Amend- ment) 1958	Left out
5. Jorhat	...	...	...	72	12	19
6. Nowgong	...	...	...	19	1	2
7. Goalpara	...	...	...	2	...	...
8. Dhubri	...	...	...	4	1	1
9. Kokrajhar	...	...	...	3	...	...
10. Gauhati	...	...	...	7	8	9
11. Barpeta	...	...	...	1	2	...
12. Silchar	...	...	...	43	25	8
13. Karimganj	...	...	...	16	13	6
14. Hailakandi	...	...	...	12	2	1
15. Tezpur	...	...	...	84	7	2
16. Mangaldoi	...	...	...	10	1	...
Total				585	112	92

(d)—N exact assessment has been made. But the number of labourers still left out of the Scheme will be less than 1,000.

Name of Gardens of which the staff members joined the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme Act

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

201. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state in how many gardens of Assam the Tea Garden Staffs have joined the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme Act and in how many gardens the staffs have not joined?

(Reply to be given Subdivision-wise).

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour)
replied:

201. A list is given below :—

Subdivision					No. of gardens of which staff members joined the Scheme	No. of gardens of which staff members have not joined the Scheme
1.	Sibsagar	...	...	..	60	8
2.	Golaghat	...	...	...	55	11
3.	Jorhat	...	...	...	75	10
4.	North Lakhimpur	...	...	...	10	...
5.	Dibrugarh	...	...	...	187	28
6.	Goalpara	...	...	...	1	2
7.	Dhubri	...	...	...	1	3
8.	Kokrajhar	...	...	...	3	
9.	Gauhati	...	...	...	5	2
10.	Barpeta	...	...	...	1	...
11.	Tezpur	...	...	...	92	3
12.	Mangaldoi	...	...	...	10	..
13.	Hailakandi	...	...	...	13	9
14.	Silchar	...	...	...	38	25
15.	Karimganj	...	...	...	17	9
16.	Nowgong	...	...	...	13	6
Total					581	116

Number of Cases referred to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court during 1957, 1958 and 1959

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

202. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) How many references were made for adjudication to the Assam Industrial Tribunal and to the Labour Court during 1957, 1958 and 1959 ?
- (b) How many references were disposed of upto now in both the Tribunal and Court ?
- (c) How many references were kept pending in both the Tribunal and Court ?
- (d) In how many references the labourers got relief and in how many disputes the labourers' contentions were not upheld by the adjudicator ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour) replied :

202. (a)—The number of Cases referred to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court during 1957, 1958 and 1959 is furnished below—

	Industrial Tribunal		Labour Court
	Main reference		
1957	...	103	60
1958	...	56	44
1959	...	44	66

Under Section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act (Treated as reference)

1957	...	4	3
1958	...	11	4
1959	...	18	21

(b).—Total number of cases disposed of up till now both in the Tribunal and Court are as follows:—

Industrial Tribunal

Labour Court

194

131

(c).—Total number of references pending both in the Tribunal and Labour Court are as follows:—

Industrial Tribunal

Labour Court

42

67

(d).—Number of reference which were awarded in favour of workmen both in the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court are as follows—

Industrial Tribunal

Labour Court

109

76

Number of references which were awarded in favour of the Management both in the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court are as follows—

Industrial Tribunal

Labour Court

35

44

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): In reply to (c) it is stated that judgements in favour of labourers in Labour Court are 67. May I know from the hon. Dy. Minister whether all these include the bilateral settlement?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Dy. Minister, Labour): No, Sir.

Further discussion on Grant No. 28 "25—General Administration and 47.—Miscellaneous Departments moved on 25th March, 1960.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ! कल मैं अपने राज्य की समस्याओं के बारे में बोल रहा था और मैं काछाड़ जिले के छांटे हुए चाय श्रमिकों की समस्या के बारे में माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा था । हमें अफसोस है कि इन छांटे हुए श्रमिकों की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए अबतक सरकार की ओर से कोई भी योजना नहीं बनाई गई है । इस वजह से उनकी समस्या बड़ी विकट होती जा रही है । और जल्द-से-जल्द इसके लिए कोई अच्छी Scheme न बनी तो यह समस्या और भी भयंकर होती जायेगी ।

इस सिलसिले में मैं कह रहा था कि माननीय वित्तमंत्री महोदय ने उस दिन जो बात कही थी वह मेरी सभा में नहीं आयी । आज छांटे हुए श्रमिकों को बगानों में कोई जगह नहीं है । बाहर भी उनके लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है । इसके अलावा Ex-Tea Garden Labourers को कोई भी सुविधा नहीं मिलती है । उनके लिए न तो Medical की सुविधा है और न बगान के जंगलों से लकड़ी वगैरह मिलती है । बाहर भी उनके लिए कोई जगह नहीं । क्योंकि बाहर की बस्तियों में रहनेवाले उन्हें कोई सुविधा नहीं देने हैं । मैंने देखा है कि अब वे कहीं के नहीं रह गये हैं । उनका हाल तो धोबी का कुत्ता जैसा हो गया है । यह कहावत मशहूर है कि धोबी का कुत्ता न घर का न घाट का । यही हाल आज हमारे छांटे हुए तथा Ex-Tea Garden Labourers का हो गया है ।

मैंने उस दिन यह भी कहा था कि पिछली वाढ़ के अवसरपर इन छांटे हुए और Ex-Tea Garden Labours को कोई भी सहायता नहीं मिली थी । बगान के Management का यह कहना था कि यह जिम्मेदारी हमारी नहीं है । इस हालत में उनकी अवस्था बहुत खतरनाक हो गई है । अगर यही हाल चला करें और इन छांटे हुए श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए कोई Scheme न ली गयी है तो एक बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन होने वाला है । और इस का रूप भी बहुत भयंकर होनेवाला है ।

हमें मालूम है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले श्री सासाकी नामक एक जापानी सज्जन हमारे राज्य में आये थे और उन्होंने ने राज्य के चाय बगानों में घूमकर उनके लिए Cotage Industry की एक Scheme सरकार के सामने रखा था । हमें पता नहीं चला कि उनकी report का क्या हुआ ।

इस के बाद Dr. Burma आये थे और उन्होंने ने भी छांटे हुए श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के बारे में सरकार को कोई परामर्श दिया था । उन्होंने ने इस बारे में एक Scheme भी सरकार को दी थी ; लेकिन अबतक हमारे छांटे हुए श्रमिकों के जमीन नहीं मिली है । उनको Co-operative Society कायम करने के लिए कहा गया है । किन्तु उनके पास पैसा कहाँ है । वे कहाँ से पूंजी लगायेंगे । वे Co-operative का Share कैसे खरीदेंगे ?

इसके अलावा श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए जमीन का सवाल है । मैं जानता हूँ कि बगानों में काफी Surplus जमीन है । सरकार इस के लिए एक Committee कायम करें जो Surplus जमीन की Survey करेगी और यह परामर्श देगी कि कितनी जमीन बगानों में Surplus के रूप में जिसे हम छांटे हुए श्रमिकों को दे सकते हैं ।

और एक बहुत ही जरूरी बात है। बगानों की बढ़ती हुई जन-संख्या की। मैं सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि आज बगानों में बड़ी तेजी के साथ जन-संख्या बढ़ रही है। English हमारे राज्य में १९ के हिसाब से जन संख्या बढ़ रही है। किन्तु बगानों में यह संख्या और ज्यादा है। कुछ वर्ष पहले Dr. V K Rao नामक एक Family Planning Expert बगानों में गई थी। Family Planning की योजना बगानों में की जानी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि Labour Department की तरफ से Family Planning के लिए कोई उचित शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इसके लिए सरकार बगानों में Trained Workers भेजे और Family Planning की शिक्षा दें।

अब मैं wages के बारे में भी सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। यह सत्य है कि आज श्रमिकों की मजदूरी बढ़ाई गई है। किन्तु क्या उस से उन्हें कोई लाभ हुआ है? आज खाद्य-वस्तु तथा अन्य आवश्यकीय चीजों का दाम अत्यन्त बढ़ गया है। मैंने अपने कानों मजदूरों से यह कहते सुना है कि पहले हमें कम मजदूरी मिलती थी लेकिन चीजों का दाम कम था और बड़े आराम से हमारी गुजर होती थी। आज चीजों का दाम बढ़ा हुआ है, इसलिये ज्यादा मजदूरी मिलनेपर भी हमें दुख है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि पहले का जैसा rice concession वगैरह की व्यवस्था की जाय।

Housing के बारे में हमने यह सुना है कि उद्योग की ओर से जो घर श्रमिकों के लिए बनाये गये हैं, वे उनको अनुकूल नहीं पड़ते। हम चाहते हैं कि जो पैसा इन घरों के लिए खर्च होता है वे श्रमिकों के दे दिये जाय और उन्हें अपना घर सुद बना लेने की सुविधा दी जाय। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस में Plan वगैरह की दिक्कत है। किन्तु बगान की ओर से जो योजना बनती है। उसी के मुताबिक मजदूर अपना घर बना लें तो किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है।

अब शिक्षा के बारे में मैं दो-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। बगानों में जो है वह नाम के वास्ते ही है। इसकी ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान मैं आकर्षित करता हूँ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बगानों से Surplus जमीन निकाल कर श्रमिकों को देनी चाहिये। छांटे हुए श्रमिकों को कम-से-कम ६ बीघे जमीन दें ताकि वे अपना-गुजर बसर कर सकें और उनका पुनर्वास हो।

मजदूरों की आमदनी को बढ़ाने की ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमें मालूम है कि Major Industry में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को घंटे में ८३ पैसे मिलते हैं। चावल मिलों में काम करनेवाले मजदूरों की घंटे की आमदनी ४४ पैसे और हमारी राष्ट्रीय average में ६४ पैसे आमदनी होती है। इस दृष्टि से चायमजदूरों की आमदनी बहुत ही कम है। हम नहीं समझते कि इस तरह की असमानता क्यों होती है। हम चाहते हैं कि यह असमानता कम हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारे मजदूरों की समस्याओंका समाधान करने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था करें।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, In support of the Demand No. 28, I like to state that it is high time to declare the State Labour Department as a "Major Head" of the State Government. I have been insisting since the last Budget Session in my speech for it. But I am very sorry that in spite of the fact that the Labour population of the State is above 10 per cent of the total population of the State and that Labour plays an important role in the economy and politics of Assam. Yet the Government has not promoted the department to the "Major Head". I hope the Government will do this within the coming year.

Sir, no one should think that this department is a spending department. Though it seems to be a spending department yet it should be considered from the side that if this department can not be equipped to tackle a dispute, thousands and lakhs of man-days labour will not be a loss to the particular industry but also to the nation as a whole.

So, this department must be geared up and due status should be given to it.

Sir, Labour Department has so many branches such as—

- (1) Employment Exchange.
- (2) Inspector of Factories and Boilers.
- (3) Industrial Tribunal.
- (4) Labour Courts.
- (5) Plantation Labour Act Branch.
- (6) Labour Welfare.
- (7) Development Branch, etc.

But it is surprising to note that the number of personnel including 4th Grade will only be 187 in the coming budget out of which 42 offices including Labour Commissioner and Tribunal Judge 76, Clerks including Typist and 69 4th Grade and others. This number is quite insufficient to gear up the department to the present need only for the existing labour population but also for the growing industrialization of the State. I am of course happy to find that a good number of officers are proposed to be appointed in the coming year.

Sir, in the new vision of things the Employment Exchange has a definite role to play. I do not understand why in spite of the Government of India's advice the department is not yet made permanent. I hope this department will be made permanent very soon.

I also think it just and proper to grant the Employment Officer equal pays which were enjoyed by them under the Central Government. Now all except one have been deprived of that pay by Rs 100.00 p. m.; why one out of these officers has been granted the Government of India scale is also not understood. I hope this discrimination will be removed.

Sir, only 4 Field Officers and Chief Inspector are working in the Factory Inspecting Department. This is quite inadequate for the State. The frequent checking of Factories is not only a welfare for the machines, it is an welfare for the workers also.

Sir, one Industrial Tribunal and one Labour Court seem to be inadequate as a good number of disputes are awaiting adjudication. So I suggest to increase one more Industrial Tribunal and one more Labour Court so that the disputes may be disposed of early. There should be a time limit from reference of a dispute to the Tribunal or Court to the date of publication of the decision. The personnels for the Tribunal and Courts should be selected very carefully. Man who is not only acquainted with the modern changes but who also accepts the changes in his heart should be the type-criterion for selection.

The Devaluation Committee set up by the Government was a good thing, and this Committee also produced good things. I am glad that this Committee is trying to enforce the decisions of the Courts and Tribunals. I must mention here, Sir, these employers who are still not implementing the awards should be classed as "Anti-social" and drastic measures should be taken against them. If necessary the Industrial Disputes Act should be amended prescribing heavy punishments including imprisonments to these unsocials. In this democratic country a man who does not obey Court's decision is the worst criminal.

The implementation of the Plantation Labour Act is a vast subject. I am am painfully observing that this vast task is entrusted to one officer, the Chief Inspector of Plantations. His branch should be expanded and equipped so that he can enforce the provisions of the Act and at the same time can keep a picture of the conditions of the gardens. I hope that more and quick measure will be taken to enforce all the provisions of this Act.

Labour Welfare is a wide subject. I am satisfied that the non-official organisations are doing well on this line, and I hope the Government will give more grants to these organisations so that they can work more. I hope the Rowrah Labour Welfare Training Institute, the pioneer in the State will be realised from the Military authority soon. The Labour Welfare Act which was passed in the Winter session of the Assembly will fill a gap in our State.

Sir, we are in the last phase of making of the Third Five Year Plan. Along with the plan for the Industry, plan for labour should be made. I am glad that the Labour Department and the Planning Department have already provided to a great extent in this direction. I suggest, Sir, that measures for social security, productivity scheme, employment potentialities workers training for Trade Union work—so that the workers of the industry can take the leadership of the Union and the outsiders like us may be free to do other social works. These should be included in the Plan.

I am very glad that the State Government have decided to take up the entire responsibility of education in the tea garden. Let it be implemented soon. But the L. P. school boys and girls of tea gardens should be brought to the next scholarship examination without fail. This is high time and no more delay is desirable.

Sir, the amendment of the Trade Union Act by the Central Government was insisted by me in the last Budget Session and the amendment of Industrial Dispute Act providing a Labour Appellate Tribunal was also insisted in the last year. But nothing was done towards this end. I hope this will be taken up by the State Government with the Central Government so that these two laws can be amended soon.

Sir, the right of protection of the Trade Union workers from victimisation by the employers has been laid down in the Indian Dispute Act. But the State Government have not made Rules to this Section 33 and I hope, they will do it as early as possible so that the workers can be protected from victimisation.

Sir, the Government growingly become employer in many respect. About half a lakh of workers are maintained by them including industrial and construction enterprises such as the State Transport, P. W. D., etc. However, the State Transport workers have established their right of Trade Union, but the P. W. D. workers who have less bargaining power and being scattered in the State failed to establish the same right. I congratulate the Labour Department for referring a few disputes to the Tribunal for adjudication. And if the P. W. D. do not give proper status to the organisation of their employees, I hope, the Labour Department will give pressure and they will be bound to recognise the same. The undertakings of the Private and Public enterprises should be treated in equal footing in respect of Trade Union rights. Almost in every democratic country, the Government personnels have the right to organise their own Trade Unions. The Central Government is proceeding towards that end and I hope, the Assam Government also will not lag behind.

Sir, only in two gardens in Asram—one in the North Bank and the other in the South Bank—are on joint management as an experimental measure. Now, I urge upon the Government to cross the experimental stage and to extend to many more industries including Public sector like State Transport so that within the 3rd Five Year Plan period at least 25 per cent of the undertakings can have joint management between labour and capital.

Sir, the tea industry during the last few years are trying to rationalise their working force and thereby the employment scopes in the Plantation industry are decreasing by thousands. While the distribution of work to workmen in a rational way is always good and is acceptable to all. But at the same time the introduction of machinery for the purpose of nationalisation can not be accepted by labour and I hope, that the Government will also not accept this. The introduction of tractors has curtailed the number of workers considerably. Again in the Tea Industry new machines have been introduced named—'Rotorvin' and 'Rotorvator' for plucking and drying purposes. The automatic drying machines in the factory like C. T. C. House that the introduction of Rotorvator and Rotorvin must be opposed which will curtail the number of workers to a great extent. I hope, the Government will support the move of the workers, else future scope for employment for our younger generations will be sealed, and our State will feel the grim effect of large scale unemployment which is even now not negligible. At present the 9 per cent unemployment in the Assam Valley and the 18 per cent in Cachar in the tea industry is very high figure. These of course can be absorbed in the same industry if the industry will give preference to local unemployed labourers than to immigrants.

Now the tea labourers are almost converted to settled labourers and they will have more production of man power gradually. If the State cannot arrange employment scope in future the unemployment problem may take acute form.

Sir, I am sorry that hon. Members of the Opposition Shri Bhattacharyya, Shri Patwary and Shri Upadhyaya have vehemently criticised

the Labour Commissioner and the Government in a vindictive way. Hon. member Shri Bhattacharyya has accused the Labour Commissioner as Registrar of Trade Unions that he does not register of Non-I. N. T. U. C. Union. That allegation is entirely baseless. Certain conditions in prescribed manner must be fulfilled by a Union prior to registration. The Registrar of Trade Unions as a responsible officer must see to it. Shri Bhattacharyya referred to the Electricity Workers Union at Gauhati which has obtained registration. He has also referred to the Match Factory Union at Dhubri Sir, it seems to be absurd to me, it can be understood that no power on earth can suppress a union of 555 members as against one with 160 membership only. This 555 figure must be fictitious. There are only two industries at Dhubri—the Match Factory and the Steamer Transhipment..... Shri Jahannuddin Ahmed—We can prove that it is not fictitious.. Sir, on a point of order.....Shri Bordoloi giving in.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ahmed I think it is unparliamentary for an hon. member to speak when the other member does not give in.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar) : Dhubri as a place in the border of West Bengal Politics in Trade Unions being played there. It has been continuing since a long time back. So, the workers are facing hardships. If anybody wants to serve the workers, they should not only withdraw politics from Trade Unions, but also they should avoid rivalry in Trade Unions. The State Labour Department is a neutral organisation of the Government. During the last 13 years of my connection with them, I can say that they are absolutely impartial. They even have rejected many I. N. T. U. C. Unions and a large number I. N. T. U. C. Unions are losing registration every year. Therefore, I can not blame the Registrar that he is against I. N. T. U. C. A Government officer is a neutral man. Specially the Labour Department of the Assam Government is strictly maintaining neutrality.

What is the main point of these allegations in every year from the Opposition? The workers in our State have firm conviction that the I. N. T. U. C. is the real organisation of theirs and they are being organised under the banner of I. N. T. U. C. The rival unions in the State are negligible, so they are failing to organise the workers, they are blaming the Government every year in this platform. This seems to be odd. Sir, the Margheritta incident has no hand of the State Labour department. It is under the Central Government. But so far as I know, the members of the A. I. T. U. C. Union at Margheritta has assaulted so many I. N. T. U. C. workers. Many of them have been hospitalised. Who should lodge a complaint? We are the aggrieved party at Margheritta. The Communists are trying to dominate the workers by lathi. The hon. Member Shri Patwari referred to Sonabil. The Labour Department has no hand there. That was the other administrative department of the Government. It is not proper to accuse the Labour Department. The administration for the maintenance of law and order had to do something, and no hon. Member should take this platform without knowing the merit of the case.

Sir, hon. Member Shri Upadhyya referred about inclusion of tea gardens in the Panchayat. I think this will be unnecessary and it will be of no good to them. All the works of a Panchayat are done by the employees themselves in the tea gardens. So the Panchayat should be deferred in the tea gardens.

Sir, the workers of Assam eat the fruits of unity and their organisation under the banner of I. N. T. U. C. The political rivalry which has now started in Assam will deprive the workers of their dues and therefore, the capital will get the fruit. So Sir, if any hon'ble Member of this House wants betterment of the working class, I request that they should not create rivalry in the Trade Unions in our State.

The code of discipline should not only be observed between the management and the labour but it should be observed between a union and a union.

It is the time to produce more for the interest of the Nation, so the industrial peace and harmony is most important.

With these few words, Sir, I support Grant No. 28.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wanted to speak a few words in connection the tea garden populations in the course of my speech during the last debates on the Budget, but for want of time, then I could not do it. Sir, our State is backward in comparison with the other States in India. But in our State it-self there are some blocks which are more backward than their neighbouring places. These are the Autonomous districts, some areas of plains tribals, the scheduled caste areas and last but not least the garden population. The condition of the garden population is the worst of all. I have been interesting to hear about the Labour Officers, the Industrial Tribunal and the management of the department, but all these are meant to make the labour work like a machine and to keep them disciplined. At the time of voting we have seen them vote a machine. Sir, during the preindependence days, if there were garden families living in the gardens in a some what improved condition, the management had resorted to various understand means and tactics in order to evict them from the gardens. The sole purpose of the garden management in resorting to such tactict was that if there were such garden families living in improved condition, the garden authority would not set sufficient work from them. That was the idea. I do not know whether the same tactics have stopped now.

Regarding the condition of Scheduled caste people, I submitted that education was the only remedy which could immediately improve their present condition. From statistics we know that the tea garden labour shave improved economically, but we know that unless the garden population is educated properly, their economic condition may cause Sir, I have been in many places in the tea garden areas and I found that Government have been doing much for the improvement of labour population but can we sincerely say that we have done enough for the education of the labouring class. It appears that all these Acts and all these provisions will simply go to keep the labours always labours because the education side has not been properly attended to. In this reign of gandhism we should see that the labours should no longer continue as labours. I don't blame the Government. It may be beyond their means to tackle the education problem in the gardens but whether it is beyond our means or not, if we really want to improve the population, we must find out the real remedy. Therefore, while moving in the tea gardens we will see these tea garden coolies still looking like that so unless Government are determined to establish more schools in the gardens for the education of the children of the tea garden labours, the garden labours will always continue to be garden labours. I do not mind Government losing

4 crores or more as we want to run a welfare State. Sir, I will refer to certain problems regarding the garden population in my own place, i. e., Cachar district. The hon. Members of this House know that there is a large number of retrenched labours in Cachar district. These people were brought there generations before and they had settled there while working in the tea gardens but suddenly bad days came and they were retrenched. The tea garden authority forgot the good work that these people did for them. Not only that these people have been retrenched but at the sametime many restrictions also have been put on them. They therefore, did not get anything from them the forests in the gardens, and their condition is really very bad. I know that some arrangement has been made to provide them in some other garden areas in the Assam Valley but Sir, these people are very sentimental and they do not like to leave their birth places as they lived there for generations Sir, I suggest that many of these retrenched labourers who are cultivators should be given preference, when Government settle land with the landless people near about the garden area so that they may be able to earn their livelihood.

Sir, in my place the education facilities for the children of the labourers are very meagre. There was only Lower Primary School in the Lakhinagar tea garden is which I improved to Basic School. But Sir, time has come when this school should be upgraded to the Middle English or Middle Vernacular stage. The garden population have been trying to upgrade it for a long time, but they have not as yet been able to do so, because the Management is against it. So I suggest that the Government should send a direction to the S. D. O. Hailakandi to secure a plot of land for this school in the Lakhinagar Tea garden.

(Speaker rings the Bell)

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): Sir, we pray you to give him some more time.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi): Sir, I am telling the actual fact. It is high time that Government should send a direction to the S. D. O. Hailakandi to see that this deserving school gets a site.

Thank You Sir.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): মাননীয় উপাধক্ষ্য মহোদয়, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি গ্ৰাণ্ট এই সদনত মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিছে তাৰ মই সমৰ্থণ কৰো আৰু বিৰোধী দলৰ ফালৰ পৰা ইয়াৰ ওপৰত যি কৰ্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে সেইটোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰো। যোৱাকালি বিৰোধী দলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা শ্ৰীযুত পাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা কথা কৈছে যে “মানুহ কমিউনিষ্ট হয় কামবোৰ নহয় সেইবাবে খণ্ড হয় আৰু গতিকেই কমিউনিষ্ট হয়। কেতিয়াবা মোৰো কমিউনিষ্ট হবৰ ভাব যায়।” তাৰ পৰা বুজা হ'ল যে, কমিনিউষ্ট খণ্ডৰ পৰাহে হ'ল, আদৰ্শৰ ওপৰত নহয়। মানুহ খেদোৱা মজদুৰৰ কষ্ট হোৱা আদিত মানুহ কমিউনিষ্ট হয়। মোৰো খং উঠিলে কেতিয়াবা কমিউনিষ্ট হবলৈ মন যায়। গতিকে মই এইটো এটা নতুন ধৰণৰ শিক্ষা পালো। বিৰোধী দলৰ ফালৰ পৰা কৈছে যে ট্ৰেডইউনিয়ন বিলাক বেজিষ্ট্ৰেচন হোৱাত বা অন্যান্য ট্ৰেডইউনিয়নৰ কামত চৰকাৰৰ লেবাৰ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্ট INTUC ক সহায় কৰে আৰু INTUC ৰ কৰ্মী আৰু চৰকাৰে Empolyer

অক influence কৰে। এই কথা কোনো বকমে বিশ্বাস যোগ্য নহয়। আমাৰ দেশত 'কমিউনিষ্ট স্পনচৰ' (Communist sponsord আৰু অন্যান্য ট্ৰেড-ইউনিয়ন বহুতো আছে। এই বিলাকেও কাম কৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰে reasonable কথা take up কৰিছে। আৰু তেনেদৰে INTUC ক দোষাকপ কৰাটো উচিত নহয় বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো।

এইদৰে, শ্ৰীযুত ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াইও মাৰ্ছেবিটা লিডুৰ 'লেবাৰ' 'ট্ৰাবলচ'ৰ কথা কৈছে মজদুৰক আক্ৰমণ কৰা বুলি কৈছে; এই আক্ৰমণৰ কথাটো কিমান দূৰ যুক্তি সম্মত হৈছে সেইটো ভাবি চাব লগীয়া। তাত প্ৰত্যেক পাৰ্টিৰে নিজৰ নিজৰ ট্ৰেডইউনিয়ন আছে। লিডুত যিটো কমিউনিষ্টৰ ট্ৰেডইউনিয়ন আছে। সেইটোৱে এগ্ৰিমেন্ট ভঙ্গ কৰিছে আৰু INTUC ক আক্ৰমণ কৰিছে। এই আক্ৰমণটো মই উচিত হৈছে বুলি বিবেচনা নকৰো। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক দলেই শক্তিশালী হব নোৱাৰে।

তাৰ পিচত মই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত এই কথাই নিবেদন কৰিব খোজা যে ১৯৪৭ চনৰ আগতে বনুৱা সকলক, শিল্পৰ মালিক সকলে দাল খিচিৰীৰ দৰে ৰাখিছিল। এতিয়া সেই অৱস্থাৰ বিশেষ পৰিবৰ্তন হৈছে। ঠিক সেই ধৰণে চৰকাৰে এই বিভাগটো 'মিচিলেনিয়াচ ডিপাৰ্টমেন্ট' কৰি নাৱাখি এটা 'মেজৰ' ডিপাৰ্টমেন্টলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ বিভাগৰ নামাকৰণত এটা মৰ্যাদা আছে।

ইয়াৰ পিচত নিয়োগ বিনিময় বিভাগ (employment exchange) সম্বন্ধে ইয়াক কওঁ যে আমাৰ দেশৰ চৰকাৰী বেচৰকাৰী নিয়োগ বিলাক অৰ্থাৎ পাবলৈ চেকটাৰ আৰু প্ৰাইভেট চেকটাৰত, এই বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তেই কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ মানুহ কিয় নিয়োগ বিনিময় কেন্দ্ৰলৈ নাম বেজিষ্ট কৰিবলৈ নাহে বা মানুহ নোলায় তাৰ কাৰণ তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে, এটা ৰাজ্যিক পৰামৰ্শ কমিটি (State Advisory Committee) অথবা 'জোনেল এডভাইজৰী কমিটি' কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। চৰকাৰী বিভাগ বিলাকত চৰকাৰী বা বেচৰকাৰী শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত নিয়োগৰ কামত এই বিলাক কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শ লব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত শিল্পৰ শ্ৰমিকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বাহিৰৰ পৰা শ্ৰমিক অনাটো সম্পূৰ্ণ বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে কাৰণ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতেই নিবনুৱা সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হৈছে আৰু তেওঁবিলাকৰ উপযুক্ত পিয়লকৰি ৰাজ্যৰ বনুৱা ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন শিল্প বা অনুষ্ঠানত নিয়োগ কৰাৰ আচনি চৰকাৰে লব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই মই ইয়াকে কব খুজিছো যে আজি ৰাজ্যত নানান শিল্পানুষ্ঠান সমূহ চৰকাৰী আৰু বেচৰকাৰী ক্ষেত্ৰত গঢ়ি উঠিছে—সেইবিলাকত মানুহ নিয়োগৰ কাৰ্য্য বেচি সহজ হব যদি চৰকাৰে নিবনুৱাৰ বেজিষ্টেচন কৰি কামত নিয়োগ কৰাৰ আচনি কৰে। নহলে Recruitment ক্ষেত্ৰত Recruitment চলি থাকিলে আমাৰ দেশত মানুহৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা, নিবনুৱা সমস্যা দিনক দিনে ষ্ট্ৰাম হওক চাৰি বৃদ্ধিহে হব, ইয়াৰ কাৰণে হৈছে—এঠাইত নিয়োগ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে একেখিনি মানুহকে আনঠাইৰ পৰা কাম এবোৱাই অৰ্থবা বৰ্খাস্ত কৰি অনা হয় বিশেষকৈ চাহ বাগিচাৰ শ্ৰমিকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত। এই বিলাক কথাটো যেন চাকৰি নিয়োগ বিনিময় অফিচ অথবা মই প্ৰস্তাব কৰি অহা 'ৰাজ্যিক' অথবা 'জোনেল' এডভাইজৰী কামটিএ দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব যদি চৰকাৰে এইবিলাক গঠন কৰে। মই এইবিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলে।

১৯৪৭ চনৰ আগতে মাটি দিলেও মানুহে লবলৈ নিবিচাৰিছিল। এতিয়া মানুহে মাটি খেদি খেদি ফুৰে এনেকুৱা এটা আবহাওয়া Employment Exchange ৰ যোগেদি

হব লাগে। আমাৰ যিকেইখন চাহ বাগিছা বন্ধ হৈ গল সেইকেইখন আজিলৈকে সেই অবস্থাতে থকাটো পৰিতাপৰ কথা। এই কথাত অসম চৰকাৰে ভাৰত চৰকাৰক জোৰ দিব লাগে। এই বাগানবোৰ miss managementৰ কাৰণেই বন্ধ হৈ আছে। ঔণ্ডবিজান বাগান খন পাত কম দিয়ে বুলিয়েই বন্ধ হৈ আছে কিন্তু তাৰ ওচৰৰে চনটক-বামুনপুয়াৰী বাগান খনে ১৫। নোনটক পাত দিয়ে গতিকে এইবোৰ আন একে নহয় ভাল মেৰামতি আৰু উপযুক্ত যত্ন সাৰ আদিৰ অভাৱত বাগান বোৰ বন্ধ হৈ আছে। সেই দৰে managementৰ দোষত অসমৰ অন্যান্য কিছুমান শিল্পও বন্ধ হৈ আছে। শিল্পবোৰ এই দৰে বন্ধ হৈ থাকিলে দেশৰ ঘোৰ অমঙ্গল হব। Plantation Act কেবল চাহ বাগিছাৰ কাৰণেহে। প্রেছ, মিল আদিত এইটো প্ৰযোজ্য নহয় সেই কাৰণে কও এই ধৰণৰ আইন শ্ৰমিকৰ উপকাৰৰ কাৰণে অন্যান্য শিল্পৰ বাবেও থাকিব লাগে। Plantation act অন্যায়ী চাহবাগিছাৰ বনুৱাই পাৰ লগিয়া সুবিধা বিলাক কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত পোৱা নাই। তেওঁ লোকৰ থকা ঘৰ recreation club আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা act অনুযায়ী হোৱা নাই। উদাহৰণ হিচাবে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ, চিনাতনিয়া বাগিছাত যিমান পৰিমাণ labour quarter তৈয়াৰ কৰিছিল বুলি মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই question অৰ উত্তৰ দিছিল ১/৫ ভাগো হোৱা নাই। ১৯৫৯ চনত এটাও ঘৰ সজা নাই। ৫৭/৫৮ ১৯৫৮/৫৯ত ১৪টা ঘৰ সজা হৈছিল। C. I. P. যে বেলেগ বেলেগ বাগিছাৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ বেলেগ plan কেনেকৈ approve কৰে কৰ নোৱাৰো দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত যি বনুৱা উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে Community Caste গঠন কৰাৰ কথা আছিল। যি কাৰণেই দেখাওক, কিন্তু ১/৫ ভাগো কাম পূৰ্ণ নহল। এতিয়া কিছুমান Labour inspector ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকক place কৰাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। যত যত আবশ্যক তেনে ঠাইত inspector place কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ পাচত যি বিলাক Non Official Labour Welfare Organisation আছে সেই বিলাকে যি পৰিমাণে সাহায্য পাৰ লাগে সেই পৰিমাণে পোৱা নাই।

মেজেণ্ডা আৰু বয়াত labour training welfare institute আৰু মেজেণ্ডাৰ labour welfare centre আছে কিন্তু A. I. P. A. আৰু ভাৰতীয় চাহ পৰিষদে এটাও লৰা training লৈ পথোৱা নাই। ২৫টা Community Centre খোলাৰ কথা আছিল আজিলৈকে ৫ টাবহে মাত্ৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হৈছে। তাৰ পাছত P. W. D. কাম কৰি থকা বনুৱাসকল ২০।৩০ বছৰে কাম কৰি থকা সত্ত্বেও confirm কৰা হোৱা নাই; তেওঁ লোকক confirm কৰিব লাগে।

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had no mind to speak in this motion though I tabled a cut motion I entrusted Shri Upadhyaya to speak about it. But it pains me when I heard from Shri Bardoloi that without going through the actual facts and without enquiring into the matter of the formation of Assam Workers' Union at Dhubri which is affiliated Hind Mazdur Shabha under Reg. No. H. 379, has placed before the House that though we hear about the membership of the Union to be about 554, he presumed it is fictitious. I am really very sorry that without going and without knowing the actual facts he should not have presumed that its membership to be fictitious, I therefore, like to invite him and also the Commissioner of Labour to verify if he takes this challenge. Yes, Sir, the membership list is here with their ticket numbers also. I invite the hon. Member to Dhubri with the Commissioner of Labour and verify with us.

Sir, about the growth of this Union it was growing from 1958, and this Union has applied for its recognition and repeatedly demand that their Union should be recognised. But Sir, the Management has taken a very

uncompromising attitude not to recognise it, and the Management is doing so many things through the other Union, i.e., the I. N. T. U. C., and there were some murders even from the Match Factory Workers' Union side and for that also we wanted to give sufficient proof to the police but I don't know why the police is not taking any interest in the matter. Sir, even the Leader of the Opposition once in the year 1959 when he went to address a meeting of the workers' Union was badly insulted by the people of the I. N. T. U. C. and the Management. Even recently Sir—two months back, the Secretary Shanti Ray was assaulted in broad day light at about 11 A. M. by the I. N. T. U. C. workers in front of the Match Factory on the public path which runs by the side of the Match Factory. Sir, it pains me when I hear from my friend that the members are fictitious. I would be very much glad and I would like that if it is possible for the Commissioner for labour and Mr. Bordoloi to come Dhubri any date when we will be ready there, and let us verify the actual position of the members of this Union. There is no harm having more than one Union. Both I.N.T.U.C. and also we want the welfare of labourers. It is no question that because it is not affiliated to that party or to other party we should not recognise the other Union. That should not be our motto, and we should not set up one set of workers against the other. That is a degradation to our National Character. I hope, the hon. Member will accept my invitation, and I also invite the Commissioner of Labour, who is on the Officers' Gallery, to visit Dhubri to verify it.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ জনসংখ্যাৰ এক দশমাংশতকৈয়ো অধিক ইমান দিনে অবহেলিত হৈ থকা এই মজদুৰ সকলৰ কল্যাণ কৰে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি আচনি হাতত লৈছে আৰু সেই আচনি সমূহ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যি মজুৰী প্ৰস্তাব সদনত সমাপন কৰিছে মই তাক সমৰ্থন কৰি বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰি দুই এটা কথা কব খুজিছোঁ মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে বগুড়া সকলৰ বিভিন্ন সমাধা সমাপন কৰিছে বাবে মই সেইবোৰৰ পুণৰুজ্জী নকৰি বনুৱাৰ উপকাৰ সম্পৰ্কে কব খুজোঁ।

মহোদয়, আমি সকলোৱে উপলব্ধি কৰোঁ যে শিক্ষাৰ অবিহনে কোনো কল্যাণ মূলক আচনিয়াই কেতিয়াও কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব নোৱাৰে। সেয়েহে বাগিছাৰ মজদুৰ সকলক সকলো প্ৰকাৰ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় হৈ উঠিছে। বাগিছাবোৰত আজি ইমানদিনে শিক্ষাৰ নামত যি ভেকোভাওনা চলি আহিছে তাৰ অবসান ঘটাই এই বাগিছাৰ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ দায়িত্ব অসম চৰকাৰে ল'বলৈ স্থিৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ আৰু চৰকাৰক তাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ দিছোঁ। কিন্তু বগুড়াৰ অকল প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষা দিলেই যথেষ্ট নহয়, তেওঁলোকক মাধ্যমিক আৰু উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা দিয়া উচিত বুলি ভাবোঁ। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত Tea Board এ যি বৃত্তি বডিং আদিৰ সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে যি সাহায্য কৰিছে সেইয়া যথেষ্ট নহয়। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰক মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যে Tea Board এ যি পৰিমাণ বৃত্তি দিছে তাক বঢ়োৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু চৰকাৰেও তেনে সুবিধা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

মহোদয়, মজদুৰ সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যিমানেই উন্নয়ন মূলক আচনি নকৰক তাত সফল হোৱা বৰ সহজ নহ'ব যেতিয়ালৈকে তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত মদ খোৱা অব্যাহত ভাবে চলি থাকে সকলো কল্যাণ মূলক আচনিত প্ৰধান হেঙাৰ হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ মদ খোৱাটো। এই মদ খোৱাৰ সুবিধা যেতিয়ালৈকে তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত থাকিব তেতিয়ালৈকে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰকৃত উন্নতি আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে কল্যাণমূলক আচনি লোৱাৰ লগে লগে তেওঁলোকৰ মাজৰ পৰা মদ খোৱাটো উঠাবৰ কাৰণেও চেষ্টা কৰিব

লাগে। মই ভাবো বাগিছা থকা অঞ্চলবোৰত Final Prohibition অনতিপলমে হ'ব লাগে, যহতে অভিযোগ কৰিব পাৰে যে মজদুৰসকলে মদ নেখালে কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু বহুত সময়ত মজদুৰ সকলে মদৰ দোকান উঠাবলৈ প্ৰস্তাব আদি লৈ যত্ন কৰিলেও চৰকাৰে তাৰ প্ৰতি মন কান নিদিয়ৈ। উদাহৰণ সৰূপে মই ক'ব পাৰো নে যোৰহাটৰ মেলিং বাগিছাৰ ওচৰত থকা জনাত গজপুৰীয়া মহলখন উঠাবৰ কাৰণে স্থানীয় ৰাইজ আৰু মজদুৰ সকলেও বহুত দিনাৰ পৰাই প্ৰস্তাব লৈছে আৰু চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰি আহিছে কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তাক উঠোৱা হোৱা নাই। সদস্য সকলে uneconomic economic unit লৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ল'ব লাগে। Uneconomic garden বোৰক সহায় দিবৰ কাৰণে Financial Corporation আৰু Tea Board য়েও যত্ন কৰিব লাগে বুলি ভাবো। যাতে এই শিল্পটো ৰক্ষা কৰে। কাৰণ এইটো হৈছে আমাৰ দেশৰ Foreign Exchange Learning শিল্প আৰু ইয়াক সহায় কৰা চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্তব্য মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত এই সদনতে হৈছিল যে আমাৰ ইয়াত কিছুমান সৰু সৰু বাগিছা আছে যিবোৰৰ নিজৰ ফেক্টৰী নাই। মই ভাবো এই সৰু সৰু বাগিছাবোৰক এটা unit কৰি তাৰ চাহপাত বেচি Central Factory প্ৰতিস্থা কৰি তাৰ জৰিয়তে manufacture কৰিলে সৰু সৰু বাগিছাবোৰ যথেষ্ট সকাহ পাব আৰু এই শিল্পটোৰো যথেষ্ট উন্নতি হ'ব। আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে কথাগাৰ বিবেচনা কৰি চাব।

মহোদয়, বনুৱা সকলৰ সামাজিক কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কিছুমান কল্যাণকেন্দ্ৰ খুলিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিছে আৰু কিছু খুলিছে যদিও সেইবোৰ বিশেষ কৃতকাৰ্য্য হৈছে বুলি ক'ব নোৱাৰি। বহুতো সময়ত এই কল্যাণকেন্দ্ৰ খোলাৰ পথত বহুতো সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভব হোৱা দেখা যায়। সেইবাবে মই ভাবো যে এনে কল্যাণকেন্দ্ৰ খোলাতে Union বোৰৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি ল'ব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে মজদুৰৰ সহযোগীতা আৰু পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি পোৱা যাব। নহলে তেওঁলোকৰ সাজত ওপৰৰ পৰা জাপি দিলে বহুত সময়ত প্ৰকৃত সহযোগীতাৰ অভাৱ হোৱা দেখা যায়। আজি কালি বাগিছাবোৰত চিনেমা দেখুৱাব ব্যৱস্থা দেখা যায়। চিনেমাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো যাতে শিক্ষামূলক কথাছবি দেখুৱা হয় তাৰ প্ৰতিও বখা অতি আৱশ্যক।

মহোদয়, বনুৱাৰ মাজতো নিবনুৱা সমস্যাই বিৰাট আকাৰ ধাৰণ কৰিছে।

আজি কিছুমান বাগিছাত দেখাযায় বনুৱাৰ পৰিয়াল ক্ৰমে ডাঙৰ হৈ যায় আৰু তেওঁলোক নিবনুৱা যায় আৰু জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ পথ বন্ধ হয় আৰু Contract Basisত অন্য বাগিছাত মজদুৰ সকলৰ কামৰ সিদ্ধান্ত শেষ হৈ যোৱাৰ পিচতে তেওঁলোক নিবনুৱা হৈ পৰে। সেই কাৰণে এই নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধানৰ্থে চৰকাৰে অন্যান্য ঠাইত যেনেকৈ কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে বাগানবিলাকতো তাকে কৰিব লাগে বুলি ভাবো। বনুৱাৰ লৰাছোৱালী বিলাকক যৰুৱা শিল্পত শিক্ষা দি ব্যবসায়ৰ ভিত্তিত আচনি লৈ প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ Training cum Production Centre খুলি নিবনুৱা বনুৱা সকলৰ সংস্থানৰ পথ মুকলি কৰি দিলেও এই নিবনুৱা আৰু অন্ধনিবনুৱা সমস্যা কিছু পৰিমাণে সমাধান হ'ব। মই ভাবো যে আমি সিমানৈ উন্নয়নমূলক আচনি নলও তাৰ পৰা প্ৰকৃত উপকাৰ নহয় যেতিয়ালৈকে চাহবাগিছাৰ কোৰ মৰা আৰু পাত তোলা কামত বনুৱা সকলক আবদ্ধ ৰাখে। মই ভাবো সুবিধা আৰু যোগ্যতা আহৰণৰ সুযোগ দিলেও বনুৱা সকলেও বাগিছা পৰিচালনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পাবদৰ্শিতা দেখুৱাই দক্ষতাৰে কাম চলাব পাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো যে আমাৰ বনুৱাক অকল প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষাতেই আবদ্ধ নাৰাখি মাধ্যমিক আৰু উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰো সুবিধা দিব লাগে। অকল সেয়ে নহয়, বহুবা অকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে ভাগ ল'ব পাৰে আৰু তেতিয়াহে সমাজবাদী সমাজৰ প্ৰতিস্থাৰ পথত আশা কৰিব পাৰিম।

ইয়াৰে কৈ মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অন্য মূল গ্ৰাণ্টৰ সমৰ্থন জনাই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছে। আৰু আশা কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে যেন মই কোৱা কথা কেইটা বিবেচনা কৰি চায়।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri):

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই প্ৰথমতে এইটো কথা কব খোজো যে আমাৰ বাগান বিলাকৰ লাভ লোকচান কিমান হয় সেইবিলাক শ্ৰমিক সকলে গম পাব লাগে। কিন্তু নিৰ্ণয় কৰে ওপৰৰ পৰা শ্ৰমিকক মাত্ৰ ২১১০ টকা বোনাচ হিচাবে দিয়া হয়।

মই আমগুৰি বাগানৰ কথাকে কওঁ তাত ৫০১৬০ টকা এই বছৰ বোনাচ হিচাবে বিলাব। ২১১০./' ও হয় আৰু তাৰ পৰা ৫০১৬০ হাজাৰ টন হয় তেন্তে বাগানখনে ২০১৩০ লাখ লাভ কৰে। শ্ৰমিকে পায় মাত্ৰ শতকৰা ২১১০ টকা।

(Voice—শতকৰা শতকৰা ২১১০ টকা দিয়া কথা কত পালে ?)

একশ ভাগ লাভৰ ২১১০ ভাগ বাক বনুৱাই পালে ৯৭১১০ ভাগ কলৈ যায় ? হিচাব কৰিলেই ওলাব।

(Voice—শতকৰা আঢ়ৈ টকা বুলি কোনে কলে ?)

মই জানো—আপোনালোকে জানিলে আমাক কওক।

গতিকে লাভ কৰি কৰি আমাৰ শ্ৰমিকৰ পৰা নিব লাগিছে। এখন দেশৰ বক্তা শোষণ কৰি আন এখন দেশৰ লোকে যদি চুচি থাকে তেন্তে মই কওঁ, দেশৰ উন্নতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে আজি চাহ বনুৱাবো অৱস্থা খৰাপ হৈছে। এই দেশবো লাভ হোৱা নাই।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আমগুৰি বাগানত কিমান চাহপাত হয় ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA: মই অকল আমগুৰীৰ কথা কোৱা নাই আমগুৰী হলুৱাটিং আদি কেইবাখনো বাগানৰ কথা একেলগে কৈছো।

মহোদয়, মোৰ বাৰীখনৰ তামোল পান কল যদি আনে খাই থাকে, মোৰ লাভ কি ? চাহ বাগানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সেয়ে কথা বিদেশে নি আছে। গতিকে দেশৰ আৰু বনুৱাৰ কল্যাণৰ এই উদ্যোগবিলাক জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিব লাগে।

কোৱা হৈছে, বনুৱাৰ ঘৰবিলাক আজিকালি ভাল কৰিছে—(Voice—কোনে ভাল কৰিছে ?) কিন্তু কেনে ভাল কৰিছে ? একোটা বনুৱা পৰিয়াল পিতৃ-মাতৃ, ভাই-ভনী, ইষ্ট-মিত্ৰ আদি লৈ সেই ঘৰত থাকিব পাৰেনে ?

আকৌ কয় যে, এই বনুৱা সকলৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ আছে, চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে ? শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ প্ৰতি তেখেত সকলৰ আকৌ দয়া মমতা আছে বুলি কয় আজি চৰকাৰে বনুৱাক দয়া কৰোতে বনুৱাৰ অৱস্থা নাই। মেনেজাৰ সকলে কিমান বনুৱাক কাম নাই বুলি খেদিলে তাৰ ঠিকনা নাই। (Voice—ক'ত খেদিলে ?) প্ৰত্যেক বাগানতে তেনে ঘটনা আছে। I. N. T. .U. C. য়ে কি কৰিছে ? (Voice—লাকোৱাত তেখেত সকলৰ Union আছে—বনুৱা খেদা বন্ধ নকৰে কিয় ?) লাকোৱাত মেনেজাৰে দমহা দিবৰ সময়ত শ্ৰমিকৰ পয়চা কাটি I. N. T. U. C. ক দিছে। I. N. T. U. C. বাগানৰ মেনেজাৰৰ দল।

মজদুৰবিলাকৰ থাকিবলৈ ভাল ঘৰ নাই বুলি কবই নোৱাৰে। শ্ৰমিক কি অৱস্থাত আছে তাৰ খবৰ নাই। সিদিনা এটা শ্ৰমিকৰ উত্তৰত লাকোৱাত কিমান শ্ৰমিকক কামৰ পৰা খেদালে বুলি সোধাত কৈছে চৰকাৰৰ খবৰ নাই। চৰকাৰে খবৰ সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব নোৱাৰে এইটো আকৌ কি চৰকাৰ। (হাঁহি)।

মদ নিবাৰণ চালু কৰিব লাগে। বনুৱা পানী খাব পাব পাবে কিন্তু তৈয়াৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে বেচিব নোৱাৰে চৰকাৰেহে বেচিব, তেওঁলোকে কিনি খাব লাগিব। যিটো বস্তু খাব পাৰে, সেইটো তৈয়াৰ কৰা আৰু বেচাৰো অধিকাৰ থাকিব লাগে। হিচাবত কৈছে ২।।০সেৰ খাবলৈ দিন কিন্তু সেইখিনি Farmantation হবলৈ কিমান দিন লাগে? অৰ্থাৎ দুৰ্নীতিৰ সীমা নাই।

চৰকাৰৰ আৰু মালিকৰ এটা সুবিধা আছে যে গোলমাল কৰিলে পুলিচ আনিব। এনেকৈ দমন কৰি কিমান অত্যাচাৰ চলিছে। তাৰ পিচত তাৰ যিসকল লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে Class VII, VIII, IX; X লৈ পঢ়িছে, তেওঁলোকক বাগানত চাকৰী নিদিয়ৈ।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ লৰা বা আন 'ক্লাচ' VII বা VIII লৈকে পঢ়া লোক বিলাকক চাহ বাগিচাত মালিক সকলে কাম নিদিয়ৈ। তাৰোপৰি আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে এওঁলোকৰ লৰা ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যিমান যত্ন কৰিব লাগিছিল সিমান কৰা হোৱা নাই। স্কুল যি আছে তাত পণ্ডিত সকলে যি পঢ়াইছে বা কৰিছে সিমানহে কোনো পৰিদৰ্শনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। এই দৰেই দেখা যায় আজি যি বিলাক মানুহ অজ্ঞান আন্ধাৰত পৰি আছে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ কোনো খবৰ নাই। আনফালে সংবিধানৰ Directive Principle মতে, ছ বছৰ বয়সৰ পৰা চৌদ্ধ বছৰ বয়সলৈক বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা ঠাইত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে সংবিধান ৰচনা দিনৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈকে একো কৰা নাই আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰাই প্ৰমাণ কৰে যে এই Directive Principleক মানি আমাৰ চৰকাৰ চলা নাই ইয়াৰ ফলত এই দুখীয়া শ্ৰমিক সকল তথা দৰিদ্ৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে শিক্ষাৰ পোহৰ পাব পৰা নাই; এই বিলাকক চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ লাগিছিল।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDALAI (Titabar): আপোনাৰ মতে চৰমহৰীৰ পুতেকক চৰমহৰী দিব লাগে নেকি?

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBORUA (Amguri): এই বিলাক কি ধৰণৰ কথা, উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়। আপুনি যদি তেনে ভাবিছে মই কওঁ, আপোনাৰ পুতেকেই বৰ মহৰী দিব লাগে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I hope the hon. Member will go on without listening to commentaries.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA: মই কব খুজিছো যে, চৰকাৰে অজ্ঞান আন্ধাৰৰ পৰা এই মানুহ বিলাকক পোহৰ দিব পৰা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই।

(এই স্তবত সদনত, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ বহুতো তৰ্ক হয় আৰু গুণগোলৰ সৃষ্টি হয়।)

এই ল'ৰা ছোৱালী বিলাকক শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিবলৈ সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ সুবিধা চৰকাৰে দিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত স্কুলৰ মাচুল মাফ, কিতাপ পত্ৰ আদি যোগান বা সেই বিলাক কিনিবলৈ অৰ্থ সাহায্য আদি মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মনোযোগ দি, এই মানুহ বিলাকক শিক্ষাৰ পোহৰ দিবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িওলাব। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মূল গ্ৰাণ্টটোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰো আৰু ইয়াৰ ওপৰত যিটো কৰ্ত্তণ প্ৰস্তাৱ আনোৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সেইটো সমৰ্থন কৰো।

(At this stage the state of confusion and chaos arose in the House.)

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBORUA (Amguri): এনে হলে মাৰ খাব চাব।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Labour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would point out that the words, মাৰ খাব which the hon. Member has just used, are not Parliamantary.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): That is an Assamese idiom, Sir,

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It may mean both. The remark which may mean both good and bad, should not be used in this House.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): অসমীয়াত 'মাৰ খাব' মানে কি বুজায় মই জানিব পাৰোনে?

Skri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: মই business কৰি এইবাৰ মাৰ খালো। " এইটোৱেই তাৰ মানে। ইয়াত অসমীয়াৰ প্ৰক্ষেচাৰো আছে সেইটোও নাজানেনে?

Shri KHAGENERA NATH BARBRUA: মই লাগিৰে মাৰ দিয়াৰ কথা কোৱা নাই; মই কৈছিলো যে চৰকাৰৰ এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ দ্বাৰাই শ্ৰমীক সকল মাৰ খাব।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has not used it in bad sense.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I am glad, Sir, under the guise of idioms, bad phrases should not be used.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for having made innumerable suggestions for the improvement of the workings of this department. I am only a little surprised that in this debate the Opposition has given very inadequate attention to the Labour Department, even from the Communist Leader who is supposed to give sufficient attention to Labour matters. The Commentaries forthcoming have been completely inadequate. I hope that the opposition would give more considered thought to the functioning of this department and such other subjects so that we may in future merit their more valuable advices.

Now the point on which the opposition was very much excited was with regard to partisan way of functioning of this department. Well, Sir, I have been able to run this department in the most non-partisan way. Now, certain situations arise and it is quite easy to get excited over them and to project our thoughts and generalize them to say that the department is partisan. I think it is a wrong way of deciding whether a department is partisan or not. (Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed—We are inclined to believe it because of the actions department).

Now, as I was saying it does not justify to come to a conclusion on inadequate data. So far as I know our Labour Commissioner is an extremely fair-minded man. Therefore (Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed—I have invited him to Dhubri to ascertain facts) The hon. Member is a little impatient. I will try to reply to his points. If I fail to do so, the hon. Members will change their opinion. Our Labour Commissioner is trying to function in a most most fair way. I was trying to look into the figures of registration. Now, of the 157 Unions registered, so far as details are available, it appears 37 belong to I. N. T. U. C., 15 to A. I. T. U. C., 10 to H. M. S. and 95 are independent. They may be later on affiliated with one or other organizations—that I do not know.

Similarly with regard to Unions de-registered, I find 3 Unions of I. N. T. U. C. have been de-registered and 5 Unions which are independent have been de-registered. So, you see both in the matter of registration and as well as de-registration, the Unions affiliated to various organizations have come in and, therefor, to say that any organization has been discriminated against is to my mind unfair. I hope hon. Members would not jump into conclusions without inquiry into the matters.

Sir, the question of recognition has been raised. The case of Match Factory Workers' Union has been cited. It should be known to the hon. Members that recognition is a privilege of the employers. Uptil now there is no law which makes recognition compulsory. Now, naturally, employers before they recognise and organization, take care to see that the organization is such with whom they can deal peacefully and on friendly level. There may be other reasons also which may come into their decisions. Now, it is not possible for the State Government or the Central Government to come and say to the employers "Recognize such and such Union". Whether there should be compulsory recognition has been a question which was been discussed many times in the Labour Standing Committees and although the suggestion has been made that there should be a law which makes compulsory recognition possible, yet the consensus of opinion among the labour leaders themselves is that perhaps it would not be wise to go in for compulsory recognition from the experience of awbat happened in America. In America they have a law of compulsory recognition. It did not succeed. In one case employers received the workers' representative, shook hands, asked him to sit down, said thank you and then Good Bye. Now that was the way in which they followed the letter of the law in conforming to the legislation. Now, therefore, you see that recognition depends upon mutually and unless a Trade Union is able to build up mutuality, naturally the results of recognition do not follow.

Therefore, I think the workers' representatives in the Standing Labour Committee or the Conference of the Government of India have advisably avoided asking finally for legislation of compulsory recognition. Until there is any legislation compulsory recognition naturally workers' union

will have to seek and get recognition from their employers. How, in the Nainital Conference as well as in the Madrasa Conference a code was decided upon and the principle according to that code is that the majority union should be recognised, but then, the code has no force of law. The Code says that majority unions can be recognised if they have at last 15 per cent membership, employers have followed this in some cases, but they have not followed in all cases

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): They are not following, the said Conveestion.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): As a matter of fact, Labour conferences of the Government of India have endorsed the idea. Barring exceptions this has been followed in a large measure. Naturally these exceptions all the ones that come to light, non-exceptions do not come to light. Even in Assam there are many unions which are recognised, they do not come to light. It is the unions which are not recognised which come light as in the case of these two unions mentioned here. According to our figures we find among the unions that have been recognised this Match Factory Union is there but my friend contested that and naturally there is a doubt. Now even if our officer goes there to verify it is up to the employer to recognise or not to recognise a particular union.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: Why did he calls it ficous ? I also invite the Minister's attention to this remark by Shri Bardoloi.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY: If both the unions claimed to have a majority then naturally one of them must have by 15 the 50 percent membership. Now, this verification has bee done by the Government of India for the purpose of I. L. O. I think they will also very this Union. Now, I would humbly submit that in certain areas, for instance the hon. member mentioned the other day about Sonabeel. What happened in Sonabeel is this. Some people attacked the house of the leader of the recognised union at night and drove him out. Any union which takes to violence in this way due to inter-union rivalry naturally cannot expect to get protection from the Government.

Now, Sir, there are two cases where joint management is being experimented, in Assam one is Sonabeel and other somewhere in Cachar....

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: One thing Sir, I want to point out. When there is a fight between unions it is not really the figure of the workers between themselves, but some unseen hand is there.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Yes, Sir, even in the Match Factory affair also there is an unseen hand which is functioning and which the workers are in a difficulty.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: But the hands of the Government are all powerful.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I am trying to explain the whole thing, if my hon. friend will only exercise a little patience he will understand my points better. Now, Sir, I was saying that due

to this violence which was unmerited and undesirable we cannot interfere in the matter. Now, under the code if the union is recognised then for the next two years it should be permitted to function but as I said, this joint management was started only recently therefore, it should not be proper for us to intervene according to the agreement with the previous union. Therefore, the hon. member should not be carried away by what the unseen hand tells them. Let us listen to what the seen hand also tells us !

With regard to Margherita and Ledo, as my friend Shri Bardoloi has said, this is the Central Labour Department sphere, we do not come into the picture... (Shri Gogrisankar Bhattacharyya.....there was too much police interference.....)

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The police is there only to preserve law and order.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): Yes, Sir, but I do not want to touch the police question, that has already been discussed at the time of presenting the Police Budget, I will confine myself only to the Labour aspect of the matter. Now, Sir, I am sorry my friend Shri Bhattacharyya made certain criticisms about the Tribunal and the Court. These are institutions which should not have been brought under criticism particularly with regard to their fairness or otherwise, because the faith of the workers and the employers is necessary that tribunal should succeed. There is a great deal of criticism about stage of Tribunal and demand is being made that arbitration should be resorted to more and more. It has also been demanded that the interference of the High Court or the Supreme Court should be minimised and for that purpose is it necessary to amend the Constitution, but that has not been possible. I agree Sir, that the judiciary should take up disputes between the employer and the workers but to criticise its fairness or otherwise is not proper, particularly on inadequate data. Therefore, I would humbly submit that in these matters my friends opposite should be more restrained.

Now, with regard to cases pending before the Tribunal, figures were cited only today in the Question hour from that it would be seen that the number of these cases are far smaller than they were at the beginning when the Tribunal was appointed. Comparing these figures with the rest of India in the matter of disposals we find that the number of cases disposed of the Tribunal are far less. The Judge has been asking for the service of a good stenotypist, but it has not been possible to provide him with one and therefore, even cases which have been heard many months back could not be dictated and in some cases where judgment was dictated the transcription was full of mistakes that they had to be written all over again. So, lack of a good steno-typist is another factor which led to some delay. Now we are trying to give him a good steno-typist and we expect the Tribunal would be able to dispose of cases more expeditiously.

Therefore, we are trying to remedy this difficulty and as soon as this difficulty is removed, the disposal of cases would increase further.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): On a point of information, Sir. It has been said that the total number of references pending in the court of Industrial Tribunal is 42 and in the Labour Court 67. May I ask since when these cases were instituted ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): We will require which for the information I may inform the House that the nature of the case, differ from each other. For instance, there was a pending case which 67 cases in it. The nature of case is very important, from that point of view it will take time to dispose of that case as sometime a lot of evidences had to taken into consideration before the case could be disposed of. The number of pending cases is not unmanageable as it is now and the officer concerned I hope, will be able to dispose of the pending cases as early as possible.....

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): May I know the age of the persent Presiding Officer of the Industrial Tribunal ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It is admitted by the High Court that the officer can continue.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: The age of the retired High Court Judge is 60. If he has served for five years, then his age is 65 years. Can he continue to be in service if his age is above 65 years ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: He is not about 55 years at all, therefore, he can continue to be in service. If he is above 65 years then he will have to retire and we will find out another officer.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: He is above 65 years.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: He is not yet above 65 years. I hope my friend will take the information from me.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED: If he is not above 65 years- what is his present age now ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: He is below 65 years of age.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: How can that be ? Is it done by force ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It is not a question of force. It is a question his actual age. I hope the hon. member should take the information from me.

Shri JAHANUDDIN AHMED: The officer has attained the age of 60 years as a Judge of the High Court and he has put in five years service in the present post, therefore, it is evident that the officer's present age is above 65 years. How can the Minister testify that his below 65 years ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Let there be a give and take matter.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, certain allegations were made against the Labour Officer of Gauhati. The hon. Member never made any complaint to me although we met several times at Gauhati and now I find that these complaints have been made on the floor of this House.

If really so much of corruption was rampant there, we would have expected that formal complaints would have been lodged but I may inform the House that no such formal complaints have been lodged neither any such complaint has been brought to my notice.....

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): The complaints must have been kept pending at Gauhati.

Shri KAMAHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): I do not know. We were not in the know of it. Of course I fully agree that provision of law had to be complied well. If the hon. member has found that certain irregularities have taken place in the implementation of the law, we would have tried our best endeavour for redressing of the same. Regarding the Police Department this has been discussed yesterday. As far as possible we have done our best but the difficulty is that whenever the employer in remote area asks for police, the Deputy Commissioner has to take the responsibility and if the Deputy Commissioner does not send the police, would he be responsible for any there happenend. But it has been found that it is not possible to send the police if the enquiry has to be made first.

Most of the hon. members have also spoken about education. We have in fact decided that as far as education is concerned, the primary schools would be taken over by the Government immediately. But the difficulty is not with the Government, the difficulty is with the employers because the employers cannot make land available for construction of schools. Over and above that, the teachers who are engaged now by the garden management are getting higher salaries than what is obtained by the Government school teachers. If we take over the garden schools certainly we have to reduce the high salaries of the existing incumbents. So this has been holding up the matter. As a *via media* we have decided to establish the inspectorate to see that the garden schools can be inspected. So far I curriculums are concerned, the same will be provided by the inspectorate.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): Whether it is expected that this matter will be done early?

Shri KAMAKHIA PRASAD TRIPATHI: With regard to taking over of garden inspection etc., of schools that will be done early within adequate arrangement, it is no good to start taking over of the schools immediately.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): On a point of information Sir, with regard to Sonabeel, some I.N.T.U. C. leaders were said to be assaulted by one section of the workers and also by some people coming from outside. May I point out to the Minister that is information is not correct. The case is still pending in the Court, therefore, I cannot go into the details of the case. Some persons were accused not only that, some innocent persons were also accused and they were placed on sundry dismissal. When the case is still pending in the Court how these innocent persons can be placed on sundry dismissal? These people have submitted a petition to the Government to investigate the matter but that has not been done.

Shri KAMAKHIA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Whatever may be I am to point out that the incident occurred at night when some official of one union surrounded the officials of another union and created a scene of

violence, so naturally the case is pending with the Court and when the case is still pending with the Court, the Labour department does not interfere and only after the decision of the Court is arrived at, the State Labour Department comes into the picture.

Now if there is any discharge or dismissal which is irregular or unjustified then we will certainly look into this matter, and it would be possible for us to take up the matter for conciliation. Now Sir, with regard to the exclusion of the Tea Garden labours the Panchyat, I want to inform the House that this question has already been taken up by the Minister incharge, Panchyat and I hope the Minister will arrive at a decision very soon.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): Sir, on a point of clarification. What happens to Shri Uma Sankar Misra? This question was raised by the Leader of the Opposition and I myself also raised it for several times.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): I am sorry I have forgottoen this quistion. We have enquired into this matter, but could not ascertain that this school master was oustad from Paneri school. There are no records to prove it.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : সেই লোকজন মধ্যান্ধীৰ ওচৰলৈকেও গৈছিল। যদি চৰকাৰে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি উলিয়াই দিয়ে, তেওঁ গৈ কাম জৰিব পাৰে। সেইটো ৬ মাহ ধৰি pending হৈ আছে। অবশ্যে তেনে এটা order ও দিছে তেওঁ কাম কৰিব পাৰে।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Then Sir, I speak about Mr. Ram Labhaya, a retired Judge. He retired in December, 1956.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Ganhati): So he will be 65 now because he has been given another extension.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, finance): No how will it be 65 years, he retired in December 1956.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHAYA : Because he has been given an extension for another one year.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: No he cannot be 65 now. It is a simple arithmetical calculation. I hope the hon. member should know this also

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: Sir, on a point of information The hon. Minister has not replied me about uma Sankas Misra.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this gentleman came to with some papers. He could not produce any order of the S. D. O. He produced before me some scribbling paper, where there was no signature. I enquired of him as to what actually happened. I also asked him to show me the letter issued by the S. D. O., Mongaldai discharging him from service. But he could not produce any order signed by the S. D. O. So I was very much confused and I could not know actually what happended.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : Sir, Uma Sankar Misra was ordered to leave the garden in my presence.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Then where is that order of the S. D. O. When I asked him to produce the order of the S. D. O. he could not furnish it.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI : Sir, he has submitted a representation to Deputy Commissioner and a copy to the hon. Chief Minister. He was ordered to leave the Garden verbally by the S. D. O. (Voice—যাজি কানি মগর নুল্লক হেছে, লিখিত order ও নিদিরে যা বুলিবেই যাব নাগে ।)

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : As I said already, he could not produce the order of the S. D. O., Mangaldai duly signed by him. He has submitted a scribbling paper where there was no signature of the S. D. O. If it is a verbal order then the matter would be different. He has submitted a representation to the Deputy Commissioner and a copy to me. This gentleman saw me only two days back. Therefore, if I am satisfied that the order of S. D. O. was illegal then we will certainly look in to the matter.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) : Sir, so far as the Employment Exchange is concerned, the question of upgrading the pay scales of the employees of Employment Exchange is already under consideration. I agree that there has been delay in this respect, but this cannot be helped.

So far as the Factory Inspector is concerned, it has been very difficult to find out suitable persons for this job. Already there is one vacancy which is yet to be filled up. So in the light of this, we have recently revised the pay scales of the Factory Inspectors and we are going to advertise shortly.

With regard to implementation Committee, I am sorry to inform the House that the Chairman of this Committee could not function properly. Now the Chairman has already taken up the matter in right earnest and we hope that the matter would be expedited.

With regard to the implementation of the Plantation Act, I agree that the progress has not been adequate. The problem before us is very difficult and very great. Because there are some garden which have been closed it is very difficult to implement this law which involves acceptance of the proposal by the marginal closed gardens. So we have been forced to go slow in this matter. I agree with Mr. Bordoloi that it would not be possible for one Inspector to manage the whole affairs alone. Recently, we have appointed another six Inspectors for this purpose and they have been posted in different districts. Now I have no doubt it that the Plantation Act will be implemented better.

Now, Sir, we are waiting the Government of India's legislation with regard to the taking over the management of the mismanaged and closed Tea gardens.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How much time will you require ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister Labour): I shall require some time more, Sir.

Adjournment

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

After lunch

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:

Sir, so far as the question of security of workers is concerned, I find that formerly we had no rules to provide for protected workmen. Now, on the 21st January we have framed rules and advertised, and it is for the union to elect and send the list of protected workmen to the employers and the employers will be under legislative obligation to regard them as protected workmen wherefor the usual victimisation of Trade Union officials which used to take place before will no longer be there. I hope this would give protection as well as stability to the Trade union Movement in this State. I only hope that the Trade unions will come forward to take advantage of this in the right way. This will not tend to develop in them pugnacity but it will enable them, under the protection of law, to help the Trade union Movement to develop in right time which may be good for industry, as well as for the labour.

So far as Plantation Laws are concerned, on which a great deal of criticism has been made not merely today, but for some time, particularly in the question hours, I was explaining that there were difficulties in the proper implementation of this Act. First, administratively we are not equipped. We have too small a staff for the purpose. Now, because of expansion of our inspectorate for the purpose, I think it will go some way for the purpose of implementing these.

So far as the planters are concerned, some of the planters have gone forward to build houses according to the obligation they took upon themselves to complete the housing programme within 12 years. But many have not gone forward and I am quite conscious that we have to take more stringent actions so that the housing programme might be pushed further. In the meantime, the houses which have been built up have not been up to specification. Although they are up to specification, they have been built perfunctorily and a great deal of complaints are pouring in.

Now, Mr. Saikia was asking how is it that separate specification has been fixed by C.I.P. I do not think so. But apart from the specifications there are other things on which the construction of the houses depends. For instance, the specification says that every worker should be given a two-roomed house measured 10' x 20'. Then there has to be a cook-shed, water-closet, latrine, in this way generally broad specifications are given. I was shown some houses constructed under these specifications which were meant for labour. Therefore, apart from the specification there are other things. The Chief Inspector of Plantations have to give guidance. I think he has no right to vary the specifications so as to reduce them. Of course these are minimum specifications and an employer is quite free to build bigger houses than the minimum prescribed. He may make, as my Friend Shri Borbaruah was saying, bigger houses to accommodate a bigger family. But right now it is very difficult to force the planters to undertake bigger

type of quarters for workers. The reason is that it involves a total financial commitment of—as calculated by some—Rs.66 crores for implementation of this housing scheme. Another calculation says that it might be Rs.100 crores. I do not know which is correct but the minimum financial involvement is great. It is better to give small houses to all rather than big houses to some. We are, therefore, insisting on the minimum specification.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BORBARUAH (Amguri) : I want to draw attention to one point. Whether the Minister is aware that in some of the houses, even ceiling is not there, and whether it is necessary.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister Labour) : Surely, ceiling is necessary and as a matter of fact where the houses are very low, it is unlivable. Therefore, I do not say that any house which has no ceiling is up to the specification. It is less than specification.

Now, similarly, with regard to other items so far as leave rules are considered under the Plantation Act they have been implemented. So far as maternity benefits are concerned, it has been implemented. Only in case of canteens the employers have not accepted it fully ; they have introduced it as an experimental measure. The functioning of the creches, however, has not not been satisfactory.

Similarly with regard to clubs, in some tea gardens clubs have been given, in others they have not been given. Some are confined only to the staff and not to labour. In this way there are various categories. In view of all this, we have decided to set up a committee of enquiry about the implementation of the Plantation Act with a view to assessing how far the same has been implemented and to get guidance as to what should be done in order to implement in quicker time. It has not been decided whether this Committee will consist of members of this Assembly or the members of this Assembly and outsiders or all outsiders alone. We shall be taking decisions on this matter soon.

Now, so far as the Rowroiah institution is concerned unfortunately it has been taken up by the Military. It has not been released though we are asking for it. If it is not released, we shall have to start the training centre in some place. Apart from the Indian Tea Associations Members, Indian planters have not taken advantage of this institution which is very unfortunate. With regard to the question of Shri Saikia, my advice is that it is in their own interest to take full advantage of these training institutions as well as the training institution at Mazenga which caters to female education.

Now so far as education is concerned, I have already informed the House that we are going forward with this.

I have just got a letter which gives me an idea as to what is the nature of salaries given to the school teachers of the estates. These are all Indian-owned tea estates and in Cachar which is a depressed and low-wage area. There also I find that most of them are getting Rs.80, a few are getting between Rs.50 and Rs.60 ; only one is getting Rs.15 and another Rs.25. Obviously the salary structure of even the Indian-owned tea estates, which are in difficulty, is this. The salary structure of the schools of other tea estates, which are good estates and are members of the I.T.A. is even

better. They are getting more than Rs.120 as salary and the total emoluments come to Rs.150. Naturally it is difficult for Government to give that salary to school teachers and it is this factor which is holding up efforts of Government in that direction. If any solution is offered by the hon. Members opposite of this tangle of salary structure I shall be much obliged. With regard to the opposition of the employers to giving land within the tea estates for schools, if they are to be owned by Government, I have no doubt that the matter can be settled amicably and mutually later on as soon as the more difficult tangle about the salary is settled.

Shri Bardoloi also drew attention to amendments of the Trade Union Act and the Industrial Disputes Act. This matter is being discussed at the highest level and also in the Labour Conferences of the Government of India and gradually suggestions have been thrown. But they are in the consideration stage and up till now no decisions have been taken for actual enactment. I think we will have to wait for some time more.

So far as the P.W.D. workers are concerned, this has been a difficult problem. Last time we took up with the P.W.D. and they agreed to make permanent those workers who had put in five years of service, who are called work-charged staff. Some of them have already been made permanent. There are also workers who do work of a casual nature and they have not got the benefit of permanency. The Department says since the work is in itself of a casual nature, how can you expect us to make them permanent? That seems quite sound, whereas on verification we found that people who had put in continuous service for 10, 12 or 15 years were still not permanent. We have again taken up this matter with the P.W.D. and I hope some result will follow later on.

I agree with Shri Bardoloi that in the matter of Labour policy there should be no distinction between the private and public sectors. This matter has been hanging fire not only here but all over India and also with the Government of India. There have been very stringent criticisms of industrial concerns managed by Government and I have no doubt on this question the Labour Department of different Governments nearly think alike and their influence is being borne with the employing Ministries and I hope some reasonable procedure will be arrived at in no time. So far as the joint management experiment is concerned, it is unfortunate that it has not made much headway not merely here but all over India. Who is responsible for this it is difficult to say. Even Labour has not accepted it without reservations. Some trade unions do not believe in this, some are lukewarm about it and some are enthusiastic and some even oppose it. It is for this reason that it has not got that merited attention and the employers also have not taken it with that interest and enthusiasm which were necessary. In some cases they have taken it on sufferance. Therefore, the experiment is not running properly, but since it has been tried in a limited way the result has better. The Works Committees set up some time ago did not succeed at all for want of support. Therefore I am not of the opinion that large scale expansion of this experiment should be made. The experiment should be kept within bounds, particularly because the workers themselves have not been able to give sufficient capable persons to make this experiment a success. It is necessary to keep it within limits so that the workers organisations may cope with the experiment and make it a success.

So far as rationalisation is concerned, which also was raised by Mr. Bardoloi, I find that no serious objections have been raised to this up till now by the trade union movement in Assam. From that we recognise that what is being tried by some tea gardens on an experimental scale has not yet become an industrial problem. I have no doubt that as soon as it becomes an industrial problem it will certainly be considered by Government because we are not for creating unemployment at this stage. May be after a few years when industrial development of the State takes place and employment facilities arise there may be the question of rationalisation. But now it cannot be conceived that any rationalisation may be executed. Of course, some rationalisation in all industries goes on all the time. This is for increase in production and efficiency. If it is for increase in production and efficiency, it is not opposed either by ourselves or the trade unions. Such rationalisation may go on, but no automatisisation which involves retrenchment can be permitted and would not be acceptable to the trade unions or ourselves because of the employment situation.

Then, Sir, the question of unemployment in tea gardens was raised. We carried out a survey and found that nearly 9 per cent of the workers in Assam Valley tea gardens and nearly 14 per cent in the other valley were unemployed. We are very much concerned about it and how this problem can be solved is being examined. Obviously one way is to acquate labour to move because Shri Saikia and Shri Bardoloi, both pointed out that every year a large number of workers are recruited into Assam from outside. Last year I think about 3,000 workers were detected being smuggled into Assam, smuggled in the scenes that they were not recruited under the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act. They were detected by the Controller of Emigrant Labour. There is a procedure laid down for recruitment and they were trying to avoid that. That shows that recruitment goes on. Some time ago we held a meeting in which with the employers we decided that the trade unions would help in actuating labour to agree to move because the employers said that they do not move. Our experience in 1952 when we wanted to move labour from Cachar was that a small number came and some of them went back later. The idea was that the employers who want to recruit labour would intimate their requirement to a Committee constituted at Shillong and this committee would relay the requirements to the Employment Exchanges, and the employment Exchange- will then find out who are willing to move so that employers might put in contact with the workers. Some movement allowance was also suggested which was acceptable to the employers. Unfortunately, this has not been functioning. I don't know where the snag is, but I have no doubt this scheme can never succeed without the active and full co-operation of the Trade Union Leaders.

There is hardly anything in life which is difficult, but I am talking a difficult thing. The Trade Union Leaders are able to influence the workers. Now those people are already in the tea gardeens, and therefore it is slightly easier to influence. But I can't say it is easy—it is very difficult. But the only people who can do this are those who are already in confidence of the labour, i.e., the Trade Union Leaders. Therefore, if they take this onerous duty and actuate them and inform the nearest Exchange that these are the workers available, then we would be able to put them to the employers and this way we can move. I would again seek the co-operation of the Trade Union Leaders in this behalf.

Now, with regard to industrial development in Cachar, we are trying to have some schemes. As a matter of fact we have already decided to hold a meeting in May when Shri Manubhai Shah, the Central Minister of State for Industries would be coming, and jointly we would try to find out what Industries can be set up there, and I hope that with your co-operation it would be possible to devise some workable scheme. Some time back we sent some Japanese Experts to tea gardens to find out what employments can be promoted there. Recently Government of India sent a team to find out the possibilities of starting industries not merely with regard to tea gardens but to the rest of Cachar also. They have also given recommendations which should be considered, and their suggestions are to be decided upon, and therefore we would take only the advantages of the suggestions given by them. How far of it is applicable at the present time of course is a question of adjustment.

Now so far as the Code of discipline is concerned, although it has not been put on legal platform, yet it is one of the far reaching agreement arrived at on a tripartite basis in India. Now it is the moral forces which made it possible. Therefore, moral forces are more powerful than the legal providence. I have, therefore, great hope in the implementation of this Code with the co-operation of all sections of the House and outside; and we are thinking of convening a meeting of different Trade Unionists, and with their assistance we would try to put into force this Code.

Now Shri Majumder said that there was great unemployment in Cachar, and in the policy of distribution of lands taken from the the gardens, they should be given priority; that is that the 40 thousand and odd retrenched labourers should be given priority. This is a very reasonable suggestion and this would be considered by Government, and I think I should pass it on to the Revenue Minister.

Now with regard to declaration of this Department as a Major Head, there are certain rules which are followed by the Finance Department in this matter, and therefore, I think the Rule can be amended in order to make Minor as Major head in terms of importance. This matter has been canvassed in this House last year and this year too, and I think its impact would be taken into consideration.

Well, so far as the Advisory Committee to our Employment Exchanges are concerned, I think we have the State level Employment Advisory Committee but we have none at the district level. It is our aim to set up as soon as possible.

With regard to closed gardens; this time I went to Delhi and took it up with the Minister of Industry and Commerce Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and also discussed the matter with the Finance Minister. It appears that the Commerce Minister has been convinced that a legislation is necessary. We had hoped that this legislation would be introduced in this session of the Parliament, but unfortunately this has not been done, particularly due to the indisposition of the Minister. I hope now that he is all right, steps would be taken for bringing this legislation as soon as possible.

There seems to be no logic that when the provisions of the Industries Control and Regulation Act are applicable to other Industries why the and

for that matter plantation should not qualify for the same? There is also mismanagement. Therefore, the mismanaged and closed gardens should qualify for the same. I must say that the Central Ministry has taken some steps in this matter. They have given a subsidy to the Cachar Tea Estate and also given them fertilisers and transport, although this is nominal. We as State Government have given subsidy practically by suspending realisation of the carriage tax. Now Government of India is also thinking, and as a matter of fact, they have taken power to rationalise the two State Taxes—Assam and West Bengal, so that these might be consolidated into one and the proceeds shall be distributed to the two States. For this purpose they have increased the duty from 19 nP to 30 nP, and therefore they are going to take some steps in the matter. This will, if implemented, also bring considerable relief both to Assam valley and Cachar Valley.

Government of India have also taken steps so much so that hire purchase system has been introduced for the purchase of machinery by the tea estates. Now this will be guaranteed by the Tea Board because the tea estates have been mortgaged, they have no security to offer. Therefore, this liability has been taken up by the Tea Board for which we are thankful to them. But unfortunately our tea estates in Assam have not taken advantage of. Some members said that good machineries have not been purchased because there is no money. Now here is the guarantee, but the people, *i. e.*, tea planters, do not come forward to take advantage of the same. So the only point which remains on this question is legislation. If this legislation is gone through have no doubt that the planters would become more careful, they will not mismanage their gardens, because the mismanaged gardens would qualify to be taken over to be managed by the Government. This is not a communist measure at all. As a matter of fact the British Agricultural Practice Act envisaged—and England is not a Communist country—appointment of a committee which advises the Government whether a particular farm is being managed properly or not. If it is not managed properly, warning is given and if warning is not heeded to then the farm is taken over for being managed by the Government. Obviously this is rarely put in practice. Because of the existence of this law farmers are careful and try to manage the farms properly. I have no doubt that the legislation would be implemented quickly. Some people think that this is a labour legislation. Obviously not. This is an Industrial legislation, and so industrialists should not be scared. There is no question of Government trying to nationalise by the back door. This is a scheme for proper management of the scant resources of the State. Therefore, anybody who has enough land and cannot manage it properly, he is not doing his job for which the whole State suffers; and therefore this legislation is an industrial legislation and it should be viewed from that point of view, and I have no doubt that the industrialists of tea would not be scared away at all.

Sir, with regard to construction of the Community centres which was raised by Shri Saikia, I agree that we have been very late. We did not get land in time and now we have got land and we are hurrying up construction and some centres are in the process of being constructed. Two urban centres out of four are about to be constructed. One has already been completed and I understand that seven Community centres have already been taken up.

Now, Sir, so far as the scholarships are concerned, I agree that the Tea Garden labourers were neglected for a long time. But this year Government have decided to give scholarships to other backward classes and the Tea Garden workes also have qualified themselves for the same. Some of the workers applied in time and so they got the benefit but the others were late in applying for the scholarship because of the lack of knowledge. However, Government are trying to accomadate them in some way. I hope in future they will not be late in applying for scholarships. This provision of scholarship which has been made by the Government would go a great way in spreading education amongst the Tea Garden labourers.

Mrs. Barua has raised the question of prohibition of liquor in the Tea Gardens. She suggested that this liquor shops should not be situated in places where the Tea Gardens are situated. This is the question of individual liquor shops and they will be taken up individually by the Department. I have no doubt that we have a fair policy in this matter and I think we will be able to implement that policy properly if the leaders of the workers assist us in the matter.

With regard to creation of Central Factory for small tea gardens raised by Mrs. Barua, I beg to say that this is one of the questions which is raised often, here as well as in the Parliament. But since the property belongs to different persons it is not easy to amalgamate them. But now with the hire-purchase system brought in by the Tea Board it will be possible wherever the people are willing.

Now, regarding technical education for tea garden labourers, we have opened some technical education centres in different parts including Cachar and if the workers are willing they may get themselves admitted there. If there is any difficulty the Labour Department is willing to assist them in the matter.

With regard to remark made by Shri Borborua about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonus I did not understand at all what he meant thereby.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BORBORUA (Amguri) : May I know the percentage of the net profit which is distributed as bonus to the labourers and the basis ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister Labour) : The bonus is decided by an agreement between the workers and the representatives of the employers. Originally the agreement was made in 1956 in which I myself was one of the participants and it was decided at the highest level where the Ministers of the Government of India participated and a formula was devised, and on that basis the bonus was determined. In 1957 a new agreement was tried to be brought about by the Government of India but they did not succeed. Later on it was taken up by ourselves and on our intervention another agreement was made between the workers and the employers and as a result of that fresh bonus was given this year. Now this agreement was for only one year. I have no doubt that the workers' and the employers' organisation will take advantage of such agreement and they will make an agreement for five or three years. The agreement was that when there would be profit this formula would be applied. Wherefrom Shri Borborua has got this $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent bonus I do not know because if there is a profit of 20 lakhs then the bonus amount comes to much more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I think it would be better for my friend to consult the Balance-Sheet of the different companies before arriving at such a conclusion.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : I am told that the bonus distributed is about Rs.50,000 *i.e.*, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister Labour) : Therefore, I say that instead of depending on hearsay and third party information it would be better for the Hon. Member to consult the Balance-Sheet. Under the agreement the employers have agreed to give us the Balance-Sheet for our examination. Hearsay is no foundation for coming to a conclusion. Similarly Sir, this year is the high water mark of the Labour policy of our State. This year without any strike or threat of strike it has been possible to increase the wages of the tea plantation workers in Assam. The managements have agreed to increase the wages of the workers by 20 Np. It would be seen, Sir, that West Bengal set up Committee to consider increase of wages and the Committee worked for a long time but it did not come to any unanimous decision and ultimately the Committee recommended to increase the wages by only one anna per day. But we here without any divided opinion brought about unanimous agreement between the workers and the employers whereby not one anna but 20 Np. were given as increased wages and I think our example is unique in the whole of India because wherever this problem is there, whether in South India or North India, you will not find such an unanimous decision. Therefore, I said in the beginning that the opposition in giving very adequate thought to labour matters of this State, can miss the broad sweep of events which have occurred in the State in the management of labour. This is one of the important events in the field of labour in the whole of India and this was not even referred to by them. Similarly in the matter of bonus, when the Government of India failed to bring about an agreement between the workers and the employers this Government succeeded. We have been able to make the employers agree to give bonus to the workers not only when there is a profit but also when there is loss. A minimum bonus has been agreed by them even when there is no profit. Of course the European Gardens did not agree to it, but they are very few. So, it was a far reaching agreement arrived at by the Government of Assam. This was missed by the eagle-eyed opposition Members. I would request them to give more attention to what is happening in our State and not be obsessed by bias.

I agree, Sir, that in the matter of wages it has not been possible to come to any conclusion upto now with regard to Cachar. The Minimum Wages Committee is going again to meet sometime in April to discuss this question of Cachar and I hope the employers would show the same wisdoms in the matter of Cachar as they have shown in the matter of Assam Valley by adopting a unique conclusion with regard to increase of wages.

Well, Sir, I have tried to meet all the criticisms levelled against the Labour Department and I do not know whether I have succeeded in dispelling doubts. It would be my highest endeavour to keep this department non-partisan and utilize the department as a social welfare department so that the workers may gain their demands and will be able within a short span of years to improve their conditions so that they become equal participants. I have no doubt, Sir, that the Labour Departments play a most important and vital role in the world today. As a matter of fact, I think, the present society is a result of labour movement in many ways. So I am a great believer in the labour movement and I still hope that the divided trade union movement of India will gradually become united because until and unless the trade union movement becomes united as it has been united

in the West, it will not be able to deliver the purposes for which it was intended. I would, therefore, appeal to members here, all sections of the House, as well as outside to shape their policies in such a way that ultimately there may not be dissensions in labour but unity may be forged so that the working classes may be united for the good of all.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I now put Mr. Bhattacharyya's cut motion: The question is that the total provision of Rs.14,00,800 under grant No.28, Major Head "25.—General Administration and 47.—Miscellaneous Departments (Labour Department)," at page 385 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e. the amount of the whole grant of Rs.14,00,800 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(The question was negatived).

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: I do not press.

(The Cut Motion was, with the leave of the House withdrawn).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I come to the main question: that a sum of Rs.14,00,800 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 "25.—General Administration and 47.—Miscellaneous Departments."

(The question was adopted).

Grant No.28 A "47.—Miscellaneous Departments"

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY: On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, move that a sum of Rs.1,95,900 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.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.1,95,900 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 "47.—Miscellaneous Departments."

(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

GRANT NO.71

"Loans and advances [XII—Loans to Electricity Board]"

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY: On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.2,00,00,000 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. [XII.—Loans to Electricity Boards]".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.2,00,00,000. 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".

***Sri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):** I move my cut motion on Grant No.71. That the provision of 2,00,00,000 under Grant No.71, Major head "Loans and advances, etc. (XII.—Loans and Electricity Board)", at page 501 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,00,00,000, do stand reduced by Re.1. This demand is analogous to Major Head 81.—A Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes with Major Head 52—A Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Scheme as it used to come before the House previously, Now according to Section 62(2) of the Electricity Supply Act of 1948 "all expenditure which the State Government may declare to have been incurred on capital account before the formation of the Board, that is the Electricity Board, shall be deemed to be a loan advanced to the State Government and all assets acquired thereupon vested in the Board", and accordingly Government have declared it. Now according to the instructions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India the expenditure under Major Head 81—A will now come as a loan under Grant No.71 and as we know the Assam State Electricity Board commenced functioning with effect from June 1958. This Board, however, had some sort of a history.

It was during 1956-57 that the Government of Assam appointed Shri Ramesh Chandra, I.A.S. as a Special Officer in the Department of Planning and Development for drafting the rules and regulations of the Assam State Electricity Board and also Shri B. L. Nandi, Accounts Officer of the Accountant General's Office was appointed on deputation as a Special Officer attached to the office of the Electricity Advisory Board for preparing Accounts codes for the Board. Shri Indani, Senior Director of Central Water and Power Commission, was also deputed to Assam at the request of the Government of Assam to report on the constitution of the Assam Electricity Board. As I have said this Board was constituted in 1958 and it ignored all the recommendations, draft rules and regulations as suggested by the officers who were appointed for the purpose, Shri Ramesh Chandra, Shri Nandi and Shri Indani. Now having ignored all these recommendations and draft rules, a war time, rather a war service I. A. S. officer was appointed as a full time Chairman of the Assam State Electricity Board. This I should say is a unique precedent in the history of India that an I.A.S. officer who had never to do anything with the subject of electricity should be appointed the full time Chairman and a member of the technical board. Shri Indani's recommendation was that there should be one full-time member, viz., an Electrical Engineer. There should be only part-time members, viz. Administrative and Accounts member and these three should form the board for the sake of economy and also for the sake of efficiency. We know, however, that at present the board has a membership of seven, one full-time I.A.S. Officer, two part time officers and 4 others.

Further, I beg to submit that upto now rules, regulations, etc., with regard to this Board are still to be completed. The previous draft rules and regulations have been thrown into the waste paper basket. The Chairman has appointed a new man for making new service rules and regulations. Up to date there are no rules regarding appointment, pay scales, rules regarding holding of Board's meetings, terms of appointments of members, their pay-scales

etc. There we stand even though the Board has been there since June 1958. We also see that the Government's contribution or donation, if you will please see, is a big amount indeed. Sir, from the figures that have been supplied by the Government we find that loans which should have been deemed as personnel-cum-assets comes to 3 crores 32 lakhs of rupees. This is because whatever amount was found dispend under section 64 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948, this is to be deemed as advance given to the Board. We also find that there has been in 1958-59 a loan amounting to Rs.36,58,000 was received by the Board and apart from that, there was also a prayer for an additional loan of Rs.1,09,60,000. In this connection I would like to submit that it is admitted that the Board is running in great financial stringency at a huge loss, and in consideration of that Government has taken a moratorium for 7 years in respect of payment of interest on the loan which I have already enumerated. And if we take a very modest estimate this grant or donation will come to an amount of not less than 96 lakhs of rupees. This calculation I make from the progress in the last 3 years, that is, in 1958-59, 1959-60 and also in 1960-61. In 1958-59 the moratorium amount to Rs.14,42,800 in 1959-60 it has gone up to Rs.18,42,800 and in 1960-61 this is expected to be Rs.23,42,800 and in this rate in 7 years' time it will be over a crore; at any rate it will be about 96 lakhs of rupees. As against that, instead of trying to to curtail the expenditure at the top, they now propose to form a new tariff, committee to examine the possibility of raising the tariff, that is to say, to make the consumers pay more for the electricity they should be supplied by the Board. And this they say has become necessary because the Board is operating at a recurring loss and it cannot do without subvention from the Government as also without an additional financial pressure on the electricity consuming public. But if we look to the management side we find that as per recommendation of the experts, a full time Chief Electrical Engineer is necessary as the salary of Rs 2,500 per month. We also see that they are out to import more officers and we are going to have one Chief Electrical Officer from outside who would be given Rs.2,400 per month, i.e., Rs.2,150 as pay and Rs.250 as Special Pay. We are also having another Chief Engineer at a fixed Salary of Rs.1,800 per month in addition to a fat housing allowance. So we find that, while there is dearth of money and a cry for subvention from the Government, there is a huge expenditure on the side of management at the top.

Sir, in this matter also I cannot help pointing out that the appointments here have been made with a special eye to favour certain persons in particular. We know Sir, that we had our Umtru Hydro Electric Project without any outside help from retiring persons and year it is said now that we cannot do it without the aid of such persons on the verge of retirement. Of late, as I have said, one Chief Engineer is being brought. It is an interesting story as to how he has come. This gentleman did not submit any application though applications were invited by public advertisements for the post of Chief Electrical Engineer, Assam State Electricity Board at a scale of Rs.1,300 to Rs.1,600 and Rs.2,000 to Rs.2,250—the later scale being for specially qualified candidates. Now, no Travelling Allowance was to be paid to the candidates appearing in the interview. Several candidates from all over India appeared for interview before the Selection Committee at Gauhati held on 22nd January 1960, at their own expenses. The Chairman invited one Shri H. B. Gupta from Patiala—which by the way happens to be the place of residence of the Chairman also although he was not a candidate for the post of Chief Electrical Engineer and he did not also submit any application. He was invited to appear before the Selection Committee of the Board and this

gentleman was appointed as Chief Electrical Engineer at a pay scale of Rs.2,150 plus a special pay of Rs.250. Over and above that Shri Gupta's Travelling Allowance amounting to Rs.700 has also been paid by the Board from Patiala to Gauhati and back because his case, it is said stands on a different footing from other applicants in so far as he was invited to present himself before the Selection Board at Gauhati where all these candidates were being interviewed. As such, as I said he was paid this additional amount of Rs.750 as Travelling Allowance. Now Sir, another interesting thing to note is that this gentleman is due to retire, in the usual course, in Punjab in one and a half years. But for the time being he has been brought in deputation for one year, thereafter he will have time for leave preparatory to retirement. But he has been given a guarantee that after this period of deputation is over, he will be getting lease of service for another three years more. Already he has been given an undertaking that after retirement he will get another three years more to serve. Now, as I have already said, with regard to the Additional Chief Electrical Engineer—because this person is now acting, the word 'Additional' has been struck off, he also has come without appearing before the selection Board in Calcutta and this gentleman came to be appointed on the special pleading by a friend of his of the C. W. P. C. without application and without interview also, the Selection Committee invited him and gave him the appointment. In this connection, there were other applications also but the case of those who were given the second nomination was not considered and so this gentleman came in by the back door, if I am allowed to say that word. We have also seen that some other posts have been created and those who have been appointed as Civil Engineers they have been made now Superintending Engineers. So it is seen where the works in the Umtru Project could be carried on with a few vehicles now a fleet of vehicles has been brought. The Electricity Board which is quite in such an infancy stage is now squandering money like anything. I should also submit that the Umtru (Barapani) projects with a 3 sets of 9,000 kilowatt and the Naharkatiya Project with 3 sets of 16, 800 kilowatts, should require persons who have got experience of this sort of work to do the job.

The Umiam and Naharkatiya projects are by no means major projects, if we compare with other projects in India like, Bhakra Nangal Projects Damodar Valley Corporation, Hirakud, Rihand, Konya, etc.

The Naharkatiya Gas Turbine Project is still to be finalised but these two persons who have been brought from outside for the project, one as Chief Engineer and the other as Additional Chief Engineer have neither any experience in Gas Turbine or any such experience and yet they are given appointments in our State just before they have come from outside Assam. I would like to submit here that it is very surprising that our State Chief Electrical Engineer Shri Goswami who had worked hard in the Umtru Project without any Board or without any assistance of I. A. S. officers and without the expert from Poona or Mysore, no longer happens to be the full time member of the State Electricity Board. The work which could be done satisfactorily and departmentally is now thought no longer possible.

*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) :
What is meant by departmentally?

***Shri GAURISANIKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Although when there was no State Electricity Board, the Umtru Project was constructed and it came into existence on 1. 6. 1958. In fact the project was generated in 1957 so that could have been even before the birth of the State Electricity Board. Now the State Electricity Board has come, so the departmental officers have proved to be inefficient, therefore, outsiders should be brought as expert for our projects and not only that, even the gentleman who is 64 or 65 years of age can be given extension in his services and apart from other reason because this gentleman comes from the starvy place of Sindh; and a man in Assam in such a humid climate is considered inefficient as soon as he attains the age of 55 years. However, we find these very Engineers who had constructed such a dam at Umtru, they are now here to construct this dam. It may however, be noted that Shri S. P. Choudhury, Superintending Engineer has now been appointed Chief Engineer (Civil) and he will be in-charge of constructing a 210 feet high Dam. If this is possible in one aspect, this other aspect also could have been possible, but we find that certain experienced officers as Umtru Project have been left out. Another thing in this connection, I would like to say, is with regard to the personnel aspect of the State Electricity Board. Recruitment upto now has been made of Assistant Engineers, I hope, I shall be excused that I shall not be called a narrow porochialist if I say that 69 per cent of these appointments are of persons from outside Assam. Recent appointment of Assistant Engineer and the latest appointments of office Assistant, 100 per cent of them are non-Assamese.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** What is meant by non-Assamese?

***Shri GAUNISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Outside Assam.

I should like also to submit that this State Electricity Board which is a moratorium Board which has a right to write off any amount is at the sametime spending a huge amount of money in Travelling allowance for instance, it has seen that the Chairman of this Board and other officers are engaging themselves to tour seneral parts of India. Since his appointment as Special officer of the Board, this officer has undertaken tours half a dosen of times to different places in India and not only that now an I. A. S. officer is to help him. I submit to say that these temporary officers being I. A. S. they can be transfered any where even to Delhi Secretariat, there is, therefore, no justification in keeping these I. A. S. officers in-charge of this highly technical matter specially when they have got no tpecial training in this matter. If one I. A. S. officer is transfered and another one belonging to the some cadre comes in, I think we have. we have to start the whole thing anew.

Another thing I would like to say if that if the State is going to officer crores of rupees to this State Electricity Board we should also see that this Board, makes economy in expenditure, whether the expenditure incurred is less than what was incurred in the project. From the Umiam (Barapani) report available with us, it is seen that the Installed capacity is 27,000 kilowats, cost of project generation is Rs. 592.48 lakhs, cost of tranmission is Rs. 113.50 lakhs, total is Rs. 705.98 lakhs of rupees, or let us say Rs. 706 lakhs, this is a round figure, and. The total cost therefore per kilowat would be Rs. 2,695 per kilowat, i. e.,

Rs.2,195 plus 5'0. That would be the cost of production in Umiam Project which we have started latter. The installed capacity of the Umtru Project is 8.00 kilowat. The total cost of generation plus transmission would Rs. 212 lakhs and therefore the total cost per kilowat will be Rs.2,520 per kilowat. In the case of the latter project, therefore, in the superior management we shall have more than about Rs.150 extra per kilowat. That is our experience of all these things. As I have said already that there has been a lot of expenditure in the Upper strata of the personnel, when coming to the lower strata what we find is that the State Electricity Board has been depriving the common workers of their very hard earned money. Let me cite only one instance. Our Friend Mr. Bordoloi is a raising I. N. T. U. C. leader working for the excellent condition of the working class. Under the present Government, the Jorhat Electricity Supply was taken over on 1st June, 1958. Within 22 months, i. e., from 1st June, 1958 to 30th April, 1960, the total loss of the workers amounted to Rs.41,565.90 n.P. That is the legitimate demand and legitimate due of the workers. This loss is due to the taking over by the State Government and handing over to the Electricity Board subsequently. So there exists the difference between the upper strata and the lower strata of the employees. I beg therefore to submit that in the matter of running these concerns the Government should see that money is properly spent. Without going into the details, I beg to submit that for making road, a tractor was purchased at an amount of Rs.19,390. This was purchased without calling any tender. Someone has gone to Calcutta and purchased it. Now if the purchase is allowed like this without calling any proper tender or proper verification, well in this particular case there may not be anything loss to the State or loss to the Board, if one road is made very clear, then that will be a green signal for others to make use it. This sort of thing should be stopped to avoid any financial irregularity in future. I should like therefore to suggest that the Government should give a little more attention to this matter.

As regards the expenditure of the Board, I would like to say that so far as the representatives of the Government side in the Board are concerned they should be given power to scrutinise the affairs of the Board from the point of view of economy and efficiency. The Government should not make it a policy to raise the electricity charges even though it is recommended by the Tariff Board. Because this will make the Government very unpopular. We should see that the State managed industry is run with proper economy so that there may not be any unnecessary pomp grandeur and unnecessary wastage particularly at the top level.

Sir, with these words, I thank the House for giving a patience hearing to my observations.

Thank you Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The cut motion moved is that the provision of Rs.2,00,00,000, under grant No-71, Major head loans and advances, etc., (XII—Loans to Electricity Board)", at page 501 of the budget, be reduced by Re. i. e., the amount of Rs.2,00,00,000 do stand reduced by Re.1

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to clarify certain misconceptions which may arise in the minds of the general public by the statement made by some of the hon. Members. I think the functions of the Board includes the construction of the Umnam Hydel Project and also the Naharkatia Gas

Project which should be viewed separately. These projects will generate power at no distant date for the whole of the State under the State managed plans. Sir, this is necessary because in this case a lot of new investment is involved. But in the latter case running existing generating stations it does not involve new investment. The existing Electricity Supply concerns have been taken over by the Government and handed over to the Electricity Board. The running of these should be viewed apart from the work involving construction and new investment.

Now it has been said that this investment yet is are not very economical

I would like to point out that the Board apart from these trading profits is running at a loss. Now, here is a chart which says how much electricity is produced, what is the cost of production and how much is loss—The losses per unit generated are—

Golaghat	...	...	...	...	...	08
Dergaon	...	...	...	...	...	44
Nalbari	...	...	...	...	...	13
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	...	31
Mangaldai	...	...	...	...	...	17
Titabar	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sualkuchi	...	...	...	...	...	24
Kokrajhar	...	...	...	...	...	26
Hojai	...	...	...	...	...	10
North Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	02
Hailakandi	...	...	...	...	...	11
Diphu	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	08
Karimganj	...	...	...	...	...	10
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	57
Tura	...	...	...	...	...	27
Doom Dooma	...	...	...	...	...	18

In this way it goes on. Now, you will see that all the rural electricity projects are running at a loss. We have given direction to the Electricity Board to run these as a Commercial concern. Yet we have given it uneconomic stations to run. So, we have given an extra burden to the Electricity Board to bear. If it were a private concern, it would have referred to bear this extra burden. But since it is a such Government concern, they are obliged to bear.

At present, Gauhati system is profitable. Jorhat, system is I think, on a square. Tezpur is running at a loss. In this way the rest of the picture is black. We have asked the Board to shoulder this responsibility. Government has given the Board depreciated assets as long. Therefore, obviously, the economy of this Board becomes doubtful. So the Board is justified in asking for this contribution not as a loan but as a share capital. Now, this question was considered by the Finance Department and they could not agree to give as share capital. Instead they agreed to grant 7 years moratorium on loan.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): On the point of information. Sir, when the Government have already experienced a loss in Titabar and Golaghat projects, why the Government have again undertaken electrical scheme at Kokrajhar to run a loss?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity): It is part of the Second Plan.

It is not the Electricity Board which took the initiative to undertake this programme, but it is the Government which has given the direction to the board that most of these projects must be taken up for the industrial development of the State.

When we are not getting electricity from the hydel projects, we have no other alternative but to generate electricity by installing Diesel sets. We have at present only the Umtru Project. The Umium Project will supply electricity only after 3 years or so. But industrial development cannot be held up for 3 years. That is why we had to undertake generation of electricity by Diesel system although it is very costly. For want of electricity industrial Estate at Dhekiajuli is idle. So, we have given direction to the Electricity Board to generate power at any cost. We have gone to the extent of asking to purchase even second hand sets for this purpose. In this connection we have requested the Planning Commission to grant additional and they have agreed to sanction at least, 8000 KW. We want to develop our State for which power is indispensable. The Board has recently taken over the construction of Umiam Project from the Government.

Now, as regards appointment of personnel is concerned, we find there is dearth of Engineers. There are no Engineers available from the Flood Control and Public Works Department. Therefore, we have to recruit persons from outside. As a matter of fact, the Public Works Department, Roads Wing, are trying to recruit people from outside. They are not getting it. Even the Overseers have to be recruited from outside. The Chief Engineer even went up to Kerala in search of technical personnel. Therefore, the Board have no other alternative except to recruit personnel from outside. If the State is to be electrically and industrially developed, Engineers have to be recruited from outside. If we do not have cheap electricity, we will not be able to develop industry, and if there is no industrial development, there will be no solution of unemployment problem. Therefore, we have to go with a break-neck speed. That is why we ask the Board to complete the project as early as possible.

Now, hon. Members certainly know that the Umium Project will involve seven crores, Naharkatia Ghat Project will involve 10 crores, i. e., 17 crores will have to be spent by the Board within 3 years. If we do not promptly do it, what will be result?

It is said that there was no outside Engineer in Umtru Project. Why, there were Canadian Engineers. So, it is wrong to say that there were no outside Engineers then.

Are not the Canadian Engineers more efficient than ours? I ask. Canada has certainly the highest record of Hydel development in the world.

Sir, I tell you that the people who are being appointed on the civil construction side are very few. As a matter of fact, we wanted more persons for the flood control wing. We have been given one Chief Engineer only and we have been asked to manage as we can. Therefore, the Board now has to appoint persons from outside. Now if we do not appoint then this project would not materialise, it cannot be put up even within 5 years. Then what will happen to Assam? There is no other scheme available, and the result would be Assam did not have any industry in first and 2nd Five Year Plan and in the 3rd Plan also there will be no industry as there is no power available. Therefore, I have given strict instructions to the Board to produce electricity at Umiam in 3 years' time. We have given the target date also given them freedom to take vision so that electricity may be available within 3 years' time. Similarly we have given them the high assignments so that they can produce electricity from Gas in 3 years' time in Naharkatiya.

Now appointment which are being criticised are mainly with regard to Electricity Engineers and not Civil Engineers. In Electrical engineering high transmission system did not exist in Assam before. The highest generation of 2800 k.w. generator in Umtru whereas the generator which will be in Umiam would be 9,000 k.w. and those in Naharkatiya it is 16,800 k.w. Anybody who has seen this huge generator would realise that people with experience in the line are necessary, but unfortunately in our State we have no experience so far as high voltage generation and transmission of electricity is concerned. In the matter of distribution system of electricity from Umtru we made several mistakes which were detected strangely enough by the administrative officers rather than by the electrical Engineer therefore, we came to the conclusion that it was necessary that we must have people who have experience in high voltage generation and transmission. We wanted the transmission line to be set at Jagi road but unfortunately due to lack of experience this could not be undertaken quickly although Jagi road Mill will be coming up shortly. Therefore we have been forced to seek people who have experience in high voltage generation transmission and therefore, we have gone forward to appoint the Chief Engineer of the Punjab Electricity Board who has experience of Bhakra, where there are generation of k.w. 90,000. The other man who has been brought on the electrical side is also a man who has been in charge of a place where 90,000 k.w. generators were running. So Sir, it is only because of our desire to set those two schemes up in the minimum time so that these can produce and supply electricity in 1963 for industrial development that we had gone forward in this fashion, and I tell you Sir, if we do not do this then we will be doing wrong we would be baffling and throttling the industrial development of the State, and anybody who takes this responsibility would be a very bold man indeed. I, therefore, say that criticisms should not be levelled unless they are necessary, and I think Sir the criticisms that have been levelled are unnecessary in present times.

Now Sir, it has been said that all the people, about 86 per cent of the people who have been appointed in the electrical section are from outside. I am not afraid of that. If it has to be done. Unless it is done the project cannot be implemented. Therefore, there is nothing surprising in it. But I am extremely surprised to hear that even 100 per cent clerical staff was appointed from outside. Here I should like to say that nobody has been appointed from outside at all in the clerical jobs. I don't know how my friend has been so advised. I hope he should be more correctly advised.

Now with regard to Gas, it has been said that the Chief Engineer is not a Gas Expert. I tell my friend that in the whole of India there is only one Expert and he has prepared the project report. How then can I get experts? Even they are not available in India. Therefore, obviously the construction of Naharkatiya gas system will have to be done by expert from outside Assam and we shall have to be heavily advised by the Central Water and Power Commission in matter and then would be able to set up. So we have appointed these persons with experience of high voltage generation and distribution so that what is generated there might be distributed quickly because it has already appeared in the papers that the distribution system of Naharkatiya project will extend on the one side to Margharita and Ledu and Sadiya and Dibrugarh and on another side to Golaghat via Jorhat. So a huge distribution system will be built within 3 years time. Similarly on the Gauhati system the generation will be connected on the one side with Cherrapunji, Badarpur and Barpeta, and on another side with Tezpur and Silghat. Therefore, Sir, huge system will be built in 3 years' time. If we succeed then the whole of Assam will congratulate us, and if we fail everybody will blame us. It is more important that we produce electricity within a very short time, rather this with industrial appointments.

Then Sir regarding the pricing system it has been said that Umtru electricity is cheaper than Umiyam electricity. Sir, the total generation of Umtru system will come to more than a lakh k.w. Only one Dam will be there and water will be reserved and then channelised through 3 pages and ultimately poured into Umtru system, and this system will be put in more generators and the total generation will come to more than a lakh k.w. I am told that the generation cost ultimately would come to much lower figure. I think Sir 2 nP. will be the cost of generation for the Umiyam system as against more than the double that of the Umtru.

(A Voice—we will bless you)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity): You will certainly bless me after 3 years. The mental reservation of the opposition will continue course us till these two projects are completed.

Therefore I say that we must not look to the present generation which is being undertaken but the total generation which is being produce as a result of one dam and this will be one of the cheapest in India, not to speak of Assam. The generation cost of Umiyam would be even less than that of the gas system which would be nearly 4 nP. Therefore, Sir, I say that what we have done is under the exigency and pressure of circumstance. It is not my fault that even to day there is no electricity to distribute in Assam, but it would be my fault if I being here I do not produce electricity for to-morrow, and that is what we are going to do.

Now, Sir, unfortunately the whole thing has been linked up with the retirement of the Chief Electrical Engineer. Sir, people must retire and we must allow them to retire and in the normal course somebody will take his place. Now we have been blamed that we should have retain him in his own post. That is not fair.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** What I say is that Shri Gupta has been appointed at the age of 54 and at the time of his appointment he has been given an undertaking that he will be kept here upto 58 years age. Why this discriminatory treatment?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Sir, so far as Shri Gupta is concerned he has been appointed because of his age but because his knowledge of 90,000 k.W. project and experience which we want in our State. We had no such experienced person. I myself gave an example that due to lack of experience and knowledge we made a mistake in umtru. What will happen if we commit such mistakes in umiam and Naharkatya? Therefore, we have appointed this man not because of age but because of the fact that he was connected with a generation and distribution of high voltage Electrical of Bhakhra man.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Where was he?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: He is the Chief Engineer of Punjab Electricity Board. Therefore, my Friend will admit that he is an experienced man and he is not a retired person. So we have every right to appoint non-retired persons to give this State the two systems of chatric generation in three years' time. Now, it is stated that Shri Gupta is from Patiala, but I am told that our Chairman is not from Patiala. I hope my Friend would take proper briefing before he makes a responsible statement in the Assembly.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: My question is very simple. He did not apply for the post but he was sent an invitation letter to come here.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Why Sir, I would have sent my Chief Engineer or I myself would have gone to Patiala to bring him.

What is the harm in it? We sent our Chief Engineer to recruit Overseers from What is the honour in that

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: In that case better persons would have been available.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: How does the hon. Member know that he is not a better person? Even ordinary graduates are not available how can Chief Engineer of Calibra for available on more advistisement.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): It is extremely irregular. My point was quite different. I said applications were invited and the people were asked to come here. It was also stated that these who would come to appear before the Selection Committee would

not get any travelling allowance. What was the necessity of bringing such a man from such a distance spending so much money instead of appointing the neighbours ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : My Friend should have some respect to my memory. I do not forget as soon as I hear. He should have some petience. What I mean to say is that Shri Gupta is not a Punjabi. He is a Bengali. My Friend should take this information from me. Shri Gupta has no relationship with the Chairman of the Board. I do not find anything wrong in bringing this man here. If you want to appoint Engineers and Chief Engineer that you cannot get them here easily. They are all employed elsewhere. You must request the employers to release them otherwise you cannot get them. We have been asking the Madras Governor to help us in getting one Engineer from Madras. I myself also requested Mr. Hati to release one of his Engineers from the Central Water and Power Commission. Then one person was to come from Madras but unfortunately he died, I made no secret of it. I think it is highly justified in the interest of our State. Therefore, Sir, to cast aspersions or innuendas on such high transactions of the State is not proper.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA: Why do you play double game ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : There is no double game, Sir. It is single game. We have done it for the best interest of the State, and I think if my Friend would have been in my position he would have done the same.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA : Never.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : How 'Gupta' becomes 'Gupti'?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY : How 'Kakati' becomes 'Kagti'?

(Laughter)

Sir, when I went outside people called me 'Tripti' or 'Triparti instead of Tripathy'.

So, Sir, if you compare the amount of expenditure which we are going to incur in three years' time, with the Brahmaputra Railway bridge which will require 10 crores or more, of with any authority in India which is going to incur similar amount in three years, then you will find that this Electricity Board is completely under-staffed compared to its volume of work. In fact with the existing staff the Board is incapable of discharging its duty efficiently. The Board has been given new assignment and with the expansion of its activities we shall have to increase the strength of the staff also. Sir, you will remember that when a lot of new assignments were given to the P.W.D. in the part, and the P.W.D. did not expand its staff, a Central Minister had occasion to say "Assam is specialises in wasting funds." Sir, at the present moment what is more important is administration. I must say to the credit of the Present Chairman that if the Chairman were not there we would not have got the Barapani project and we

could not expect to get electricity within three years. This has been possible because of the hard labour of this man, whom, after some time, my friends will congratulate for having undertaking all this labour. The work which is being done by the present Chairman can be landed by the Electricity Minister of to-day and by the Electricity Minister of to-morrow. So, Sir, I hope the work done by the Chairman would be appreciated by all. After all it is the appreciation which brings out the best in man. It is not the money—Rs. 2,500 or so. There are so many people who are getting Rs. 2,500 but how many persons perform the duty worth that amount? I have no doubt that after three years the name of Shri Kapur will be written in gold, and therefore appreciation should be given for what he has done and what he is doing. He has undertaken a difficult task of producing electricity within three years. Nobody in Assam thinks that this can be done within such a short period of time. So the name of Shri Kapur will be written in gold if he succeeds. I have full confidence in the capacity, ability and fairness of Shri Kapur and I hope he will discharge his functions in the same way as he is doing now, and unless cogent reason or proof is available the Hon. members would be careful in casting aspersions on the efficiency of this gentleman. Total generated capacity today is about 13,000 K. W. more are coming, that is more than half within the present capacity that we have to function with high pressure. Electricity is a high efficiency industry. So we have to function with high efficiency. The quantity that was produced in the last fifty years will now be produced within a year. That is a high assignment, even within three years we shall be producing 10 times more electricity than what we are generating.

Sir, looking to the great task involved I hope it will be realized that what will be done is ultimately in the interest of the State I hope the Hon. members would not press their own motions in view of what has been said.

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): As a matter of fact my cut motion was only to raise discussions on the particular demand. So I do not press it, Sir.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Electricity): Thank you, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his cut motion?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member has again broken the decorum of the House.

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

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that a sum of Rs. 2,00,00,000 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. (XIII. Loans to Electricity Board.)"

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 26

[“43—Industries and Supplies—II. Cottage Industries.”]

Shri KAMAHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY: (Minister, Industries)
On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.66,94,000 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 “43—Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries”.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 66,99,000 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 administration of the head “43—Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries.”

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No. 47.

[43—Industries and Supplies—III—Major Industries]

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY: (Minister, Industries)
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 of the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head “43—Industries and Supplies—III—Major Industries”.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is 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 “43—Industries and Supplies—III—Major Industries.”

(The motion was put as a question and adopted.)

GRANT No. 65

[Loans and Advances, etc.,—(VI—Industrial Loans)].

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries):
On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 14,70,000 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. [VI—Industrial Loan]

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion move is that a sum of Rs. 14,70,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the chages which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administrati n [of the head “Loans and Advances, etc., [VI—Industrial Loans].

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No. 52

[72—Capital outlay on Industrial Development (I—Investment in other commercial concerns)].

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister Industries): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.83,50,000 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 "72—Capital outlay on Industrial Development [I—Investment in other Commercial concerns]".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 83,50,000 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 "72—Capital outlay on Industrial Development (I—Investment in other commercial concerns)".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

GRANT No.69

[Loans and advances, etc. (X—Housing Loans)].

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Housing) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.45,54,000 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 Advance, etc. (X—Housing Loans)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved that a sum of Rs.45,54,000 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. (X—Housing Loans.)"

(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

GRANT No. 70.

[Loans and advances etc (XI Loans to Major Industries)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister Industries) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 9,00,000 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. (XI—Loans to Major Industries)."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 9,00,000 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. (XI—Loans to Major head)".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

GRANT No. 18

[38—Medical]

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,68,38,300 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 "38—Medical".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 1,68,38,300 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 "38—Medical."

Dr. SRIHARI DAS: I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 1,68,38,300 under Grant No.18, Major head "38—Medical," at page 176 of the Budget be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,68,38,300 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(Failure of the Government to replace the X-Ray plant of Barpeta Chest Clinic which is not serving well).

That the total provision of Rs.1,68,38,300 under Grant No.18, Major head "38—Medical" at page 176 of the Budget be reduced by Rs.100, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,68,38,300 do stand reduced by Rs.100.

(Failure of the Government to reduce the stool, urine examination charges of the specimen like stool, urine, etc.)

Mr. SPEAKER: The cut motions are moved.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): I want to say a few words regarding the subsidised dispensaries. The conditions of the subsidised dispensaries are not at all satisfactory. The amount of Rs.400 which is given per annum, considering the need of the people to relieve their distress, is nothing because there is rush of patients especially during the summer season and not to speak of one year, it is not sufficient for a single fortnight. With this amount it is necessary to purchase medicines, instruments and other things also. So this amount should be increased reasonably.

Then the salary of Rs.80.00 paid to the doctors in charge of the subsidised dispensaries is also quite insufficient. They are to work against all hazards. Their responsibilities are in no way less than those of doctors working in Government dispensaries. In these dispensaries, there is no provision of compounders, peon or chowkidars. They have to do without these. Moreover they are far away from urban areas where amenities of modern living are available. So, I suggest that their pay should be increased so that they may get enthusiasm for work.

Then regarding X-Ray plant at Barpeta Chest Clinic for which I have been pressing for the last three years, that it should be changed. It is not up to the mark and with its low capacity screening cannot be done. Besides screening there are other things to be done which it is not possible now. So I had been drawing the attention of the Government as well as to the Minister-in-charge but nothing fruitful had come out of it. I hope the Minister-in-charge will take note of this.

Then coming to examination charges, I want to suggest one thing. The specimen which cost Rs.5 per head should be given free to indigent patients and the percentage which is also shared by the doctor who examines it should entirely be given to the Government so that revenue may increase. On the other hand the examination fee should also be reduced.

Next coming to the establishment of a Medical College at Gauhati.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time is short: The Minister may reply to it.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): Regarding subsidized dispensaries, the very name indicates that they are only given subsidy. These subsidies are given to meet the expenses of doctor's pay, cost of medicine and certain repairs. Now, Sir, there is a considerable number of subsidized dispensaries and my friend wants that the payscale of the doctors and the amounts for medicine and repair works should be raised. This matter has already engaged the attention of the Government. We have discussed this matter and feel that something should be done to raise the pay of the doctors, etc.

(There was no time for the Minister to conclude his reply.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is now 4 P.M. I will now put this grants one by one. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,68,38,300 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 "38.—Medical."

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No.24

(42—Co-operation—II—Rural Development)

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Rural Development): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam. I beg, Sir, to

move that a sum of Rs.29,79,000 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 "42—Co-operation—II—Rural Development".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.29,79,000 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 administration of head "42—Co-operation—II—Rural Development".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No.73

"Loans and Advances (XIV—Loans to Panchayat)"

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Rural Development): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,50,000 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., (XIV—Loans to Panchayats)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.1,50,000 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., (XIV—Loans to Panchayats)".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No. 25

(43—Industries and Supplies—I—Sericulture and Weaving)

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister Sericulture and Weaving): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.42,99,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray to charges which will come in courses of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "43—Industries and Supplies—I—Sericulture and Weaving."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.42,99,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charges to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "43—Industries and Supplies—I—Sericulture and Weaving."

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No.54

"72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (III—Development of Sericulture and Weaving and Cottage Industries."

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.9,90,500 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 "72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (III—Development of Sericulture and Weaving and Cottage Industries".)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that a sum of 9,90,500 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 "72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (III—Development of Sericulture and Weaving and Cottage Industries".)

(The motion was put as a question and adopted.)

GRANT No.4

(9.—Stamps)

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,05,300 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 "9.—Stamps".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.1,05,300 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 "9.—Stamps".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No.6

(11.—Registration)

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.3,65,000 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 to the head "11.—Registration".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.3,65,000 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 "11.—Registration".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted.)

GRANT No.35

(56.—Stationery and Printing)

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Stationery and Printing): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.25,54,200 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 administration of the head "56.—Stationery and Printing".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.25,54,200 to 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 "56 — Stationery and Printing".
(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No.29

(50.—Civil Works)

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.7,36,10,600 to 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 "50.—Civil Works".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.7,36,10,600 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 "50.—Civil Works".
(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No.30

(39.—Public Health, 50.—Civil Works 81.—Capital Accounts, Etc)

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,00,42,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health, 50.—Civil Works and 81.—Capital Accounts, Etc".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.1,00,42,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health, 50.—Civil Works and 81.—Capital Accounts, Etc".
(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No.55

(81.—Capital Account of Civil Works, outside the Revenue Account)

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.4,32,43,500 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 "81.—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.4,32,43,500 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 "81.—Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No.1

(4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,06,600 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 "4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.1,06,600 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 "4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No.8

(12—A.—Sales Tax and 13.—Other Taxes and Duties)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.10,64,400 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 "12—A.—Sales Tax and 13.—Other Taxes and Duties".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.10,64,400 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 "12—A.—Sales Tax and 13.—Other Taxes and Duties".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No.12

(27.—Administration of Justice)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Judicial): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move to that a sum of 19,91,200 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 "27.—Administration of Justice".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.19,91,200 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 "27.—Administration of Justice".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No. 34

(54-A.—Territorial and Political Pension—55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—82—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 49,18,900 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 "54-A.—Territorial and Political Pension, 55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—83—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 49,18,900 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 "54-A.—Territorial and Political Pension, 55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—83—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No. 37

(57.—Miscellaneous—II—Donation for Charitable Purposes).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 19,63,400 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 II—Donations for Charitable Purposes, etc",

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 19,63,400 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 II—Donation for Charitable Purposes, etc."

(The motion was put as a question and adopted.)

GRANT No. 38

(57.—Miscellaneous—III—Contributions).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 44,41,800 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 "57.—Miscellaneous-III—Contributions".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 44,41,800 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 "57.—Miscellaneous—III—Contributions".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No. 48

(64.—C—Preparation Payments).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 12,200 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 "64—C—Pre-partition payments".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 12,200 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 "64—C—Pre-partition payment".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No. 60

[Loans and Advances, etc. (I—Loan to local Bodies)]

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister Local Self-Government): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 30,00,000 be granted 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. (Loans to Local Bodies)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 30,00,000 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. (I—Loans to Local Bodies)".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT No. 72

[Loans and Advance, etc. (XIII—Advances to Government Servants and Assam Financial Corporation, etc.)]

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 28,56,000 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. (XIII—Advances to Government Servants and Assam Financial Corporation, etc.)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 28,56,000 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. (XIII—Advances to Government Servants and Assam Financial Corporation, etc.)".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

GRANT NO.46

(63—B—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 1,85,63,400 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 "63-B—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.1,85,63,400 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 "63-B—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

GRANT NO.47

(63—B—I—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service Block and Local Development Works)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.13,50,000 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 "63-B-I—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.13,50,000 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 "63-B-I—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

GRANT NO.63

(Loans and Advances)—(IV—Loans under Community Project)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.34,000 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. (IV—Loans under Community Projects)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.34,000 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. (IV—Loans under Community Projects)".

(The motion was put as a question and adopted)

The Assam Finance Bill, 1960

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Chief Minister) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Finance Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved. I put the question. The question is that the Assam Finance Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Finance Bill, 1960, be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved. I put the question. The question is that the Assam Finance Bill, 1960 be passed.

The Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1960

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before coming to item 4, I will read this message from the Governor: "Under provision of Art. 207(1) of the Constitution of India, I, S. M. Srinagesh, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1960".

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1960.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the hon. Minister leave to introduce the Bill ?

(Voices—Yes, yes).

(Leave was granted)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I introduce the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1960.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved. I put the question.

(The motion was put as a question from the Chair and adopted).

Here is another message from the Governor :

"Under the provision of article 207(3) of the Constitution of India, I, Shri S. M. Srinagesh recommend that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly".

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1960 be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1960 be passed.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** এই বিলখন পাচ কৰাত মোৰ আপত্তি কৰিবৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাই। এই সম্পৰ্কত বহুতো আলোচনা আগতে হৈগৈছে। তথাপি মই বিভিন্নমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক এই কথা নিবেদন কৰো যে— 12th Annual Report of the Medical College 1957, যোৱা ৩ নভেম্বৰ, ১৯৫৯ চন, তাৰিখে প্ৰকাশ হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ ৩ নং 'পাৰা' ত আমি 12 Aniversary Report of the Medical College 1959, published on 3rd November, 1959, Para 3 "During the 12 years the head of this institution is changed of times.

ইয়াত চৰকাৰী বিভাগেই, চৰকাৰক 'ক্ৰিটিকাইজ' (criticise) কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মই এই কথাই কও যে আমি বিৰোধী দলৰ ফালৰ পৰা যি চৰকাৰক সমালোচনা কৰিছে সেই সমালোচনা বিলাকলৈ যেন চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিয়ে।

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri):** How is this relevant in this connection Sir?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What does the hon. Member wants to say?

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI:** মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক যেতিয় ৬০ টকা দিয়া হৈছে সেই টকাৰ ওপৰত আমি বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে আমাৰো কিছু ক্ষমতা আছে।

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** এই বিল 'পাচ' নকৰিলে এই টকাৰে একো কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI:** বিল আমি পাচ কৰি দিম। বিল পাচ কৰাৰ আগতে আমি গৰীব বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে—গৰীব বাইজ, খেতিয়ক পিচপৰা জাতি সকলৰ—সকলোৰে স্বার্থ যাতে বক্ষা হয়। তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক পুনৰ এই কথাই জনাও যেন—আমি বোবোধী দলৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যি বিলাক suggestion সমালোচনাৰ জৰিয়তে জনাইছো সেই বিলাক যেন implement কৰাত প্ৰথম প্ৰায়ৰিটি priority অৰু প্ৰিফাৰেন্স দিয়ে। এই খিনি কৈয়েই মোৰ কব লগা শেষ কৰিলো।

Shri BISWANATH UPADHAYYA (Patharkandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many Members have spoken that grants to Homeopathic system of medicine and Ayurvedic system of medicine should be provided, but I do not find any point about grant-in-aid for natural cure. I hope the Minister-in-charge will provide fund for natural cure also.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): ১৮ নং প্রান্তৰ সম্বন্ধত মই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত এই কথা নিবেদন কৰিব খুজিছো যে আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসা শাস্ত্ৰত কিছু improvement কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লগা হৈছে যিহেতু এই চিকিৎসাত western medical science যি বিলাক বৈজ্ঞানিক তথ্য আছে সেই বিলাক ইয়াত নাই আৰু সেই কাৰণে এই চিকিৎসাৰ নামত কিছুমান combined চিকিৎসাহে হৈছে। আমি যেতিয়া আয়ুৰ্বেদিক কলেজৰ কাৰণে আৰু এই চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে টকা খৰচ কৰিছো সেই কাৰণে মই কও যে আয়ুৰ্বেদিক চিকিৎসা পদ্ধতিৰ তথ্য আদি গ্ৰহণ কৰি উন্নত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এটা expert committee গঠন কৰি এটা expert opinion 7 other কৰিব লাগে আৰু ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা যেন চৰকাৰে কৰে।

হিমিওপেথিক চিকিৎসা সম্পৰ্কে এই কথা কও যে এই চিকিৎসা অতি সম্ভা যদিও ইয়াৰ মাজত বহুত তথ্য আছে আৰু ই বৰ effective এই সম্পৰ্কত মই এই কথাও কব খোজো যে আমাৰ সদনৰ সদস্য শ্ৰী তৰুণ সেন ডেকাৰে যি অসুখ হৈছিল সেই অসুখ মেডিকেল কলেজৰ চিকিৎসাত আৰোগ্য হব নোৱাৰিলে আৰু এই হিমিওপেথিক চিকিৎসাৰ দ্বাৰা তেখেত আৰোগ্য কৰিছে। এই ধৰণৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণেহি হিমিওপেথিক বোৰ্ডে হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ সৰ্ব্বপ্ৰকাৰৰ সহায় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে দিব পৰা নাই। এই বিলাক আধিক তথ্য অন্যান্য সাহায্য দিব লাগে আৰু হিমিওপেথিক চিকিৎসালয় বিলাকৰ বেজিষ্ট্ৰেচন কৰা দৰকাৰ।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপুনি এফালে সম্পৰ্কত কলে ভাল আছিল।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: কাজেই যিবিলাক হিমিওপেথিক কলেজ বা অনুস্থান আছে সেই বিলাক স্বীকৃতি দিব লাগে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা হিমিওপেথিক কলেজ গঠন কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো গোলাঘাট, যি খন হৈছে সেই খনৰ বাহিৰেও তেনে অনুস্থান গঢ়ি উঠাত চৰকাৰে টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে যেন ইয়াকে মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): Regarding Ayurvedic system of medicine may I ask the views of the hon. Member because there are two schools, one is in favour of Shuddha Ayurvedic system of medicine and the other is in favour of integrated system of medicine. I would like to know the view of the hon. member.

This is a controvenial question and it was also discussed in the Central Council of Health. So far development of Ayurvedic College is concerned, we have already recognised it and we have also constituted a small cadre to physicians with a view to give them some future prospect. We are also going to upgrade the college to Degree course and we are considering of setting this Degree course as early as possible within the next financial year.

So far as Homeopathic system of medicine is concerned, here also we have recognised it and we have constituted a Board recently. This is a new Board. There are many factors to be taken into consideration. The rules of Homeopathic system of medicine have been finalised and publised in the

Gazette. The Board at present is busy in registration work. You know Sir, as a member of the Board, there are some difficulties, but the Board is doing its best.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No.2) Bill 1960 be passed.

(The question was adopted).

Presentation of the Fourth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been authorised by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation to present the report on their behalf, so I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Government Resolutions

***Shri GAURISHAKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Sir, before item No.6 is taken up may I beg to submit that this addendum has been supplied to us only this morning, that is to say, we got it here on the table only to day, so it has not been possible for us to examine the matter before. As far as Resolution on Reappropriation is concerned, it was necessary for us to see the details, where the saving has been made, where this amount is going to be reappropriated, what is the reason for the saving, where the reappropriation will be justified, what were the reasons for which the finance voted by the Legislature cannot be properly respected, or whether there was any positive lack on the part of the Minister or whether it was due to some extraneous circumstances all these things have to be taken into consideration before we take up this matter. But suddenly the addendum has been placed on our table only this morning, so I request that this matter be deferred to some future date, otherwise, the Legislature is very badly handicapped to know the purpose of introduction this Appropriation Bill.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I think I will explain the whole position. This amount cannot be deferred to a future date because it has already been incurred, in order to regularise it, the Appropriation Bill has been introduced.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** May I get an assurance from the Minister that in future those things should not come at the last moment.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: The hon. Member is perfectly justified in objecting, and I entirely agree with him to this kind of expenditure. But at the same time I request the hon. Member to where his objection because we are stopping in future giving 8 non-recurring grants to the educational institutions and help this educational institutions by increasing the percentage of fees income 40 and by providing a substituted amount, for loans. In future, I hope, there will be no necessity of coming up in this way.

Government Resolutions

Re: approval of an Expenditure of Rs.10,000 under the head "37.—I.—Education"

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 under the head "37.—I.—Education" by re-appropriation from saving from the sanctioned grant as indicated below:

37.—I.—Education	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	4,52,13,300	48,86,400	5,00,99,700
Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	77,88,660	10,40,490	88,29,150
<hr/>			
Total ..	5,30,01,960	59,26,890	5,89,28,850
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2. Sub-head under which the re-appropriation will be accounted for.
P. Direction—Contingencies—Contract Contingencies (General Voted).	10,000	...	10,000
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3. Sub-head from which the amount is to be re-appropriated—			
P. Direction—Pay of Officers (General Voted)—	10,000	10,000	10,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

2. The excess amount is required on account of increased cost of postage and increased volume of works.

3. The savings are due to non-entertainment of additional officers provided for in the Budget.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The resolution moved is that this Assembly do approve of the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 under the head "37.—I.—Education" by re-appropriation from saving from the sanctioned grant.

(The Resolution was put as a question and adopted)

Re: Approval of Rs. 1,95,860 under the head "37.—I.—Education"

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.1,95,860 Rupee

one lakh ninety five thousand eight hundred and sixty) only under the head "37.—I.—Education" by re-appropriation from savings from the sanctioned grant as indicated below.—

37. —I.—Education	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..	4,52,13,300	48,86,400	5,00,99,700
Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the years.	77,88,660	10,40,490	88,29,150
Total ..	5,30,01,960	59,26,800	5,89,28,850

2. Sub-head under which the re-appropriation will be accounted for—

"37.—I.—Education"—

G. Direct grant to non Government Secondary Schools—recurring—General.	1,95,890	Nil.	1,95,860
3. Sub-head from which the amount is to be re-appropriated—			
B. Government Arts Colleges Pay of officers—General.	17,160	...	...
P. Direction—(I) Pay of Officers—General	33,000	..	...
Q. Inspection—General—			
(i) Pay of Officers	55,000	...	..
(ii) Pay of Establishment	60,700	..	...
(iii) Allowance and Honorarium	30,000	..	1,95,860
Total ...	1,95,860	..	..

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The excess amount is required for giving increased D. A. to the employees of the Secondary Schools.

2. The saving are due to non-entertainment of officer.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Resolution moved is that this Assembly do approve of the expenditure of Rs. 1,95,860 under the head "37.—I.—Education" by re-appropriation from Savings from the Sanctioned grant.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় উপমন্ত্রী এই প্রস্তাবটো বর আচনিত হৈছে যেণেয় নুহুও লৈকে অর্থাৎ ২৬ মার্চলৈকে টকা খৰচ নকৰাব বাবেই এই বাহী হৈছে। সময় নতে যদি টকা খৰচ কৰিলেহেতেন তেন্তে কেতিয়াও এই বাহী নহলহেতেন। সেই কাৰণে মই আশা কৰিছো যাতে এই বাৰ পাচ হোৱা বাজেটৰ টকা সময় নতে খৰচ কৰা হয়। মই আপত্তি নকৰো কিন্তু লগেলগে টকা নিদিয়াৰ কাৰণে বহুতো deserving স্কুলে টকা পোৱা নাই। মই জনাত চিপাজাব হাইস্কুলৰ কাৰণে ৬০ ছেজাব টকা মন্ত্ৰেৰ কৰা হৈছিল কিন্তু আজিলৈকে পোৱা নাই বিশেষকৈ পিচপনা ঠাইৰ স্কুলবোৰ বাতে বাদ নপৰে তাৰ প্রতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো।

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়—শিক্ষা-বিভাগেৰ উপমন্ত্রী মহোদয় কতকগুলো টকাৰ ব্যয় বৰাদ্দেৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তনৰ জন্য প্রস্তাব এনেছেন। তিনি বলেছেন বিভিন্ন খাতে যে সঞ্চয় (Savings) হয়েছে, সরকার তা আবার অন্য খাতে খরচ করেছেন। তাহার একটা approval এর জন্যই দেখা যায় তিনি উক্ত প্রস্তাব এনেছেন সমস্ত নীলে টকাৰ অংশ কম নয় মোট ৫,৪৩,২৯,৮০০ টকা।

কিন্তু আমি দেখি আশ্চর্য্য হই যে পেছি—একদিকে স্কুল গুলি recurring grant সঞ্চয় হয় অন্য ভাবে খরচ হয়ে যায় আমি একটা দৃষ্টান্ত দেই—

পাথারকান্দি নীডেল ইনস্টিটিউশন নামে একটা মধ্যম্ন এবং M. E. মাদ্রাস একেসংগে ছিল। উহার পণ্ডিত মহাশয় ১৯২৭ ইংরেজীতে নর্মালাপাণ করে স্কুলো চাকুরী নেন লোকল বোর্ডেৰ অনীনে। লোকল বোর্ডথেকে আলাদা হয়ে ঐ স্কুল আসান মধ্যম্ন এবং M. E. মাদ্রাসাক্রমে। বছর বছর সরকারী non-recurring grant পেয়ে আসছে।

গত বছরের প্রথমদিকে করিমগঞ্জের D. I. স্কুল পরিদর্শন করে মাদ্রাসা বিভাগ সরিহে দিয়ে ওটাকে একটা পূণাঙ্গ Senior Basic করে তুলবার জন্য সুপারিশ করে আসেন। যথা সময়ে ম্যানেজিং কমিটি প্রস্তাব মিলে স্কুলবোর্ডে পাঠান। কিন্তু গত নভেম্বর পর্যন্ত স্কুল যে কোথাথেকে গ্রান্ট পাবে তার কোন পাত্তা নাপেয়ে পণ্ডিত মহাশয় আমাকে বিষয়টা জানান। আমি প্রথমে D. I. এবং পরে শিলিচারের Inspector of Schools মহোদয়ের কাছে বিষয়টা জানাই।

তিনি নিজে একটা M. V. স্কুল দেখবার জন্য কষ্ট করে পাথারকান্দি যান এবং দেখান স্কুলের দিক থেকে কোন ক্ষতি নাই। D. I. বা স্কুল বোর্ড গভর্নমেন্টের কাছে কোন প্রস্তাব তখনপর্যন্ত পাঠান নাই।

তিনি নিজ তদ্বির করে উহা শিলং পাঠান এবং আলি জান তিনি শিলং যখন আসেন গত মাসের প্রথমদিকে তখন ঐ সম্পর্কে কর্তৃপক্ষের সংগে আলাপ পর্যন্ত করে যান।

কিন্তু স্যার ঐ স্কুল গ্রান্টপারিনি পরে যে সমস্ত প্রস্তাব এগেছে সেই সব পেয়েছে বলে জানি কিন্তু ওটা পারিনি।

এখন দেখুন ১৯২৭ ইংরেজীথেকে চাকুরী করে এক ভদ্রলোক বৃদ্ধ বয়সে এসে দেখছেন স্কুলের মঞ্জুরী নাই। চাকুরীর Continuation এর কোন স্থিরতা নাই। ফালে ভদ্রলোকের ছেলে মেয়েদের স্কুল কলেজ থেকে ছাড়িয়ে নিতে হয়েছে যে দু'দু'একবিধা জমি ছিল তাও বিক্রী করে দিতে হয়েছে—অথচ সরকার দেখাচ্ছেন savings. এটা কি একটা অদ্ভুত ব্যাপার নয়?

Sir, মাননীয় উপমন্ত্রী মহোদয় বলছেন এসম্পর্কে লিখে দিলে তদন্ত করবেন— কিন্তু আমি কি জানতে পারি স্যার কে এই গাফলতি যদি কোন সরকারী কর্মচারীর দোষে হয় তবে তায় কি স্কুল গ্রান্ট পাবে বা সেই কর্মচারীর শাস্তি হবে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): আজি ৩৪ দিন আগতে মাননীয় সদস্যই এই স্কুল খনর কথা নোক কোরাত মই কৈছিলো যে লিপি দিলে সেইটো enquiry করা হয় ।

Savings ব কথাটো হৈছে যে কিছুমান Inspecting অফিচার সময়মতে লব পবা নহল কারণেও savings হল আক বেচবকাৰী কলেজ আক চবকাৰী হাইস্কুলত শিক্ষক নিয়োগ কবিবল কাৰণে আগতে টকা ধবা হয়, কিন্তু সময়মতে নিয়োগ কবিব মোৱাবল কাৰণেও savings হৈ যায় ।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that this Assembly do approve the expenditure of Rs. 1,95,860 under the head "37-1-Education" by re-appropriation from savings from the sanctioned grant. (The question was adopted).

Re: approval or expenditure of Rs. 50,000 under the head "37—I—Education"

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): I beg to move that this Assembly do approve of the expenditure of Rs. 50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand) only under the head "37—I—Education" by re-appropriation for savings sanctioned grant as indicated below—

37—I—Education	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ..	4,52,13,300	48,86,400	5,00,99,700
Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	77,88,660	10,40,490	88,29,150
Total ..	5,30,01,960	59,26,890	5,89,28,850
2. Sub-head under which the re-appropriation will be accounted for—			
G. Direct grant to non-Government Secondary Schools non-recurring.	50,000	..	50,000
B. Sub-head from which the amount is to be re-appropriated—			
Q. Inspection-Pay of Establishment ..	50,000	..	50,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

2. The excess amount is required to give non-recurring grant to the Aided Institutions for buildings and equipments.

3. The savings are due to non-entertainment of officers.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The resolution moved is that this Assembly do approve of the expenditure of Rs. 50,000 under the head "37-1- Education" by re-appropriation from savings from the sanctioned grant.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্রস্তাব প্রসঙ্গত মই এটা উদাহরণ ডাঙি ধৰিব খোজো যে মঙ্গলদৈৰ ভেৰগাওঁ M E স্কুলটো ধুমুহাই ভাঙি নষ্ট কৰিলে। তাৰ বাবে দুহেজাৰ টকাত মঞ্জুৰ হৈ গল। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে টকা পোৱা নাই। সেইটো জনজাতি এলেকাৰ স্কুল। তাক মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়েও দেখিছে, বিভূষণীয়েও দেখিছে আৰু আমাৰ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীশৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াও চাই আহিছে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস আদিহৈকেইজন মন্ত্ৰীয়েই দেখিছে। সেইটো চৰকাৰী স্কুল। প্ৰায় ১৯৩০ কি ১৯৩৫ চনৰে পৰা চলি আছে। সেই চৰকাৰী স্কুলটোৰ যদি এই অৱস্থা হয় জনজাতি ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ স্কুলবোৰ যদি একালে চলি থাকে আনকালে নেথাকে আৰু সিও মাত্ৰ খুটা কেইটাৰ ওপৰত কথনপি বৈ আছে তেনেহলে জনজাতি লোকৰ এই সদনৰ ওপৰত কি বিশ্বাস থাকিব? বাইজেও মনত কিয় আঘাট নেপাব? সেই কাৰণে মই এনেকুৱা বাহী হোৱা কাৰণে বৰ দুঃখ পাইছো। সেই স্কুলৰ বিষয়ে মই আপত্তি কৰিছো। শ্ৰীপক্ষীয়ায় ডেকাৰ আপত্তি কৰিছে, স্কুলবৰ্ডৰ চেয়াৰমেনক কোৱা হৈছে। D P I ক কোৱাত কৈছে--- the money is lying with the School Board, ও বছৰ হৈ গল কিন্তু টকা পোৱা নাই।

***Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** ডেপুটি মিনিষ্টাৰ বলছেন Enquiry কৰব। তাহলে বৎসৱেৰ প্ৰান্টটা দেওয়া উচিত।

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** মই ডেৰগাওঁ স্কুলটো দেখিছো। সেইটো সিমান damage হোৱা নাই। এইবাৰ টাইবেল প্ৰান্টৰ পৰা পাচ হেজাৰ টকা দিয়া হৈছে।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** মই চেলেক্ষ কৰিব পাৰো যে মোৰ বিবৰণ সচা।

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** টকা দিয়া হৈছে। এইবাৰ পাব।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** সেইটো ডেৰগাওঁ M.E. School, মই কৈছো ডেৰগাওঁ M V স্কুলৰ কথা।

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** It is a comedy of errors, (Loud laughter).

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** মই তালৈ গৈছো, কিন্তু তাত তেনেকুৱা কোনো স্কুল নাই।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that this Assembly do approve of the expenditure of Rs. 50,000 under the head 37-2- Education" by re-appropriation from savings from the sanctioned grant.

(The question was adopted).

Re: approval of an expenditure of Rs.30,000 under the head "37—I—Education"

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) Sir, I beg to move that the Assembly do approve of the expenditure of Rs.30,000 under the head "37—I—Education" by re-appropriation from savings from the sanctioned grant as indicated below.—

37.—I—Education	General	Sixth Scheduled (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grant original voted by the Assembly ..	4,52,13,300	48,86,400	5,00,99,700
Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year.	77,83,660	10,40,490	88,29,150
2. Sub-head under which the re-appropriation will be accounted for 37—I—Education R. Scholarship—General.	30,000	..	30,000
3. Sub-head from which the amount is to be re-appropriated. 37—I—Education B. Government. Arts Colleges—I—Pay of officers.	4,00,600	..	4,00,600

EXPLANATORY NOTES

2. (i) The excess amount is required as the original grant fell short of the actual requirement.
- (ii) The excess is due to increase of Scholarships for other backward classes by 100 per cent and for awarding Scholarships for training in craft subjects.
3. (i) The savings are due to non-entertainment of staff, and the vacancies remaining unfulfilled.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that this Assembly do approve of the expenditure of Rs.30,000 under the head "37—I—Education" from savings from the sanctioned grant.

(The question was adopted).

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 2nd April, 1960.

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