

King
2072

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 18th March, 1958.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker in the Chair, the Nine Ministers, the One Deputy Minister and Sixty-three Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Appeals against the judgment of the Excise Appellate Authority before the Hon'ble Assam High Court in 1957-58

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO (Jorhat: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) asked :

***69. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—**

- (a) What is the total number of appeals filed against the judgment of the present Excise Appellate Authority before the Hon'ble Assam High Court in the year 1957-58 ?
- (b) What was the total number of appeals filed before the High Court against the judgment of the then 3 member Tribunal of the Excise Appellate Authority during the whole tenure of their office ?

(c) Whether Government propose to reconstitute the present Excise Appellate Authority with the following persons—

- (1) Minister-in-charge as Chairman,
- (2) Secretary, Excise as Secretary,
- (3) Commissioner of Hills Division as Member,
- (4) Secretary, Finance as Member,
- (5) One non-official person as Member ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) replied :

69. (a) & (b)—Nil. No appeal lies to the Hon'ble Assam High Court against the orders of the present or past Excise Appellate Authority.

(c)—There is no such proposal.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Sir, how many of these appeals were rejected and how many were accepted.

Shri HARESWAR DAS : No appeal lies to the High Court, Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether it is a fact that benami financing agencies finance the expenditure of appeals and counter appeals of the Mahaldars and their own salesmen are put in the higher shops and Mahaldars are given a monthly salary when shops are settled with such persons ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : No appeal lies to the High Court, Sir.

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) : Tribunal and में अपीलों की मीमांसा होने में कितनी देर लगती है ।

Shri HARESWAR DAS : No appeal lies to the High Court, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : No, the question is, how long does it take for disposal of such appeals, if any ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : I cannot say Sir, because it takes length of time for different appeals.

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) : Is it a fact that these appeals in some cases do not come to an end for many years and the lease period is thus over ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) : There may be such cases, Sir.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY (North Lakhimpur. Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) : টিবিউনেলৰ বাব আগেয়ে তিনিজনৰ গাঁত আছিল ; কিন্তু পিচত এইটো ভাঙ্গি এজন নোৱাৰ কাৰণটো কি ? ইয়াত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কিবা অসুবিধা হৈছিল নে কি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ভয়ানক অসুবিধা হৈছিল। তিনি জন থাকোঁতে তেওঁলোকে একেলগে বহিবলৈ অনেক সময়ত অসমথ হৈছিল। কেতিয়াবা দুই তিনি বছৰতো এবাৰ বহিব নোৱাৰিছিল। সেই কাৰণে এইটো পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰি এজনৰ গাঁত বাব দিয়া হৈছিল।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : তেনেহলে দুজনমেধাৰ নকৰে কিয় ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : কাৰণ নাই। এজনেই আছে।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : এজন হলে অনেক সময়ত টিবিউনেলে কাম চলোৱাত অসুবিধা হয় বুলি চৰকাৰে নাভাৰেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : নাভাৰে।

Nationalisation of the road from Komargaon to Jorhat via Golaghat and Mariani

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH (Teok) asked :

*70. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) In which year the road from Komargaon to Jorhat via Golaghat and Mariani has been proposed to be nationalised ?

(b) If so, why it has not been given effect to up till now ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

70. (a)—It was proposed to nationalise this route from 1st January, 1957.

(b)—In view of the representation received from the permit holders the implementation of the proposal was postponed temporarily.

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUAH (Golaghat-East): Is it not a fact that the public of this area had been experiencing great difficulties for non-nationalisation of this route?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): It is true, Sir, that the public desire that routes should be taken over by the State Transport as soon as possible.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Is it a fact that whenever Government want to nationalise a route innumerable representations to the contrary are received from Bus permit holders?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: It is so, Sir. Under the Second Five-Year Plan we proposed to nationalise about 700 miles of new roads, and so far we have taken over about 365 miles and the rest will also have to be taken over as soon as possible. In the meantime we have to take a decision whether we form a corporation or not. The Planning Commission and the Government of India will not make any further advance for transport unless we form a corporation. So this matter is under consideration of the Government and we hope to take a decision very soon.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Will Government employ the employees of private buses who are employed at present when this route will be nationalised?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: That is our policy, Sir. We want to absorb as many of these employees as possible provided they are found suitable also.

Land acquired by Government for constructing the Revenue Office, Offices of the State Transport and Embankment and Drainage (Public Works Department) at Goalpara

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) asked:

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

(a) How much land was acquired by the Government for the purpose of constructing the Revenue Office at Goalpara and from whom and at what price?

- (b) What was the prevalent price of land in Goalpara town during the period of purchase ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that there are enough Government lands just in front of the Revenue Office at Goalpara ?
- (d) If so, why it was not considered expedient to construct the Revenue Office in Government land ?
- (e) How much land was acquired by the Government for constructing the offices of the State Transport and Embankments and Drainage (Public Works Department) at Goalpara and at what price ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

71. (a)—Government acquired 6 bighas, 3 kathas and 6 lessas of land from Shri Shamsul Haque, Kasem Ali, Nikhilendu Das and Mujibar Rahman at a cost of Rs.26,600.

(b)—It ranges from Rs.1,200 to Rs.12,000 per bigha.

(c)—There are only about 2 bighas of Sarkari land.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—5 bighas, 2 kathas, 19 lessas for State Transport and 1 bigha, 10 kathas for Embankment and Drainage (Public Works Department). The price has not been settled yet as the matter has been referred to the Civil Court for decision by the Collector.

Opium Smugglers in Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

*72. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a merchant having social reputation was arrested on 29th September, 1957 or so at Tinsukia on a charge of opium smuggling ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that 15½ seers of contraband opium worth over Rs.20,000 was alleged to have been discovered from his possession ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that a motor vehicle having special type of secret boxes fitted to it was seized by the Police in Tinsukia area ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the real owner of the vehicle is not available ?
- (e) Where was this vehicle registered ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that there were signs of alleged opium inside that special type of boxes ?
- (g) What amount of opium that special box in the vehicle could contain ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that there is strong suspicion that this amount of opium was imported by certain smugglers and distributed amongst different smugglers in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) replied :

72. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, but the value of the seized opium is Rs.4,933.80 NP.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes, the owner has not been traced yet.

(e)—At Calcutta.

(f)—Only smell of opium was found in the secret boxes.

(g)—About 2½ maunds.

(h)—Yes.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Whether it is a fact that this contraband opium was found in iron chests of the merchant ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) : I cannot supply the information, Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Who is the owner of the vehicle having these special types of secret boxes attached to it ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : One Dimbeswar Deka of Chabua claimed to have purchased the said vehicle from one Monoharlal of Calcutta. Police are investigating the case but have not yet been able to trace the owner.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Is it not necessary that the name of the purchaser or the owner be registered at the time of purchase or transfer ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : It is so, Sir, but this car was smuggled from Calcutta and it was found that the car was registered at Calcutta.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : What is the registered number of this vehicle ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : I cannot supply the information offhand, Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Whether Government know that certain motor vehicles fitted with such special types of boxes are booked from destinations outside the State to destinations in Upper Assam together with opium in the special types of boxes ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : That may be so, Sir, but whenever these come to our notice they were seized as in the present case.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) : Whether Government have been able to trace the source wherefrom this smuggled opium was supplied ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : No, Sir, but this came from outside the State.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Moran: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): May we have the name of this merchant having social reputation who was arrested in connection with this case ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): The merchant is one Baburam Modi and his two sons.

Shri GOURISHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): Is there any propaganda from Government side to bring about moral change in the habits of these smugglers ?

Mr. SPEAKER: No reply is necessary.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Is it a fact that of late opium smuggling has become the most flourishing business in the Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: We have no information of that.

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEV SARMA (Digboi): Smuggler জন ধৰা পৰাৰ পিচত প্ৰধান সাক্ষীজন পলাইছে যে সেই কথাটো সঁচানে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: That I cannot say offhand. Police has not completed investigation as yet.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether the neighbouring States of India are co-operating with the State of Assam in the detection of inter-State smugglers ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Those Governments are always ready to co-operate but the smugglers do not take permission of the Governments.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY: Do Government have a list of the suspected smugglers ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Government have list but it cannot be divulged in public interest.

Shri GRURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Is it a fact that the principal witness of the case escaped with the connivance of the police ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: That I cannot say. If it is proved steps will be taken against that police officer.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): ডিব্ৰুগৰখন বানীয়াব দেশ নেকি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): The questioner knows it better.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

*73. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state--

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some of the powerful and wealthy merchants as well as individuals are suspected to be opium smugglers in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that the number of opium addicts has been increased in Dibrugarh Subdivision more than the number of registered opium addicts at the time of opium rationing ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the number of opium smugglers has increased in Dibrugarh since 1947 ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that there are certain sections of population in Assam who still use opium smoking as a part of their religious functions ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that these sections of population where there are large number of opium addicts are almost away from modern education and educational facilities are inadequate for them ?
- (f) Whether Government are aware that the economic condition of villages inhabited by these sections of population has deteriorated during the last 10 years, very rapidly ?
- (g) Whether Government have any scheme to bring psychological change amongst these sections of population to give up the habits of taking opium ?
- (h) If not, whether Government have any other scheme to save these sections of population ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) replied:

73. (a)—There are some suspected opium smugglers.

(b)—Government are not aware of such increase.

(c)—Government do not think so.

(d)—Government are not aware of this.

(e)—Addiction appears to be more prevalent in backward areas where education and communications are poor.

(f)—Government are not aware of any such deterioration in particular villages. But opium addiction generally leads to poverty.

(g)—There is one treatment Centre and another will be opened and propaganda is carried out through the non-official Opium Prohibition Organisation with a view to bring about psychological change amongst addicts generally.

(h) The Government of India have adopted the policy of total stoppage of opium throughout India, except for medicinal use from 31st March 1959. It is hoped that this decision along with intensification of education, communication, propaganda and treatment, will eradicate addiction.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether Government know that opium is despatched to different places in Dibrugarh Subdivision from Bihar and U. P. by postal parcels in fictitious names?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: That is one of the practices of the opium smugglers.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Whether Government propose to extend the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act with a view to entrap these anti-social opium smugglers of the State?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: The scope of the Preventive Detention Act is quite different. It cannot be applied to the case of opium smugglers.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Whether Government want to follow the present policy of opening opium addicts' treatment centres in different parts of Dibrugarh Subdivision?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): There is one at Chabua and another at Dhemaji is going to be opened. The houses are now under construction.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Whether the centre at Dhemaji for which sanction was given last year is going to be opened this year?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: There is already sanction and the construction is going on and the centre will be opened as soon as the buildings are completed.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Are Government aware that the existing centres which are doing good work throughout the State are suffering from want of medicines and other equipments?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: That will be examined.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar): Is it a fact that Government have neglected the opium addicts' treatment centres and thereby the number of addicts are increasing?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: That has not come to our notice, but as the hon. Member has stated, it will be examined.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Moran Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): May I know what are the number of suspected smugglers in the Dibrugarh Subdivision?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I cannot give the number.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Can Government give any percentage of the figure of addicts who have been treated in these centres and who have been actually given up opium habit?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I require notice.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): Are Government aware that there are a good number of donors from amongst the opium smugglers who get protection from responsible quarters?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Government have no such information.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether it is a fact that the hon. Member from Joypur, Shri Joga Kanta Barua, spoke in the Assembly in 1953 or 1954 that there are above 2,000 opium addicts in Tingkhong Mouza alone and whether Government have made any enquiry?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): Addicts who use opium? Their number in Dibrugarh was 7,069.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: What is the number in Tingkhong Mouza?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Mouzawise I cannot give the figure.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY: Whether Government consider these opium smugglers as anti-social and dangerous to society?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Yes, they are very dangerous to society.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Is it a fact that only six addicts were treated in Chabua Treatment Centre and when they were released most of them again took to opium?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I cannot say off-hand. That may be so.

(Starred Question No.74 standing in the name of Shri Jahan Uddin Ahmed, was not put and answered as the Questioner was absent).

**Re: Pension of Shri Kalu Kshetri, retired
Sub-Inspector of Police**

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) asked:

*75. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Inspector General of Police has received petitions from Shri Kalu Kshetri, retired Sub-Inspector of Police (Armed Branch), praying for orders of his pension?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the said Shri Kalu Kshetri retired on 1st July, 1956?
- (c) Why there has been such delay in granting his legitimate dues?
- (d) When he may be expected to get his pension?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)
replied :

75. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—His original service papers are reported to have been sent by the Superintendent of Police, Kamrup to the Inspector General of Police in whose office they were not received. As the records were apparently lost, the Superintendent of Police was asked, after due search for these records, to reconstruct them by collecting details regarding his previous services from records in the offices of the Superintendents of Police of the various districts in which he had served. This entailed delay.

(d)—The Superintendent of Police has been directed to complete the reconstruction of necessary service records immediately and to submit them with the pension papers by 15th March, 1958. As soon as these are received, the pension will be sanctioned. If, however, there be any irregularity or defect standing in the way of immediate sanction of the pension, the Accountant General will be moved for granting him an anticipatory pension pending sanction of the due pension.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): The Superintendent of Police, Kamrup has failed in his duty in not compiling the service records. What steps have been taken against the Superintendent of Police ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The Superintendent did send the papers but they were lost and now he has been asked to reconstruct the records.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rimpur): May we know from whose custody the records were lost ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The records were actually sent from that end but the same were not received at this end. Most probably these were lost on transit.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it the responsibility of the Post Office or some body else ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: It is difficult to fix the responsibility just now. Most probably the records were lost in the Post Office in transit.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the Table)

Number of Lower Primary Schools, High English Schools, Middle English Schools and Middle Vernacular Schools in each Subdivision of the State

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) asked :

253. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Lower Primary Schools, High English Schools, Middle English Schools and Middle Vernacular Schools in each Subdivision of the State ?

(b) The names of Middle English and High English Schools in Hailakandi Subdivision along with the amount of monthly grant-in-aid received by each of them from the Government ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education) replied :

253.(a) & (b)—A list is placed on the Library Table.

[Statement laid on the Library Table in reply to unstarred Question No.253 (a) and (b)]

Question (a)—		1955-56.			
Subdivision		Number of L. P. Schools	Number of M. E. Schools	Number of M. V. Schools	Number of High Schools
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. North Lakhimpur	.. ..	500	37	29	13
2. Dibrugarh	.. ..	908	81	32	40
3. Sibsagar	.. ..	653	75	45	42
4. Jorhat	.. ..	646	49	27	30
5. Golaghat	.. ..	460	45	13	16
6. Nowgong	.. ..	1148	74	61	39
7. Tezpur	.. ..	502	27	50	19
8. Mangaldoi	.. ..	607	27	18	13
9. Gauhati	.. ..	1571	95	111	67
10. Barpeta	.. ..	728	40	36	22
11. Goalpara	.. ..	578	38	37	18
12. Dhubri	.. ..	969	59	54	32
13. Shillong, Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	.. ..	657	44	nil	17
14. Jowai	.. ..	617	36	nil	4
15. Garo Hills	.. ..	364	24	2	2
16. North Cachar and Mikir Hills	.. ..	414	31	13	16
17. Karimganj	.. ..	534	32	30	25
18. Silchar	.. ..	263	18	16	7
19. Hailakandi	.. ..	502	61	nil	6
20. Mizo Hills	.. ..			

**List of M. E. Schools with amount grant-in-aid
sanctioned 1956-57**

Question (b)

	Recurring	Hindi	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.		
1. Balipar M. E. School P. O. Bhatirkupa ..	65	+60	=125
9. Kalinagar M. E. School, P. O. Katakhal ..	50	+60	=110
3. Algapur M. E. School, P. O. alibaribazar ...	50	+60	=110
4. Manchara M. E. School, P. O. Manchara ..	50	+60	=110
5. Katlachara Govinda Chandra M. V. cum M. E. School.	25	+	= 25
6. Nintyanandapur M. E. School, P. O. Rajyes- warpur.	50	—	= 50
7. Nimaichandpur M. E. School, P. O. Jallirband	50	—	= 50
8. Mohanpur M. E. School, P. O. Mohanpur ..	100	—	=100
9. East Kitterband M. E. School	50	—	= 50
10. Rajyeswarpur M. E. School	25	—	= 25
11. Netaji Nagar M. E. School	25	—	= 25
12. Ujan Khupa M. E. School	25	—	= 25

**Question () List of High Schools in Hailakandi
Subdivision with amount of Grant-in-aid
sanctioned 1956-57**

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Government Aided Town Girls' High School (Changed as Indra Kumari Devi Girls' High School), Hailakandi.	735	0	0
2. Public High School, Hailakandi	815	0	0
3. Lala Government Aided High School, P. O. Lala ..	1,173	4	0
4. C. M. High School, P. O. Katlichera	592	0	0
5. Algapur Public High School, P. O. Algapur ..	170	0	0
6. Janki Charan P. O. Kalinagar	250	0	0

Question (a)—

1955-56

Subdivision				Number of L. P. Schools	Number of M. E. Schools	Number of M. V. Schools	Number of High Schools
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. North Lakhimpur	..	..	..	500	37	29	13
2. Dibrugarh	..	..	..	908	81	32	40
3. Sibsagar	..	..	..	653	75	45	42
4. Jorhat	..	..	..	640	49	27	30
5. Golaghat	..	..	..	460	45	13	16
6. Nowgong	..	..	..	1148	74	61	39
7. Tezpur	..	..	..	502	27	50	19
8. Mangaldoi	..	..	..	607	27	18	13
9. Gauhati	..	..	..	1571	95	111	67
10. Barpeta	..	..	..	728	40	36	22
11. Goalpara	..	..	..	570	38	37	18
12. Dhubri	..	..	..	969	59	54	32
13. Shillong, Khasi and Jaintia Hills } District.	..	..	..	675	44	nil	17
14. Jowai ..	..	..	..	
15. Garo Hills	..	..	..	677	36	nil	4
16. North Cachar and Mikir Hills	..	..	..	364	24	2	2
17. Karimganj	..	..	..	414	31	13	16
18. Silchar	..	..	..	534	32	30	25
19. Hailakandi	..	..	..	263	18	16	7
20. Mizo Hills	..	..	..	502	61	nil	..

List of M. E. School with amount grant-in-aid sanctioned 1956-57

Question (b)—

(1)	Recurring (2) Rs.	Hindi (3)	Total (4)
1. Balipar M. E. School, P. O. Bhatirkupa ..	65	+60	=125
2. Kalinagar M. E. School, P. O. Katakhal ..	50	+60	=110
3. Algapur M. E. School, P. O. Kalibaribazar ..	50	+60	=110
4. Manchara M. E. School, P. O. Manchara ..	50	+60	=110
5. Katlachara Govinda Chandra M. V. cum M. E. School.	25	+	= 25
6. Nintyanandapur M. E. School, P. O. Rajyes- warpur.	50	—	= 50
7. Nimaichandra M. E. School, P. O. Jalfirband	50	—	= 50
8. Mohanpur M. E. School P. O. Mohanour ..	100	—	=100
9. East Kitterband M. E. School	50	—	= 50
10. Rajyeswarpur M. E. School	25	—	= 25
11. Netaji Nagar M. E. School	25	—	= 25
12. Ujan Khupa M. E. School	24	—	= 25

Question (b) List of High Schools in Hailakandi Sub- division with amount of Grant-in-aid sanctioned 1956-57

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Government Aided Town Girls' High School, (Changed as Indra Kumar Devi Girls' High School), Hailakandi.	735	0	0
2. Public High School, Hailakandi	815	0	0
3. Lala Government Aided High School, P. O. Lala ..	1,173	4	0
4. C. M. High School, P. O. Katlichera	592	0	0
5. Algapur Public High School, P. O. Algapur ..	170	0	0
6. Janki Charan, P. O. Kalinagar	250	0	0

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): Are Government aware of the discontent of the people regarding appointment of L. P. School teachers on no principle under Hailakandi School Board ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education): We have not provided any principle, but if the particular situation is mentioned, we will enquire.

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY: Do Government propose to change the procedure of appointment of L. P. School teachers by changing the rules and empowering the Boards to do this ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Government do not propose to change the procedure but if a suggestion is made by the hon. Member or any body else, that will be considered.

Teachers in Lower Primary School under Hailakandi School Board

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) asked :

254. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to lay on the table a list containing the names, addresses and the dates of appointments of the teachers in Lower Primary School under Hailakandi School Board from the year 1955 to January, 1958 (both permanent and temporary separately) ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education) replied :

254.—A list is placed on the Library Table. (See Appendix).

Road from Silchar to Subong and Daloo-Barkhola Road in Silchar Subdivision

Shri TAJAMMUL ALI BARLASKAR (Udarband) asked :

255. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any public representation has been received by the Government requesting to take up the following roads essential for bus service and other traffic in the Silchar Subdivision :—

- (1) Road from Silchar to Subong ;
- (2) Daloo-Barkhola Road ?

(b) Whether Government propose to take up the above roads to meet the public demand ?

(c) If so, when ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

255. (a)—No.

(b)—Government have no proposal for nationalisation of these two routes during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

(c)—Does not arise.

Smuggling of Opium in Tirap, Namsai, Tengakhat, Tinsukia and other places in Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

256. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

(a) The quantities of illicit opium smuggled into this State and which were detected at Tinsukia by the Tinsukia Excise staff on the following dates :—

(i) On 12th January 1957 ;

(ii) on 14th September 1957 ; and

(iii) on 29th September 1957 ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that widespread smuggling of opium is going on in Tirap, Namsai, Tengakhat, Tinsukia and other places in the Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

(c) Whether Government propose to open excise check posts at important places like Tinsukia with telephone and other up-to-date arrangements ?

(d) Whether Government propose to provide barracks to the Excise peons so that they may be available for immediate service whenever required in case of emergency ?

(e) If not, why not ?

(f) Whether Government propose to provide sufficient conveyance to the staff for quick detection of smuggling cases ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) replied :

256: (a)---(i) 21 seers.

(ii) There was no detection on this date.

(iii) $15\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

(b)—Government are aware of the smuggling of opium in Tirap, Tengakhat, Tinsukia and other places of Dibrugarh Subdivision. Namsai is in N.-E. F. A.

(c)—A proposal to open check posts at important places is under consideration of Government.

(d)—A proposal to provide barracks to the Excise peons is under consideration of Government.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f) — The Excise staff of Dibrugarh Subdivision has already been provided with motor vehicles for detection of smuggling.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):
From whom these 21 seers of opium were detected ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: The name is not with me.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Whether Government know that smuggling of opium is on the increase day by day in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: That is a matter of opinion.

Records of Rights of all classes of tenants during the present Re-settlement Operations of Kamrup and Sibsagar Districts

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the names of Raiyats-under-Raiyats, Tenants and Adhiars are directed to be recorded in column No. 6 in the Records of Rights during the present re-settlement operation in some of the Districts

“only for statistical purposes as required by the Directorate of the Statistical Department” and not as a matter of rights ?

- (b) Whether such recording of names is the recognition of rights of Adhiars, Tenants, Raiyats and under-Raiyats as enumerated in the Assam Adhiars' Protection and Regulation Act, and the Assam Tenancy Acts ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) replied :

257. (a)—Preparation of the records of rights of all classes of tenants, *viz.*, (1) Privileged raiyats, (2) Occupancy raiyats, (3) Non-occupancy raiyats and (4) Under-raiyats has been ordered during the present resettlement operations of Kamrup and Sibsagar Districts. In course of preparation of records, names of tenants, length of possession, the area held and rent payable are to be recorded in column 6 of the *chitha* or field index which is not called the record of rights. This is to be done according to the instructions already laid down in the Re-settlement Manual and no separate direction is required to be issued by Government for this purpose.

(b)—Entries of tenants names, etc., in column 6 of the *chitha* are to be the records of facts and they do not by themselves confer any right. They may serve any purpose for which they are utilised.

Land acquired by Government for construction of Assistant Surgeon's quarters, State Transport Station and for Subdivisional Officer's (Embankment and Drainage) office building

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara) asked :

258. Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that lands were acquired by the Government within the Goalpara Municipal area for the purpose of construction of building for Assistant Surgeon's quarters, State Transport Station and for Subdivisional Officer's (E. & D.) office buildings ?

(b) If so, at what rate per bigha and in what year those lands were acquired ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the sites acquired for the purpose as stated in question No. (d) above are near the main road and in prominent places of the town ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

258. (a)—Yes.

(b)—(i) Lands for Assistant Surgeon's quarter was acquired in the year 1954. The rate per bigha is Rs.4,500.

(ii) Lands for State Transport Station was acquired in the year 1954. The rate per bigha is Rs.2,500 for high land and Rs.1,000 for other land. But as the owner did not agree and wanted the matter to be referred to Court, it has been referred to Court, where it is still pending.

(iii) Lands for Subdivisional Officer's (Embankment and Drainage) office building was acquired in the year 1954. The rate per bigha is Rs.1,500 but not finalised as the matter is under reference to Civil Court.

(c)—Yes, except the Subdivisional Officer's (Embankment and Drainage) office building, which does not touch the main road.

Regional Transport Authorities in the State

Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM (Jowai: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) asked :

259. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the different Regional Transport Authorities in the State have been constituted ?

(b) Who are the members of the Regional Transport Authority of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.

(c) Who are the nominated members ?

(d) Is it a fact that one of the nominated member is an *Ex-M.L.A.* ?

(e) Is it a fact that previously M.L.As. were used to be nominated in the Regional Transport Authority as a general rule ?

(f) What is the reason for the non-inclusion of any M.L.A., or M.L.As. in the present Regional Transport Authority of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District ?

(g) Is it a fact that an *Ex-M.L.A.* who was nominated is a Congressman ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)
replied :

259. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Shillong Regional Transport Authority have the following composition :—

OFFICIALS

1. Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District—Chairman.

2. Superintendent of Police, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.

3. Executive Engineer, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.

4. District Transport Officer, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District—Secretary.

NON-OFFICIALS

5. Shri G. Briggs, B.L.,

6. Shri J. Rynjah, B.L.,

7. Shri Kistobin Rymbai,

8. Shri L. P. Changkakati, B.L.,

9. Shri A. C. Bhattacharjee,

(c)—All.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—There is no such general rule. Previously some members of the State Legislature were nominated as members of the Regional Transport Authorities.

(f)—It was not considered necessary to do so.

(g)—Government have no information if he is a regular member of the Congress.

Mikir Hills District Council

Shri SAI SAI TERANG (Mikir Hills-East: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) asked :

260. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the District Council, Mikir Hills, has lately requested the Government of Assam for supplying Police force to evict the refugees from the Mikir Hills ?

(b) If so, why no step has yet been taken up by the Government in this matter ?

(c) Whether Government propose to take necessary steps in this matter within this year ?

Shri WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas) replied :

260. (a)—No. But the Mikir Hills District Council had requested the Deputy Commissioner, United District of Mikir and North Cachar Hills in July, 1955, for Police help for eviction of refugees from Nomati mauza.

(b)—The Police force asked for could not be made available due to operations in Naga Hills District.

(c)—Yes.

***Shri SAI SAI TERANG :** Sir, মিকিৰ পাহাৰত চৰকাৰে কিমান বিন্টিউজী পৰিয়াল বহুৱাব সুজিছে—আনি জনিব পাৰেনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the hon. Member wants to know the number of refugees who are going to be settled in the Mikir Hills District.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): It is about 700 odd families. Previously the number of given settlement in the Mikir Hills District was 565. Now the number has increased from 565 to 700 and odd and in order to accommodate these 700 odd families the acreage has been reduced to little less than 2 acres per agricultural family and one bigha per non-agricultural family.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Sir, may I clarify the position?

Mr. SPEAKER: Please speak in Assamese so that the hon. Member may understand.

***Shri HARESWAR DAS:** কথাটো হৈছে District Council এ ৫৬৫ একৰ মাটি দিবলৈ বাজি হৈছে। আৰু কৈছে যে ৫৬৫ একৰ মাটিৰ ওপৰে মাটি দিয়া নহব। Family বেছি হলেও মাটিৰ area বেচি হব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে কিমান পৰিয়াল বহিব সেইটো মূল কথা নহয়—মূল কথাটো হৈছে মাটিৰ area সেই ৫৬৫ একৰৰ ভিতৰত থাকিব।

***Shri SAI SAI TERANG (Mikir Hills—East : Reserved for Scheduled Tribes):** এই বিষয়ে local M.L.A. ক সোধা হৈছিল নে?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: This matter was taken up only very recently by the Secretary, Tribal Areas Department and the Commissioner, Relief and Rehabilitation Department and then it was discussed threadbare with the Deputy Commissioner, Mikir Hills District, the Chief Executive Member and the Secretary, Mikir Hills District Council, and it was agreed that these 741 refugee families should be accommodated in the area allotted for the purpose in the Mikir Hills District.

Witness shed in Dhubri Court Building

Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri) asked:

261. Will the Minister-in-charge of Judicial Department be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is any witness shed in the Dhubri Court compound?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that a witness shed in Dhubri Court compound was constructed by the donation given by M/S. Netaram Kanaiyalal, a merchant of Dhubri Town for public purposes?

(c) What is its present condition ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the said witness shed has been occupied by the Government for their purpose since the last 10 years ?

(e) If so, whether Government propose to vacate the same for the public purpose immediately ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

261. (a)—Yes, there is a witness shed in Dhubri Court compound.

(b)—Yes, it is a fact that the witness shed was donated by M/S. Netaram Kanaiyalal, a merchant of Dhubri Town.

(c)—Its present condition is good.

(d)—Yes. The house is under occupation of Government since last ten years for various office purposes, on account of dearth of accommodation for offices. At present the office of the Inspector of Housing, Dhubri has been accommodated in the witness shed and some Court articles have been stored in it, there being no accommodation in the main Court building.

(e)—There is a proposal to construct a new Court building. If it materialises, the shed will be vacated on completion of construction.

Sir, here in the answer to question (e) there is a printing mistake. It is printed "There is no proposal....." If the correct answer should be "There is a proposal....." If the word "NO" is there, then the reply will have no meaning. Therefore, the word "NO" should be substituted by the word "a".

***Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri):** মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা মই জানিব খোজেঁ। যে চৰকাৰে ৰাইজৰ এই witness shed টো নিজৰ কামত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে সেতিয়া তাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে আন কোনো জিৰানি ঘৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে ?

***Shri HARESWAR DAS:** বৰ্ত্তমান কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। কিন্তু এতিয়া তাৰ নিশ্চয় ব্যৱস্থা হব।

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):** Sir, the witness shed was constructed by the donation given by M/S. Netaram Kanaiyalal since the last 10 years and the Government occupied it. Is this not a case of trespass ?

***Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)**: But no body has come with a case of trespass.

***Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri)**: Court building টোৰ অৱস্থা অতি বেয়া বুলি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছেনে?

***Shri HARESWAR DAS**: বেয়া বুলি জানিয়েইতো Court building টো তৈয়াৰ কৰিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

***Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRODHANI**: এই বছৰতে Court building ৰ কাম কৰা হবনে?

***Shri HARESWAR DAS**: এই বছৰতে হ'ব। বাজেটত তাৰ Provision কৰাই হৈছে।

Demarcation of the boundary of the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills

Shri SAI SAI TERANG (Mikir Hills-East: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) asked:

262. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the boundary of the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills has not yet been demarcated?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that this has caused great inconvenience in matter of realising land revenue?
- (c) When the survey work of the district will be started and from which direction?
- (d) Whether Government propose to take up the survey work of the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills immediately?

Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas) replied:

262. (a)—The question is not clear whether the demarcation of the boundary between the North Cachar Hills autonomous district and the Mikir Hills autonomous district is meant. It is presumed that the hon. Member means the demarcation of the boundary of the United District of Mikir and North Cachar Hills as constituted under the Assam United District of Mikir and North Cachar Hills (Administration) Regulation, 1951.

The demarcation of the boundary adjoining the Nowgong District and the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District has not been done. The demarcation of the boundary between the Mikir Hills autonomous district and the Nowgong District was started in November, 1956 and the work is continuing. The boundary between the Mikir Hills autonomous district and the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District has not been demarcated as yet because persons like the Nongphylluts, Khyrwangs, Lallungs and others who claim that they are non-Mikir who inhabit the areas of Jowai-Subdivision of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District which have been incorporated within the Mikir Hills autonomous district have protested against such inclusion. Early in 1957, the Deputy Commissioners of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District and of the United District of Mikir and North Cachar Hills together with the representative of the District Councils of United Khasi-Jaintia District and Mikir Hills autonomous district met in a meeting to discuss the workable arrangements to enable the Assam Surveys to demarcate the boundary. In the light of the proceedings of the said meeting, the Government in November, 1957 had requested both the District Councils to make a joint survey of the disputed area. No report has been received from the District Councils as yet.

(b)—Yes. The Government had received intimation from the Mikir Hills District Council that those people who represented for the retransfer of the areas inhabited by them to the Jowai Subdivision of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills have refused to pay house tax and land revenue to the Mikir Hills District Council. In November 1957, the Government requested the Chief Executive Member, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District Council to persuade those people to make early payment of the arrears of revenue due to the Mikir Hills District Council. The Government has since received no report from either District Council about the trouble of collecting land revenue and other taxes in the area.

(c) & (d)—As already answered to question (a) the demarcation of the boundary between Mikir Hills and Nowgong District has already been taken up and is being continued. So far as the boundary between Mikir Hills and United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District is concerned, the demarcation will be taken up as soon as the report from the two District Councils referred to in reply to question (a) is received.

Shri SAI SAI TERANG (Mikir Hills—East: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): মিকিৰ পাছাৰ সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে সেই সীমাস্তৰ মানুহ বিনাক দুইখন জিলাতে ৰাজ্য দিব নগা হৈছে বুলি চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that the people have to pay revenues in two districts because of the vagueness of the boundaries.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): There cannot be any irregularity in the matter of paying revenues because the authorities of the two District Councils are to maintain the house tax touzies and the land revenue touzies respectively. Therefore, there is no justification to say that the people are paying revenues in both the districts.

Shri LARSING KHYRIEM (Jowai—Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): In view of the fact that persons like the Nongphylluts, Khyrwangs, Lallungs and others are protesting against their inclusion within the district of Mikir Hills, will Government see that these people are retransferred to the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: I am sorry, because those villages have already been transferred to Mikir Hills and a notification has been issued to this effect; it cannot be altered now. The matter was discussed with the District Council, Mikir Hills and an amicable settlement was yet to be arrived at.

Shri LARSING KHYRIEM: Is Government aware that these people upto this time have not paid any revenue?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Government is aware, and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Council has requested the villagers to pay the revenue to the Mikir Hills authorities.

Shri HAMDHAN MOHON HAPLONGBAR (North Cachar Hills Reserved): माननिय सदस्य श्री सै सै टेरंग साहब के सवाल के जवाब में हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने सिर्फ नौगांव और खासी जयन्तीया पाहाड़ की सीमाओं के बाबत ही जवाब दिया है। काछाड़ जिले में भी सीमा सम्बन्धी जो गोलमाल है उसकी सीमांसा के लिये सरकार कौन सी व्यवस्था कर रही है?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: The boundary of the North Cachar Hills Subdivision is already there. There is no difficulty with regard to that.

Shri SAI SAI TERANG: চৰকাৰে এই বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে মিকিৰ পাছাৰ আৰু উত্তৰ কাছাৰৰ সীমা নিৰ্ণয় কৰিবনে?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Sir, we have already requested the authorities of the District Councils of

North Cachar and Mikir Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills to sit together, discuss the matter and submit their recommendations with regard to this dispute in connection with this particular boundary. As soon as that report is received the demarcation will start.

Construction of the Simaluguri State Dispensary in the Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) asked :

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

- (a) What is the present position of the construction of the Simaluguri State Dispensary in the Sibsagar Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether Government contemplate to abolish the existing dispensary at Simaluguri ?
- (c) What decision Government have taken after receiving so many representations from the local people in this behalf ?
- (d) Who is responsible for creating this unhappy situation ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied :

263 (a)—Construction has already been started at Tengapukhuri.

(b) & (c)—There is no contemplation to abolish the dispensary but for larger interest the Government have decided to establish a dispensary at Tengapukhuri.

(d)—The question of shifting of Simaluguri Dispensary was taken up on the suggestion and recommendation of a leading local representative.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA: Is it a fact that the Government has taken the decision to shift the dispensary on the report of the local officers?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): That is not our information, Sir.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): Did the Government receive any representation to the effect that Tengapukhuri is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Simaliguri? Originally it was decided to have it there, but subsequently on representation from the public it was decided to shift to Tengapukhuri. I want to know whether it was done on the suggestion of the local officers? In my opinion the local officers who settled the new site of the Simaliguri Dispensary and thereby complicated the issue.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): It was suggested by the hon. Questioner himself (*laughter*), and then officers made enquiry and decided to shift the site.

Conversion of the Namtiali Maternity Centre into a Health Unit

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA asked :

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

(a) When will the Namtiali Maternity Centre be converted into a full-fledged one ?

(b) Whether Government are contemplating to convert it into a 'Health Unit' ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied :

264. (a) —Does not arise as it is already a full-fledged one.

(b)—In view of reduced ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission no new proposal for establishment of Primary Health Unit can be taken up in 1958-59. The case of Namtiali, if recommended by the Subdivisional Development Board, will be considered later on.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA: What is meant by a full-fledged maternity centre, Sir?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Such a Centre has a midwife and trained Dhai attached,

**Utilisation of the money provided in the Budget for
1957-58 for improvement of Village Road
Communication**

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

- (a) Whether allegation was received by the Department that provisions of money in the Budget for 1957-58 for improvement of village road communication were not utilised ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that nothing has been done to improve the Sonamati Road to R. D. Road, Khata-Batahgila Road with a small link of half a mile to Sariahtoli-Goshala, Nalbari Kamakuchi Road, Jajiabari-Allia Road during 1957-58 in spite of strong public demand ?
- (c) Whether Government lately received proposal for improvement of only two miles of road from Nalbari to Balilecha Kali Debalay—either a link road to Nalbari-Kamarkuchi or temple approach road—the portion being very important during the current year ?
- (d) Whether there is any proposal for diversion of money allotted for the above work for improvement of North Trunk Road against the wishes of the people of other rural area interested in the above roads ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that condition of the roads mentioned above has so much deteriorated that it is not possible to use the road for traffic ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to see that money allotted for the above and other roads are utilised for the purpose for which they were allotted ?

- (g) Whether Government propose to put an end to the practice of allotting money apparently meant for one purpose and diverting the same without knowledge of the House for other purpose in future ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings Wing)] replied :

265. (a)—There is no provision in the Budget specifically for improvement of village road communication under Public Works Department and no allegation on this account has been received. A letter was however received from the hon. Member about certain roads [as detailed in (b) below] included in the Second Five-Year Plan and provided in the Budget.

(b)—Execution of works on the roads referred to by the Member in his letter is under progress, according to programme and availability of funds. These projects are included in the Second Five Year Plan spread over a period of five years. Funds for Plan Scheme are allocated by the Planning Commission from year to year and work must of necessity have to be regulated on the basis of availability of funds for the purpose. No work on some of the roads could be done during 1957-58 as the amount of funds made available for the year (1957-58) was spent to meet the liabilities incurred during 1956-57.

(c)—Yes, but it is not included in any of the approved programme drawn up as per recommendation of the Road Communication Board or Subdivisional Development Board. It is proposed to place this before the next meeting of the Assam Road Communication Board for their consideration.

(d)—No. On the other hand additional grant to the extent of Rs. 14,800 for these roads has been asked for by Executive Engineer and is being made available to him.

(e)—Government have no information. The roads being under construction and improvement some difficulties to traffic are inescapable. However instructions have been issued to all concerned to take action to avoid causing difficulty to traffic as far as possible and arrange to keep traffic open.

(f) & (g)— Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above. It may be mentioned that there is no practice of diverting funds allotted for a particular work to another work. The

utilisation of grant in the Budget for Roads works which is made tentatively is dependent on various factors such as fixation of alignment, preparation of plan and estimate, availability of land, contractors, materials, etc., and it therefore sometimes becomes necessary to re-appropriate provision of funds in Budget from one work to another in consideration of the progress of work within the total amount voted by the House under the Head of Account concerned.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari East): Do the Government consider that the difficulty arose due to lack of improvement of roads or for improvement and construction work?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister P.W.D., Roads and Buildings) : It may be due to both, Sir.

Lady Doctor for Sibsagar Civil Hospital

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Sibsagar Civil Hospital is going on without any lady doctor at present ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the lady doctor of the said hospital has been deputed to Bombay for special training ?
- (c) If so, whether Government propose to post one lady doctor in the Sibsagar Civil Hospital during the period of absence of the lady doctor deputed for training ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied :

266. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, for two months only.

(c)—No.

**Harassment to travelling public by the Members of
the G. R. P. at Karimganj, Badarpur and Lumding
Railway Stations**

Shri ABDUL HAMID CHOUDHURY (Karimganj-South) asked :

267. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government are aware or have received reports to the effect that unnecessary harassment is done to most of the travelling public by the Members of the G. R. P. at Karimganj, Badarpur and Lumding Railway Stations charging them to be Pakistani ?

(b) If not, what steps Government propose to take to find out the truth or falsity about the general complaint of excesses by the G. R. P. in these Stations ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

267. (a) & (b)—Two complaints of alleged ill-treatment by Government Railway Police checking staff were received, but neither of them could be proved. A misunderstanding is occasionally possible, but the checking staff has been warned to be polite and tactful.

**Road-cum-Embankment from Dhubri to Patamari in
Dhubri Subdivision**

Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI (Dhubri) asked :

268. Will the Minister-in-charge of Embankment and Drainage be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any road-cum-embankment from Dhubri to Patamari in Dhubri Subdivision ?

(b) If so, whether it is completed ?

(c) If not, why does it take so much time ?

(d) What is the present position of the first mile of that embankment ?

(e) Whether Government are aware that such incomplete embankment which is half done, causes great difficulty to the public communication as well as traffic ?

(f) If so, whether Government propose to take necessary steps immediately to remove these difficulties of this road-cum-embankment by completing the same ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control) replied :

268. (a)—Yes.

(b)—This has since been completed.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—It was raised to proper level with proper formation width in January, 1958.

(e) & (f)—Do not arise.

Sealdah Channel in the Dhubri-Patamari Embankment

Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI (Dhubri) asked :

269. Will the Minister for Embankment and Drainage be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that there was one project for filling up the Sealdah channel in the Dhubri-Patamari embankment ?

(b) If so, what is the position of Sealdah channel at present ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that due to late handling of the works of that Sealdah channel, it was washed away during flood even before its completion ?

(d) Whether Government have taken any scheme to fill up this channel this year ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control) replied :

269. (a)—Yes.

(b)—This is being kept open.

(c)—Yes, some earthwork in the incomplete portion was washed away due to erosion and early flood.

(d)—No, under the present circumstances closure of the channel is not considered sound.

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj)**
What is the amount of loss incurred therein ? :

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Flood Control)** (for Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury): I have not the figure with me, Sir.

Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI (Dhubri) : মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা মই জানিব খোজো যে শিয়ালদহ নৈখন খোলা অৱস্থাত থাকিলে এই মথাউৰিটো দিয়াৰ পৰিকল্পনা আৰু প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা সম্পূৰ্ণ বাৰ্থ হৈ যাবনে নেযায় ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): Our advice is—it should be left as it is.

Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI: এই নৈখন খোলা থকাৰ কাৰণে ওচৰৰ গাঁও সমূহৰ, যেনে শিলশাগৰী, গাছপাড়া, ঘিউমাৰী ইত্যাদি গাঁৱৰ অনুমান দুহেজাৰ বিঘা মাটিৰ খেতি বাতি প্ৰতি বছৰে বানপানীয়ে নষ্ট কৰে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰ অৱগত আছেনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : চৰকাৰ অৱগত আছে ; কিন্তু এইবোৰ বিষয়ত Technical advice ৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যাবলৈ সাহ নহয়।

Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI: এই শিয়ালদহ নৈখন বন্ধাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ কিমান টকা মঞ্জুৰী আছিল ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : নটীশ দিনেহে ক'ব পৰা হ'ব।

Strikes in industrial establishments and plantations of Lakhimpur District in 1956 and 1957

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

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

- (a) The total number of strikes taking place in industrial establishments and plantations of Lakhimpur District in 1956 and 1957 ?
- (b) How many of them took place after serving proper notices ?
- (c) Whether strikes resorted to without proper notice are regarded as irregular ?
- (d) If so, what steps Government propose to take against instigators of these irregular strikes ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

270. (a)—The total number of strikes in—

	1956	1957
Industrial Establishments	5	22
Plantations	7	10

(b)—None.

(d)—Strike without notice in a non-public utility service is not irregular as it does not contravene provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

(d)—If the strikes are legal, Government cannot do anything.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): যোৱা জুন মাহত যিখন ইউনিয়নে irregular ভাবে বগুপাৰা বিহিয়াটিং বাগানত ধৰ্ম্মঘট (strike) কৰি বনুৱা আৰু শিল্পৰ ক্ষতি সাধন কৰিলে তাৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা ললেনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা তেনে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ অসুবিধা। যি বিলাক ইউনিয়নে ভুল কৰি ধৰ্ম্মঘট চলাই সেই বিলাক ইউনিয়ন বিপদত পৰে আৰু মজদুৰ সকলেও বাইজৰ সন্মুখীন হোৱোৱাই।

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Why the number of strikes increased in 1957 than in 1956 Sir? What was the reason for this increase?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** It may be due to industrial difficulties, lack of adjustments and failure of conciliation, Sir.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Is it not a fact that the strike in June last year at Behating T. E. was mainly due to the agreement being arrived at by the management with the INTUC over the head of other representative labour organisations?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour):** It is not correct to put the question that way, Sir. Industrial strike arises because of disputes outstanding, and at the time of settlement, everyone tries to frustrate it.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** That is not my question, Sir. The question is whether the prolongation of strike after the alleged settlement was due to the settlement arrived at by the Management with the INTUC over the head of other representative local labour organisations?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** I do not agree with this, Sir.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): I.N.T.U.C. ৰ লগত agreement দৈ যোৱাৰ কিমান দিনৰ পিচত এই ধৰ্ম্মঘট হৈছিল ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : এই বিষয়ত নাটচ নহলে কোৱা টান ।

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Sir, with regard to question (d) is it not the policy of the Government to prevent strikes whether legal or illegal?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** It is true that the policy of the Government is to prevent strike. In a planned economy it is the policy of the Government to prevent strike and therefore we have laid down a structure of conciliation, arbitration, etc. I am glad to announce that so far as the All-India Trade Union is concerned, it has accepted this structure to function within the scope of this structure. Locally there may be lack of adjustments, failure of adjustments and the strike takes place. When there is illegal strike, other powers are used to break it. In this particular case which is not an essential industry, the strike is not illegal at all.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Is it the policy of the Government to ban legal strikes ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Not in India, because India is a democratic country.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Has the Government taken steps to remove the cause of strikes ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour):** Yes, Sir. All the Departments of Labour here in the State and in the Centre are continually taking steps.

Number of Murder and Dacoity Cases in the district of Cachar

Maulavi ABDUL HAMID CHOUDHURY (Karimganj South) asked :

271. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of murder and dacoity cases in the district of Cachar since 1950 separately sub-division-wise for each year ?
- (b) How many arrests were made in each case since 1955 and how many of them were committed ?
- (c) How many of them were eventually convicted and to what terms ?
- (d) What was the common cause for these dastardly acts ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

271.(a)—

Subdivision	Cases	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Karimganj ..	{ Murder	2	4	1	Nil	2	3	1	3
	{ Dacoity	4	10	4	1	Nil	1	3	3
Hailakandi ..	{ Murder	6	Nil	3	2	2	3	2	2
	{ Dacoity	2	2	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	1
Silchar ..	{ Murder	18	7	7	11	7	6	9	13
	{ Dacoity	19	18	5	16	8	4	10	8

(b)—

Subdivision	Cases	Arrested			Committed to Session		
		1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
Karimganj ..	{ Murder	34	1	8	23	1	5
	{ Dacoity	4	31	11	3	4	5
Hailakandi ..	{ Murder	16	1	3	4	1	3
	{ Dacoity	Nil	7	4	Nil	2	* *Under in- vestigation.
Silchar ..	{ Murder	11	16	77	1	7	4
	{ Dacoity	12	66	90	4	4	40

(c)—

In 1955—In Karimganj, 10 persons were convicted of murder and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment varying from 2 to 6 years. The 3 persons sent up in dacoity cases were acquitted.

In Hailakandi, the 4 persons sent up in murder cases were acquitted.

In Silchar, the cases against the only person arrested for murder is subjudice. The 4 persons sent up for dacoity cases were convicted.

In 1956—In Karimganj, the only person sent up for murder was convicted to rigorous imprisonment for 4 years. The cases against 4 persons arrested for dacoity are subjudice.

In Hailakandi, the person sent up for murder, died while under-trial. Of the 2 persons sent up for dacoity, one was convicted to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years and fine of Rs.500 and the other was acquitted.

In Silchar, of the 7 persons sent up for murder, 3 were convicted. The cases against 4 persons sent up for dacoity are subjudice.

In 1957—In Karimganj, the cases against the 5 persons sent up for murder are subjudice. The case against the 5 persons sent up for dacoity are subjudice.

In Hailakandi, the cases against the 3 persons sent up for murder are subjudice. The cases against 4 persons arrested for dacoity are subjudice.

In Silchar, the cases against the 4 persons sent up for murder are subjudice. The cases against the 40 persons arrested and sent up for dacoity are subjudice and under investigation.

(d)—There can be no single common cause for commission of heinous acts like murder and dacoity. There may be a variety of reasons such as jealousy, revenge, dispute over landed or other property, desire to get rich and economic necessity, etc.

Vote on Accounts grants for the year, 1958-59

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an amount of not exceeding Rs.4,20,89,000 be granted to the Governor of Assam in advance to defray certain essential charges which will come in course of payment during a part of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1959, as per grants shown in the Schedule.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Motion is moved.

(After a pause)

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that an amount of not exceeding Rs.4,20,89,000 be granted to the Governor of Assam in advance to defray certain essential charges which will come in course of payment during a part of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1959, as per grants shown in the Schedule.

(The question was accepted.)

The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1958

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to continue my speech from where I left yesterday.

As regards the provision for inclusion under the scheme of Provident Fund, the payment of wages including basic wages, dearness allowance, cost of food-stuffs, peace rated wages, maternity benefit and thick plucking wages are covered, and these wages will be included in the Provident Fund benefit. Only the bonus and commission will not be covered.

As regards "Commission", this is not paid to labourers. Only the bonus is paid to the workers. Bonus cannot be included in the scheme of Provident Fund, because the amount payable to the workers in the shape of wages is included in the scheme of Provident Fund. The bonus is not included in the cost of production. Bonus and commission is a share of surplus

profit to both the share-holders of the company and to the workers. So the amounts which are not covered within the cost of production, they are not included in the scheme of Provident Fund, and accordingly the payment of bonus also will not be counted.

(At this stage the Speaker left the Chamber and the Deputy Speaker presided.)

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): Sir, on a point of clarification. Does the hon. Member mean that the bonus is a deferred payment ?

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Sir, this is the progress made from the previous Act.

Then as regards the size and production, there is definite improvement from the original Act. Previously it was only 25 acres, 456 lbs. of tea and 20 labours. Now according to the amendment suggested that if a garden be of 50 acres of tea, the production of tea may be less than 456 lbs. per acre, even the benefit of Provident Fund Scheme will be extended to the workers. In such cases it is definitely an improvement made on the original Act.

Another very important amendment is suggested here which includes in the Provident Fund Scheme of individual gardens in respect of the staff which was introduced long before and this was independent of this Act.

Then as regards the accumulated Provident Fund deposits there is a huge amount which is not included in the present amendment for the deposit to the fund under this Act.

It is desired that those accumulations of Provident Fund deposits of independent schemes should also go to the National Fund so that the Government may use for the purpose of plans and constructive works and the workers will be more secure about their fund.

Then another important aspect included in the amendment is regarding clause 15. Clause 15 is very important, which includes provision for recovery of fund. So the Government have included Section 15 for the recovery of the amount from the employers. I don't think there could be any criticism about this.

Section 16 is also very important, therefore it is also included.

There were some criticisms about the new clause 17. But I do not think that clause 17 is irregular and that this clause will go against the interest of the workers. It has been stated that in conformity with the provision of this Bill nothing can be done against the interest of the workers. Yes, nothing can be done against the conformity of this Bill. Mr. Bhattacharyya has opposed this Bill. But there is a Subordinate Legislation Committee of which Mr. Bhattacharyya is the Chairman. I am also a member of this Committee. The protection of Subordinate Legislation Committee is here, the parent Act is also here. So, nothing can be done against the opinion of the Subordinate Legislation Committee and nothing can be done against the purpose of the main Act. So, there is no fear that this clause 17 will go against the interest of the workers.

Shri NILMONEY BARTHAHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Sir, on a point of clarification: In clause 17 it is stated that to remove difficulties Government may by order take steps and that order of the Government shall be final. That is our objection. We have no objection to the Subordinate Legislation.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): For this objection only I do not think there should be any delay in accepting it and to refer it to a Select Committee. Therefore, Sir, I say that this should not go to the Select Committee and this should be passed by this House as early as possible. There are of course a few irregularities here and there in the Bill which have perhaps occurred in the drafting. But the Hon'ble Minister will try to rectify them.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, there are drafting mistakes.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: These drafting mistakes can be rectified in no time.

In continuation of my yesterday's speech I support the original Bill and I am of opinion that this should not be sent to a Select Committee, because if it is sent to a Select Committee it will delay the matter. Any amendment that is sought to be made may be placed before the House. But the Bill should be passed as early as possible.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the constructive criticisms made from both sides of the House, particularly from the Opposition, in connection with this Bill. I am quite conscious that it is not possible for the Government to go as far as the Government desired. As I was the General Secretary of the I. N. T. U. C., I myself desired to go as far as possible, as was pointed out by an hon. Member opposite. But, as I said in the beginning, in these matters of social progress there is no finality. We go from precedent to precedent and step by step and whatever step we take in the right direction and that has been recognised by the Opposition. Therefore, I am happy that there is a great deal of support for this Bill from all sections of the House.

The important point which was raised by an hon. Member, namely, that it should be sent to a Select Committee firstly to correct certain drafting irregularities and mistakes and secondly to make certain improvement for further advance in achieving our social progress. I do promise that I would consider them and try to find out how that will be possible. But I find that at the present moment it would not be possible to make substantial change in the Bill. So far as changes in the drafting are concerned they can be made in a discussion here in the House itself. So, I do not think the hon. Members would be wise in pressing for sending the Bill to a Select Committee. We want to pass this Bill as soon as possible. The reason why we cannot go much further at a time is that in matters of social progress and in matters of labour they are concurrent subjects and we have had the concurrence of the Government of India in coming to our conclusion and even this Bill as it has emerged is the result of a discussion to a great extent between the Government of Assam and the Government of India. It is necessary also because we see that tea gardens have spread out throughout India, starting from Assam and ending in Kerala. The position of tea gardens in Assam which is the eastern frontier of India, is slightly different from competition point of view than the position of the tea gardens in the South like Kerala, Madras or even Ceylon. Further West we get more tea plantation and the tea produced there is the common tea which is used in U. K., America, Canada, etc., and most of the planters there are Britishers. Naturally they have a tendency to purchase common tea from there. It is also said that the common tea from Africa is cheaper than the common tea here. If that is so, then we

have had to add the transport cost from here before we can compete with them. Therefore, in the matter of tea it is very necessary that our progress is co-ordinated with the progress in other areas so that we may not in our haste saddle this industry with cost which will impair the competitive position of the industry in Assam. It is only from this point of view that in our march in wages and other amenities and also in social progress we are trying to co-ordinate our Government with the rest of India. Hon. Members yesterday emphasized this point that Assam was the first State in India which won in the matter of Provident Fund from tea industry. That has been done at some risk, for the rest of India could not go to that extent, and that has increased the cost of the industry in Assam by one anna or 1/25th anna per worker per day. Therefore, it is necessary to progress jointly with the rest of India. Once we introduced Provident Fund here it is most likely that it might be introduced in other areas in India. Now, it has not been fully done and therefore our progress is rather slow or has not been as the hon. Member desired. This tea is an international commodity. So, unless Government come forward with a scheme for giving protection to our tea to enable it to compete with the world market then the competitive capacity would further be strained. From this point of view also we want progress. This point I think will be realised by the hon. Members of the Opposition and they would also appreciate why on those points we have not been able to take decisions as early as was expected.

Now, this word "employer" occurring in clause 2 is obviously a printing mistake because the whole clause deals with employees. This should, therefore, be corrected as a printing mistake and so no separate amendment has been moved. In this connection the hon. Leader of the Opposition questioned the accuracy of our drafting. Sir, it is true that to some extent our drafting has not been what it should be because we are not well-staffed. This Department needs strengthening and I hope as we strengthen this Department the drafting standard would also improve.

Now, Sir, there are certain amendments suggested to clause 3. I think it would be possible for us to accept some of these amendments.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take them up later on. I think at this stage the Hon'ble Minister may discuss only about principles.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) :** I am simply mentioning them. A point was made with regard to the provision of six months' continuous service. It was said that if this provision was retained many of the workers would be deprived; particularly the *basti* worker would be deprived. It is true, Sir, that the non-permanent *basti* workers would be deprived, but at this stage it is not intended to include impermanent workers. The original Act did not include *basti* workers at all. Now we are including those who are of a permanent type. What is called *faltu* or casual workers have not been included in this Bill. Therefore, we had to lay down a time limit. I do not say that the casual workers are not entitled to social protection, but in the present circumstances it is not possible to provide for them because the rest of India has not gone in even for this protection in some area which we have given under this Bill. Now having accepted this principle, the question arose what should be the period. We had long discussions about it and ultimately six months was determined. Now, it has been pointed out, I think by Mr. Barthakur, that the provision about two-thirds period being required in order to qualify for this provision is too long. I have some calculation and I find that the average attendance of tea garden labour according to statistics is about 240 days. Now that being so, if our provision required more than 240 days it would have been wrong. Now, coming to calculation, I find that two-thirds of 300 working days comes only to 200 days, so that it is 40 days less than the average. If it is 40 days less than the average, naturally it will be admitted that our provision is liberal. Therefore, if it be agreed that a time limit is to be fixed, then it should be admitted that a liberal provision is the only thing we can accept. Therefore, since we have put in a liberal provision, which is in favour of the workers, I think the hon. Members of Opposition would not press their point. So far as the average attendance of women is concerned, it is less, but that is due to maternity. Now maternity period is regarded as presence—the period of maternity is not regarded as absence—and if this is taken into consideration the average attendance of women workers would also be more than 200. Therefore, it will be admitted that there will be no practical difficulty so far as implementation of this provision is concerned. As a matter of fact, so far as we have been able to gather information how it is practically functioning, we find it has been functioning pretty well. Most of the workers will be included. Of course, *faltu* labourers were excluded, but so far as the permanent type

of workers is concerned, they are included. It should be said to the credit of the Industry that they have tried to implement this Act with a view to proper implementation and not with a view to evasion. We have had their co-operation and the implementation of this Act has been fairly comprehensive. It is for this reason that as much as five crores of rupees, including the bonus contribution, could be collected within the last few years. Therefore, Sir, both the Government and the Industry are implementing this from the point of view of real implementation and not from the point of view of evasion.

Now, a question was raised why put in three types of qualification—area, number and yield. This has been regarded as unwise. Sir, as you know, the tea industry is an agricultural industry. It is quite open for an employer to reduce the number of workers and manage the garden by means of *faltu* labour in peak season. Therefore, we have found that there is a great variation in the number of workers employed by different gardens even when the acreage is more or less the same. This variation is also due to the type of efficiency with which a garden is. We, therefore, found that it would not be wise, therefore, to leave only the acreage; it is for this reason that number also has to be prescribed. But the number prescribed is much less than the average number of workers per acre for gardens in Assam. So, this is a saving clause.

Now, with regard to the question of bringing down the acreage to 25, we have had several correspondence with the Government of India. The Government of India were initially not agreeable to reduce it to 25 acres, but now they have agreed. Naturally gardens with 25 acres are regarded as uneconomic. As a matter of fact according to the Tea Board, gardens of proprietary concerns which are 150 acres are regarded as economic and company concerns of 300 acres are regarded as economic; those having less are not regarded as economic by the Tea Board. Under the circumstances we had to lay down a line. One hon. Member of the Opposition suggested that since 12 workers are taken as the unit in factories why not lay down this number here. So, a line is to be laid in any case. The question is what is the wise line, which will in the present circumstances be effective and at the same time would not put the Industry out. In this matter I was glad to know that there were slight differences between the Leader of the Opposition and Shri Bhattacharya. The Leader of the Opposition thought that there was no harm if the small gardens were killed. His

view was that every garden should provide provident fund benefit and if in doing so some gardens have to go out of existence, it did not matter in the least, for the sake of social progress in our State. But Mr. Bhattacharya thought that perhaps it would be necessary to retain those gardens and not try to have a policy which may kill them out. Of course, he said, if necessary, Government may give them subsidy, so that they may become economic. I may point out here that there is not merely the question of subsidy but the question of area also. So far as area is concerned these 25 acres gardens are such that there is no other land available. The question of amalgamation is welcome but these gardens are not nearby but scattered and so there is no chance of amalgamation. Of course, the chance of amalgamation exists in some places but not in all places. Therefore, the small gardens have been an headache but to say that all of them are uneconomic is wrong because if a small garden is too heavy in that case it will be uneconomic but if a small garden of 25 acres can be managed by the proprietor himself and the number of staff he employs is small a garden of 25 acres may become economic. So to make any ready made solution for small gardens it is difficult to lay down any binding. At this time we have provision of 25 acres garden which is rightly put in and if any revolutionary step is considered necessary it will be done. Yesterday, I gave figures of the gardens which will be excluded as 102 but I have verified the figure and found that excluded gardens will be 95.

Then with regard to the wages. It was said that bonus should be included, particularly, by Mr. Barthakur. So far as wages are concerned they have been broadly included on the same basis employees and workers. Mr. Bhattacharyya referred to clause 3(c) and said that it was on the basis of dearness allowance, food concession and all. In cases of workers they do not get commission, only the Sirdars get commission and the managers get commission but they are not in the picture. Others get bonus. Now, Sir, bonus cannot be included because bonus is included on profit and profit is divided in parts. I think, the hon. Members have seen the agreement between the Industry and labour in which Mr. Mazumdar, Member of Parliament from the Communist and Mr. Mitra, Member of Parliament from the Socialist Parties were consulted. I was also shown the agreement, although I was not a Minister at the time. In that agreement we came to some agreements. The formula was laid down in that agreement and that formula

determined the profit. Now, if you say that provident fund contributions have to be paid then naturally that amount will have to be taken out lumpsum for fixed share. So practically you will be reducing the bonus share for the purpose of provident fund. So far the bonus part is not included in not only tea industry but in other industries also. Therefore, we have not included bonus within this. But as you know wherever there has been surplus bonus by an agreement with the Industry one third of the bonus payment in 1954 was contributed to provident fund. This year also there is agreement between the workers and employers in which workers have agreed to give their bonus to provident fund. The point which is agitating us is the national savings certificate. Now, the Government is interested in national savings certificate as according to the Government of India part of the money invested in national savings certificates would go to the State Government. Therefore, the State Government is more interested in the national savings certificate, as we can get a share. Whatever that may be, but it is a minor matter and not a broad matter of policy.

Then coming to the clause 3 of the proviso. Now, here is the attempt to bring in the employees into this fund. So long the employees were not within it. Naturally, we had to be careful. This question arose when we wanted to have the Government of India's Provident Fund Scheme in our State, and we had to make a provision. Other industries who are paying higher rates have not come into it, unless there is agreement between the workers and the employers. Here, we have not stated employers but workers but if the employers want to come in and become members of the fund we have no objection. If they get more than 6½ per cent naturally they will like to join. Why we are not taking bonus also? Obviously due to calculations, because of mechanical rate of calculations. Any way, there is a proposal of 8½ per cent of the Government of India. The Government of India had three meetings with the employers but all this has not succeeded up till now. If these rates are accepted it will be very much welcome because in a socialistic society we have to raise the capital formation of this type of provident fund but naturally the techniques and technical difficulties stand on the way. So far those who do not join, for them also we have provided for recognition because in the second proviso it is stated that for those who do not join they will also be recognised and employers' and workers' contribution will continue. So this is an advance over the present situation.

Now, as regards the power to recover damages, there also we are not lacking. As you know, Sir, when the Brahmaputra Tea Company failed we were in difficulty, we had to issue warrant of arrest and then of course, since the Manager is a capable man he arranged with some Banks and ultimately the money was paid. So, to say that that Company did not pay its dues, is not correct. The money has been paid as a result of that proceedings. But at the time we realised that we must have some procedure for realisation of such dues and now that procedure has been laid down. Now with regard to power to remove difficulties hon. Members have made objections over the provision that Government decision in such cases would be final. I have considered the matter. I think I have no objection to remove this difficulty. Hon. Members have moved amendments and if they insist it will be not difficult for me to accept their suggestions but I would suggest that we are also agreeable to meet them halfway, that is, the words starting from "and" and ending in "final" namely—"and the order of the Government in such cases shall be final" be deleted. Hon. Members, particularly Mr. Bhattacharyya, as also the Leader of the Opposition, discussed this point, and in deference to their wish, I am agreeable to delete these words because I personally feel that this is going too far. In regard to the State legislations, the Courts interpret them, so in such interpretation Government decision can never be final. So I leave it to hon. Members if they desire, these words can be deleted so that after the word "doubt" the "full stop" would be there.

Then, there are some other points raised by hon. Members opposite particularly with regard to Pass Books. My Friend, Mr. Sarveswar Bardoloi, has also moved an amendment in this connection. I have verified the position and I am told that we are likely to issue certain slips wherein the balance standing in the name of each worker would be noted and such slips would be issued to every worker every year so that he will know what amount stands in his name at a certain time. My office told me that they would do this in six months, but I am doubtful of it considering the amount of work involved therein so I have made a commitment for one year. Now if the worker pastes these slips issued to him from year to year in a book that will serve as a pass book. To issue pass books it would be a very cumbrous process. I understand from some of my friends who are members of the Trust Board that this matter was considered by them and that they found it was practically impossible to do so besides the cost involved

would be colossal and this would have to be borne by the workers themselves ; so instead of getting dividends most of their money would be spent in this way. Therefore, I think the arrangement we have made in this direction would be sufficient for the purpose.

Now, with regard to other points raised by my Friends as to whether we should have two or more meetings, these are matters which can be dealt with under the rules and they need not be laid down in a legislation. Under the rules we can determine as to what should be the number of these meetings. Now, regarding the suggestion that workers are ignorant and so they would fall a prey to their employers—these are practical situations and practical situations cannot be brushed away. So far as this matter is concerned I can tell my Friends that employers are not personally interested in these matters. Therefore, if they are not interested they will have no interest to withhold or destroy the interests of the workers. Naturally if I have some interest of my own in any matters I will try to obstruct the interest of others, but if I am not interested then I will have more justice to others. Now, in this case what happens? The employer also contributes to the worker's fund so it is but natural for him to see that his workers gets the maximum benefit from his (employer's) contribution, otherwise there will be discontent among the workers and the employer will not get the benefit of his own contribution. What is the most important thing that an employer wants from his contribution? It is social security of the worker and peace. Now all over the world, these social security measures have been introduced and so there has been peace in the Industry because these measures lead to peace. Now, for purchasing peace the employer contributes to this fund but if he does not get it, his contribution is frustrated. So from this point of view it is futile to harbour any suspicion or presumption that such a situation as apprehended would arise.

Now, so far as drafting irregularities are concerned, I have already stated that I have made concession as are as possible in the circumstances and all the points that have been raised here will be in our mind. As a matter of fact we want to treat this matter not merely on Assam level but on an All India level and if possible on international level through the I.L.O. So, from all these points of view I do not see any reason for referring this Bill to a Select Committee. Now.....

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):**

May I put a question, Sir? Whether the policy of this Government is to consider bonus as *ex-gratia* grant or as profit earned, or whether Government consider it as part of the deferred payment due to workers from surplus value produced by, or unpaid to, them?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour):** Sir, this issue was considered in a Bonus Committee convened by the Government of India. There we could not come to any decision. I was not a Minister then—and there we agitated that the deferred payment must continue to be regarded as *ex-gratia* grant and ultimately the Industry used the phrase “prosperity bonus”. Since there was difference between the Industry and the workers, Government does not think it proper to force its own will on the parties and so this matter was left out broadly open.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Then Government have not come to any decision?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** No, we have not come to any decision because we do not think it advisable or wise to decide anything, so the position remains as it is. Moreover this matter concerns many industries whereas we in Assam have it only in the tea Industry. As I have said this is called prosperity bonus by the industry and profit sharing bonus by the workers—that is the position and we do not think it desirable or wise to interfere in the matter but from the practical point of view, what is material for this Bill, is whether the bonus should be calculated for the purpose of collecting the same in the Provident Fund. But this is not worthwhile because what will be given by the right hand will be taken away by the left hand, so the practical purpose is not there. So far the definition of this Bill is concerned, from the point of view of this Bill, it is immaterial. We will consider the same at some other levels. I therefore, request Mr. Bor-thakur, the mover of the Motion to consider my request and if he agrees, we can pass the Bill unanimously without any difficulty.

(Voices: We are pressing).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1958 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

1. Minister-in-charge of the Bill—Chairman.

2. Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi,

3. Shri Biswadev Sarma,

4. Shri Gauri Shankar Roy,

5. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta,

6. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya,

7. The Mover,

Members.

The Committee shall submit the report of the Select Committee by the 5th April, 1958.

The House divided:

AYES—11

1. Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya

7. Shri Mathias Tudu

2. Shri Gourisankar Bhattacharyya.

8. Shri Nilmoney Borthakur

3. Shri Ghanashyam Talukder

9. Shri Probhatnarayan Choudhury.

4. Shri Gopesh Namasudra

10. Kumar Prakritish Chandra Barua.

5. Shri Hareswar Goswami

11. Dr. Srihari Das

6. Shri Hiralal Patwary

NOES—40

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha | 21. Shri Harinarayan Barua |
| 2. Shri Debeswar Sarma | 22. Shri Joga Kanta Barua |
| 3. Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi. | 23. Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda |
| 4. Shri Hareswar Das | 24. Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwalla |
| 5. Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi | 25. Shri Karka Chandra Doley |
| 6. Mrs. Usha Barthakur | 26. Maulavi Koba I Hussain Ahmed. |
| 7. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika | 27. Pu Lalmawia |
| 8. Shri Indreswar Khound | 28. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta |
| 9. Mr. A. Thanglura | 29. Shri Manik Chandra Das |
| 10. Shri Abdul Hamid Choudhury | 30. Shri Mohananda Bora |
| 11. Shri Bishnulal Upadhyaya | 31. Shri Mahidhar Pegoo |
| 12. Shri Biswadev Sarma | 32. Shri Molia Tati |
| 13. Shri Dandeswar Hazarika | 33. Maulavi Nurul Islam |
| 14. Shri Dandi Ram Dutta | 34. Shri Omeo Kumar Das |
| 15. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika | 35. Shri Radha Kishan Khemka |
| 16. Shri Dhirsingh Deuri | 36. Dr. Ram Prasad Chaubey |
| 17. Shri Durgeswar Saikia | 37. Shri Sarbeswar Bardoloi |
| 18. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed | 38. Shri Tamijuddin Prodhani |
| 19. Shri Gouri Sankar Roy | 39. Shri Tankeswar Chetia |
| 20. Shri Hamdhon Mohan Haplangbar. | 40. Capt. Williamson A. Sangma |

(The Motion was negative)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I come to the original Motion. The question is that the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1958 be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted.)

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in sub-clause (3) (e) of clause 2—

(i) after the word 'its' in the third line the words "Local Head Office" and a "comma" shall be added ;

(ii) after the word "factory" in the third line the following words and commas shall be added:—

"Workshop, Transport," and

(iii) in the explanation for the words "six months" occurring in the second and third lines the words "three months" shall be substituted.

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ চাহ বাগিছা বিলাকত কাম কৰা বণুৱা সকলৰ সামাজিক আৰু আৰ্থিক উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে ১৯৫৫ চনতে The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme বুলি বিলখন আনি তাক আইনত পৰিণত কৰি ১৯৫৫ চনৰ অক্টোবৰ মাহৰ পৰা তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হৈছে। তাৰ ফল স্বৰূপে অসমৰ ৯০০ খন চাহ বাগিছাৰ ৫,০০,০০০ জন কৰ্মীৰ ভিতৰত পুৰি ৪,০০,০০০ কৰ্মীয়েই উপকৃত হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই সেই সময়ৰ বণুৱা মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীঅমিয় কুমাৰ দাস ডাঙৰীয়াৰ শলাগ নলৈ নোৱাৰো।

কিন্তু এই কথা কাৰো অবিদিত নহয় যে অসম 'চাহ কোম্পানী' অসমৰ ভিতৰত আটাইতকৈ পুৰণা চাহ কোম্পানী। এই কোম্পানী ১৮৮৭ চনতেই আৰম্ভ হৈছিল। এই কোম্পানীৰ তহবালখনত ১৪ খন বাগিছা আছে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও অসমত আৰু কিছুমান ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ চাহ কোম্পানী আছে। এই সকলো বিলাক কোম্পানীৰ পুত্ৰ্যেকৰে প্ৰধান কাৰ্য্য কৰ্ত্তা জন হ'ল Superintendent আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ পৃথক পৃথক Head Office আছে। এই অফিচ বিলাক বাগিছাৰ ভিতৰত আছে, কৰ্মীসকলো বাগিছাবেই কৰ্মী।

তাৰ পিচত এই বাগিছা বিলাকৰ কিছুমান Work-shop আছে। এই Workshop বিলাকত বাগিছাৰ সাজসজ্জাম বিলাক Repair কৰাৰ বাহিৰেও কিছুমান নতুন নতুন সাজ-সজ্জাম তৈয়াৰী হয়। গতিকে এই কৰ্মীবিলাক চাহ বাগিছাবে কৰ্মী আৰু Work-shop বিলাকে বাগিছাৰ ভিতৰতে আছে।

কিন্তু অসম কোম্পানীৰ Head Office আৰু Work-shop বিলাক Plantation Areaৰ ভিতৰত নাই। গতিকে দেখা গৈছে যে যেহেতু এই Head Office বিলাক আৰু কাৰখানা বিলাক Plantation Areaৰ ভিতৰত নাই, সেই কাৰণে তাৰ কৰ্মীসকলে এই Tea Plantations Provident Fund Schemeৰ সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হব। বিশেষকৈ অসম চাহ কোম্পানীৰ এই ১৪ খন বাগিছাৰ যি নাজিৰাত Head Office আছে যত ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ, চাৰভেয়াৰ মেডিকেল অফিচাৰ আদি আছে তেওঁলোকৰো একোটা যথেষ্ট Staff আছে। এই কৰ্মীসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্মস্থানৰ ওচৰে পাছৰে অথাৎ Plantation Areaৰ বাহিৰেও বাস কৰে।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও প্ৰায় ৪০০ মান বস্তিৰ মানুহে এই Head Office কাৰখানাত কাম কৰে নিজৰ ঘৰত থাকি কাম চলায়। এনে ধৰণৰ লোকসকলে গোটেই বছৰেই কিছুমান উপকৰা কাম কৰে কিছুমান চৌকিদাৰ, বেহ'ৰা, বা বাবুচীৰ কাম কৰে, তাৰোপৰি হেড অফিচতো প্ৰায় ১৫০ জন লোক স্থায়ী ভাবে থাকে।

অসম চাহ কোম্পানীৰ Head Officeটো হ'ল নাজিৰাত আৰু Workshopটো মেজেঙাত। দুখন বাগিছাৰ বাহিৰে বাকী ১২ খন বাগিছাতে যাবতীয় বস্তু বিলাক সেই ঠাইৰ পৰাই যোগায়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বহুতো চাহকৰ্মী নিয়োগ কৰিছে তাৰ উপৰিও ট্ৰাম লাইনৰ নিচিনা কিছুমান লাইনেৰে এই যোগানবিলাক বাগানত দিয়া হয়। সেই পৰিবহনৰ কাৰণে নিয়োগ কৰা কৰ্মীসকলো বাগানৰেই কৰ্মী। এনে ধৰণে বস্তু ইয়াৰ পৰা তালৈ নিয়া, চালান দিয়া আদি কাম কৰা ১০০তকৈ বেচি মানুহ বৰ্তমান Schemeৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হোৱা নাই।

নাজিৰা Head Office আৰু মেজেঙা Workshop এই দুই ঠাইত প্ৰায় ৭০০ বনুৱাই কাম কৰে। এই ৭০০ বনুৱাৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় ১৫০ জনমান বনুৱাৰ বাহিৰে বাকী সকলো বনুৱা সম্প্ৰদায় আৰু পুৰণা অসমীয়া সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক আৰু তেওঁলোকে বস্তিৰ পৰা আহি কাম কৰে। ১৯৫৫ চনৰ অক্টোবৰ মাহৰে পৰা এই আইনখন পুচলন কৰা হৈছে, তত্ৰাচ এই মানুহবিলাকে সেই সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈ আছিল। অৱশ্যে employerৰ ফালৰ পৰা পোন প্ৰথমে অক্টোবৰ আৰু নবেম্বৰ এই দুমাহ সেই সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছিল। কিন্তু ইয়াত আসাম কোম্পানীৰ জেনাৰেল মেনেজাৰে নাজিৰা ষ্টেছনৰ মেনেজাৰলৈ ১৭ নবেম্বৰত এইদৰে লিখিলে—
Dear Sir,

I have been advised by the Secretary Zone 2, A.B.I.T.A. that as the Plantation Provident Fund Scheme provides for the establishment of a Provident Fund for labourers residing and employed in plantation only, the Nazira Station labour force will not be eligible to contribute to the Provident Fund as Nazira Station is not a Plantation.

Will you please do the needful in view of the above advice?

Yours faithfully,

General Manager.

এই চিঠি পোৱাৰ লগে লগে আগৰ দুমাহত যি সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছিল সেইটো পুনৰায় ঘূৰাই দিয়া হল। তাৰ পিচত বনুৱা সকলৰ মাজত অসন্তোষে দেখা দিলে। এইটো অকল নাজিৰা Head Officeতেই নহয় মেজেঙা Workshopতো। নাজিৰা চাকুল চাহ শ্ৰমিক সঙ্ঘই ১৯৫৫ চনৰ ১৬ নবেম্বৰত চৰকাৰলৈ এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ পঠিয়ায় আৰু তাৰ পিচত ৪।১২।৫৫ তাৰিখেও আন এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ চৰকাৰলৈ

পঢ়িয়ায়। তাৰ উত্তৰত Board of Trusteesৰ চেৰেক্টেৰীয়ে নাজিৰা চাহ শ্ৰমিক
সংঘৰ President লৈ এইদৰে লিখে—

“Sir, I am to refer you to this office Memo No. PF/57/20362, dated 9 May, 1957 and to say that the General Manager, Assam Company Limited, reports that the workers in the office of the General Manager, Assam Company Limited at Nazira and those working in the Mezenga Siding Workshop, are not “resident” on any “plantations” and therefore have not been included in the Provident Fund Scheme. The contention of the General Manager appears to be legally correct and nothing can be done in respect of those workers until amendments of the Act.

As regards Basti Labourers (*vide* your Resolution No. 1) Government are reported to have taken action for amending the Act to cover non-resident workers also.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary, Board of Trustees.”

Board of Trusteesৰ পৰা এইদৰে কেবাখনো চিঠি পোৱা হৈছে যে এই বনুৱা
সকলক সংশোধনী আইনমতে সকলো সুবিধা দিব পৰা হ'ব। ইয়াৰ পৰা দেখা যায়
যে কোম্পানীয়েও এই সুবিধা দিবলৈ অনিচ্ছুক নহয়। তাৰ পিচত আসাম কোম্পানীৰ
জেনেৰেল মেনেজাৰে যিটো “Provident” Fund Scheme কৰিব খুজিছে সেই
Scheme টো বৰ্তমান Scheme ত কৈ বহুত তলপৰ। সেই Scheme প্ৰযোজ্য
কৰিবৰ উদ্দেশ্যে জেনেৰেল মেনেজাৰে ১৯৫৬ চনৰ ২০ জুলাইৰ চিঠিত লিখিছে।

To

The Secretary,

Nazira Circle Cha Sramik Sangha.

Dear Sir,

Reference yours No. NCS/9725-31/56, dated 16th July 1956 copying the extracts of a resolution on Provident Fund adopted at the 1st Annual Conference of the Nazira Circle Chah Sramik Sangha held on 1st July 1956 at Atkhel Tea Estate under the presidentship of Shri D. Sarma (present Finance Minister).

I have to inform you that arrangements have been made to institute a Company Provident Fund Scheme for the benefit of Nazira Headquarters and Mezengah Siding Menial Staff and Labours. A copy of the scheme is attached herewith for your information.

Yours faithfully,
General Manager.

তেওঁবিলাকে যিটো scheme দিছে তাক আমি সম্বন্ধন কৰা নাই, কাৰণ আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ scheme ৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট সুবিধা পোৱাৰ আশা আছে। ইয়াৰ পৰাই দেখা যায় যে কোম্পানী Provident Fund Scheme ৰ সুবিধা দিয়াত অনিচ্ছুক নহয়। তদুপৰি এই বনুৱা সকলে সকলো সুবিধা চাহ বাগিছাত কাম কৰা বনুৱাৰ দৰে পায়। আৰু বাগিছাত কাম কৰা বনুৱা সকলে পোৱা সকলো সুবিধা যেনে দৈনিক মজুৰি ১১৮, maternity benefit, bonus আদি সকলো একেৰকমৰ পায়।

সেই কাৰণে মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যে এই যি কেইটা সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ অনা হৈছে—এটা হৈছে Local Head Office যোগ দিব লাগে, এটা হৈছে Workshop যোগ দিব লাগে আৰু আনটো হৈছে Transport যোগ দিব লাগে। বাগিছাত যিবিলাক driver এ tractor বা মটৰ গাড়ী চলায় সেইবিলাকে সেই সুবিধা পাইছে। বাগিছাত যি বিলাক trolley লাইন বা বেলৰ লাইন আছে আৰু যি বিলাক লাইন ডুমডুমা আদিতৈ গৈছে সেইবিলাকত কাম কৰা বনুৱাই সেই বিলাক সুবিধা পাইছে, কাৰণ তেওঁবিলাকে tea area ত বাস কৰে। Provident Fund Scheme এ তেওঁবিলাকক cover কৰিছে। কিন্তু আগাম কোম্পানীৰ মেজেকাত যি বেলৰ লাইন আছে সেই লাইনৰ দ্বাৰা বাগিছাৰ বাকচ অনানিয়া কৰা হয়। তাত কাম কৰা বনুৱা বিলাক বস্তিত থকাৰ কাৰণে সকলো সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে। Transport মানে মটৰ গাড়ীৰ driver, handymen আদিয়েই নহয়, যি বিলাকে বাগিছাৰ বাকচ অনানিয়া কৰে তেওঁবিলাকে transport workers। সেইকাৰণে Workshop আৰু Transport worker ইয়াত যোগ দিব লাগে।

তিনি নম্বৰ amendment ত লিখা আছে “for a continuous period exceeding six months” অৰ্থাৎ যি বিলাক বনুৱাই ৬ মাহৰ ওপৰ কাম কৰে সেই বনুৱা বিলাকেহে Provident Fund Scheme ৰ সুবিধা পাব পাৰিব। এই সম্বন্ধে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক মই কব খোজোঁ যে চাহ বাগিছাৰ plantationৰ ভিতৰত থকা বনুৱা আৰু ফালটু line ৰ আৰু বস্তিৰ বনুৱাৰ লগত এটা পাৰ্থক্য ৰখা হৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কব পাৰি যে plantation ৰ ভিতৰত বনুৱা বিলাকে বৰ্তমান আইন মতে Provident Fund ৰ benefit পায়, কিন্তু আন বিলাকে নাপায়। এতিয়াই আমাৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে—বিশেষকৈ বস্তিত থকা বনুৱাৰ মাজত এই সমস্যা জটিল হৈ পৰিছে। তথাপিও দিনে দিনে নতুন বনুৱা আমদানি হৈয়েই আছে। যদিহে এই ধৰণৰ আমদানি হৈ থাকে তেনেহলে অসমত নিবনুৱা সমস্যা আৰু বাঢ়ি যাব। বাগিছাৰ ভিতৰত বনুৱাৰ দৰে যদি বস্তিৰ বনুৱাকো সেইবিলাক সুবিধা দিব পৰা যায় তেনেহলে বস্তিৰ বনুৱাই তেওঁবিলাকৰ অলপীয়া খেতি-বাতি এৰি বাগিছাতলৈ আহি যাব আৰু তাৰ ফলত বাহিৰৰ আমদানি বন্ধ হৈ যাব।

এই সংশোধনী আইনমতে বস্তিৰ যিবিলাক বনুৱাই ৬ মাহ কাম কৰে তেওঁবিলাকেহে সুবিধা পাব। অসমত প্ৰায় ৭০ হাজাৰ বস্তিৰ বনুৱাই বাগিছাত কাম কৰে। এই সংশোধনী bill ত যি ৬ মাহৰ কথা লিপিবদ্ধ কৰা হৈছে সেইমতে ১০ হাজাৰ বনুৱাৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ১০ হাজাৰ বনুৱাই হে সুবিধা পাব আৰু ৬০ হাজাৰ বনুৱা সেই সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হব। মালিক বিলাক আমাৰ নিচিনা বা বনুৱাৰ নিচিনা অকৰা নহয়। তেওঁবিলাক অতি টেঙৰ। Statistics ৰ পৰা বুজা যায় যে ১৯৫৫ চনলৈকে যিমান বিলাক বস্তিৰ বনুৱাই বাগিছাত কাম কৰিছিল, ১৯৫৬ চনত বহুত কমি গল আৰু কামকৰা দিনৰ সংখ্যাও কমিল। মালিক বিলাকে Provident fund ৰ কাৰণেই যে ভয় কৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণ Plantation Act ৰ দ্বাৰা বস্তি আৰু লাইন মজুৰক সুবিধা দিব লগা হৈছে।

এতিয়া দেখা যায় ১৯৫৪ চনত bonus ৰ যি নিয়ম কৰিছিল সেই নিয়ম অনুসাৰে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত নকৰি কেনেকৈ bonus কৰাই দিব পাৰে মালিক সকলে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে এটা বুদ্ধি উলিয়াই লৈছে। যিবিলাক কাম

আগেয়ে বস্তি বনুৱাৰ দ্বাৰা কৰাইছিল ১৯৫৫ চনৰ পৰা আনকি সেই ঠাইত Contractor লগাই কৰাইছে।

তাৰ পাচত সংশোধনী হোৱাৰ পিচত এই আইন বস্তি এলেকাত অনেকুৱা দিনত কামত লগায় যেতিয়া দিন বোৰ ছটি আৰু তেওঁলোকক লগায় Plucking season অৰ্থাৎ June। July ত আৰু ভৰ পাত তোলা কাম শেষ হলে তেওঁলোকক কাম বন্ধ কৰি দিয়ে। ৬ মাহ হলে, তাৰ দ্বাৰা চালাক মানুহে অনেকুৱা চালাকি লগাব যে যাতে বনুৱাই ৬ মাহৰ ওপৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ নাপায়। নই মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে ৬ মাহৰ ঠাইত ৩ মাহ কৰে যাৰ দ্বাৰা ৭০ শতাংশ বনুৱাৰ উপকাৰ হয় আৰু বস্তিআলা বনুৱাবিলাকেও যাতে কাম কৰিবলৈ উৎসাহ পায়। আশা কৰো মোৰ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাবটো যাতে গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour)** Sir, Mr. Saikia has great deal of experience and so I expect to be guided by his experience. I have considered the matter and feel that it is possible for the Government to accept his Amendments to include "Local Head Office" as well as "Workshop". So far as the word "Transport" is concerned we have considered and had a discussion with the Legal Remembrancer and we have not been able to discover any phrase which can be put suitably so that it can exactly express what he desires. So far as transport or travelling in gardens by contractors' trucks, lorries, etc. is concerned this has already been included. The people are getting benefit of provident fund even though this word "transport" is not there. So far as the word "Workshop" is concerned it will be included. Workshop is necessary for the repair of trucks; lorries, etc. Therefore his purpose for including the words "Workshop" and connected "Transport" would get included automatically. What sort of transport he desires to include he has extensively explained. What he intends to include is railway owned by a particular garden. In legislation it is not possible to mention particulars. So we have to find out some other name which will be applicable. If we use the word "Transport" then it does not include station, siding, etc. Therefore, the word "Transport" does not succeed in achieving the purpose which he intends to do. Therefore, I do not think any purpose would be served by using the word "Transport". I hope he would withdraw this Amendment.

We have also considered other points. Government of India is going on extending the Provident Fund Scheme and other schemes from industry to industry. Transport is an industry and when the Central Government Act is extended to

Assam in the matter of transport industry naturally we would include the purpose which is sought to be made in the Amendment and we would see that that is not left out. I do not understand the logic introducing provident fund scheme in all the industries. Once this is introduced in an industry it will be difficult to be withdrawn. It is not a fact that all the people enjoying this provident fund benefit were under this Act. Even before this provident fund scheme was introduced there was the system of giving provident fund benefit in certain private industries. In our Act it has not been included, because after introducing it and giving its benefit if it is sought to be withdrawn then there would be some misconception. The Act is merely a coercing instrument where the valuation is not there. All that is necessary is the co-operation from the side of the industry. I hope in introducing this scheme the industrial unit will reconsider the position.

I come to other Amendments. Mr. Saikiat sought to replace the figure 3 by the figure 6. He thinks "six" would deprive 50,000 workers out of 60,000. I do not agree. I think his calculations are not correct. Although we have said "six", in the proviso we have explained that what we intend is only "four" because we have said "two-third". If a person continuously attends two-thirds of the period then for the purpose of this Act he will not be affected by the provision of six months. Two-thirds of six months is four months; so the necessity of continuous attendance is four months. Now, what are the operations of tea gardens for which these people are employed? Obviously most of these people, *viz.*, the *faltu* and temporary Basti people, are employed for the purpose of plucking. The plucking season extends from June to September, *i.e.*, 7 months. Now, out of these seven months, July, August, September and October are pick months. So, any garden must employ continuously for four months these Basti labourers, *i.e.*, the extra labour which they employ. Therefore, we have provided four months of continuous attendance from this point of view. Therefore, although the word "six" is there, what is intended is to protect a large number of people who are drawn in the plucking season. Now, even in the plucking season people come and go and do not attend regularly and they become completely casual labour. This provision is far more comprehensive than similar provision in the Government of India Act. Therefore, to say that we have not been progressive enough is not correct. Of course, Shri Saikia's argument is not that we are not progressing, but he thinks some more people should be included.

We have tried to do that and I submit that because the word "six" is there it should not scare away people. If we read in between the lines, it will be very clear that the provision will work harshly against the workers. The number of workers which will be drawn in will be far larger than 10,000 which is estimated by Sri Saikia. I, therefore, accept the amendment "Local Head Office" and "Workshop" and reject the word "Transport" and reject the word "three".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Does Mr. Saikia accept the suggestion? If he does, a revised amendment should be moved.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in sub-clause (3)(e) of clause 2—

- (i) after the word "its" in third line the words "Local Head Office" and "comma" shall be added ;
- (ii) after the word "factory" in the third line the following word and "comma" shall be added—

"Workshop,"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved is that in sub-clause (3) (e) of clause 2—

- (i) after the word "its" in the third line the words "Local Head Office" and a "comma" shall be added ;
- (ii) after the word "factory" in the third line the following word and "comma" shall be added—

"Workshop,"

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

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that clause 2 as amended he adopted.

The Motion was adopted.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

(1) That in item (i) of new clause (g) going to be substituted by sub-clause (3) of clause 2, the words and figures “and whose crop basis under the Tea Act, 1953 (Act XXIX of 1953) is more than 456 lbs. per acre ; or” appearing in the 4th and 5th lines shall be deleted.

(2) That item (ii) of new clause (g) going to be substituted by sub-clause (3) of clause 2 shall be deleted.

Sir, in sub-clause (3), “plantation” has been defined. I have heard Mr. Tripathi very attentively and yet I am not convinced that by this way we shall be able to solve the problem either of uneconomic gardens or of the employees employed therein. In defining “plantation” we are not bound by definitions given in any other Act. The Tea Act of 1953 defines “plantation” in a particular way. The purpose of that Act is also different. The purpose of this Act is something different from that of the Tea Act of 1953. So, as a sovereign body here we have every right to define “plantation” so as to suit the purpose for which we are bringing this amendment. The purpose of this amendment is to enlarge the scope of the provident fund benefit scheme. For that purpose, Sir, I have endeavoured to meet Mr. Tripathi half-way. He does not want to delete the whole thing. I want to define plantation in such a way as to include everybody. All that I am trying to do is that this yield business should go and if this goes then this 50 acres business has no meaning and loses all significance. Therefore, this will enlarge the orbit of the scheme to a great extent and instead of 102 gardens being left out even less than 50 or so will be left out. That will bring reason to the whole thing. As I have already stated, this is a half-way house and as Mr. Tripathi feels so much for these uneconomic gardens I will for the time being agree to it. But the point is that Government should also make up its mind. I do not think that I defer from Mr. Bhattacharyya in this matter. All that we said was that it was for Government to make up its mind whether it would allow the uneconomic gardens to remain. I personally think that if gardens are uneconomic they will only remain as a liability. If the planters affected are to be provided, perhaps with that amount of capital they can easily get provision elsewhere. But if these plantations remain and workers remain there, we have to think about the future of these workers also. The provident fund benefit scheme is in fact a social security measure. Its benefit will accrue not at the present moment but at a future date.

So these workers should not be deprived of the benefit and if for this purpose it is necessary for the Government to take a decision on this vital issue whether economic or uneconomic gardens should be allowed to survive, it is good for the Government to do it. If the Government consider not to do away with the uneconomic gardens then as my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, emphasised then Government should subsidise the gardens. It is necessary to subsidise them so as to benefit the workers working therein. Government should not hesitate to do so. I will ask Mr. Tripathi not to live only on our differences—minor differences. The agreement is this that these employees should be allowed to exist and there is no difference on this point and therefore if the amendment is accepted it will serve the purpose, enlarge the purpose of the provident fund scheme and it will emphasise the fact that uneconomic gardens have no right to survive.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the very fact that this amendment is jointly in my name and in the name of Mr. Goswami shows that on the material and fundamental points both of us are united. The only point was with regard to the nature of emphasis about the solution of the problems that are there before the petty tea gardens and I think, not only myself and Mr. Goswami but Mr. Tripathi also will agree with us that so far as the small gardens are concerned there must be found out a solution for them and they cannot be allowed to exist under the circumstances in which they are existing now and they cannot exist either at their own cost or at the cost of poor labourers. Now, Mr. Tripathi knows it very well and he as a matter of fact in his argument this morning has said that this is an age of competition and that competition is not only within our State but also throughout the whole of India, nay, throughout the whole world and I am glad to say that though Mr. Tripathi has chosen to come here and concentrate at Shilong in Assam instead of roaming in Geneva, New York and Los Angeles, he has not lost sight of his internationalism as after all a working class leader as he is he will have to retain the spirit of internationalism of the working class which definitely demands that there must be no weightage to vested interests, however limited these vested interests might be at the cost of impoverished workers. My submission yesterday was this that if we feel as we have to feel that something should be done for these struggling petty tea planters then the burden should be taken by the State itself and not only by the few workers and I do not think that there is any difference between Mr. Goswami and

myself on this point. Both of us are in full agreement, so far as saving of these labourers from undue exploitation is concerned.

Now, after making that preliminary observation, we want to define plantation very simple. Here, as I said yesterday, Government propose to bring in practically 3 categories. Instead of 3 we want to make one category. If our amendment is accepted, it will simply mean that a garden of 25 acres whether it has 20 or more employees working on any day of the 12 months preceding the enforcement of this scheme, there we should stop. The question is whether it gives an yield of more than 456 lbs more than that or less than that and whether there were 50 acres, and less than or more than 20 persons working therein will not give any result. I think, in this matter, the definition should be very simple because it will so happen that there may be a garden where instead of using regular labourers they may depend on Faltus. They may keep a few labourers say 5 or 6 and for the rest they may entirely depend on Faltus. Now, as you know, this word Faltu is used not in a respectable sense. They have been made Faltus because of the Faltu nature of our Government and the Faltu nature of our State. We have very good promises made in our Constitution but we have no guarantee given to our workers. We have not given fundamental right of living to the workers. What is a socialist and democratic Government? I am sorry the Chief Minister is not here. He vaunted about short of democracy in our State. Unfortunately, we have democracy to starve and democracy to suffer and we have got democracy to deny to many workers the minimum social benefit like the Provident Fund. So there is no good in giving tall talks and repeating them at random in season and out of season. One ounce of solid work is better than a ton of tall talk. Sir, why the Government cannot accept the proposition that all labourers should get the benefit? If they are really sympathetic towards these struggling planters, why Government do not give subvention? When the millers are in difficulty they get loan at a very low rate of interest and if somebody wants to get something they get the same in the form of loans and the same can be written off. If that is so, let the small gardens get subsidy and for it let all the people in the State bear the burden.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till at 2-00 P.M.

After Lunch

(The House reassembled after lunch with the Deputy Speaker in the Chair).

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that at the time of preparing a Bill this House has got the right to give its own definition to a word. But generally the accepted definition or meaning of a word should be accepted and followed. Now, with regard to this word 'plantation' we find in the Chambers's Dictionary, 20th Century Edition, that 'plantation' has been defined as 'an estate used for growing cotton, rubber, tea, sugar or other products of warm countries'. Here the definition does not make any distinction as to whether an estate has got more or less than 25 acres. So, Sir, when we from this side of the House agreed to a definition of a plantation of not less than 25 acres, there also we had a bias and that bias was towards the capitalists—small capitalists though. The most objective and most correct thing would have been to leave the definition of 'plantation' as defined in the dictionary. But here we have made a concession. Why should the Labour Minister be not satisfied with this concession? Why should he want to give more to the capitalists?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) : Sir, may I point out one thing? We have accepted the definition of the word 'plantation' as it was in the original Act and we are not changing it. Secondly, we have not made any concession but we are broadening the provision so that concessions may be reduced.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Here a new thing has been introduced because we find here in clause 2 sub-clause (3) under the heading "Amendment of Section 2 of Assam Act X of 1955—under this clause a new thing has been introduced and that new thing is, as I have already stated, the introduction of three categories—one not less than 25 acres, another not less than 50 acres and another with product of more than 456 lbs. per acre. So, I am not speaking something which is not within this amending Bill. I am speaking.....

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I think my Friend has not understood me. Sir, this word 'plantation' appears in the original Bill so it would be pertinent to discuss it when the original Bill comes in for discussion. Now we are

right in the midst of an amending provision—why he should bring in here a dictionary definition? That is completely out of the subject. But so far as to whether we are giving more concession, I want to tell my Friend that instead of giving more concessions we are in fact reducing concessions.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):

The question is not whether we are giving more or giving less, but the question is that in the original Bill there was already a definition of the word 'plantation'. Here in (g) we find that 'plantation' means "any tea plantation with an area of not less than 25 acres under tea where twenty or more employees are employed or where employed on any day of the twelve months preceding the enforcement of the Scheme and whose crop basis under the Tea Act, 1953 (Act XXIX of 1953) is more than 456 lbs. per acre". Now, you will see, Sir, that in the present Bill the wording is not identical. The Government itself by the amending Bill is going to amend the definition of the word 'plantation'. So when they have done so, I am quite within my scope to speak of the definition of plantation. If Government would have left out the definition of plantation then I would have been beyond my scope to speak on it.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): I think my Friend has not understood my point.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: My point is very clear.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. Mr. Bhattacharyya's contention is that in the amending Bill now before us the definition of the word 'plantation' varies from that given in the original Act, *i. e.*, Act X of 1955, and as such he is quite within his right to speak on this definition.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Let there be no misapprehension on the part of the Labour Minister because there is nothing much to labour about. It has been thought proper by the Minister piloting this Bill that there should be a reconstruction of the definition of the word "plantation". Am I correct? Now when it has been thought proper to make some reconsideration of the existing definition, I think I have got not only a right but also a duty to point out at the time of reconsidering this as to what should be the product of that reconsideration and how that reconsideration should be made. In considering this position with regard to the plantation the Government has considered that when previously the ceiling or rather the limit was 25 acres, and then

with regard to the product, here of course in the interest of the labourers themselves some improvement is sought to be made. But as I said yesterday when you are considering certain improvement, let that improvement be up to the mark but that will not be up to the mark if these three standards are brought at the time of considering the whole affair. Therefore, as regards the second part—"with and area of not less than fifty acres under tea when twenty or more employees are employed or were employed on any day preceding the twelve months of the enforcement of the Scheme", this entire sub-paragraph becomes redundant. This can be omitted and also the last two lines of sub-paragraph (i). Then the definition becomes simple and clear and a larger number of workers can be benefited under the present amending Act. As I said, this is of course not the whole that ought to have been and here practically there is no difference between the Labour Minister and me. We both agree that this is not an ideal position and both of us hope that nobody should be discriminated against, but he said there are certain difficulties and therefore we are prepared to give him certain concessions. But there should be a limit to such concessions. We feel that the Minister has already been given some concession up to 25 acres. We are giving up those estates whose area under tea is less than 25 acres and we are also leaving all those where the number of workers are less than 20. We are doing so in spite of the fact that in case of those estates also the labourers are suffering. On principle perhaps we ought not to have done it but in view of the difficulty we are agreed to make a compromise. With these few words I support the amendment moved by my Friend, Shri Goswami.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) :** The point to which I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Members of this House was this : that the word 'plantation' was accepted in terms of the definition placed at page 6 long ago. How it is not open to this House to adopt the dictionary definition at all. The three elements *viz.* acreage, number of labourers and yield, these elements which were present in the definition at page 6 are also present in the definition at sub-paragraph (i) and (ii) on page 2 of the amending Bill. Of course it will be seen that no major difference is intended. The difference arises only in this that whereas in the old Act all the three definitions applied to gardens having more than 50 acres. Even gardens

having 100 acres, 200 acres or 400 acres used to get the benefit of this definition. Now we thought it highly improper that gardens having an acreage of 300 or 400 should get the benefit simply because their yield was less than 456 lbs. Therefore we wanted that this definition should be amended. We had long discussion with the Government of India on this matter and ultimately they agreed to give this benefit only to gardens having an acreage of less than 50 acres. So in the present amending Bill so far as the gardens of 50 acres and over are concerned the measure in terms of yield of 456 lbs. per acre will no longer apply. Particularly in Cachar I might draw the attention of the hon. Members that there are many gardens in which the vacancies are so high that the yield is very little and all these gardens were left out from the purview of the old Act. Therefore the present measure is designed to broaden the application of this Act. Of course the hon. Members also admitted that it was a measure for broadening the application of the Act. I accept this. This is indeed a broadening of the application and in that I have no doubt that the whole House will support us.

Then my Friends also raised the question of subvention. They emphasised the need of giving subvention for recurring expenditure. It would, I think, be highly improper to give subvention at this time of normalcy. Of course in 1952 when there was a crisis in tea industry I myself approached the Government of India and requested them to give guarantee. But it was very little, still the guarantee was there and the crisis was thus overcome. But now there is no such crisis. This is the normal situation in Cachar in many gardens. Therefore for such cases no subvention can be given justifiably by the Government. Subvention can be given but not for recurring expenditure. It can be given only for capital expenditure. Many of the gardens who do not get money from the Bank but who want to rehabilitate their gardens are in need of subvention but unfortunately these gardens are not entitled to get it. Therefore, for a long time as the House will remember, an one man Committee was set up for investigating into the causes of the uneconomic nature of many of the gardens in Cachar. The experts of the Indian Tea Association also investigated into this problem.

The Expert Committee of the Indian Tea Association investigated into the problems. There have been solutions after but all these require funds and the tea gardens situated as they are, are not likely to get funds. Therefore, what to do

now, they can't give subvention, what is the security of the money ? The difficulties are there, they have not been able to give subvention. They are in difficulty, they won't get subvention from the Government. Sir, we want the well-being of the workers as well as the gardens. I thought that if they could give security to money they would be able to undertake their business. As a matter of fact a great deal of correspondence has been going on between the Government of Assam and the Government of India as to how we can interfere. The Cabinet itself has discussed the problems of the uneconomic gardens and we have taken the decision also that Government should not interfere when the gardens are uneconomic gardens and as soon as we implement any financial measure, the gardens may remain closed and the Government have no power of taking over and without that power on part of the Government, it is dangerous to do anything in this respect because the question of unemployment, etc., will be there.

Mr. Bhattacharyya suggested that it does not matter if the gardens are closed but they should be able to give the conditions and if they can't do that they have no right to exist at all. Sometime back, five or six years, the Labour Minister of the Government of India once said that gardens which do not give the minimum wages to the workers have no right to exist. When we went to him he could not implement his own statement because as soon as the unit closed the workers will be thrown out of employment and the State Government have no power to interfere and for want of legal power Government cannot step in. In this connection I may say that when a Textile Mill in Ahmedabad closed the Government interfered and stepped in but the tea industry is not included in the category of the Textile Mill which comes under the Development Regulation Act. Therefore, we cannot step in. We requested the Government of India to extend the scope of the Bill whereby the Government of Assam can step. The Assam Government passes its own law and therefore, it is not possible on the part of the Government to step in or take over the gardens due to financial reasons and for this reason, Sir, it will be appreciated that we are not able to extend the scope of the Bill without making provision in the security of the gardens. If this point is there I don't see there can be any great objection in this. To-day so many gardens have closed and more than 1,000 workers have been

thrown out of employment because the gardens have closed. For us what is the difficulty? The main difficulty is because of the uneconomic gardens. Secondly, another difficulty is that market of common tea has gone down and the result was that most of the employees are now twisting the implementation of the Tea Plantation Act and so far Provident Fund Act is concerned, we are extending it and we must go on extending as a social security measure for the workers and the vicissitudes of the tea industry may be reviewed from time to time. Until and unless we have that power to step in to regulate and give subvention then only it would not be possible to say that we have controlled the fate of the Industry or that we can prevent the Industry from closure; therefore, this clause stands as it is and has been agreed to by the State Government. So far as the other things are concerned, I think it is not only a question of limitation. Because we have seen that gardens of over 50 acres have been excluded from the provision of the Act because of the low yields and it is also known to the hon. Members from Cachar that gardens of over 25 acres their yields are fairly good so this is very contrary in the case of the tea gardens, but from the point of the people who are getting the benefit, it is a very ameliorating measure; therefore, Sir, in view of what I have said I cannot accept the amendment of my Friend, the only alternative is for them to accept the statement of the Government and not to press.

Voices.—We are not agreeing.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : (1) The question is that in item (i) of new clause (g) going to be substituted by sub-clause (3) of clause 2, the words and figures “and whose crop basis under the Tea Act, 1953 (Act XXIX of 1953) is more than 456 lbs. per acre; or” appearing in the 4th and 5th lines shall be deleted.

(2) That item (ii) of new clause (g) going to be substituted by sub-clause (2) shall be deleted.

(The motion was lost.)

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Sir, I propose not to move amendment No. 3 standing in my name.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the "full stop" after the word "final" at the end of the new section 17 going to be added by clause 4, a "comma" shall be substituted and the following words shall be added thereafter :—

"any provision put in as amendment, addition or explanation of the provisions of the Act will have to be ratified by the State Assembly in the next meeting following the making of such provision by the Government".

Sir, when the Bill was moved for consideration yesterday and I started one of my main objections that it offends against the principle of delegated legislation. This is an essential piece of legislation and in this matter the Executives cannot usurp the power of the Legislature. So far as section 12 in the original Act is concerned, it gives ample power to the State Government to make rules and if it is the intention of the Government to make rules they can easily avail of the power given to them under section 12. There is no necessity of section 17, because section 17 has different purposes altogether, namely, if in implementing the Act, if it is found that the provision of the Act is standing in the way, then the State Government want to smoothen the way by changing the provision of the Act itself. Therefore, this amounts to usurping the power of the Legislature. As it is in the rules, there is justification for such usurpation, but when it affects the provision of the Act itself it means usurpation, and this essential function of the Legislature cannot be surrendered to anybody, and on this principle I am opposing it. Now, if at all any difficulty arises then by an Ordinance perhaps the Governor can change the Act and after the issue of the Ordinance, in the next session of the Legislature it can be passed and amendment brought about. All these relate to the provision of the Act. So far as the direction is concerned, we are not concerned. Directions are directions. The State Government can give them. But if it is a question as it is put 'may make such other provision' and 'give such direction' that amounts to usurpation of the essential powers of the Legislature. So we cannot accede to this. For that reason, I have moved my amendment. I hope the Minister-in-charge will accept it.

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the amendment moved by my Friend, Shri Goswami. Now in this clause 17 of this Bill the power of the Legislature is being taken away and conferred on the Labour Officer of the Government. One particular expression of this clause is not clear. It is said—'If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may by order make such other provision or give such direction, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty or doubt, and the order of the Government in such cases shall be final'. Now to say—'To make such other provision', it will mean other than provisions which have been adumbrated in the body of the parent Act. So here the Executive are empowered to make extra provisions by way of executive orders or by framing new rules which will add new provisions to the parent Act. That is snatching away the powers of the Legislature. Moreover, why such enormous powers are sought to be conferred on the Officers of the Labour Department? If there is difficulty, Government have got enormous powers provided in the parent Act under Section 12, read with sub-section (2) of Section 3. These two taken together give enormous power to frame rules or revise them or have new rules. Here in the amendment, it is simply suggested that if any new provisions are to be made it should be ratified by the Legislature, because it must have the concurrence of the Legislature to put it on the body of the parent Act. We have also found that is the usual procedure of the Government in making rules or for introducing any new things in the original Act. The report of the Committee of Subordinate Legislation in Lok Sabha and also if we analyse different rules of other States including ours, we find that the rule making power is with the Government. That is proper in a democratic set up. It is desirable. I hope the Government which boasts of democracy will not take away the right of the Legislature. I, therefore, support the Amendment moved by Shri Goswami.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) :** Sir, as I have said before, if my Hon. Friend wants to press the amendment, I have no objection to accept it, but in that case the consequential alteration will have to be made by omitting the words—"and the order of the Government in such cases shall be final". If it is retained it will be self-contradictory. If the hon. Member accepts that idea I have no difficulty to accept it.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The omission shall be starting from 'and', and the words after 'difficulty' occurring in the last but one line 'or doubt' "and the order of the Government in such cases shall be final" should be deleted, and the amendment as moved may be accepted.

Now the question is : the amendment as decided be accepted.

(This was adopted.)

The question is—

Clause 3 do form part of the Bill.

(This was adopted.)

Clause 4 as amended do form part of the Bill.

(This was adopted.)

Clause 5 do form part of the Bill.

(This was adopted.)

The long title and preamble do form part of the Bill.

(This was adopted.)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) : I beg to move that the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1958 as amended, be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1958 as amended, be passed.

(After a pause)

(The question was adopted.)

The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Withdrawal of Assam Modification Orders) Bill, 1958

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) : Sir, I beg to move that the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Withdrawal of Assam Modification Orders) Bill, 1958 be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved is that the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Withdrawal of Assam Modification Orders) Bill, 1958 be taken into consideration.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not opposed to this Bill. It is practically a dead thing being long repealed. I am asking the Minister-in-charge to clarify his position with regards to the present Bill. I do not know why it is necessary to have this Bill.

We have concurrent power in this matter. The Central Government passed the Industrial Dispute Act, 1950 and to that, as we have concurrent power, in 1956 we passed the Industrial Dispute Act and by virtue of that Act the notification was issued.

Now the 1950 Act has already been repealed. When this Act was repealed, our Act of 1956 stands also repealed. When the heart is not there, fingers cannot function and the limbs cannot function. Therefore, when the main Act of the Industrial Dispute was repealed, the Assam Industrial Dispute Act of 1956 was also repealed. Now to repeal a repealed Act, I do not know why this Bill should be introduced in this House. Does it necessary at all? It is redundant. So far as Bengal is concerned, such a bill has not been introduced.

Secondly, the repeal of the Act will give some benefit to the employees. So I would only request the Minister-in-charge not to remain tight after repealing the Act, just like our Revenue Minister. Two years back the Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill was passed, yet the benefits have not come to the people. Here initiative must be taken by the Government. So far as the award in favour of the employees was given, the Labour Minister should see that retrospective benefit is given which was intended to be given by the Bill.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour):** Sir, on the face of it, my hon. Friend, Shri Goswami seems to be very right as to why it should be necessary to revive a dead horse to be killed it again only. Now we have to pass legislation to revise the Act for which necessity has arisen. Perhaps the hon. Members will remember that the rice-cum-concessions cases were decided by the Tribunal and on the decision of Tribunal the cases went to the Appellate Tribunal. The tea industry at that time was in difficulty. The Government at that time with all good intention modified the order of the Tribunal.

There were two things. At that time in India—(i) Government had the power to modify, and (ii) although there may be power, the Government should not exercise the power. Perhaps the hon. Members of this House remember that Mr. V. V. Giri had to resign on the question of Bank Award. So that had repercussion all over India including Assam.

At that time Shri O. K. Das was our Minister-in-charge and he agreed that the modification should be withdrawn. Unfortunately before the modifications could be withdrawn, the Central Act disappeared, with the result that the tea gardens were paying the labourers on the basis of the modifications. So there had been great demand to withdraw the modifications. I would like to inform the hon. Members of this House that for want of power those modifications could not be withdrawn. Yesterday, it may be remembered a question was raised on the floor of this House—"When are you going to implement the decision of the Tribunal?" The answer was—"As soon as the Act is passed, we will implement it".

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** What I was saying that the Act has been passed, but Government have been delaying in implementing the same. But the public have also a part to play. Thereby I only meant that the Government should rely more on the public.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) :** Sir, it should be appreciated that we did our part. The Government should have the power which is necessary. As soon as Government get the power, they intend to withdraw the modifications. So this is a formal matter.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Withdrawal of Assam Modification Orders) Bill, 1958 be taken into consideration.

(The Motion was adopted.)

***Shri KAMAKHYA FRASAD TRIPATHI :** I beg to move, Sir, that the Bill be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved that the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Withdrawal of Assam Modification Orders) Bill, 1958 be passed.

(After a pause)

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

The Assam Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1958.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education and Agriculture): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1958, be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1958 be taken into consideration.

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্রস্তাব কৰো যে ১৯৫৮ চনৰ অসম ওজন আৰু জোখ (প্ৰয়োগ) বিধি খন নিম্নলিখিত সদস্য সকলক লৈ এখন বাচনি কমিটিক পৰীক্ষা কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হওঁক আৰু সেই কমিটিয়ে ৩০ এপ্ৰিলৰ ভিতৰত দাখিল কৰিব।

(১) বিভাগীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়—চেয়াৰমেন।

(২) শ্ৰীবিশ্বদেৱ শৰ্মা

(৩) শ্ৰীহৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামী

(৪) শ্ৰীগৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ৰায়

(৫) শ্ৰীমহম্মদ ইদ্ৰীচ

(৬) শ্ৰী এ. খাংল ৰা

(৭) প্ৰস্তাৱক।

মেম্বৰ।

বিখন ওজন আৰু জোখ (প্ৰয়োগ) বিধি এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে সেই বিধি খনৰ উদ্দেশ্য মহৎ, তাত সন্দেহ নাই। ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত বহু ৰকমৰ ওজন আৰু জোখ প্ৰচলিত হৈ আছে; যেনে—কালি, আয়তন, টান বস্তৰ জোখ, জুলীয়া বস্তৰ জোখ, গোটা বস্তৰ জোখ, গুৰি বস্তৰ জোখ, দামী বস্ত, যেনে—সোন, ৰূপ আদিৰ জোখ, দেশৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত বেলেগ বেলেগ হৈ আছে আৰু সেই আটাইবোৰ একে কৰি বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিলৈ অনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে, কিন্তু আজি আমাৰ দেশৰ সবহ ভাগ মানুহেই নিৰক্ষৰ যি বাওঁ হাতৰ বুঢ়া আঙুলিৰ টিপ দি চলি আছে। শতকৰা ১৪ জন মাত্ৰ সাক্ষৰ আৰু সেই সাক্ষৰৰ ভিতৰতো বহুত আছে, যি একৰ পৰা কুৰিলৈকে কোনোমতেহে লিখিব পাৰে।

*Speech not corrected.

আৰু কলম দাল নুঠি নাৰি যদি শূণ্য-ত এ-কাৰে-গ, ব-ত এ-কাৰে-বে, ল-ত আ-কাৰে-না, গেবেলা ক, ল-ত ই-কাৰে-লি, ত-ত আ-কাৰে-তা, কলিতা লিখিব পাৰে।

(Voice—গেবেলা কলিতা কি ?)।

এয়ে হৈছে শাক্তবৰ নমুনা।

এয়ে হ'ল অৱস্থা। আমাৰ দেশত মেট্ৰিক প্ৰণালীৰ প্ৰচলন কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে এখন আইন কৰিলে। তাত কোৱা হৈছিল যে দহ বছৰ সময়ৰ ভিতৰত মেট্ৰিক প্ৰণালী আমাৰ দেশত প্ৰচলন কৰিব লাগে। গতিকে সেই আইন অনুসাবে দহ বছৰ সময় আছে। সেই আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছিল লোক সভাত ১৯৫৬ চনত। আজি দুবছৰ হওতে নৌহওতেই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে একানপতীয়াকৈ সেই আইন বলৱৎ কৰিবলৈ গৈ অৱশ্যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ একান্তবাধ্যতাৰ চানেকী আগবঢ়াবলৈ যোৱাত আমি দুখ পোৱা নাই। কিন্তু ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে দূৰদৰ্শীতাৰ পৰিচয় দিয়াত হকাৰধা হোৱাতহে আমি বেজাৰ পাইছো। কিয়নো চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰথম কৰ্ত্তব্য আছিল আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ শিকাৰ মান উন্নত কৰা। কিন্তু তাৰ কাৰণেতো চৰকাৰে কোনো স্বব্যৱস্থাৰ দিয়া আজিলৈকে কৰা নাই ?

আমি দেখিছো চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ৰাইজক শিকাত পৈনত কৰিলে। সেই ফালৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ৰাইজক সকলো দি চৰকাৰৰ তলি উদং—আমাৰ দেশৰ পৰা আৰু ৰাইজক দিবলৈ একো নাই। এতিয়া ফৰাচী দেশৰ পৰা জোখ-মাফৰ আমদানী কৰি আইনৰ জৰিয়তে কবলৈ গৈছে যে প্ৰথমে জোখ-মাফটো পঢ়ক।

(Voice—ফৰাচীদেশৰ বস্তু আমাৰ দেশলৈ আনি আমাৰদেশক ধনী কৰাতনো কি আপত্তি ?) (laughter)

আমাৰ মানুহে আয়ত্ব কৰিব পাৰিলে আপত্তিৰ কোনো কথা নাই। পিচে মেট্ৰিক প্ৰণালীটোনো কি বস্তু ? বৰ সহজ—প্ৰথমে এক, তাৰপিঠিত শূন্য এটা বহাই দহ গুণ কৰিলেই হ'ল পিচৰটো, তাকে দহগুণ কৰিলে হ'ল তাৰ পিচৰটো—গতিকে সাধাৰণ ৰাইজে মূৰ ঘমোৱাৰ কোনো কথা নাই। পিচে আগেয়ে যেনিবা ফুট, গজ, মাইললৈকে গনিছিল—তাৰ ঠাইত এতিয়া চেণ্টিমিটাৰ, ডেচিমিটাৰ, কিলো মিটাৰ, ইত্যাদি। আগেয়ে মোণ, সেৰ, কাচচাবে ওজন কৰিছিল—এতিয়া যেনিবা গ্ৰাম, কিলোগ্ৰাম হব। আগৰ নিচিনা গোলমালৰ কোনো কথা নাই—দহেৰে পূৰণ কৰিলেই জঞ্জাল চিগিল। (Laughter).

আনফালে আমাক যি সাধাৰণ লেখাপঢ়া শিকোৱা হয়, তাতো শিকায় যে “এইটো এক, তাৰ পিঠিত শূন্য এটা বহাই দিলেই হ'ল দহ, দুটা শূন্য দিলে হয় এশ, তিনিটা দিলে হয়, হেজাৰ, তেনেকৈ ৭টা শূন্য দিলে হয় কোটি।” (laughter) কিন্তু এইকেইটা শিকাওতে ভলুকা বাহৰ চেকনী তিনিডাল চিঙে। (laughter) এয়ে হল আমাৰ ছাত্ৰৰ অৱস্থা এতিয়া ভাবি চাওক মেট্ৰিক প্ৰণালী শিকাওতে শিক্কৰ অৱস্থা কি হব ? (laughter)

বৰ্তমান আমাৰ দেশত ব্যাপকভাৱে যিটো প্ৰথা চলি আহিছে তাকেই সৰ্বসাধাৰণে ধাৰাবাহিক ভাৱে আয়ত্ত কৰাত কিমান কঠিন পায়। তাতে আকৌ নাভুত নাশ্ৰুত এটা দূৰদেশীয় প্ৰথা আনি আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ আছকালৰ সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ উপক্ৰম কৰিছে। প্ৰথমতে তাৰ যোগা শিক্ষা জনো আমাৰ ৰাইজক চৰকাৰে দিব পাৰিছে? প্ৰথমতে চৰকাৰে দৰ্কাৰী শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক। চৰকাৰে বুজা উচিত যে দৰ্কাৰী জ্ঞান নহলে আইনেৰে কোনো কাম সিদ্ধ নহয়। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কানি নিবাবণী আইনৰ কথা কওঁ; ১৯৩৭ চনতে এই আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হ'ল। আজি ২০ বছৰৰো ওপৰ হ'ল। আজিও মই কওঁ যে শতকৰা ১০ ভাগো কানিয়াৰ সংখ্যা কম নাই—বৰং প্ৰকোপ বেচিহে হৈছে। তাৰ যদি প্ৰমাণ লাগে আৰু চৰকাৰ যদি সাহসে ক'লায়, তেন্তে মোৰ লগত ওলাওক—
টিংখাঃ মৌজাতে তাৰ প্ৰমাণ চাব পাৰে।

আকৌ এই আইন প্ৰয়োগ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে বৰ্তমান কেনে ধৰণৰ শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। এই ছোপবিলাক ৰাইজক নজনোৱাকৈয়ে প্ৰচলন কৰা হ'ব নেকি? যদি লোৱা হয় ইলেক্‌ট্ৰিক কাৰেণ্টৰ জোখ, সেইটো মিটাৰ বুলি জোখা হয়। আমাৰ আনকি চহৰৰ কিমান মানুহে ইয়াক বুজে? ইমান দিনে চলা জোখটোকে মানুহক বুজাব পৰা নাই—এনেকুৱা শিক্ষা চলিলে এই আইনৰ পৰিণাম কি হ'ব? এই 'মিটাৰ' টোৱেই হ'ল 'ইউনিট' অ'ৰ 'লিউমিনাচ্' এতিয়া সাধাৰণ লেখাপঢ়া জনা ৰাইজে কি বুজে বুজক (laughter)

এইবিধ জোখ মাথৰ আইনকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে প্ৰণয়ন কৰিবলৈ গৈছে। এইবিলাক আমাৰ সাধাৰণ লেখাপঢ়া জনা মানুহে কি বুজে। আমাৰ চৈধ্য পুৰুষৰ দিনৰে পৰা ছটাক, সেৰ, মোন ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি আহিও আজি বেপাৰী সকলৰ হাতত ঠগ খাও—আজি সেইয়া নহয়—'আজি তোমালোকে গ্ৰাম, কিলোগ্ৰাম, মিটাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা—' সাধাৰণ গাৱলীয়া ৰাইজে আজিও সেৰ মোন ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰি ভলুকা বাহৰ চুঙা এটা কাটি লৈ তাৰে পাখীৰ জুৰি দিয়ে, হঠাতে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে তেওলোকক 'লিটাৰ' শিক্ষাৰ—(laughter)

এইবিলাকৰ পৰা অনুমান হয় যে চৰকাৰে এই আইন বিলাক প্ৰণয়ন কৰোঁতে আমাৰ সংস্কৃতিক আৰু দৈনন্দিন জীৱনৰ ফালে কোনো ভ্ৰক্ষেপেই ৰখা নাই। আজি ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ভাষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ এখন ৰাজ্যৰ আন এখন ৰাজ্যৰ লগত সংঘতিৰ কাৰণে কিমান বিধিপথালি হৈছে। সৰ্বভাৰতীয় চৰকাৰী ভাষা হিন্দীয়ে—হ'ব নে কি হ'ব—এই সাধাৰণ কথাটোতেই কিমান মতানৈক্য ঘটিছে। দাক্ষিণাত্য আনকি পশ্চিম বঙ্গ আদিয়েও কয় যে ইংৰাজী ভাষাহে হ'ব লাগে—প্ৰতিখন ৰাজ্যতে বেলেগ বেলেগ জোখ—পোচাকলৈ যদি চাও, উত্তৰৰ কিছুমান ৰাজ্যত চুৰিয়া, কামিজ পিনো, পশ্চিমত চেপা মৰা পাইজামা আৰু মাদ্ৰাজত চুৰিয়া খনকে মেৰ দি মেখেলাৰ নিছিনাকৈ পিন্ধে। ৰাজ্যপালৰ বাবলৈ আমাৰ মেধী ডাঙৰীয়াই চুৰিয়া এৰি চেপামৰা পাইজামা পিন্ধিব লগীয়া হৈছে। (laughter)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Barthakur.....

***Shri NILMOMEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** মই কৈছো যদি আজি চৰকাৰে কয় যে মেধী ডাঙৰীয়াই পিন্ধা পোচাকটোৱেই আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পোচাক—ইয়াকে সকলোৱে পিন্ধিব লাগিব—আমি সকলোৱে কম যে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পোচাকৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাই.....(laughter) আমি আমাৰ সাধাৰণ পোচাক পিন্ধিম। সেইকাৰণে যিটো আইন প্ৰচলন কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয় তাক কৰিবলৈ গলে শৃংখলাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে বিশৃংখলাহে মূৰ ডাঙি উঠিব।

তাৰ বাহিৰেও ইয়াত দেখা গৈছে যে আমাৰ পুচাৰ বিভাগক এই বিষয়ে পুচাৰ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। এই আইনখন অনাৰ আগতে পুচাৰ বিভাগৰ হতুৱাই এই বিষয়ে পুচাৰ কৰিব পৰা হ'ল হেতেন। নতুন পইচা পুচলন কৰাৰ আগতো এইদৰে পুচাৰ কৰা হৈছিল। ইমান পুচাৰ কৰা স্বত্বেও এতিয়ালৈকে এক পইচা, দুই পইচা, পাঁচ পইচা আৰু দহ পইচাৰ মুদ্ৰাহে ইলিয়ান পাৰিছে। ইমান পুচাৰ কৰাতো আজি ডেৰ বছৰৰ পিচতো অসমৰ ৰাজধানীত নাছ কিনিবলৈ যদি যায়, তামোল কিনিবলৈ যায় নতুন মুদ্ৰা কোনেও গ্ৰহণ নকৰে—পুৰণি মুদ্ৰা লাগে। পুৰণি কিমান পইচা দিব বা নতুন কিমান দিব লাগে এই সম্বন্ধে আমাৰেই খেলিমেলি লাগে। ধানৰ জোখ, গাখীৰৰ, জোখ, পানীৰ জোখ এই সকলোতে যদি Metric প্ৰণালীত কৰিবলগীয়া হয় তেনেহলে এইবোৰ জোখ বিপদেই হ'ব।

এই নতুন আইনত ইনস্পেক্টৰক কিছুমান ক্ষমতা দিয়া হৈছে। পুলিছ ইনস্পেক্টৰ, আবকাৰী ইনস্পেক্টৰ, স্কুল ইনস্পেক্টৰ আদি ভালেমান ইনস্পেক্টৰ আমি দেখিছো, কিন্তু এই তুলাচনীৰ ইনস্পেক্টৰক যি ক্ষমতা দিয়া হৈছে, তেওঁ যদি কয় চাৰি পইচা বা আঠ অনা দিয়া, দোকানীৰ সাত মাছেনে নিদিবলৈ? এনেকৰা সম্ভাৱনা নথকা নহয়।

ওজন সম্বন্ধেও এটা ব্যৱস্থা আছে, চাওক।

“No person shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession for sale, any article contained in a sealed package or container unless such package or container bears thereon, or on a label securely attached thereto, a description of the net weight or measure of the article contained therein.” ইয়াৰ পৰা হ'ব কি? হ'ব এই যে কোনোৱে চানচুৰও বিক্ৰি কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। টোপোলাত বন্ধ কৰি যে চানচুৰ বিক্ৰি কৰে, সেইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। বাহিৰত জোখ লিখি দিব লাগিব নহলে এই আইন ভঙ্গ কৰা অপৰাধত অপৰাধী হ'ব। এনেকুৱা বহুতো দৰব আছে যাৰ জোখ দিয়া সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। যিবিলাক সাধাৰণ দৰব মিহলাই দিয়া হয়, তাতো জোখ নিদিয়াৰ অপৰাধত অপৰাধী হ'ব। কাজেই এই বিধিখনত যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে সেই ব্যৱস্থাই দুৰ্নীতি ৰাখিব। ইয়াত মাত্ৰ কিছুমান চাকৰি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব পাৰে। চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ কাৰোবান চাকৰি পাবলৈ বাকী আছেনে কি নাজানো, কিন্তু ইনস্পেক্টৰৰ বিষয়ে যিবোৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে আৰু তেওঁবিলাকক যি ক্ষমতা দিয়াৰ কথা হৈছে তাৰ পৰা দেশত অব্যবস্থা বাঢ়িব।

মোহৰ মাৰিলেও বিপদ মোহৰ নামাৰিলেও বিপদ। মোহৰ মাৰিলে যদি জোখত কম ওলায় তেনেহলে তেওঁ বিপদত পৰিব। এই দগাটো ঠিক এই বুলি কলে এই সম্পৰ্কে কোনো প্ৰশ্নই উঠিব নোৱাৰে বুলি ইয়াত এটা ধাৰা দিয়া হৈছে। ধাৰাটো হৈছে এই—
“A weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument duly stamped under the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall be presumed to be correct until its inaccuracy is proved, if this is produced in any court by any Inspector having charge thereof or by any person acting under the general or special authority of the Controller.”

আগেয়ে ককায়েকক ভনীয়েক কৈছিল ‘দাদা, দুহাত কাপোৰ মোটল কিনি আনিব’—“হেব, এতিয়া দুহাত বুলি নকনি—ভনিব লাগিলে পুলিচে ধৰি নিব—নতুন আইন মতে কিমান চেণ্টিমিটাৰ কাপোৰ আনিব লাগে, তাকে ক?” (laughter)

বাহিৰৰ পৰা বহু বস্তুই আমাৰ দেশলৈ আমদানী কৰিছে। ভাল বস্তু লোৱা দৰ্কাৰ, সেইটো ময়ো স্বীকাৰ কৰো, কিন্তু তৎক্ষণাত আমোৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিবলৈ গলে কি পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হব, তাক ভাবি চোৱা দৰ্কাৰ।

“The primary unit of length shall be a metre”.

“The primary unit of mass shall be a kilogram.”

“The unit of luminous intensity shall be the candela.”

A candela means one-sixtieth part of luminous intensity normally emitted by one centimetre square of integral radiator (black body) at the temperature of solidification of platinum.”...

এতিয়া ফৰাচী দেশৰ পৰা যে এই নতুন বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰণালী আনিব খুজিছে, এনেকুৱা প্ৰণালী বিলাতত প্ৰচলন হোৱা সম্ভৱপৰ হব পাৰে। আনকি বিলাততো এজন বিশিষ্ট বৈজ্ঞানিক লৰ্ড কেলভিনে ইয়াৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছিল আৰু বিলাততো আজিলৈকে এই Metric প্ৰণালী প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব পৰা নাই—তাত এতিয়াও ফুট, পাউণ্ডেই চলি আছে। চৰকাৰৰ যিবিলাক বিভিন্ন কাৰবাৰ আছে তাত প্ৰথমতে চলাই চাব পাৰে, যেনে ডাকঘৰত চলাব পাৰে, বেলত চলাব পাৰে, জাহাজত চলাব পাৰে। এই বিলাকত চৰকাৰে প্ৰচলন কৰি চাওক। তাৰ পিচত যদি জনসাধাৰণে সেইটো লব পাৰে তেতিয়া চৰকাৰে ব্যাপক ভাবে চলাব পাৰে, কিন্তু বৰ্ত্তমান অৱস্থাত গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা নহব।

তদুপৰি বিবিধন যিভাবে লিখা হৈছে তাতো ভালতকৈ বেচি বেয়াহে হব। Standard মূল জোখটো যাব লগত বিজোৱা হব, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে Platinum এৰে তৈয়াৰ কৰি দিল্লীত স্থায়ীভাৱে ৰাখিব আৰু তাৰপৰা প্ৰাদেশিক চৰকাৰে জোখ আনিব। তাৰ পিচত কিছুমান Secondary standard কৰিব। তাৰ পিচত আকৌ কিছুমান Work-shop মঞ্জুৰ কৰা হব। সেই বিলাকত জোখৰ দগাপালা আদি কৰা হব। এই তিনি চাৰিবাৰ বিজোৱাৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে তাত জোখৰ কোনো মৰ্যাদা নাথাকে। যদিহে বৈজ্ঞানিক জোখ লোৱাই চৰকাৰৰ উদ্দেশ্য হয় তেন্তে এটা মূল জোখ থাকিব লাগে। কিন্তু তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰি চাৰি পাচোটা Standard কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াত যিবোৰ যন্ত্ৰ-পাতিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে, যেনে দগা, পালা, ইত্যাদি, সেইবোৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ ভাৰ চৰকাৰে নিজে লব লাগিছিল, কিন্তু তাৰ ভাৰ আনক দিয়া হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এইবোৰ ঠিকমতে কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ নহব। যদি এটা স্কুৱীয়া লৰাই বাহৰ পাবেৰে এডাল স্কেল কৰি লয়, তাৰ লগৰ লৰাই দেখি কব, মোকো এডাল ভাল স্কেল কৰি দিয়া। সি কব—‘মোক দুটা পইচা দিবা মই কৰি দিম।’ কিন্তু এই আইন প্ৰচলন হোৱাৰ পিচত সেইটো কৰাৰো মুদা মৰিল। ইয়াত আছে—“No commercial weight or measure or weighting or measuring instrument shall be sold or delivered unless it has been verified or reverified in accordance with the rules made under this Act and stamped in the prescribed manner by an Inspector with stamp of verification.” সেইটো কৰা সম্ভৱ নহব।

তাৰ বাহিৰেও ইয়াত দেখা গৈছে যে আমাৰ পুচাৰ বিভাগক এই বিষয়ে পুচাৰ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। এই আইনখন অনাৰ আগতে পুচাৰ বিভাগৰ হতুৱাই এই বিষয়ে পুচাৰ কৰিব পৰা হ'ল হেতেন। নতুন পইচা পুচলন কৰাৰ আগতে এইদৰে পুচাৰ কৰা হৈছিল। ইমান পুচাৰ কৰা স্বত্বেও এতিয়ালৈকে এক পইচা, দুই পইচা, পাঁচ পইচা আৰু দহ পইচাৰ মুদ্ৰাহে উলিয়াব পাৰিছে। ইমান পুচাৰ কৰাতো আজি ডেৰ বছৰৰ পিচতো অসমৰ ৰাজধানীত নাহুঁ কিনিবলৈ যদি যায়, তামোল কিনিবলৈ যায় নতুন মুদ্ৰা কোনেও গ্ৰহণ নকৰে—পুৰণি মুদ্ৰা লাগে। পুৰণি কিমান পইচা দিব বা নতুন কিমান দিব লাগে এই সম্বন্ধে আমাৰেই খেলিমেলি লাগে। ধানৰ জোখ, গাখীৰৰ, জোখ, পানীৰ জোখ এই সকলোতে যদি Metric প্ৰণালীত কৰিবলগীয়া হয় তেনেহলে এইবোৰ জোখ বিপদেই হ'ব।

এই নতুন আইনত ইন্স্পেক্টৰক কিছুমান ক্ষমতা দিয়া হৈছে। পুলিছ ইন্স্পেক্টৰ, আৰকাৰী ইন্স্পেক্টৰ, স্কুল ইন্স্পেক্টৰ আদি ভালেমান ইন্স্পেক্টৰ আৰ্হি দেখিছো, কিন্তু এই তুলাচনীৰ ইন্স্পেক্টৰক যি ক্ষমতা দিয়া হৈছে, তেওঁ যদি কয় চাৰি পইচা বা আঠ অনা দিয়া, দোকানীৰ সাহ মাছেনে নিদিবলৈ? এনেকুৱা সম্ভাৱনা নথকা নহয়।

ওজন সম্বন্ধেও এটা ব্যৱস্থা আছে, চাওক।

“No person shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession for sale, any article contained in a sealed package or container unless such package or container bears thereon, or on a label securely attached thereto, a description of the net weight or measure of the article contained therein.” ইয়াৰ পৰা হ'ব কি? হ'ব এই যে কোনোৱে চানচুৰও বিক্ৰি কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। টোপোলাত বন্ধ কৰি যে চানচুৰ বিক্ৰি কৰে, সেইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। বাহিৰত জোখ লিখি দিব লাগিব নহলে এই আইন ভঙ্গ কৰা অপৰাধত অপৰাধী হ'ব। এনেকুৱা বহুতো দৰব আছে যাৰ জোখ দিয়া সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। যিবিলাক সাধাৰণ দৰব মিহলাই দিয়া হয়, তাতো জোখ নিদিয়াৰ অপৰাধত অপৰাধী হ'ব। কাজেই এই বিধিখনত যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে সেই ব্যৱস্থাই দুৰ্নীতি ৰূপে। ইয়াত মাত্ৰ কিছুমান চাকৰি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব পাৰে। চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ কাৰোবান চাকৰি পাবলৈ বাকী আছেনে কি নাজানো, কিন্তু ইন্স্পেক্টৰৰ বিষয়ে যিবোৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে আৰু তেওঁবিলাকক যি ক্ষমতা দিয়াৰ কথা হৈছে তাৰ পৰা দেশত অৰাজকতা বাঢ়িব।

মোহৰ মাৰিলেও বিপদ মোহৰ নামাৰিলেও বিপদ। মোহৰ মাৰিলে যদি জোখত কম ওলায় তেনেহলে তেওঁ বিপদত পৰিব। এই দগাটো ঠিক এই বুলি কলে এই সম্পৰ্কে কোনো প্ৰশ্নই উঠিব নোৱাৰে বুলি ইয়াত এটা ধাৰা দিয়া হৈছে। ধাৰাটো হৈছে এই—
“A weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument duly stamped under the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall be presumed to be correct until its inaccuracy is proved, if this is produced in any court by any Inspector having charge thereof or by any person acting under the general or special authority of the Controller.”

এবাব মোহৰ মাৰি দিয়াৰ পিচত যেতিয়ালৈকে প্ৰমাণ কৰা নহয় যে সেইটো ভুল, তেতিয়ালৈকে সেই দগাটো ঠিক বুলিয়েই ধৰিব লাগিব। চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰত আচল জোখটো থাকিব, গতিকে তাক তুলনা কৰি ঠিক নে বেঠিক কোৱা টান। ইয়াত এনেকৈ লিখি দিয়া হৈছে যে কোনো আদালতে এই অপৰাধ স্বীকাৰ নকৰে যেতিয়ালৈকে ইন্স্পেক্টৰে Courtত এই অপৰাধৰ গোচৰ নিদিয়ে। অৰ্থাৎ সাধাৰণ মানুহক কোনো অধিকাৰ দিয়া হোৱা নাই—অধিকাৰ দিছে কেৱল ইন্স্পেক্টৰ সকলক। ইয়াত যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে সেই ব্যৱস্থাত বিশৃংখলা ৰাতিব। গতিকে এই যে নতুন পুণালী কৰা হৈছে তাক পুচলন কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়।

কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া এই আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে তেওঁলোকে কেন্দ্ৰীয় বিভাগ বিলাকত প্ৰথমতে চলাওক—চলাই চাওক ই আনৰ সন্মাজৰ লগত আপ খায় নে নাখায়। বৰ্ত্তমানে গাঁৱৰ গাঁৱলীয়া পোৱাকৈই চলাই থকা যাওক। যেতিয়া আনৰ মানুহ শিক্ষিত হব, যেতিয়া আমি নতুন পুণালী চলাব পৰা যেন দেখিম তেতিয়া বেলেগ কথা। Metric পুণালীৰ যিবিলাক হিচাপৰ কাৰণে সহজ হয় সেই বিলাকত প্ৰথমে প্ৰয়োগ কৰি বাকীৰোবত আগৰ বৰ্ত্তমান যি ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেই ব্যৱস্থাৰ বৈষম্য ওচোৱাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি দিয়া উচিত আছিল। আমি সকলোৱেই জানো যে গাঁৱত ৬৪ তোলাৰ সেৰ আছে, ৮০ তোলাৰ সেৰ আছে আৰু ৮২ তোলাৰ সেৰ আছে। এই বিলাক বৈষম্য ওচাই ৮০ তোলাৰ সেৰ কৰা বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা চেষ্টা হোৱা নাই। সেই বিলাক সমন্বয় কৰাৰ চেষ্টা নকৰি এটা বিদেশী পুখা আনৰ ওপৰত জাপি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

বৈজ্ঞানিক দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰ পৰা চাই তাত কিছু সন্নিধা থাকিলে এইটো উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ হব পাৰে, কিন্তু সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ কাৰণে এই পুণালী গ্ৰহণ কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। এই Metric পুণালী স্কুলৰ ওপৰ শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়োৱা হয়, কিন্তু যদি শিক্ষক সকলক যোগে আৰু ইউনিভাৰ্চিটিৰ যদি হিচাপ লয় তেন্তে জানিব পাৰিব যে, শতকৰা ৭০ ভাগ লৰাই Metric পুণালীৰ অঙ্ক কৰিব নোৱাৰে বা ভুল কৰে। যদি শিক্ষিতৰ অৱস্থাই এনেকুৱা হয় তেনেহলে সাধাৰণ মানুহে সেই ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়।

এইটো মোৰ মনেৰে মহান্দ্ৰ টোণলকৰ সপোনৰ নিচিনা হৈছে। মহান্দ্ৰ টোণলকে দেৱগীৰিলৈ ৰাজধানী তুলি নিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা সপোন হৈয়ে থাকিল। তেনেকৈয়ে মোৰ মনেৰে এই আইনো ফলবন্তী নহব। Metric পুণালী চৰকাৰৰ Statistical Department ৰ কাৰণে বেচ উপযুক্ত হব—কিন্তু সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ কাৰণে বৰ্ত্তমান পৰিস্থিতিত বিশেষ সন্নিধা হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস নহয়। সেই কাৰণে এই বিল খন বাচনি কমিটিলৈ পঠোৱাৰ বিবেচনা এই সদনে কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Amendment moved is that the Assam Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1958 be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the following:—

1. Minister-in-charge

...

Chairman.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------|
| 2. Shri Biswadev Sarma, | } | Members. |
| 3. Shri Hareswar Goswami, | | |
| 4. Shri Gaurisankar Roy, | | |
| 5. Shri Muhammad Idris, | | |
| 6. Shri A. Thanglura, | | |
| 7. The Mover | | |

The Committee shall submit their report by the 30th April, 1958.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ—
মহোদয়, বৰঠাকুৰ ডাক্তৰীয়াই যিটো Motion আনিছে মই তাক সমৰ্থন কৰি কও যে,
ইয়াৰ নিবোধিত কৰাৰ কাৰণ কি ? ইয়াত কৈছে যে—

The object of the Bill is to provide legislation for standardisation of the system of weights and measures and for enforcement of the metric system in the State in place of the existing system.

এই বিল খনৰ দ্বাৰা খেতিয়ক আৰু সাধাৰণ জনসাধাৰণৰ কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে নাই সেইটো চাব লাগিব। খেতিয়ক সকলক সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে যদি চৰকাৰে আইন কৰে তেনেহলে সেই আইন—এনেকুৱা হ'ব লাগিব যাৰ দ্বাৰা কল্যাণ-মূলক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ গঢ়ি উঠে। যদি Metric পুখা খেতিয়কৰ মাজলৈ অনা হয় তেতিয়া হলে বহুত বিগ্ৰংখলাই তেওঁলোকক বিমোহিত পেলাব। এনে অৱস্থাত ২টা শ্ৰেণীৰ মাজত সংঘৰ্ষৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব।—আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী পণ্ডিতজীয়ে কি কৈছিল ? তেখেতে কৈছিল—

“Agricultural marketing officers in the various States have reported on the widespread loss to the agriculturists and the malpractices adopted by the wholesale buyers. While purchasing from producers the merchant uses larger weights and measures and while selling he uses smaller weights and measures. Such practices naturally lead to mutual suspicion between the cultivator and the wholesaler, and the producer is tempted to make up by mixing dirt and dust what he losses in weight”.

Commending on the Metric System, the Prime Minister said: “We are, on the whole, a conservative country and it is not easy to change old established customs.”

মানুহৰ যিটো স্বভাব সেইটো পৰিবৰ্তন কৰা সহজ নহয়। যিটো সদায় চলি অহিছে সেইটো মানুহে সহজে বদলাই ল'ব নোৱাৰে। আজি জনসাধাৰণে কি বিচাৰিছে? আমাৰ মাজত প্ৰচলিত ৮৪ পুখা দূৰ হ'ব লাগে। অৰ্থাৎ ১৯৩৯ চনত যিটো জোখ মানি লৈছিল "Assam Standard Weights and Measures" সেইটো সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে হোৱাটো জনসাধাৰণে বিচাৰে। কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যত কি হয়? আজি-কিয় দেখা যায় ৪২, ৪৫, ৪৩, ইত্যাদি সেবত মোন কৰা হয়? সেইকাৰণে জনসাধাৰণে ৮৪ পুখা উঠাই দিবৰ কাৰণে আজি দাবী কৰি অহিছে। এই দাবী এই সদনত ১৯৪৬/৪৭ চনতো জনোৱা হৈছিল। আজি আমি যি সমাজ গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ ওলাইছো তাত এনেকুৱা এটা বিভেদ থকা উচিতনে? আজি আমি কি দেখিছো? দেখিছো শিল্পজাত বস্তু ৪০ সেবত এমোণ হয়, অথচ কৃষিজাত বস্তু ৪৫ সেবত এমোণ কৰি খেতিয়কক ঠগাই আছে। এই অন্যায় নীতিটো দূৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে জনসাধাৰণে দাবী কৰিছিল। Standard weight ৰ কথা কোৱা হয় কিন্তু এই বিলত Standard শব্দটোৰ নামেই নাই। এই বিলৰ সুবিধা লৈ আক কিমান যে Black Marketing চলিব তাৰ ঠিকনা নাই। গতিকে মই ভাবে '৫৫ চনত যি আইন এই সদনে কৰিছিল সেই আইন নামতহে Standard Weights and Measures কানত একোৱেই নাই। আইন সম্পৰ্কীয় কথা বৰঠাকুৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই বহলাই কৈছেই গতিকে মই আক বেচি কোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই—কিন্তু মোৰ মূল কথাটো হৈছে যে ৮৪ পুখা তৎক্ষণাত উঠাই দিব লাগে। নতুন যিটো জোখৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে সেইটোৱে সমাজত আক বিশৃংখলা ঘটাব বুলি মই ভাবো।

Standard weight means:—

- (a) The standard tola, being a weight of 180 standard grains.
- (b) The standard seer, being a weight of 80 standard tolas or 14,400 standard grains.
- (c) The standard maund, being a weight of 40 standard seers.

মূল আইন মতে ১০ (দহ) বছৰৰ ভিতৰত 'মেট্ৰিক চিষ্টেম'ৰ (মেট্ৰিক প্ৰণালীত) ওজন প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰিব লাগে। এই ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত মেট্ৰিক প্ৰথাৰ ওজন যাতে গৰ্ব-সাধাৰণ ৰাইজৰ মাজত জনজাত হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰী বেচৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠানৰ যোগেদি প্ৰচাৰ অভিযান চলাব লাগে তাৰোপৰি—এই প্ৰণালীৰ ওজনৰ জ্ঞান বিলাক—প্ৰাথমিক স্কুল সমূহৰ ধাৰাপাতৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰি, হাই স্কুল, কলেজ—ইউনিভাৰচিটিলৈকে—সন্নিহিত কৰি দিব লাগিব আৰু আমাৰ ল'ৰা ছোৱালী বিলাকে শিক্ষা ল'ব লাগিব। তেহে—এই প্ৰণালীৰ ওজনৰ হিচাব কিতাপ—আমাৰ মানুহে কৰিব পাৰিব। নহলে—ই বৰ্তমান পৰিস্থিতিত সমাজৰ কল্যাণ সাধক চাৰি—বেমেজালিহে সৃষ্টি কৰিব।

প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে কবলৈ গলে—আজি বৈজ্ঞানিক যুগ। এই যুগত প্ৰগতিৰ দৰাৰ বাঁদীও—আমাৰ পিচপৰা দেশৰ দৈনন্দিন ব্যৱহাৰৰ খাদ্যৰ অৱস্থা সংকটাপন্ন। এনে অৱস্থা আগত ৰাখি—এই মেট্ৰিক প্ৰথা আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰিলে

ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই খেতিয়ক আৰু ক্ৰেস্তাৰ মাজত ভয়ঙ্কৰ বিভেদৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব। বিভিন্ন সময়ত আমাৰ মাজত বিভিন্ন বিভেদ আছেই—তাৰ লগত এই পুখা পুৰ্ব্বতনে বেচি বেমেজালি সৃষ্টি কৰিব। গতিকে মই এই পুস্কৃত আৰু বেচি বহলাই নকও—মাত্ৰ ইয়াকেই কও যেন এই পুখা এতিয়াই পুৰ্ব্বৰ্ত্তন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰি যেন কমকৈ আৰু ১০ বছৰলৈ স্বগীত ৰাখে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপুনি বিলখন চিলেক্ট কমিটিলৈ পথাৰ লাগে বুলি কৈছে—নহয় ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): হয়। মই এতিয়াই এই বিলখন আইনত প্ৰণয়ন নকৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ১৯৩৯ চনত যি Standard weight ৰ আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হৈছিল— তাৰ ওপৰতে ভিত্তি কৰিয়েই যেন বৰ্ত্তমান পৰিস্থিতিত আমাৰ জোখ-মাফ চলি থাকে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Minister-in-charge of this Bill for at least appreciating one thing, that everything foreign is not bad ! Generally whenever we propose to take some progressive idea we are asked by our father-like preceptors to look only to the the home and nearer home and not to go beyond. But history shows that if we want to develop and if we want to make any progress in the modern world then we have to import many things. As a matter of fact the very idea of nationalism itself was in one sense an imported thing : we got inspiration from the French Revolution, we got inspiration from the War of Independence of America and we got inspiration also from the experience of many other countries. So we have had to import many things—elastic and inelastic—from many countries including France. Here again this metric system is being imported from France.

Now, one thing is quite clear and that has been said also in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that—on the recommendation of the Planning Commission, the Parliament of our country have passed an Act in 1956, *i.e.*, the Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 (Act LXXXIX of 1956). It has also been said that under the Constitution of India, the Central Parliament can only lay down the standard of weights and measures but the Centrnl Parliament itself cannot actually implement or enforce it ; so implementation or enforcement of any such standards of weights and measures has been left for the State Governments. Now, what is being sought to be introduced here ? The metric system. I do not know how many of our hon. Members themselves know what is this metric

system ? Now, Sir, this metric system has got a very long history. It has been said here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons—"It is almost a world wide system which has been adopted by three-fourth of the countries of the world. Moreover, it is an easier system from the point of mass education." Yes, very easy indeed ! Let us see some examples as to how easy it is. One example was given by my Friend, Shri Borthakur. It is said, for example, if one seeks to explain time—here, it is said that the primary unit of time shall be a second. What that second is ? A second means $1/31,556,925.975$ of the length of the tropical year for 1900.0, the year commencing at 12.00 hours universal time on the 1st day of January, 1900. That is easy indeed for mass education ! Now, do I thereby say that the metric system is bad, do I, therefore, say that we should not strive for accepting that systems ? No. My contention is that all scientific system is a good a system and therefore, we must have metric system even in our country. Sir, one needs injection of 2 cc or 5 cc or 10 cc, we use the metric system in that way. Sir, the whole world is a scientific world and the system that we use should be appropriate and scientific. Sir, this weight and measure system was established as early as 1889. There was a conference at Paris in 1889 which was known as a Conference of Weights and Measures. After that another conference was held known as the International Bureau of Weights and Measures with its headquarters in France. This Bureau had made long investigation from 1889 onwards and after investigation they gave certain findings as to what should be the unit of measurements with regard to different things. For example, they had come to a decision with regard to kilogram. Now, if we accept this the most important thing is to educate the mass people in the standard of weights. So also the same case applies in the matter of litres, the people should know it, because these things have been accepted by Parliament. Now here, for example, we have decided to take kilogram as one of the units of weights and measures, and kilogram means the mass of the platinum-irridium cylinder deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. They had also decided another unit of measure the "metre" which means the distance, at zero degrees centigrade and under normal atmospheric pressure on the platinum irridium bar deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures and declared international proto-type of the metre by the First General Conference of Weights and Measures. We are agreed no doubt, that in a scientific measure accuracy is very important and that we will have elaborate things and for that we shall find different primary units, such as primary

unit of mass, primary unit of electrical measure, primary unit of temperature and all the other different standards. For example, the 'kilogram' was made the primary unit of mass and similarly for the purpose of deriving the value of kilogram the Bureau had suggested scientific standard and our Central Parliament had adopted it later on in the Standard Weights and Measures Act of 1956. We are discussing the present Bill on the basis of the Central Act. The Central Government has already laid down the standard measures on metric system. Under this Bill we are not laying down the system. All that the State Government has to do is to popularise and implement the same in the best possible manner and in well-calculated stages. Therefore, the proper discussion for the Assembly is to discuss the problems of implementation which are proposed in the Bill.....

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education) : Since this Bill has been discussed and passed in the Parliament, it is irrelevant now on part of the hon. Member to discuss about the principle of this Bill.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : On a point of order, Sir, in this connection this reminds me of a story of a small boy who was going to marry. This was before the Sarda Act. The boy was asked as to where he is going and he said, "I am going to marry." A play-mate of his asked, "Are you going to marry a boy or a girl?" So Mr. Tripathi's contention almost comes to that. Sir, We are going to implement the Standard Weights and Measures Act of 1956. Should we not know where and how and to what extent? Should we not know what it is? It may be that Shri Tripathi is well-versed in the metric system but what about the common man? The Central Government knew the difficulties and therefore, Parliament gave 10 years' time to educate the people. Parliament made a very clear provision and in section I itself it is clear that although Parliament had passed it, it does not mean that the State Governments should come to implement it immediately. The Central Government have given to the State Governments 10 years' time and we should utilise the time in educating the people and not in displaying our learning and bravado here. We want to know whether we are capable of introducing something new to the State, these things were not there in the previous Government.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the hon. Member has a right to discuss on the subject matter of metric system and these sort of things. Although the Government of India have implemented it, we have got a separate Bill, so the hon. Member has a right to discuss it.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :
Sir, for refreshing the memory of the Hon'ble Minister.....

Shri KAMAKHYA PRARSAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education) : As the matter has been adjudicated by the Deputy Speaker, it is not necessary to cast any more reflection. The hon. Member should speak on the Bill itself.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : First of all, let us consider certain things. I do not know whether big people who move in motor cars, who can address meetings, and live in the city, etc., know all these things, but in the small village where I was born, where I stayed for the first 20 years of my life continuously, I often came across to fisherwomen who move about with basketfuls of fish and say, "I am giving you six "halis" of "Koi" fish and in exchange you will give one *Khorahi* (don) of paddy". One could come and say, will you please give me a *gamcha* and I shall give you one *koria* of milk, etc., etc. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Minister knows what is *gamcha*. It is a towel. So, I say that such people will not readily understand what is a litre of milk. I do not know whether the Minister in charge knows what is called *koria* and *Bholuka* bamboo. While using the *Bholuka* bamboo for the purpose of transaction in milk one knot is kept and another is cut. When the milk is to be measured in term of litre, what will happen to them? Now somebody will come with a *koria* of milk and say—"will you please give me a *Gamcha* in exchange of one *koria* of milk?" Now what will happen to them? We are going to introduce a measure which will vitally affect the mass people—our illiterate people. That thing we shall do through Kilogram. Now, it is said—"For the purpose of deriving the value of kilogram, the Central Government shall cause to be prepared a national proto-type of the metre and shall cause the same to be certified in terms of the international proto-type of the metre and shall deposit the same in such custody and at such place as the Central Government may think fit. The Primary unit of mass shall be a Kilogram."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think you are not against the principle of this Bill ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): No, Sir. I am explaining the difficulties, because I think the first thing to do is to educate our own masters, those who are going to pass this Bill here (*laughter*) whether they know something about that they are going to pass. Now Parliament has enjoined upon us to do our part of duty.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You support the proposal to refer the matter to a Select Committee, I think ? When you are committed to the principle of the Bill you are supposed to support the principle of the Bill.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: That there should be in the long run a standard scientific weight and measure, we all agree to that. I am not opposed to that measure ; there are many other things necessary, Sir. But what we are going to do to-day may not be what we ought to do tomorrow. The other day when I was going from Shillong to Gauhati, I thought it better to purchase a nicker-boker for the use of my son. I purchased one and took it home with me, but when I tried to put it on his body, I found that it was too big for my son. My wife complained—"What have you purchased ? It does not fit in with the body of my son." I said—"My dear, do not worry, after one year it will be all right" Now when there are ten years time what is the hurry to-day, Sir ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It has been said, 'In ten years' time.'

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: It has not been specifically stated in what place it would be done. Perhaps, it will be done in selected places. As my Friend, Shri Borthakur has said, perhaps it will be used at the first instance for medicinal purposes. Perhaps as Shillong is the abode of the Gods, it will be used here at the first instance (*laughter*). It would be better to take the sense of the House in this matter. Now I shall discuss clause by clause so that there may not be any misunderstanding. I am not opposed to scientific principle. How can I be ? I am a Communist ; our approach is scientific. But shall I not be considered a lunatic, if I say that there should be Communism in India by tomorrow ? Although we want Communism here, we know that it cannot come by tomorrow. We know, it will come, because

there is no other way out. All roads lead to Communism. It will come, but it may take some time. Similarly coming to the question of adoption of scientific way of measurement, we shall have to take to the metric system, I have no hesitation about that. Rather I congratulate the Minister concerned for bringing this before the House and giving us an opportunity to discuss it. My only objection is that the Bill as it is at present does not lead us actually to our goal. There are some difficulties and that is why I ask the Government to move cautiously. Even in Parliament, it was admitted that there were some difficulties and that is why they gave us ten years' time. If necessary there might be further extension of the time limit. Now, take for example, within ten years we were asked to uplift the scheduled caste people the tribal and other backward classes of people to the general standard, so that Indian democracy may march forward. Simply the laying down of principle does not necessarily mean that we have been able to do that, within that time. It means that we are to rise up to the occasion and try to implement it. If necessary, it may take more time. Now, my complaint is what did the Government here do from 1956 onward? Parliament passed the Bill in 1956 and it also received the assent of the President in that year. It was notified in the Gazette duly. Now what have our Government done to popularise it through the different channels of Government publicity? What have they done to popularise it among our mass people? Have they even taken steps to popularise it to students in the different schools and colleges? In our school days, generally we tried to avoid the metric system. Now when the Government intend to take up the metric system the Government in the Education Department ought to have taken steps to introduce it compulsorily in the different schools and colleges. If necessary, through extra classes, they ought to have trained all the students, whether they are in the Basic standard, whether in the middle english or vernacular or in the high schools, the students ought to have been trained.

They ought to have trained up the students. They ought to have introduced certain books and published them with a view to popularise the metric system in weights and measures. But what our Government has been doing up till now? I should say that they have done nothing. They are going to introduce the metric system of weights and measures in certain selected places only, and what are those selected places are not mentioned even. We should be very particular that these things are not immediately introduced in rural areas.

When we go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons what do we find? Do we find that it will not immediately go to the rural areas? On the contrary, when we go through the financial memorandum we see big figures in the Bill and the Bill is not proposed to be introduced on an experimental measure. In the financial memorandum it has been stated that the Central Government will bear a portion of the initial expenditure. I do not know whether being tempted by the Central Government's offer of financial assistance this Bill has been brought so hurriedly before the House. At any rate, from the money allocated in the financial memorandum—both recurring and non-recurring—and also from the Statement of Objects and Reasons itself, it becomes abundantly clear that the Government propose to push not only in a limited experimental basis in certain spheres but also in a very wide field within a short time. So I feel that the Assam Government has committed a mistake in appreciating the objective of the Central Act of standard weights and measures.

Let us see difficulties objectively.—For example, up till now we have been using with regard to area—yard and foot, and if we are to introduce the metric system then we shall have to use metre. Up till now in measuring volume we have been using Seer or Powa. Now we have to bring in Litre in its place. Up till now in the secondary units of measures we have been using, say 'Inches' and so on, and now we shall have to bring deci-metre, centi-metre and so on. Therefore to extend its use within the general use of the people we cannot satisfy them by using deci-metre, hexa-metre, we shall have to go kilo-metre and so on. Similarly, if we are to make accurate measurement not only we shall have to use metre but we shall have to go to deci-metre, centi-metre and milli-metre. Therefore it is a new system that our State is going to have which will take a long time so far as our people living in the country-side is concerned, to appreciate.

My honourable Friend, Shri Borthakur has explained how by the introduction of decimal coinage, many difficulties have been created in our day-to-day life. Now before actually grasping its use, if the new system is immediately thrust on the people then the people will find it extremely difficult to use it, after all the use of weights and measures is more complicated thing. There are many people in the villages who depend on 'barter system' and do not use any scientific measurement at all. They are still kept in a stage of civilisation where they exchange goods for other goods.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education): Sir, I do not know how the barter system will be affected by the introduction of metric system.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Sir, it will no doubt be affected by the introduction of metric system. I shall say about this clause by clause.....

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Finance Minister):
পানী গানোছা এখনৰ সলনি একবীয়া গানীৰ বা এখন বৰচুৰিয়া দিব নে?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: মই পানী গানোছা আৰু বৰচুৰিয়াৰ মাজত কোনো পার্থক্য কৰা নাই। বৰচুৰিয়াৰ ফেৰ নাৰিলে জগৰ লাগিব আৰু পানী গানোছা ললে জগৰ নানাগিব, সেইটো কোৱা নাই।

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA : তাত লিখাই আছে।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: লিখা নাই। লিখা থকা হলে কোনো কথাই নাছিল। কাৰবাবটো এনেকুৱা ব্যাপক কৰি পেলোৱা হৈছে যে মানুহে একেবাৰে হাবুডুৰু খাব।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, even in France the barter system is prevalent. Inspite of deci-metre the barter system is prevalent in the whole world.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, let us see what they have stated in this Bill itself. "It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by notification in the official Gazette appoint". Why should the Legislature be not taken into confidence ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why you want to send the Bill to a Select Committee ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, if Government agree I want to send the Bill to a Select Committee.

Firstly, there is no meaning why vital things should be left for the Executive Government to decide by a notification in the official Gazette.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you going to finish your speech ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):
No, Sir, this is only the beginning.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 20th March, 1958.

Shillong:
the 12th May, 1959. }

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

APPENDIX

[STATEMENT LAID ON THE LIBRARY TABLE IN REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 254]

Office of the Secretary, School Board, Hailakandi

Serial No.	Name of teachers	Address	Date of appointment or	Temporary or Permanent	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Namwar Ali Majumdar ..	4 Viajtipur Lower Primary ..	1st July 1955 ..	Temporary	
2	Kamalini Suklavaidya ..	7 Abdullapur Lower Primary ..	5th July 1955 ..	Do.	
3	Siddique Ali Majumdar ..	28 Tupkhana Lower Primary ..	12th January 1955 ..	Do.	
4	Fair Ali Laskar ..	53 Bangalur Lower Primary ..	1st July 1955 ..	Do.	
5	Abdul Latiff Chowdhury ..	64 Viajtipur Lower Primary ..	12th January 1955 ..	Do.	
6	Prafulla Kr. Nath ..	76 Sachipurra Lower Primary ..	21st November 1955 ..	Do.	
7	Irashadur Rahman Majumdar ..	88 Ratanpur Lower Primary ..	1st July 1955 ..	Do.	
8	Hamdu Mia Barbhuiya ..	99 Narainpur Lower Primary ..	12th January 1955 ..	Do.	
9	Alauddin Laskar ..	131 Mohanpur Lower Primary ..	11th November 1955 ..	Do.	
10	Azizur Rahman Majarbhuiya ..	143 Gangpardhumkar Lower Primary ..	12th January 1955 ..	Do.	

11	Wajid Ali ..	..	..	163 Bankapur Lower Primary ..	..	14th September 1955	Temporary
12	Ananta Krishna Nath ..	..	..	190 Tukergam Lower Primary ..	..	26th May 1955	Do.
13	Raman Ch. Singha ..	..	..	233 Chengbill Lower Primary ..	..	18th January 1955	Do.
14	Puspa Rani Deb Roy ..	..	..	237 J. R. Pande Lower Primary (Monacherra).	..	10th January 1955	Do.
15	Madan Mohan Nunia ..	..	..	270 Nijvernarpar Lower Primary ..	..	7th May 1955	Do.
16	Basir Uddin Ahmed ..	..	..	277 Chandail Lower Primary ..	..	16th August 1955	Do.
17	Manir Uddin Laskar ..	..	..	299 Berakhalpar Lower Primary ..	..	12th January 1955	Do.
18	Pramila Chowdhury ..	..	..	305 Rangauti Lower Primary ..	..	13th September 1955	Do.
19	Harus Ali Majumdar ..	..	..	19 Mohanpur Lower Primary ..	..	1st September 1955	Do.
20	Padmini Debi ..	..	..	177 Chalmers Lower Primary ..	..	9th November 1955	Do.
21	Twahir Ali Laskar ..	..	..	206 Nijvernarpar Lower Primary ..	..	1st July 1955	Do.
22	Lakshmi Rani Tarapdar ..	..	..	213 Gangpardhumkar Lower Primary ..	..	1st April 1955	Do.
23	Upendra Ch. Roy ..	..	..	253 Harishnagar Lower Primary ..	..	11th April 1955	Do.
24	Rahila Khatun Chowdhury ..	..	..	266 Bahadurpur Lower Primary ..	..	7th March 1955	Do.
25	Tajammul Ali Chowdhury ..	..	..	296 Tantoo Lower Primary ..	..	22nd April 1955	Do.

APPENDIX—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of teachers	Address	Date of appointment	Temporary or Permanent	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Appointments made during 1956					
1	Musliqur Rahman Laskar	7 Abdullapur Lower Primary	15th March 1956	..	Temporary
2	Jyotsna Bala Debi	8 Bhatla Lower Primary	24th March 1956	..	Do.
3	Tajammul Ali	13 Kapnarpar Lower Primary	10th April 1956	..	Do.
4	Nirmala Bala Malakar	19 Mohanpur Lower Primary	1st October 1956	..	Do.
5	Priya Mani Debi	40 Barband Lower Primary	24th March 1956	..	Do.
6	Abdul Mutahir Barbhuiya	44 Kanchampur Lower Primary	5th December 1956	..	Do.
7	Basir Uddin Laskar	48 Bowarghat Lower Primary	4th November 1956	..	Do.
8	Ramesh Ch. Das	50 Sahabad Lower Primary	20th September 1956	..	Do.
9	Surendra Ch. Malakar	51 Bar-Hailakandi	25th May 1956	..	Do.
10	Chapala Namasudra	54 Bakrihaor Lower Primary	24th March 1956	..	Do.
11	Dayananda Suklavidya	87 Madhirala Lower Primary	30th May 1956	..	Do.
12	Hamendra Ch. Seal	99 Narainpur Lower Primary	10th February 1956	..	Do.

13	Promodini Debi	..	..	..	106 Lakshminagar Lower Primary	..	24th March 1956	..	Temporary
14	Jalada Sundari Debi	..	..	..	111 Dudpur Lower Primary	..	24th March 1956	..	do.
15	Wasir Ali Barbhuiya	..	..	..	154 Bilaipur Lower Primary	..	1st April 1956	..	do.
16	Sashi Mohan Singha	..	..	..	157 Mukamtilla Lower Primary	..	1st January 1956	..	do.
17	Gosai Singha	..	..	..	do.	..	15th February 1956	..	do.
18	Suresh Ch. Malakar	..	..	..	163 Bankapur Lower Primary	..	1st October 1956	..	do.
19	Abdul Bari Barbhuiya	..	..	..	167 Baranami Lower Primary	..	1st October 1956	..	do.
20	Gopendra Mohan Nath	..	..	..	191 Madhabpur Lower Primary	..	20th April 1956	..	do.
21	Birendra Chandra Nath	..	..	..	270 Nijvernarapur Lower Primary	..	15th November 1956	..	do.
22	Umesh Ch. Roy	..	..	..	306 Khaspunji Lower Primary	..	18th July 1956	..	do.
23	Sailendra Ch. Das	..	..	..	41 South Kalinagar Lower Primary	..	1st October 1956	..	do.
24	Nihar Kona Debi	..	..	..	109 Umednagar Lower Primary	..	24th March 1956	..	do.
25	Santi Bala Debi	..	..	..	114 Sayedband Lower Primary	..	18th November 1956	..	do.

APPENDIX—contd.

Serial No.	Name of teachers	Address	Date of appointment	Temporary or permanent	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
26	Mazarraf Ali Mazumdar ..	206 Nijverapur Lower Primary ..	20th April 1956 ..	Temporary	
27	Chapala Bala De ..	213 Gangapardhumkar Lower Primary ..	24th March 1956 ..	do.	
28	Jharna Deb ..	Ramkrishna Pathsala ..	15th December 1956 ..	do.	
29	Bela Singha ..	Town Girls' Lower Primary ..	1st August 1956 ..	do.	
30	Sobha Sen Gupta ..	Dayamoyce Pathsala ..	15th December 1956 ..	do.	
31	Sirmati Bhattacharyya ..	Syamacharan Pathsala ..	15th December 1956 ..	do.	
32	Gayatri Banerji ..	do.	15th December 1956 ..	do.	
33	Hmianshu Rani Bose ..	Radhamani Pathsala ..	18th April 1956 ..	do.	
34	Shefali Dutta ..	Town Girls' Lower Primary ..	15th December 1956 ..	do.	

APPENDIX—contd.

Serial No.	Name of teachers	Address	Date of appointment	Temporary or Permanent	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
19	Anima Rani Chanda ..	120 Vichingsa Lower Primary ..	19th November 1947	Temporary	
20	Pradip Kr. Dutta Gupta ..	Dayamoyee Patilsaia ..	do.	do.	
21	Braja Lal Singha ..	32 Sonapur Lower Primary ..	1st December 1957	do	
22	Kamal Charan Das ..	18 Panchgram Lower Primary ..	do.	do.	
23	Nimar Ali Choudhury ..	238 Vajantipur Lower Primary ..	do.	do.	
24	Azizur Rahman Laskar ..	302 Vajantipur Lower Primary ..	do.	do.	
25	Harus Ali Majumdar ..	130 Algapur Lower Primary ..	do.	do.	
26	Soroj Kr. Sarma ..	28 Tupkhana Lower Primary ..	do.	do.	
27	Brajendra Kr. Singha ..	133 Gulerbhang Lower Primary ..	do.	do.	
28	Hirendra Ch. Das ..	38 E/Kalinagar Lower Primary ..	20th December 1957	do.	
29	Abdul Gani Mia ..	26 Bakrihaor Lower Primary ..	do.	do.	
30	Ahmed Hussain Laskar ..	42 Bakrihaor Lower Primary ..	do.	do.	

APPOINTMENTS MADE DURING 1958 (UPTO FEBRUARY)

1	Basanti Bala Debi	..	..	242 Rupacherra Lower Primary	..	1st January 1958	do.
2	Thamban Debi	..	..	246 W/Rowerpar Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
3	Nripendra Kr. Nath	..	..	195 Niskar Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
4	Imahambi Singha	..	..	57 Rajyeswarpur Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
5	Abdul Jalil Majumdar	..	..	239 Dekajurai Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
6	Amulya Bala Debi	..	..	244 Ujan Madhabpur Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
7	Asaddar Ali Barbhuiya	..	..	157 Mukamtilla Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
8	Jawad Ali Laskar	..	..	6 Sarespore Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
9	Azizur Rahman Barbhuiya	..	..	303 Mohanpur Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
10	Sasanka Sekhar Dutta	..	..	205 Gangardhumkar Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
11	Kutub Ali Barbhuiya	..	..	11 Matijuri Lower Primary	..	do.	do.

APPENDIX—contd.

Serial No.	Name of teachers	Address	Date of appointment	Temporary or Permanent	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
APPOINTMENTS MADE DURING 1958 (UPTO FEBRUARY)—contd.					
12	Mahmud Ali Barbhuiya	9 Bandukmara Lower Primary	do.	do.	
13	Basiruddin Laskar	59 Nawriarpur Lower Primary	do.	do.	
14	Prasanna Kr. Suklavidya	12 Paikan Lower Primary	do.	do.	
15	Kamalabati Singha	103 Sudarsanpur Lower Primary	do.	do.	
16	Abdul Aziz Chowdhury	197 Nimaichandpur Lower Primary	6th January 1958	do.	
17	Suprobha Chowdhury	Ananta Vidyaniketan	1st February 1958	do.	
18	Abdul Matin Laskar	140 Narainpur Lower Primary	do.	do.	
19	Abdur Rashid Barbhuiya	14 Sayedeband Lower Primary	do.	do.	

20	Surabala Debi	..	..	..	Pragatisil Girls' Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
21	Mahiuddin Chowdhury	..	..	..	110 Dhumkar Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
22	Malati Debi	..	..	..	157 Mukamtilla Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
23	Alok Lala Debi	..	..	..	189 Palarpur Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
24	Mahmud Ali Barbhuiya	..	..	..	186 Bhatirkupa Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
25	Kshitish Ch. Das	..	..	..	269 Bhatirgram Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
26	Abdus Sattar Laskar	..	..	..	132 Bhatisingjurai Lower Primary	..	do.	do.
27	Susil Kr. Dey Majumdar	..	..	..	290 Hariwal Lower Primary	..	20th February 1958	do.
28	Sachindra Sarma	..	..	..	Rupacherra Lower Primary	..	1st January 1958	do.
29	Tajammul Ali Barbhuiya	..	..	..	130 Algapur Lower Primary	..	20th February 1958	do.
30	Debendra Singha	..	..	..	133 Gulerbhanga Lower Primary	..	1st March 1958	do.