

Proceedings of the Fourth 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 9 A.M. on Friday, the 29th August, 1958.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Barooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker in the Chair, the nine Ministers, the four Deputy Ministers and eighty-four Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Supply Advisory Board, Goalpara

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Supply Advisory Board of Goalpara has recently been dissolved ?
- (b) When was this Board last constituted and who were its members ?
- (c) What is the reason for dissolving this Board ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that this dissolution has been ordered at the instance of the Provincial Congress President ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied:

17. (a)—No. The term of Goalpara Subdivisional Supply Advisory Board along with other District and Subdivisional Supply Advisory Boards expired on 31st July 1958 and their reconstitution is under consideration of the Government.

(b)—The Goalpara Supply Advisory Board was constituted for a period of one year with effect from 1st August 1957 along with other District and Subdivisional Supply Advisory Boards. The names of members in the said Board are as follows—

1. Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha, M.L.A.
2. Shri Khagendra Nath Nath, M.L.A.
3. Shri Sahadat Ali Mandal, M.L.A.
4. Shri Naziruddin Ahmed, M.A., B.L., Pleader, Goalpara.
5. Shri Wazuddin Ahmed, Goalpara.
6. Shri Pratap Chandra Ghosh, Goalpara.
7. Shri Mani Kanta Das, Goalpara.
8. Shri Sibcharan Das, Goalpara.
9. Shri Kirti Chandra Roy, P. O. Srihangram.
10. Shri Bridhichand Chajir, Merchants' Association, Goalpara.
11. Shri Nandalal Gital, Raghunandanpur.
12. Shri Damodhar Mohanta, Bongaigaon.
13. Agricultural Inspector, Goalpara.
14. Development Officer, Goalpara.
15. Deputy Inspector of Schools, Goalpara.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—No.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Is it a fact that the Congress members of the Goalpara Subdivisional Supply Advisory Board boycotted the Board?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Government have no such information, Sir. But it is reported that some members of the Board did not take part in the proceedings.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):
What is the usual life of such Board, Sir ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) : One year, Sir.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : Is it a practice that old Boards continue till the constitution of the new Boards ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The new Board has not yet been constituted, Sir. The life of the last Board was one year. That is the position.

Quota of Corrugated Iron Sheets allotted to Assam

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

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

- (a) What is the quota of Corrugated Iron Sheets allotted to Assam ?
- (b) What is the quota allotted to Gauhati Sub-division ?
- (c) How much Corrugated Iron Sheets has been lifted during 1958-59 and who are the agents for doing the lifting ?
- (d) How much Corrugated Iron Sheets have been lifted for Gauhati Subdivision ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

18. (a)—Quota of Corrugated Iron Sheets is allotted to Assam by the Government of India on quarterly basis and it varies from time to time.

(b)—The quota of Corrugated Iron Sheets receive from Government of India during a particular period is distributed to Subdivisions on population basis. Without knowing the period to which the question relates, it is not possible to furnish the information.

(c)—568 tons of Corrugated Iron Sheets have been lifted during the year 1958-59 (*i.e.*, April-July 1958) on Government account and the lifting has been effected by the Trade Adviser and Director of Movements, Government of Assam, Calcutta.

(d)—82 tons of Corrugated Iron Sheets have been lifted for Gauhati Subdivision during 1958-59 (*i.e.*, April-July 1958).

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): What was the quota allotted to Assam during the last quarter ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): From April to June 2,666 tons, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What is the quota allotted to Gauhati Subdivision for the last quarter, Sir ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: As I have already said, 82 tons were lifted, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: How many bundles make a ton ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): On an average there are 11 bundles per ton, Sir.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): What is the principle underlying the allotment of C. I. Sheets to different Subdivisions ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Population basis, Sir.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): What is the quota allotted for Jorhat, Sir ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I want notice Sir.

Rates of Electricity consumption in different districts of Assam

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

*19. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) The rate of electricity consumption in different districts of Assam ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the rate of electric currents at Tinsukia Town is higher than many other towns in Assam ?
- (c) What is the rate prescribed by Government for use of electricity by different industries and for domestic consumption in the State of Assam ?
- (d) What is the rate charged at Tinsukia from industries and for domestic consumptions ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that representation has been made by public of Tinsukia to supply electricity at a cheaper rate ?
- (f) If so, what action has been taken by Government on these representations ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that the supply of electricity is debited to the small producers situated on the southern side of the Industrial Belt at Tinsukia ?
- (h) If so, whether there is any proposal with the Government to help these small producers ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) replied :

19. (a)—A Statement showing the rates of tariff charged in different districts is placed on the Library table. (Please see Library Register No.S.61.)

(b)—Yes.

(c)—There is a Schedule of rates prescribed by Government for electricity generated from different State-owned electrical undertakings. This rate is uniform throughout Assam. A copy of this tariff rate is placed on the Library table. (Please see Library Register No.S.61). For electricity generated from privately-owned enterprises there is no uniform schedule of rates. The different Companies propose their rates and Government scrutinise them with a view to see that no unreasonable profit is likely to be made and also from the point of view of seeing whether by increasing or reducing the power generated better rates cannot be offered to the consumers.

(d)—A reference is invited to item 7 in the statement referred to in answer to question (a) above.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—The matter has been referred to the State Electricity Board for examination as to whether the rates cannot be brought down by re-adjustment of supplies and by taking such other action as may be found possible.

(g)—No, but there was some delay and it was due to late receipt of approval from the Railway for crossing the Railway lines. The permission has been obtained and the work is progressing.

(h)—The situation is under close watch.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): I find one mistake in the printing, Sir. Question (g) of 19—it should be 'denied' instead of 'debited'.

Mr. SPEAKER : All right.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : With regard to reply (f), may I know whether the information has been received ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) : Not yet, Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Whether it is a fact that a section of the public of Tinsukia represented that the management of the electricity should be taken up by the Government ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Yes, Sir.

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) अध्यक्ष महोदय ! Tinsukia की Electric Company का industrial दर बहुत ज्यादा है। क्या इस बारेमें वहाँ के लोगों से सरकार को निवेदन मिला है कि Electricity का दर कम हो ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: जी हाँ ! सरकार इस बारेमें काफ़ी सोच रही है। लेकिन आपको मालूम होगा कि Tinsukia के लिये एक हजार किलोवट बिजली की फौरण आवश्यकता है। किन्तु अब वहाँ सिर्फ ४ सौ किलोवट बिजली रूँदा होती है। इसलिये हम गैस के जरिये बिजली उत्पन्न करने की व्यवस्था सोच रहे हैं। इस से वहाँ की मांग भी पूरी हो जायगी साथ ही बिजली का दर भी घट जावगा।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchella) : Is it a fact that the rate of electricity in Tezpur is higher than any other place in the State—I mean for domestic consumption ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) : There are many electricity concerns which are privately owned which have the same rate.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Whether Government are aware that the small producers in the southern part of Tinsukia are in urgent need of electricity, for more production ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : As a matter of fact, Sir, it will be possible now to cross the Railway lines and provide the electricity.

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि Tinsukia में गैस के द्वारा बिजली उत्पन्न करने की व्यवस्था हमारी सरकार कर रही है। किन्तु गैस के द्वारा बिजली उत्पन्न करने के लिये कम से कम दस वर्ष का समय लग जायेगा। तबतक के लिये कौन सी व्यवस्था होगी, जिससे Tinsukia के Industrial area को बिजली मिले ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : इसके लिये हम बिजली कम्पनी के मालिकों को यह निर्देश दे रहे हैं कि Industrial area में बिजली व्यवस्था जल्द से जल्द की जाय। अगर वही वैसा नहीं करेंगे तो हमलोग ही इसकी व्यावस्था करेंगे।

Basic Education Board

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari East) asked :

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

- (a) Whether State Board for Basic Education is an Advisory one ?
- (b) If so, whether all the money allotted to the Basic Education Board is disbursed by the Basic Education Officer ?
- (c) How many such officers are there in the State level and what are their status and qualifications ?

- (d) Whether it is a fact that there is only one such Basic Education Officer at present to run the whole show and during the last five year this Officer alone is disbursing huge amounts every year ?
- (e) If so, whether Government are aware of the public feeling that at present for want of efficient supervision and control there is gross misuse of money under this head ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that in Gauhati Subdivision payment of earmarked Government grants are reduced and held up in some cases without authority ?
- (g) In consideration of heavy volume of works in Basic and Primary Education Department whether Government propose to man the Department with a highly qualified, experienced and efficient Officer after the retirement of the present incumbent ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to appoint an Additional or Deputy Basic Education Officer for the head Office to enable one Officer to remain on tour and three Deputy Basic Officers with zonal headquarters for touring and inspection purposes alone ?

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

20. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes. He is also the Secretary of the State Board.

(c)—One. He now holds a special post. He is an M. Sc., with specialised Training in Basic Education.

(d)—Yes.

(e) & (f)—Government have no information.

(g)—This point is under active consideration of the Government.

(h)—The appointment of additional Officers is under consideration of Government.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): With regard to (d), what is the amount disbursed by the officer during last year ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): I am not in a position to say off-hand what amount was disbursed last year.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: (Minister, Education): About one crore and twenty lakhs.

Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Is it not a fact that by the appointment of zonal Deputy Basic Officers the channel to the field will be longer ?

Mr. SPEAKER: What the hon. Member means is that by the appointment of intermediary officers the access of officers would be more circuitous to the people.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY: [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] টাইলৰ কাৰণে সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ 'আৰ্টি'কল'ৰ পৰা কিমান টকা পাইছে.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : এই খবৰ দিবলৈ সময় লাগিব

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : State Advisory Board ত কোনোবা টাইবেল প্ৰতিনিধি আছেনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : এই বোর্ডত কোনো টাইবেল প্ৰতিনিধি নাই ।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : State Advisory Board ত টাইবেল প্ৰতিনিধি লোৱাৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

(No reply.)

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY: (Nalbari-East): Have Government received definite complaint about withholding payment of Government grants to Dokoha and Kharjara L. P. Schools ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : I have already replied that Government have no such information.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): What is the relation between the Basic Board officials and the Inspectorate staff ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Inspecting staff is a separate staff from the Basic staff

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur): Now as Basic staff is a separate staff on whom vest the work of all M. V. and L. P. Schools? Government is contemplating to expand it and on the other hand Government is contemplating for expansion of the Inspectorate, may I know what is the need of expansion of the Inspectorate further only for the M. E. and High schools when all L. P. and M. V. schools are left to the Basic staff?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Because we have quite a large number of M. E. and High Schools.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Is it a fact that disbursement of grant is made even to some Basic institutions which are not upholding the basic ideals?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: We have no information.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] With regard to (e) and (f) it is said "Government have no information". Will the Minister please enquire about this?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): With re-gard to (g), when the present Basic Officer is to retire?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I think, eleven months hence.

Various classes of Dispensaries in the State

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that at present there is in existence various classes of Dispensaries namely—Government Local Board, Government Subsidised styled as Sadar, Subdivisional, Primary Health Unit, Pradhan Seva Kendra of Community Development, State Dispensary Public Health Dispensary Local Board and Subsidised Dispensaries?

- (b) What steps Government propose to take for running and control of all the dispensaries of the State on the abolition of Local Boards in Assam ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to bring all the Dispensaries under a proper system to classify the same according to their status and necessity ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

21. (a)—There are the following types of Dispensaries in the State—

- (i) Government Hospitals in the District and Subdivisional Headquarters.
- (ii) State Dispensaries.
- (iii) Primary Health Units.
- (iv) Local Board Dispensaries.
- (v) Government Subsidised Dispensaries.

(b)—The matter is already engaging the attention of the Government and it is under examination.

(c)—Not at present.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Do Government propose to bring these dispensaries into certain categories ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I have not understood the question.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY : There are so many types of dispensaries, such as Local Board, Government subsidised, Subdivisional etc. etc. May I know whether Government propose to bring all these under one control ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : That is the objective, but at the moment we cannot do it.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : [North-Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: অসমৰ গাওঁ-ভূঞা কুষ্ঠ ৰোগী বিয়পি পৰিছে । সেইবোৰৰ চিকিৎসা State Dispensary বোৰত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA এই কুষ্ঠ ৰোগী চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে । প্ৰত্যেক State Dispensary ত Injection দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে ।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY : প্ৰধান সেৱা কেন্দ্ৰবোৰ কিহৰ ভিতৰত পৰে ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): What is the number of State Dispensaries to be undertaken by Government within this financial year ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): I cannot supply the exact figure. If necessary I can supply the information later.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Under which category the Pradhan Seva Kendra falls ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: There are some Seva Kendras which are now managed by non-official organisation.

Mairabari-Habibarangabari Road in Nowgong District

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing) asked :

*22. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Mairabari-Habibarangabari road in the District of Nowgong has been completed ?

(b) If not, why not ?

(c) Whether Government propose to complete the road within this year ?

(d) What is the distance of the road and how far the road has been constructed ?

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

22. (a)--No.

(b)--Works are in progress according to the Programme and availability of funds from the Planning Commission.

(c)---Yes, subject to (b) above.

(d)---The length of the road is 2 miles.

The progress of work is shown below—

(1) Earthwork	...	Completed.
(2) Bridge	90 per cent completed.
(3) Culvert	25 per cent completed.

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing): When the road will be fully completed ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Public Works Department): As I have already said earth-work is already completed and 90 per cent of bridge and 25 per cent of culverts have been completed, and the rest of the work is expected to be completed during this year.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [(North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes))]: এই বাস্তাটো Road Board ৰ ভিতৰত নে পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: আটাইবোৰ বাস্তাৰ কাম Road Board ৰ দ্বাৰা লোৱা হয় ।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY: টকা নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে দুবছৰ Road Board বহা নাই । তেন্তে এই টকা ক'ৰ পৰা পাইছে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Public Works Department): এইটো Planning Commission ৰ টকা ।

An all-India tour by Lower Primary School Teachers

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) asked :

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

- (a) Whether there is a proposal for deputing about one hundred Lower Primary School teachers on an all-India tour during the course of next few months ?
- (b) If so, who will select the teachers ?
- (c) What would be the basis of such selection ?
- (d) Whether female teachers will also be selected ?
- (e) If so, what would be the percentage of female teachers ?

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

23. (a)—Yes, a proposal has been received from Secretary, Primary Teachers' Association for a proposed tour by 45 teachers with one Deputy Inspector of Schools as guide, one Medical Officer, one Personal Assistant-cum-Reporter to the Leader, one Cook and one Servant. But only 30 teachers will be deputed.

(b)—Director of Public Instruction, Assam in consultation with the Basic Education Officer and the Association.

(c), (d) & (e)—This is under consideration.

†**Shri MOHANANDA BORA** (North Lakhimpur) : Who sponsored this scheme?

†**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : The scheme is sponsored by the Central Government.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS** (Barchalla) : What is the purpose of this tour by the Lower Primary School teachers, whether they will visit some other Lower Primary Schools or some sites?

†**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : The main purpose of the teachers is to have a first-hand information regarding Basic Education and to visit historical and other places so that they may be in a better position to impart education to the students.

†**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI** (Golakganj) : What is the duration of the period, how long will they take ?

†**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : I think it is three weeks.

†**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA** (Katonigaon) : Who will bear the cost of travelling ?

†**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : Fifty per cent by the Central Government and 50 per cent by the State Government.

†**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA** (Silchar West) : Do Government propose to extend the benefit of these tours to the Secondary Education School Teachers and College Professors and Lecturers ?

†**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education)**: As a matter of fact, the Lower Primary School Teachers' Association approached the Assam Government and the Assam Government communicated this to the Central Government. The Central Government came forward to assist us. So, the move was originally initiated by the Primary School Teachers' Association. If the Secondary School Teachers or the College Professors or the Lecturers approach the Government, Government will consider the question on merit.

There is another thing that I would like to add here. The Assam Government will defray the expenses of the tour only to the extent of railway fares at concessional rate.

President, Lower Primary School Teachers' Association of Assam

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) asked :

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

- (a) Who is the President of the Lower Primary Teachers' Association of Assam ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that the President of the Association is distributing some printed forms to all the Lower Primary School teachers requesting them to fill up the forms by those who are willing to undertake the All-India tour ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the authorities of the School Boards are not at all aware of selection of teachers ?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to seek opinion of School Boards for selection of teachers for the proposed tour ?

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

24. (a)—Shri H. Patwari, M.L.A.
- (b)—Government is not aware.
- (c)—Government have no information.
- (d)—Yes.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Sir, as regards my question No.24(b), will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): If it is the desire of the hon. Member, Government will be pleased to make an enquiry.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Will the Government take the opinion of the Lower Primary School Teachers' Association also in the matter.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Now the move is made by the Lower Primary School Teachers' Association itself, so when an enquiry is made, this Association will also have to be consulted.

Places and institutions to be visited during the All-India tour by Lower Primary School teachers

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) asked:

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

- (a) What are the places and institutions proposed to be visited by the teachers during their All-India tour ?
- (b) Who will guide the teachers during the tour ?
- (c) What amount has been sanctioned for the purpose ?
- (d) What would be the approximate expenditure per teacher ?

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

25. (a)—Basic Training Centres, places of historical importances and other important places like the Chittaranjan, Damodar Valley Project, Bhakra Nangal, etc.

(b)—One Deputy Inspector of Schools.

(c)—No amount has been sanctioned as yet.

(d)—Only the Railway fares of the teachers at Railway concession rates will be paid by the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think this question is only a repetition of the question No. 23. I am sorry.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Yes, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: So let us pass on to the next question.

Assault of the Police upon the innocent passers-by in the incident on 23rd July 1958 at Dibrugarh

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) asked :

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

- (a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an incident in Dibrugarh where the police assaulted the innocent passers-by on the 23rd July 1958 ?
- (b) Whether Government have received representations from the Dibrugarh Bar-Association and other bodies demanding a judicial enquiry into the incident ?
- (c) If so, what steps do the Government propose to take ?
- (d) Whether any enquiry judicial or otherwise had been instituted till date ?
- (e) If so, what are the findings ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

26. (a)—Government have received reports of an incident on 23rd July 1958 at Dibrugarh, involving a clash between police constables on traffic duty and some members of the public and students.

(b)—Yes.

(c) & (d)—The Government have obtained report from the Deputy Commissioner and an enquiry was made by Deputy Inspector General of Police (Range). Government feel that the incidents were not such as to require a judicial enquiry.

(e)—The report of the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Range), indicates that there was no aggressive act or excesses on the part of the police ?

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Is it a fact that the troubles started when the Policeman took upon himself the entire function of the State administration from judiciary to executive and started beating the cartman on the public road ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Sir, the report is that a loaded push cart was coming without light and when this Police Constable who was on traffic duty demanded their names, then they refused to disclose the names. In the meantime a Sardar of the hand-cart pullers appeared in the spot and had an altercation with the Police Constable. As the driver of the cart refused to disclose his identity, the Constable and his companions caught hold of the cart along with four persons and took them to the Police Station to produce before the Officer in charge. That is the report we have received.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Is the opinion of the Departmental officer as to whether a judicial enquiry should be held or not conclusive ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** It is not the opinion of the Police Department, it is the opinion of the District Magistrate. So far as our report is concerned, the Magistrate actually asked the people who were affected to file complaints and he assured them that it would be properly enquired into, but since submission of his report to Government he did not receive any such formal complaint.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Is it the practice in case of other Judicial enquiries also that the persons affected should lodge written complaint ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** Sometimes in some cases the Magistrate takes cognizance of offence and himself order a judicial enquiry and in some others, judicial enquiry is instituted only when complaint is received.

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Is it a fact, Sir, that when the Policeman demanded light from the pushcart puller, it was 6 P.M. ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**
The report is that it was 7 P.M.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):**
Is it a fact that the Policeman caught hold of the driver of the pushcart on his ears and made him to wait for 4 or 5 hrs. on the road ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** We do not have any such information.

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Is it a fact that an alarm signal was raised by the Dibrugarh Police whereupon a section of the armed police came out from the Dibrugarh Police Station and started beating the people indiscriminately ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: In which place ? Actually there were two incidents in two different places—one was when the Policeman detained the cart puller for not using the light and subsequently another incident took place in the Police Station itself.

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Is it a fact that when certain students objected to the action of the Policeman, some police personnel assaulted the students and took them to the Thana ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):**
Sir, we have not received any report like that. As I have already stated, the District Magistrate actually asked the affected people to file proper complaint against any such allegation.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Is the second incident, off-shoot of the first incident ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** Yes, Sir.

Number of Contractors registered in Sibsagar Division during 1957-58

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*27. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of contractors registered in Sibsagar Division during 1957-58. The number to be stated ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that Registered Contractors are not required to deposit earnest money for obtaining contracts ?
- (c) If so, what is the reason for not demanding earnest money from the Registered Contractors ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Public Works Department) replied :

27. (a)—The system of Registration of contractors was not in force in the year 1957-58.

(b)—No, not for individual contracts at the time of submission of tenders. Registered contractors are required to deposit fixed earnest money at the time of their Registration.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): কি উদ্দেশ্যে নৈ Contractor বিলাক Registered কৰিছে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : এইটো এটা পৃথক প্ৰশ্ন ।

***Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P.W.D.):** For the information of the hon. Member I may tell him that this system was not in vogue in 1956-57. It has been in vogue from 1958 onwards. For his information I may again furnish him the number of contractors of different categories actually registered.

	Number of applications received	Actually registered
1st Class	2	2
2nd Class	15	8
3rd Class	83	1
4th & 5th categories.	181	32

*Speech not corrected.

Supply Advisory Board of Goalpara Subdivision

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)
asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to dissolve the Supply Advisory Board of Goalpara Subdivision with a view to appoint a new Board ?
- (b) If so, what is the reason ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that some Congress members of the aforesaid Board boycotted the Board meetings ?
- (d) If so, since when and for what reasons did they boycott the Board meetings ?
- (e) Whether Government has received any report from the Subdivisional Officer, Goalpara regarding the affairs of the said Board ?
- (f) Whether Government has received any letter from the President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee advising reconstitution of the said Board ?
- (g) Who are the non-Congress non-M. L. A. members of the said Board ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to nominate any non-Congress non-M. L. A. public men to the aforesaid Board ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

28. (a)—The District and Subdivisional Supply Advisory Boards were constituted for a period of one year with effect from 1st August 1957. Accordingly, the term of Goalpara Supply Advisory Board along with other District and Subdivisional Supply Advisory Boards expired on 31st July 1958. Reconstitution of all these Supply Advisory Boards is under consideration of Government.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Some members remained absent in the Board meetings.

(d)—Since the constitution of Goalpara Subdivisional Supply Advisory Board. Reasons for non-attendance of the meetings of Goalpara Supply Advisory Board by those members were not communicated.

(e)—No.

(f)—Yes, he forwarded a grievance of a section of the public.

(g)—Non-M. L. A. members were as follows—

1. Shri Wazuddin Ahmed, Goalpara.
2. Shri Pratap Ch. Ghosh, Goalpara.
3. Shri Sibcharan Das, Goalpara.
4. Shri Kirti Chandra Roy, P. O. Srihangram.
5. Shri Nandalal Gital, Raghunandanpur.
6. Shri Damodhar Mohanta, Bongaigaon.
7. Shri Bridhichand Chajir, Merchants' Association, Goalpara.
8. Shri Mani Kanta Das, Goalpara.
9. Shri Naziruddin Ahmed, M. A., B. L., Pleader, Goalpara.

Government have no information as to which of these persons are non-Congressmen or Congressmen.

(h)—It is the policy of the Government to have representatives of various interests in the Supply Advisory Board.

Water Supply System in Shillong

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) asked :

*29. Will the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government be pleased to state--

- (a) Whether Government are aware that the present water-supply system in Shillong cannot cope with the normal demand ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to take any step to ensure regular and adequate supply of water in the capital of the State ?
- (c) Whether all the natural springs in and about Shillong have already been utilised for the purpose ?
- (d) Whether the Shillong Municipality maintains big reservoir or tank barring the small feeding tanks for storing up water ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Local Self-Government) replied :

29. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Government have already started to implement a scheme for improvement of water supply at a cost of Rs.30.50 lakhs. As it will take time to implement the main scheme, an interim scheme has already been started and it will be completed within this month. The total output of the interim scheme is expected to be about 1,50,000 gallons of water per day.

(c)—Yes, except Wahdiengling springs which are still under the Army Authorities who took these springs from the Board during the last war. These springs are to be handed over to the Board after the war, but up-till now these have not yet been handed over and the matter is under correspondence.

(d)—The following big reservoirs are maintained by the Shillong Municipal Board—

At Malki—One reservoir—85,000 gallons capacity.

At Barabazar—Two reservoirs—60,000 gallons capacity each.

At Madan Laban—One reservoir—50,000 gallons capacity.

At Laban Harisava—One reservoir—7,000 gallons capacity.

At Mawprem—Three reservoirs—18,000 gallons capacity total.

At Laitumkhrach—Three reservoirs—20,000 gallons capacity total.

There are other small reservoirs the total storing capacity of which will be something like 30,000 gallons barring small 400 gallons feeding tanks.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Sir, do the Government contemplate to utilise the lake at Upper Shillong for the purpose of maintaining a constant source of water-supply to this capital of the State ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, L. S.-G.): Sir, as has been pointed out, there is a big scheme which Government is going to put in operation at a cost of Rs.30.5 lakhs. When that scheme is completed that will give us water for a population of over a lakh. Therefore, at present there is no other scheme before us to utilise the lake.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Aimguri): Sir, while there is a great scarcity of water in this capital town will the Government propose to reduce the tax of the consumers of water (*laughter*) ?

Village Industries Survey Committee

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj)
asked :

*30. Will the Minister-in-charge of Cottage Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) What are the aims and objects of the Village Industries Survey Committee ?
- (b) How many officers have been engaged in the field and what is the time allowed for survey for a district ?

- (c) What are the findings of the Rapid Survey Committee ?
- (d) How many parties are engaged to survey a particular place and what is the result ?

‡Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Cottage Industries) replied:

30. (a)—(1) To ascertain the present conditions and problems of the Khadi and Village Industries of the State of Assam and to suggest measures for their development.

(2) To explore the possibilities for the development of new Village Industries in Assam on the basis of available raw materials and capital resources.

(b)—Five officers. 20 days were allotted for collection of datas. Survey was not made districtwise but some selected villages for some industries from 2 to 3 districts were surveyed by each officer with the help of local officers.

(c)—A report on the findings of the Committee is under preparation and will be published for general information when ready.

(d)—Only one party was engaged for survey of a particular area. The result of survey will be incorporated in the report now under preparation *vide* reply (c) above.

Shri MOHENDRANATH HAZARIKA: (a) খাদি আৰু গ্ৰাম উদ্যোগৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত শিল্প সমূহৰ বৰ্তমান অৱস্থা পৰ্যবেক্ষণ আৰু তাৰ সুবিধা অসুবিধা পৰীক্ষা কৰি উলিওৱা আৰু তাৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ বাবে ব্যবস্থা লবলৈ উপায় উদ্ভাৱন কৰাটোৱেই প্ৰথম উদ্দেশ্য। দ্বিতীয়তে অসমত উৎপন্ন হোৱা কেঁচামাল আৰু মূল সম্পদ বাণিব ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি নতুন কোনো গ্ৰাম উদ্যোগ উন্নয়নৰ উপায় উদ্ভাৱন কৰা।

(b) আৱশ্যকীয় তথ্য আদি সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ২০ দিনৰ সময় দি ৫ জন বিষয়াক নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছিল। একোজন বিষয়াই দুখনৰ পৰা তিনিখন জিলাৰ ভিতৰত বাচি লোৱা গাঁও বিলাকত স্থানীয় বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ সাহায্য লৈ কিছুমান শিল্প বিষয়ে এই জৰীপ কৰিছিল। প্ৰত্যেক জিলা হিচাবে জৰীপ হোৱা নাছিল।

(c) কমিটিয়ে কৰা জৰীপৰ ফলাফলৰ এখনি প্ৰতিবেদন প্ৰস্তুতিৰ কাম চলি আছে। সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱাৰ লগে লগেই সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ অৱগতিৰ কাৰণে ইয়াক প্ৰকাশ কৰা হব।

(d) এটা দলক মাত্ৰ একোটা বিশেষ অঞ্চলত জৰীপৰ কামত লগোৱা হৈছিল। জৰীপৰ ফলাফল প্ৰস্তুত হৈ থকা প্ৰতিবেদনত বিষদভাৱে বৰ্ণনা কৰা হব।

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) : নই জানিব খোজো এনেকুৱা জৰীপ কৰা অনুষ্ঠান কিমান আছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Ministe, Cottage Industries) : এইটো কমিটিৰ খাদি কমিটীৰ তৰফৰ পৰাহে হৈছে। বৰ্তমানলৈকে এখনেই গঠন কৰি দিছে।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) : শিৱসাগৰৰ বকোঁচাত চানৈ তৈয়াৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ১৫ হাজাৰ টকা দিয়া হৈছিল কিন্তু যেতিয়া Survey Committee তালৈ গৈছিল তেওঁলোকে একো দেখা নাই, এই কথাটো সঁচানে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : এই বকমৰ কোনো লিখিত বিপোচ পোৱা নাই।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : কোন কোন শিল্পৰ জৰীপ শেষ হৈছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : জৰীপ একোখন জিলাৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি কৰা হোৱা নাই। শিল্পৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰিহে কৰা হৈছে। বিশেষকৈ ষাণী বিষয়ত—মৈবাবাৰী, বামদিয়া, মহম্মদপুৰ।

Hand Pounding চাউলৰ বাবে—বৰপেটা, পলাশবাৰী, হোজাই, গোলোকগঞ্জ।

Bee Keeping ত—লাইটকেনচিউ, নংওৱাৰ-শিলঙত আৰু গৰু গাবো পৰ্বতৰ বেচুবেলপাৰা ইত্যাদি অঞ্চলত।

এড়িৰ কাৰণে—গোবেশুৰ, বামপুৰ, তামোলপুৰ আৰু বৰমা, বহা ইত্যাদি।

Cotton Khadi ৰ কাৰণে—নৰিগাওঁ, আৰু চৰাইবাহী।

মুগা আৰু পাটৰ কাৰণে—কলিৱাপানী, চাৰিং, কাটনীগাওঁ, গোবিন্দপুৰ জামুগুৰি আৰু চিপাহজাৰ আদিত।

বেতৰাঁহ কামৰ বাবে—ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু নলবাৰী লোৱা হৈছে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই উল্লেখ কৰা জামুগুৰি—কোন জিলাৰ জামুগুৰি ?

(বিৰাট হৰ্ষবনি)

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Cottage Industries) : নগাঁও জিলাৰ জামুগুৰি । দৰং জিলাৰ নহয় ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : এই বিষয়ে কিছুমান প্ৰশ্ন সদনৰ সদস্য সকলৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছিলনেকি ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : হয় । কেৱল সদনৰ সদস্য সকলকেই নহয়, অন্যান্য বিভিন্ন স্বায়ত্ত্ব শাসিত আৰু ব্যক্তিগত, ষাজহুৱা অনুষ্ঠানৰ প্ৰধান সমূহলৈকে পঠোৱা হৈছিল ।

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) : যোৱা জুন মাহত এটা দলে প্ৰায় ২০০ বৰ্গমাইল এ ষণ্টামানৰ ভিতৰতে জৰীপ কৰিলে । ইমান কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত জৰীপ কৰাটো সম্ভৱপৰ নে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : এই কমিটিটোৰ নামেই হৈছে 'ৰেপিদ চাৰ্ভে কমিটি' (Rapid Survey Committee).

(বিৰাট হৰ্ষস্বনি)

Shri HARERWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : এই কমিটিটোৱে প্ৰশ্ন কৰি কোনো কোনো ঠাইত 'প্ৰশ্ন কেনচেল কৰিছে নেকি ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : অস্ববিধাৰ কাৰণে 'কেনচেল' হ'ব পাৰে ।

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : অসমৰ কোনোবা গাঁৱত আৰু এনে চাৰ্ভে হ'বনে ?

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) : Survey Committee কাছাৰ জেলায় যাব না কেন ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : কিয় নাই যোৱা, কাছাৰলৈও গৈছিল ।

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table).

Khasi refugees of the border areas who came to the residence of Minister, Tribal Areas Department for financial help

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

39.(a) Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas be pleased to state—

(a) Whether some Khasi refugees from the border areas of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills bordering Pakistan who have left their border area to be rehabilitated in the Nongpoh area came to his residence to ask for financial help during the month of June and July, 1958 ?

(b) If the reply to (a) above is in the affirmative, whether the Minister will be pleased to state :

- (i) how many of them came to his residence ;
- (ii) how many of them were women and children ;
- (iii) the dates on which they came to his residence ;
- (iv) the action taken to help them ;
- (v) whether he made any promise to them that he would send an officer to make enquiry about their condition in the Nongpoh area and render to them financial aid and give them work and if so, on what date this promise was made ;
- (vi) whether any officer was sent and on what date the officer went there, and whether that officer gave any report to the Government and if so, on what date ;
- (vii) what is the purport of that report ;
- (viii) what action has the Minister taken on this report and on what date ;
- (ix) when did the Minister submit this report to the Chief Minister ;
- (x) whether this matter was brought to the notice of the Cabinet of Ministers ; and
- (xi) what action has been taken by the Government to help these refugees and when ?

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

39.(a)—A number of Khasis who originally came from the areas of United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District adjoining Pakistan but who have settled in Nongpoh and in other areas around Nongpoh did come to the residence of the Minister,

in charge of Tribal Areas Department, once in June and another time in July to ask for financial help.

(b) (i), (ii) & (iii)—They came on the 17th June, 1958 and on the 13th July, 1958. On the first occasion there were 127, of them 43 were women and 20 were children. On the second occasion there were 143, of whom 40 were women and 9 were children.

(iv)—They were given food. On the first occasion they were given free transport back to their villages. They were also given free rations for a week. On the second occasion free transport was given only to women and children.

(v)—On the 17th June, 1958 the Minister told them that an officer would be deputed to enquire into their conditions to enable the Deputy Commissioner to submit proposals to the Government for such help as might be considered necessary.

(vi)—The officer held local enquiries on the 19th and 20th June, 1958 and submitted a report to the Government on the 23rd June, 1958.

(vii)—The purport of the report was that the people might be given agricultural loans and work on a test relief basis.

(viii)—On 4th July, 1958 orders were issued sanctioning a sum of Rs.11,000 for construction of test relief roads recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, and on 5th July, 1958 orders were issued sanctioning a sum of Rs.50,000 for distribution as agricultural loans amongst the deserving border people settling in the Bhoi area.

(ix), (x) & (xi)—Do not arise in view of the reply above.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: I want to put a supplementary question on 39(b)(viii); what test relief roads were recommended by the Deputy Commissioner?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): These are the roads recommended by the Deputy Commissioner:—

	Length	Amount Sanctioned Rs.
1. Umsning-Umsaitsning	2 miles	2,000
2. Umran-Rathiang	3 miles	3,000
3. Umtasor-Cinchona	3 miles	3,000
4. Nongpoh-Nongkroh	5 miles	5,000

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: I want to know whether these roads were sanctioned for the sake of giving work to the refugees?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: These test relief roads were not sanctioned exclusively for refugees because conditions of the local people in those areas also are almost the same. These test relief works are therefore meant for the refugees and the local people.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: I understand that these test relief roads were meant to give relief to the refugees.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that test relief roads were given to both local people and refugees.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: I want to know, whether the Government gave the Umtasor-Cinchona for execution to the Project Executive Officer, Bhoi area?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Yes, Sir.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Is it a fact that this road was given by the Project Executive Officer to be executed by the Serdar of Myrdon?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Sir, for each test relief work a committee was formed and under their supervision the work is to be executed. There was a demand from the refugees or displaced persons from the border who have settled in those areas that the relief roads should be given exclusively

to them but Government cannot make discrimination between the local people and the displaced persons, as the condition of the local people is equally bad as that of the displaced persons.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): In the reply to (viii) it is stated, "on 4th July, 1958 orders were issued sanctioning a sum of Rs.50,000 for distribution as agricultural loans amongst the deserving border people settling in the Bhoi area". May I know what is the number of people who were given this sum of money ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Every deserving persons was given Rs.100 each.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Does this Government know that many deserving people did not get this loan at all ?

Report of the Border Areas Committee

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

(a) The date in which the Report of the Border Areas Committee appointed by the Government last March to make enquiry into the conditions of the people of the Border Areas in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills bordering Pakistan, was submitted to him ?

(b) Whether he will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the Report with separate notes submitted by any member or members of the Committee ?

(c) When this report was submitted to the Chief Minister and whether it was placed before the Cabinet ?

- (d) Whether there was any distribution of any agricultural loan in 1958 and the names of villages which have received agricultural loan or gratuitous relief and the number of persons who received such loan in each border area village in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills ?
- (e) The number of persons and the number of villages which have applied to the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills for such gratuitous relief and for agricultural loan ?
- (f) To how many villages Government officers have been sent to make enquiry about the financially distressing condition of the villages ?

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

40. (a)—On 10th May, 1958.

(b)—A copy of the Report with the separate note submitted by the hon. Member is placed on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register No.S.62).

(c)—The Report was submitted to the Chief Minister on the 26th June, 1958. The Report was not formally placed before the Cabinet.

(d)—During the current financial year a sum of Rs. 43,000 has been distributed as agricultural loans to 430 persons, and a sum of Rs. 840 as gratuitous relief to 18 persons. The persons who received the agricultural loans belong to the villages of Rngibah, Lumshiar, Rengku, Belkora, Chirakata, Sunatola, Betgora, Telchora, Silai, Bordup, Kaikuna, Sanditola, Nongrim, Thyllaw, Mawdngem, Mawdon, Mawkhan, Umsniang-Mawdon, Ketrang-Mawdon, Kyrdon-Nonglait and Nonglait.

(e)—323 persons applied for agricultural loan and 20 for gratuitous relief from 60 villages.

(f)—10 (ten) villages.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: The Minister has replied to question (b) thus, "A copy of the Report with the separate note submitted by the hon. Member is placed on the Library table". I want to know whether the Report was put up before a Cabinet meeting and whether all the Ministers know about this Report?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): I have replied that it was not formally placed before the Cabinet. The Ministers are however supplied with the copies of the report and as such they know the recommendations of this Committee.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Is it a fact that the recommendations of the Border Committee were not carried out by the Government?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: The Government have carried out the recommendations of the committee so far as it relates to interim reliefs but so far as long term reliefs are concerned detailed schemes are being prepared and when these schemes will be completed, Government will move the Government of India for necessary fund.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: It is stated in reply to (d), "During the current financial year a sum of Rs.43,000 has been distributed as agricultural loans to 430 persons and Rs.840 as gratuitous relief to 18 persons". Does the Government know that of this loan only about 10 persons out of 300 in a village got the loan?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Loans had been given to deserving persons. It may be that there are a thousand persons in a village but all of them do not deserve the loan.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Is it a fact that the officers actually recommended for a larger number of persons for such loan as deserving persons but that the Government did not give all of them loan because there was no fund for all of them?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: The deserving persons who were recommended by the Deputy Commissioner on the report made by officers on proper investigations were given the loan.

Shri CHATRASING TERON [Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: In the matter of implementation of these recommendations, on what aspect of the recommendations the Government is going to lay emphasis ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: (Minister, (Tribal) Areas): The Committee itself has laid down certain principles in the report by which the Government will be guided.

Shri CHATRASING TERON: In this report it seems that there are certain recommendations for the economic improvement of the people of the border areas, whether the Government will take firstly into consideration for the implementation of these recommendations ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Government will try to implement the recommendations of the Committee as far as practicable, but, Sir, unless and until we get a detailed scheme with the financial implications it will not be possible on the part of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee relating to long term measures. In the meantime interim relief measures have been taken for the people of the border areas by the Deputy Commissioner, who sends proposals to Government for sanction of necessary fund.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: With regard to (e), the answer is "323 persons applied for agricultural loan and 20 for gratuitous relief from 60 villages". May I know upto what date ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: We are receiving applications even to-day. It is not possible for me to say when those applications were received, but, as I said, we are receiving applications even now.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Will the Government enquire from the D. C. the number of applications received since that time upto the present day ? There are many applications.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: We received hundreds of applications, but we cannot sanction loans to individuals as we receive their applications. Loans can be sanctioned to deserving individuals only after proper enquiry.

**Recommendation of the Border Areas Committee for
Test Relief Works**

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved
for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked:

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

(a) Whether there were Test Relief Works to make or improve village paths recommended by the Border Areas Committee to be started during this year 1958-59 ?

(b) If so, how many ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Government in the Tribal Areas Department has given sanction only in July for a few Test Relief Work ?

(d) The dates in which the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills submitted to the Government in the Tribal Areas Department, for sanction of the Test Relief Works and the dates in which the Tribal Areas Department gave the sanction ?

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

(a) Whether there was recommendation of the Border Area Committee for Test Relief Works, for water supply and for making fisheries also ?

(b) If so, how many villages have been given water supply and the amounts given to each village in 1958 since last March ?

(c) To how many villages or persons any amount has been given for making or improvement of fisheries and the name of those villages or persons ?

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

41. (a)—The Committee made a general recommendation for taking up test relief work but did not specify any particular scheme.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—No. Sanctions were issued from April, 1958.

(d)—The Deputy Commissioner submitted his proposals on the 18th March, 1958, 15th May, 1958 and 23rd June, 1958. The Government sanctions were issued on the 28th April, 1958, 27th June, 1958, 1st July, 1958, 4th July, 1958 and 11th July, 1958 involving a total expenditure of Rs.2,29,000.

42. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District Council was requested on the 26th May, 1958. to submit schemes involving an expenditure of Rs.65,224 for the improvement of water supply in the district during the current year. The District Council has not yet submitted any scheme.

(c)—No grant has been given for improvement of fisheries.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: With regard to 42 (c), the reply is "No grant has been given for improvement of fisheries". I want to know why, because the recommendation of the Border Areas Committee also was that grants should be given for fisheries also ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: We have got no money at present for the purpose. So, we are moving the Government of India for a special grant for this purpose.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Do Government know that there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction among the people because they feel that the Government are not attending to their distress properly ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): I do not accept that statement because whatever relief is necessary to the people we are giving it.

Number of students who passed out from the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) asked :

43. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) How many students passed out in different years from the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges since their inception ?

(b) What are the numbers and qualifications of the staff of these colleges ?

(c) What is the amount of annual expenditure for these colleges ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

43. (a)—Two lists showing the number of students who have passed the I. Sc., (Agri.) and B. Sc. (Agri.) Examinations from the Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat and Diploma and B. V. Sc. Examinations from Assam Veterinary College, Gauhati are placed on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register No.S.63.)

(b)—The total number of staff of the Assam Agricultural College and that of Assam Veterinary College, Gauhati is 29 and 25 respectively. Their qualifications have been shown in the lists placed on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register No.S.63.)

(c)—The annual expenditure of the Assam Agricultural and that of the Assam Veterinary College are shown in the statements placed on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register No.S.63.)

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Is it not a fact that the number of successful candidates does not even exceed 20 per cent of the number of staff?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): The hon. Member can verify this from the lists placed on the Library Table.

Date of Location of the Office of the Inspector of Schools of Central Assam Circle at Nowgong

Shri RAMNATH SARMAH (Lumding) asked :

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

(a) When the head office of the Inspector of Schools of Central Assam Circle is located in Nowgong?

(b) Who is at present the Inspector of Schools there?

(c) Whether it is the duty of the Inspector of Schools to inspect the Government Aided High Schools and Middle Schools?

(d) If so, how many Schools and what are the names of the Schools, were inspected by the Inspector of Schools, Central Assam Circle in 1956, 1957 and 1958?

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

44.(a)—With effect from the 27th June 1955.

(b)—Dr. A. K. Borkakoti, M. A., Ph. D. (London).

(c)—Yes, the High Schools only.

(d)—A list is placed on the Library Table. Please see Library Register No.S.64.

Daily rising of prices of foodstuffs in the State of Assam

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

45. Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the prices of foodstuffs are rising daily ?
- (b) If so, what are the reasons ?
- (c) Whether Government will be pleased to move the Centre to reduce the railway freight of the foodstuffs that come to the State of Assam ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

45.(a)—During the current year, the prices of foodstuffs imported into Assam (except sugar) are not higher than the prices during the last year. Sugar had a sharp rise from the middle of February to first week of March owing to booking restrictions. Since then, the selling prices of sugar have become normal in consideration of cost prices in production centres. As regards rice and paddy produced locally, the prices are more or less equal of those last year.

(b)—Reasons for high prices which are an All-India phenomenon may be generally as follows:—

- (i) Inflationary tendencies generated by heavy developmental expenditure ;
- (ii) High prices of imported foodstuffs in production centres ;
- (iii) Increase in Railway and Steamer freights in respect of certain commodities ;
- (iv) Low production of certain commodities owing to natural causes.

(c)—In 1955, the Government of India set up the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee to go into the question of freight. The question of reduction of freight had been taken up with the Freight Structure Enquiry Committee.

It appears from Press reports that some of the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by Government of India. The main feature of new freight structure is reduction in the overall freight on food. Details are awaited.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether it is a fact that the greed for more profit on the part of some of the commercial magnates is the cause of increase in prices ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): That is an eternal reason and, therefore, Government did not specifically mention it here.

Dibrugarh Circle Chah Mazdoor Sangha

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

46. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the Dibrugarh Circle Chah Mazdoor Sangha has organised Sevalal Bahini in each garden to stop anti-social activities, *viz.*, selling of liquor and gambling, etc., for the benefit of labourers as well as of the State ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the said Circle has submitted a list of volunteers to the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Lakhimpur for recognition of the same ?
- (c) If so, what action has been taken in the matter ?
- (d) If the reply is in the negative whether Government proposes to enquire into the matter and recognise the Sevalal ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

46. (a)—Yes, in 16 Tea Gardens.

(b)—No list has as yet been received by the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Lakhimpur.

(c) & (d)—Do not arise in view of above reply. The matter will be looked into on receipt of such a request.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : May I know whether the recognition of these volunteers by Villages Defence Organisation will also help in reducing the bad habits among the Mazdoors ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : If the Sevadal Bahini have been doing good work we will certainly recognise them in due course.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Since this organisation is doing very good work in Dibrugarh, will Government recognise it when the list is received ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I cannot say off hand because recognition implies certain things like giving them some powers and so on and so forth. To what extent our laws will permit it will have to be seen. Apart from that we would like to see the working of the Bahini for some time before we extend recognition.

Agents for procurement of Cement and C. I. Sheets for the Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS (Tengakhat) asked :

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

(a) Who were the Agents for procurement of Cement and C. I. Sheets for the Dibrugarh Subdivision for the year 1957-58 ?

(b) Who are the Agents appointed for the year 1958-59 ?

(c) Who is the newly appointed Agent for the year 1958-59 ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

47. (a)—(1) Messrs. Bhimraj Chouthmal, Dibrugarh for both Cement and Iron materials at Dibrugarh ; (2) M/s. Beria Bros, Dibrugarh ; (3) M/s. Shewdotrai Prahladrai, Dibrugarh

for Cement only at Dibrugarh ; (4) M/s. Assam Suppliers, Tinsukia for Chatak Cement at Tinsukia ; (5) Shri Sureka Bros., Tinsukia and (6) Messrs. Prabhat Cement Agency, Tinsukia for cement only at Tinsukia.

Besides, M/s. Assaram Shewbhagawan & Co., Doomdooma ; M/s. Mannalal Bharatiya, Naharkatiya and M/s. Hardware Stores and Agency, Tinsukia were appointed provisional dealers in Iron materials by the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh following the resignation of M/s. Steel Corporation, Tinsukia, the registered dealer in Iron materials at Tinsukia.

(b)—The registered dealers indicated in reply to question (a) above were allowed to continue their agency upto July, 1958.

(c)—*Status quo* has been maintained in respect of registered dealers as indicated in reply to question (a) above excepting the dealers under item (4) who resigned recently. In addition to those, M/s. Barik Bros., Dibrugarh have been appointed as Registered Dealer in cement only for Dibrugarh and M/s. Assaram Shewbhagawan & Co., Doomdooma and M/s. Hardware Stores & Agency, Tinsukia have also been selected as Registered Dealers in Cement for Doomdooma and Tinsukia and their names have been recommended to Iron and Steel Controller, Government of India, Calcutta for registration as approved dealers in Iron materials.

Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA (Jaipur) : May I know who were the applicants ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) : I require notice for this.

Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA : Is it not a fact that the Dibrugarh Multi-purpose Co-operative Society applied for it and whether it is not the policy of Government to give preference to Co-operatives ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Certainly Government will like to give preference to co-operatives, but in view of certain reports against this Co-operative their cases could not be disposed of formally.

Assault of Jamuna Devi, wife of Deomoni Upadhyaya of Bogibil (Lengapathar) and her daughter by Shri Ramabatar Singh, Dr. Girish Chandra of Jamirah T.E. and their parties

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

48. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that on 20th April 1958, Shri Ramabatar Singh of Dibrugarh Town, Dr. Girish Chandra of Jamirah Tea Estate with their parties attacked the house of Jamuna Devi, wife of Deomoni Upadhyaya of Bogibil (Lengapathar) and assaulted her and her daughter injuring them badly and dismantling her house with *dao* and *kuthar* ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Dibrugarh Police went to the place of occurrence and sent those victims of injuries to hospital for medical aid ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that local police closed the case by giving final report ?
- (d) What was the section of the case ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that the accused parties are very rich persons of Dibrugarh Subdivision ?
- (f) Whether Government proposes to get the matter re-investigated by a responsible officer and find out the reason of closing the case ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

48.(a)—On 20th April 1958 (afternoon) Mustt. Jamuni Chettri, wife of Demoni Sarma of Bogibil (Dibrugarh Police Station) lodged a verbal complaint at the Dibrugarh Police Station that at 9-30 A.M. on that day, Dr. Girish Chandra Sil Das of Jamirah Tea Estate with his son Bhabish Das and Sukdeo Singh Bohira Ojha *alias* Rambichor Ojha, Subak Nunir, Ganesh Khalifa, Amabatar Singh of Dibrugarh and one of his Up-country servants, armed with lathis, entered her house and assaulted her and her daughter causing injuries to them and also caused damages to the house. A case was registered and investigated.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The case could not be charge-sheeted as the complainant could not produce witnesses.

(d)—The case was registered under sections 148/325 Indian Penal Code.

(e)—It is reported that both Dr. Girish Ch. Sil Das and Amabatar Singh possess substantial properties.

(f)—The Superintendent of Police concerned after visiting the place of occurrence has since passed order for submission of charge-sheet in the case.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) : নিজান ঠাই কাৰণেই Eye witness নোপোৱাৰ সুবিধাত এই ঘটনাটো ঘটিলে পাৰে, নহয় জানো ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : প্রশ্নটো শুনা নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER : Eye witness নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে ঠাইভেখৰ নিজান।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : হব পাৰে।

Shri GAUBISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gaubati) : Eye witness নোহোৱা নিজান ঠাইতে এইবোৰ ঘটনা ঘটে।

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA : মানুহ জনীৰ মূৰত জখম হৈছে আৰু গোটেই গাত খুন হৈছে ইগবাকীৰ হাতখন অকৰ্মন্য হৈছে। গতিকে সেইবোৰেই বৰ্ধেষ্ঠ প্ৰমাণ নহয়নে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Is the cases sub-judice now ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : It has been replied in (f) that "the Superintendent of Police concerned after visiting the place of occurrence has since passed order for submission of charge-sheet in the case".

Mr. SPEAKER : I think that takes care of Mrs. Sen Gupta's question.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) : What are the causes of injuries of the victims, according to the medical report ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I don't think we can go into it now.

Award of Junior Basic Scholarships (General) to deserving Students

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) asked :

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

(a) Whether the Junior Basic Scholarships (General) are given on merit ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that in 1955-56 some students were not awarded scholarships though they were otherwise eligible and secured higher marks than many of the recipients of scholarships in the Gauhati School Board ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that some additional scholarships had to be awarded to meet public agitation and cover the anomaly ?

(d) Whether Government have received any public representation in the matter and take any action after enquiry ?

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

49.(a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI : May I know whether scholarships for the same year under the Gauhati School Board were awarded in two terms ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : No, Sir. Some names were omitted through oversight. It was detected soon after, and they were given the scholarships. No additional scholarships were sanctioned.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI : Who is responsible for this omission ?

Land eroded of D.C. Bonsi Mauza by the Beki and Ultioikhunda rivers in 1940

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

50. Will the Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. (Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state—

- (a) How many acres of land of D. C. Bonsi Mauza have been eroded by the Beki and the Ultioikhunda rivers since 1940 ?
- (b) What steps have been taken by the Government to stop erosions of the said Mauza ?
- (c) Whether any survey has been made of the said Mauza ?
- (d) If not, why ?
- (e) Whether the Minister-in-charge of Embankment and Drainage has ever visited the area ?
- (f) If not, when he will visit the same ?
- (g) Whether thorough survey will be made ?
- (h) Whether guide Guards will be given to protect D. C. Bonsi Mauza from erosions caused by these rivers ?

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

50. (a)—Information is not available.

(b)—Rivers in their alluvial reaches tend to meander and erode or silt to some extent in their very nature. Therefore, Government do not consider taking any measures against such erosions.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise in view of reply to (a).

(e)—Yes, in 1954.

(f)—Does not arise.

(g)—No, in view of reply to (b).

(h)—If by 'guide Guards' spurs are meant, either permeable or impermeable the answer is in the negative.

Rehabilitation loan and gratuitous relief to the flood devastated families in Bogdung Mauza in Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)
asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government sanctioned Rs.250 as Rehabilitation loan and Rs.50 as gratuitous relief to each of the 245 flood devastated families for rehabilitation in Bogdung Mauza in Dibrugarh Subdivision during the last few years ?

(b) If not, whether Government will be pleased to furnish the exact amount of loan and gratuitous relief granted to each family and also the number of families receiving such grant for rehabilitation in Bogdung Mauza in the years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957 ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that 245 families complained to the local Deputy Commissioner or to the present Sub-Deputy Collector that the Sub-Deputy Collector in-charge who gave them these money obtained receipt for Rs.300 but gave them each Rs.250 only ?

(d) Whether Government will be pleased to disclose the contents of the application or applications where they said they received Rs.250 only and signed receipts for Rs.300 ?

(e) Whether the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur or the present Sub-Deputy Collector, Dibrugarh Eastern Circle, received any more similar complaints from newly rehabilitated people of Bogdung Mauza and other Mauzas of Dibrugarh Eastern Circle ?

(f) Whether Government propose to make thorough enquiry into the allegations made ?

(g) Whether Government propose to ascertain from other people who were sanctioned similar grants by Government in Dibrugarh Eastern Circle as to whether they actually received the grants or loans during the period from 1954 to 1957 ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

51. (a)—Yes, rehabilitation loan at Rs.250 and grant at Rs.50 per family were issued to 282 families and not 245 families as mentioned in the question.

(b)—Loans and gratuitous relief were sanctioned as shown below—

1954 Nil.

1955 Nil.

1956 Nil.

1957 Rs.70,500 as rehabilitation loan and Rs.14,100 as rehabilitation grant were issued to 282 families.

(c)—It is not a fact.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—No such complaints were received.

(f)—No enquiry is proposed to be held without any complaint.

(g)—The question of enquiry does not arise as no complaint was received.

'Rajnaragar' Capital of the Mattak Kings

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)
asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that the descendants of Mattak Kings are still enjoying a fragment of their political pension from the Government of India ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that the capital of Mattak Kingdom was at Bengmara, the present Tinsukia ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the 'Rajnaragar' had clear demarcation in cadastral maps prepared in 1890 or 1900 ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that this place of historic importance has not yet been declared by Parliament as such ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the State Government have not yet moved the Government of India to declare this place of historic importance and give protection under Article 49 of the Indian Constitution although the Tinsukia Congress Committee, Rajnaragar Uddhar Samity of Tinsukia, the All-Assam Mattak Sanmilan and other organisations had been moving this Government since a long time ?
- (f) If so, why ?

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

52. (a)—Yes, one Shri Lankeswar Gohain a descendant has been enjoying political pension at present.

(b)—The General Secretary, All-Assam Mattak Sanmilan of Kanjikoah T. E. during January 1956 brought to the notice of Government that 'Rajnaragar' was the capital of the Mattak Kings.

(c)—The area has been demarcated by three lines all around in the cadestral maps of the years 1899-1900 and 1909-11.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—It being private property Government cannot intervene.

(f)—Does not arise.

Position of Rice and Paddy in the areas of Dhubri and Golakganj P. S. of the Goalpara District

Shri PRAKRITISH CHANDRA BARUA (Gauripur) asked :

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

(a) The position of Rice and Paddy in the areas within the jurisdiction of Dhubri and Golakganj P. S. of the Goalpara District ?

(b) Whether Government are aware that the price of rice and paddy in those areas are abnormally high and beyond the purchasing capacity of the average people ?

(c) Whether Government propose to open up Cheap Grain Shops in suitable places within the jurisdiction of those two Thanas which are deficit areas and distribute rice and paddy through those shops ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

53. (a)—Not satisfactory.

(b)—Yes, prices have gone up. As the last Sali crop was badly affected by drought and the Aus crop was damaged by rice-bug and as there was cattle epidemic for the last few months, the purchasing power of the ordinary consumers has become considerably low.

(c)—Local Officers have already been instructed to locate scarcity pockets in their respective areas and to open fair price shops whenever necessary for distribution of rice paddy at the issue prices fixed by Government along with Atta at a reasonable price fixed.

Side berms of the P. W. D. Roads within Barpeta Road Town

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sarbhog) asked :

54. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings Wing) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware of the terrible conditions of the side berms of the Public Works Department roads within Barpeta Road Town ?
- (b) If so, why they have not yet been improved ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that Government promised during the last Budget Session of the Assembly to improve the side berms before the rains of 1958 started ?
- (d) If so, why Government has not kept its promise ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that the rainy season of 1958 has since started ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Public Works Department) replied :

54. (a)—In absence of pucca road-side drains, the side berms become muddy during rains but the condition cannot be described as terrible.

(b) to (d)—The side berms were improved before the rains of 1958 but owing to heavy cart traffic, these cannot be kept in good condition, unless pucca drains are constructed. The proposal to provide pucca drains will be placed before the next A. R. C. B. meeting for their consideration, and works will be taken up if and when this is approved by the board and funds are made available for the purpose.

(e)—Yes.

Presentation of the Report of the Committee on Privileges (No.2)

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA (Deputy Speaker): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move (a) that the Report of the Committee on Privileges (No.2) be taken into consideration ;

(b) Consideration of the Report ;
and

(c) to move that the Assembly agrees to the recommendation contained in the Report.

Sir, regarding the privileges of the hon. Members of this House, the matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges. Now it is for consideration whether the hon. Members would like to take up the matter immediately. But so far as the Committee on Privileges is concerned they have given their recommendation.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir. With your permission under Rule 269 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I beg to move that the debate on this motion be adjourned to the next session of the Assembly.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that the debate on the Report of Privileges Committee (No.2) be adjourned till the next session of the Assembly.

(After a pause)

(The question was adopted.)

Calling attention to matter of urgent Public Importance regarding situation arising at Panbari Tea Estate (Narayanpur and Bhabanipur Tea Estates)

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLAI : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পানবাৰী অৰ্থাৎ নাৰায়ণপুৰ আৰু ভবানীপুৰ এই চাহ বাগিছা একেজন মালিকৰ। তেওঁৰ নাম শ্ৰীগোলোক বেজবৰুৱা। এই বাগিছাত ১৯৪৮ চনৰ পৰা বহুত ঘটনাই ঘটি আহিছে। বৰ্তমানৰ অৱস্থা গুৰুতৰ হোৱাতহে মই এই সদনত উৎখাপন কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো। কিয়নো সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে আৰু চৰকাৰে ঘটনামিলাক জ্ঞাত থকা নিতান্ত দৰকাৰ হৈ পৰিছে। যোৱা কেইবছৰ এনে ধৰণৰ ঘটনা ঘটি থকা স্বত্বেও মই এই সদনত জনাবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰিছিলো। কিন্তু পৰিস্থিতি নিতান্ত গুৰুতৰ হোৱাত হে মই সদনত জনাবলগীয়া হৈছো। চিলচৰত যেতিয়া প্ৰাদেশিক কংগ্ৰেছৰ অধিবেশন হৈছিল তেতিয়াও শ্ৰম মন্ত্ৰী আৰু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক কেইজনমান কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্মীয়ে এই পৰিস্থিতিৰ আভাঙ্গ দিছিল। এই মন্ত্ৰী দুজন যোৰহাটলৈ যাওতেও ঘটনা সম্বন্ধে তেখেত সকলৰ লগত বিষদ আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল। বৰ্তমান তাৰ মেনেজাৰ শ্ৰীপিং, চিঃ, বেজবৰুৱাৰ উপদ্ৰৱী কাৰ্যকলাপত তাৰ মজদুৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু সামাজিক কৰ্মী সকলৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন হৈ পৰিছে। অসম প্ৰাদেশিক কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিৰ সভ্য শ্ৰীতিলেশ্বৰ গগৈ আৰু ষ্টেচাল মণ্ডল, কংগ্ৰেছৰ সম্পাদক শ্ৰীমোহনচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামীৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন হৈ পৰিছে।

মানুহক অত্যাচাৰ কৰিবলৈ মেনেজাৰে কিছুমান লাঠিয়াল আজি বহুত দিনৰপৰা ৰাখি থৈছে। এই বিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা বহুত মানুহক বাগানৰ পৰা উলিয়াই দিছে। দোষ হোৱাই নোহোৱাই কিংবা এটা সূত্ৰ লৈ মানুহক মাৰ পিত কৰিছে। ঘৰ জ্বলাই দিয়ে আৰু আন মানুহৰ ওপৰত দোষাৰোপ কৰি পুলিচ Lock up ত থৈ মানুহ লৈ গৈ মাৰপিত কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে। আনকি এই বাগিছাৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষই ভূতপূৰ্ব্ব এজন ডিপুটি কমিচনাৰ ওপৰতো এটা মোকৰ্দমা দিছিল।

সিদিনা এটা মানুহক এটা ঘৰ জ্বলাবলৈ পঠিয়ালে। মানুহটোৱে গৈ ঘৰ জ্বলালে। কিন্তু ঘৰত থকা বস্তুবোৰ ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ কাৰণে ঘৰ জ্বলাবলৈ যোৱা মানুহটোক মাৰপিত কৰা হ'ল।

Tribunal অৰ ৰায় মতে একে মালিকৰে বৰ চৈ কাটা বাগিছাৰ দুটা মানুহক বাগানত কাম দিছিল। তাৰে এজন কৰ্মচাৰীক তেওঁ কৰিব নোৱাৰা কাম দি কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে কাম এৰি যাব লগা হ'ল। আন জনক বাতি কোনোবাই মুখত কলা কাপোৰ পিন্ধি গৈ মাৰপিত কৰি হাব ভাঙি জনমলৈ যুগিয়া কৰিলে। আমাৰ সংঘৰ কৰ্মী তালৈ যাবই নোৱাৰে।

কমিউনিষ্ট সংঘ গঠন কৰিবলৈ কমিউনিষ্ট কৰ্মী তাত কাম কৰিবলৈ গ'ল তাৰে এজন হোমিও প্যাথিক ডাক্তৰ। তেওঁকে খুব মাৰপিত কৰি খেদি দিয়া হ'ল। সংঘৰ নিচিঙলৈ কোনো কৰ্মী আহিলে তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন হৈ পৰে।

এনে অৱস্থা এটা বৰ ভয়াবহ। আজিৰ দিনত আমাৰ অহিংসা নীতিৰ আদৰ্শত আমি দেশৰ সামাজিক জীৱন গঢ়িবলৈ ওলাইছো। তাৰ ফলত যদি এনেবিলাক অত্যাচাৰ হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ নিজৰ অৱলম্বিত নীতি ৰূপৰাত খুত আছে নেকি সন্দেহ হয়। কিজানি আমাৰ নীতিগত আদৰ্শকেই পৰিচালনাত কিংবা ভুল হৈছে। বৰ্তমানলৈ এই বাগানত

কৰ্মীৰ নিৰাপত্তা বক্ষা কৰা একেবাৰে অসম্ভৱ হৈ পৰিছে। মই নিজে এনে অত্যাচাৰ উপলব্ধি কৰিও আজিলৈকে চৰকাৰক জনাবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰা নাছিলো। এতিয়া দুজন সামাজিক কৰ্মীৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন হোৱাৰ কাৰণেহে তেওঁলোকৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে জনাব লগীয়া হল।

এই আপত্তি বিলাক ডিপুটি কমিচনাৰক তদন্তৰ কাৰণে দিলে মুকলি ভাৱে তদন্ত হয় আৰু মজদুৰ সকলে মেনেজাৰৰ ভয়ত কোনো কথা কব নোৱাৰে। কলে তাৰ অৱস্থা শোচনীয় হয়। গতিকে ঠিক তদন্ত নহয়। মালিক মজদুৰৰ বহুত মোৰ্দমানাই হৈছে কিন্তু মালিকৰ জয় হয়ই।

Industrial Tribunal ৰ ৰায় বিলাক মানি লোৱা নাই। মই প্ৰথম বাৰ ১৯৫৭ চনৰ বাজেট অধিবেশনতে কোন কেইটা Industrial Tribunal অৱ award ফৰ্ম কৰিব পৰা নাই তাৰ এখন লিষ্ট দিছিলো কিন্তু ১৯৫৮ চনৰ বাজেট অধিবেশনতো মই লিষ্ট দিছিলো। কিন্তু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে না জানো। যি ব্যৱস্থাই নহওক বখোচিত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই। যি Employer য়ে এনে সমাজদ্রোহী কাম কৰে তেওঁক চোৰ-ডকাইততকৈও বেছি অপৰাধি বুলি গণ্য কৰা উচিত। আমাৰ দেশত চোৰৰ শাস্তিৰ বাবে আইন আছে কিন্তু গণতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ দেশত সমাজ-দ্রোহীৰ শাস্তিৰ আইন নাই, এই আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰা দৰকাৰ। আশা কৰো আনাব সংবিদানেও এনে আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰাত সহায় কৰিব। চোৰ ডকাইতকৈও ডাঙৰ অপৰাধী এই সমাজদ্রোহী মানুহবোৰ। এনে আইন নাথাকিলে পুলিচৰ শক্তিয়ে বা D. C. ৰ শক্তিয়ে বা কোনো শক্তিয়েই দেশৰ নাগৰিক সকলক কাৰ্যকৰী সহায় কৰিব পৰা নাই। পানবাৰী বাগিছাত এটা ভীষণ অৱস্থাৰ মাজেদি মজদুৰ আৰু কৰ্মচাৰী সকল চলি থাকিব লগা হৈছে। আনফালেদি এসময়ত একেজন মালিকৰ পৰিচালনাত থকা গোৱিন্দপুৰ বাগিছাৰ এটা কথা পৰিষদত দাঙি ধৰো।

Mr. SPEAKER: The calling to attention to motion relates to Panbari Tea Estate, the hon. Member should confine his observation to that Tea Estate only about which he has moved this motion.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): পানবাৰী বাগিছাৰ কথা কওঁ। এই বাগিছাখন ইংৰাজ কোম্পানীৰ আছিল।

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member need not give the history of the tea garden. We are concerned only with the conditions prevailing in these two estates which form the subject matter of discussion of this motion.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: এই অৱস্থাত চাহ শিল্পৰ অৱস্থা দিনক দিনে শোচনীয় হৈ পৰিছে। আজি আমাৰ দেশৰ নাগৰিক, এই পৰিষদৰ সদস্য সকলৰ ভোটাৰ সকলৰ এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাত থাকিবলগা হলে, কোনে কৈ শাস্তি আৰু শাসন চলিব? গতিকে মই কওঁ যে শাসন চলাবৰ নিমিত্তে আৰু বাগানৰ মজদুৰ সকলক নিৰাপত্তা দিবৰ নিমিত্তে যি কৰা উচিত তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। মই সংঘ গঠন কৰাত চৰকাৰৰ সহায় বিচৰাৰ কথা কোৱা নাই আৰু সেইটো আমি বিচৰাও নাই। কিন্তু মানুহৰ জীৱনৰ নিৰাপত্তা সামাজিক কৰ্মী সকলৰ জীৱনৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। এইটো গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ পৰিস্থিতি বুলি চৰকাৰে যেন অনুভৱ কৰে।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour): Sir, the hon. Member has given rather a graphic description of events occurring in these two tea estates. From those it seems they are of a sadistic character. Up till now in the whole of Assam we have not received such reports from any other tea estate. So when these reports were received, we naturally tried to find out whether the people sending the reports including the hon. Member had any bias or any cause for bias against this employer. We have not been able to discover any cause for bias, and therefore, we have become increasingly concerned about these statements. It is true Sir, that certain reports were made to us in Silchar during the Congress session and it appears that certain reports also were made to the Chief Minister when he visited Jorhat. So far as I remember the hon. Member himself put in two memoranda making certain allegations which were sent down for enquiry. It is found that on enquiry it has been very difficult to establish any of these cases. I understand Sir, that in view of such party and the allegations that are before us, it would be difficult to establish cases. It appears that there were 15 cases filed against this Manager, Shri P. C. Bez Baruah, in the court; in some he was acquitted and in some cases there were orders of discharge. I do not know whether these were the result of the enquiries arising out of these complaints. I think they may not be. It quite appears Sir, that the situation in these tea gardens is quite outside the normal and our Government will take stock of the situation and will take account of the statement made here by the hon. Member and try to find out in what way they can be investigated so that proper facts may be brought to light and what steps may be taken so that these allegations may not be repeated in future.

So far the Trade Union aspect of it is concerned, the hon. Mover of this Motion himself said that they would take care of it. But so far as the decision of the Industrial Tribunal's Awards are concerned, naturally when they are brought to the attention of Government, Government takes steps to implement them. One example was cited by the hon. Member in which two persons were reinstated, but later on both came to grief. One was discharged because he was given the work which is not suited to him and the other was assaulted by some persons which ruined his health for the rest of his life. Therefore, in view of these two peculiar cases implementation of the Awards also has not been insisted upon by the Union. I think Sir, some of the reasons which have prompted the Union to rather go slow

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in the matter is because of the situation prevailing in the garden itself. As you know Sir, the ordinary law of the land demands that cases have to be established by evidence in a court of law. Therefore the Deputy Commissioner and the authorities concerned naturally have been trying to find out what evidence there is for these complaints.

But they have been also handicapped by the absence of formal complaint being filed. From the report it appears there were 15 complaints filed. Naturally if this statement is true then there may be difficulty in coming forward to file complaints. As a matter of fact our Department seems to have requested the hon. Member to get a formal complaint filed in the court, but that has not been done. The reasons are obvious. Now therefore, Sir, in view of the statement by the hon. Member, we feel greatly concerned. The policy of the State Government is to maintain law and order and I have no doubt that the State Government after taking stock of the situation will try and find out in what best way law and order can be maintained, so that the people can pursue their peaceful avocations in that part of the country. At this stage I have nothing to add further.

**Resolution regarding contempt or an alleged breach
of privilege of Assam Legislative Assembly by a
Member, Officer or Servant of another
Legislature of India**

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA (Deputy Speaker):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this House resolves that if a member, officer or servant of another Legislature in India is involved in a case of contempt or an alleged breach of privilege of this House, the Speaker shall refer the matter to the Presiding Officer of that House, unless on hearing the member who raises the question or perusing any document where the complaint is based on a document, the Speaker is satisfied that no breach of privilege has been committed or the matter is too trivial to be taken notice of, in which case he may disallow the motion for breach of privilege.

This House further resolves that when a case of contempt or an alleged breach of privilege against another Legislature in India in which a member, officer or servant of this House is involved is referred to this House by the Presiding Officer of the House or Legislature contemned ; the Speaker of this House

shall deal with the matter in the same way as if it were a case of breach of privilege of this House and communicate to the Presiding Officer who made the reference, a report about the enquiry and the action taken on the reference received.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to give a short background of the necessity of bringing forward this resolution. This question was posed by the Speaker of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly in the Presiding Officers' Conference held at Shillong in 1955, and after weighing the legal and other aspects of the whole question, a Sub-committee of the Presiding Officers was constituted and they have thought it proper that a convention should be set up so that any member or officer who commits a breach of privilege in respect of one Legislature the matter might be taken into consideration in another Legislature. The Speaker of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly said that one member of the Rajya Sabha spoke something in a public meeting at Hyderabad which amounted to the contempt of the Hyderabad Legislature, but on enquiry it was found that there was no breach of privilege. Now, supposing there was a breach what action will be taken by the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly? The Committee suggested therefore that such a resolution should be taken in all the Legislature, and therefore I have come up with this resolution.

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

The Assam Panchayat Bill, 1958

***Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Rural Development):** Mr. Speaker, Sir I beg to move that the Assam Panchayat Bill, 1958 be referred to a Select Committee.

The Select Committee will consist of the following Members:

1. The Minister-in-charge,
2. Shri Siddhinath Sarma,
3. Shri Ram Nath Das,

4. Shri Mohi Kanta Das. ;
5. Shri Dandeswar Hazarika ;
6. Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda ;
7. Shri Omeo Kumar Das ;
8. Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury ;
9. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed ;
10. Shri Baikuntha Nath Das. ;
11. Shri Ram Nath Sarma ;
12. Shri Hareswar Goswami ;
13. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya ;
14. Shri Khogendra Nath Barburah ;
15. Shri Hiralal Patwari.

5 Members will form the quorum. The Select Committee is to submit its report by 21st October, 1958.

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পঞ্চায়তে ভাৰতীয় গ্ৰাম্য সভ্যতাৰ বিস্তাৰ আৰু বিকাশৰ পথত কি ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সেইটো মোৰ বিশ্বাস সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ অজনা নহয়। অতীজৰে পৰা পঞ্চায়ত শাসনৰ জৰিয়তে ভাৰতৰ গাঁও সমূহৰ সৰ্বস্বত্বকাৰ উন্নয়ন-মূলক কাম চলি আছিল কিন্তু ভাৰতৰ পৰাধীনতাৰ কালছোৱাত ইয়াৰ অৱনতি আহি পৰে আৰু তাৰ ফলত গাঁও সমূহৰ সৰ্বস্বত্বকাৰ উন্নতিৰ পথত বাধা পৰে আৰু ইয়েই বৰ্তমানৰ গাঁও বিলাকৰ শোচনীয় অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ মূল বুলি কব পাৰি। এই অৱনতিৰ কাৰণেই মহামানৱ মহাত্মা গান্ধীয়ে কেনেকৈ পুনৰ গাঁও বিলাকৰ সৰ্বস্বত্বকাৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰি গাঁওবাসী সকলক স্বাৱলম্বী কৰি পুনৰ সংগঠন কৰিব পাৰি তাৰে প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাইছিল। এই মহামানৱৰ পদানুসৰণ কৰি অসম চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এই পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকৰ পুনৰ উদ্ধাৰৰ হকে চিন্তা কৰি, ১৯৪৮ চনত অসম চৰকাৰে পঞ্চায়ত আইন ৰচনা কৰি গাঁও সমূহত পঞ্চায়ত শাসন প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তনৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা চলায়। তেতিয়াৰে পৰা প্ৰায় দহ বছৰ ধৰি এই পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ গাঁওসমূহৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাম চলি আহিছে আৰু পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকে যথাসম্ভৱ কাম কৰি আহিছে।

এই বছৰৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় ৪২২ খন গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত আৰু ২,৬৫৭ খন প্ৰাথমিক পঞ্চায়ত ৰচনা কৰি এই উন্নয়নৰ কাম কৰা হৈছে। এই পঞ্চায়তৰ অধীনত যিবোৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাম কৰা হৈছে সেইবোৰ পৰীক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ১৯৫৪ চনত এখন কমিটি গঠন কৰি দিয়ে। এই কমিটিয়ে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ পঞ্চায়তৰ কাম চাই কিছুমান পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। আৰু সেই পৰামৰ্শ অনুযায়ী গোটেইৰাজ্যতে পঞ্চায়ত গঠন কৰিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰা হৈছে।

আমাৰ যি খন পঞ্চায়ত আইন আছিল তাৰ মতে তিনি ভাগহে পঞ্চায়ত পৰিচালিত হৈছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শ মতে দুভাগহে পঞ্চায়ত পৰিচালিত কৰা হৈছে। যেতিয়া গোটেই ৰাজ্যতে ইউনিয়ন পঞ্চায়ত গঠিত হব তেতিয়া স্থানীয় স্বায়ত্ব শাসনৰ ভাৰ ইউনিয়ন পঞ্চায়তৰ ওপৰত পৰিব। সেইবাবে কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শমতেই ইউনিয়ন পঞ্চায়ত গঠন কৰা হব আৰু যাতে ইউনিয়ন পঞ্চায়তে সূচাৰূপে কাম চলাব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণেই আইন ৰচনা কৰিবলৈ পৰিকল্পনা লোৱা হৈছে। গোটেই ভাৰতত যিবিলাক উনয়ন পৰিকল্পনা লোৱা হৈছিল, যেনে সমূহীয়া আঁচনি আদি সেই বোৰৰ কাম পৰীক্ষা কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে বলৱন্ত ৰায় মেহতা কমিটি গঠন কৰা হয়। তেওঁলোকে গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষ ভ্ৰমণ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতিবেদন প্ৰস্তুত কৰে। সেই প্ৰতিবেদন অসমলৈকে পঠাইছে। সেই প্ৰতিবেদনৰ পৰামৰ্শ অনুযায়ী এই আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰা বাবেই পলম হৈছে। এই আইন মতে শাসন বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ কৰা হব কাৰণেও সোনৰূপে আইন খন ডাঙি ধৰিব পৰা নাই। এই পঞ্চায়ত আইনত উন্নয়ন মূলক কামৰ উপৰিও শাসন আৰু বিচাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হব। গতিকে আইনখন ততাতৈয়াকৈ নকৰি বলৱন্ত ৰায় মেহতা কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শ মতে কৰা হব। অৱশ্যে মেহতা কমিটিয়ে যি ভাবে ইউনিয়ন পঞ্চায়তক শক্তিশালী কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিছে সেই পৰামৰ্শ আমাৰ নতুন বিলত ধৰিব পৰা নহব। আমি দুটা পঞ্চায়তত জোৰ দিছো আৰু সেই দুটাৰ প্ৰাথমিক পঞ্চায়ত আৰু গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত নাম দি উপযুক্ত ক্ষমতা দিয়া হৈছে। আমাৰ আইনত যিবোৰ গাঁওপঞ্চায়ত বোলা হৈছে তাৰ ২০০ টা মিলি যিটো জাতীয় সম্প্ৰসাৰণ গোট হব আৰু তাত যি পঞ্চায়ত গঠন হব তাক বেছি ক্ষমতা দিয়া হৈছে। আমাৰ পুৰণি আইনৰ দফাবোৰো বৰ বেচি সালসলনি কৰা নাই।

আমি যিখন Union পঞ্চায়ত ৰচনা কৰিছো তাত বেছি ক্ষমতা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। জিলা মহকুমাৰ পৰা যাতে সুপৰামৰ্শ দি আয় ব্যয়ৰ হিচাব ঠিক ৰাখি যাতে আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰে তাৰহে ক্ষমতা Union পঞ্চায়তক দিয়া হৈছে। সকলো উনয়নৰ কাম গাঁও পঞ্চায়তক দিয়া হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ স্থায়ী আয়ৰ অভাৱত যিটো জৰাজীৰ্ণ অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে তাক উন্নত কৰিবলৈ তেওঁলোকে যাতে ৰাজ্যৰ কিছু অংশ পাব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কিছু অংশ গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত আৰু ব্লক পঞ্চায়তক দিয়া হৈছে।

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আদালত সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ যি আইনৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল তাৰো কিছু সালসলনি কৰা হৈছে।

মহোদয়, আজিৰ বিলত কিছু ক্ষুণ্ণ থাকিব পাৰে। নতুন এখন আইন ৰচনা কৰিলে হয়তো অলপ ক্ষতিক্ষুণ্ণ থাকিবই কিন্তু বিলৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য এইয়ে গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত ৰচনা কৰি গাঁওত যাতে সৰ্বস্বত্বীন উন্নতি কৰি আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰে তাৰ যোগ্য ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। এই বিষয় লৈ লক্ষ্য কৰা হৈছে যে আমাৰ গাঁওৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা ভাল কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ কৃষি, খাদ্য, শিল্প আদিৰ ক্ষতি হব। গতিকে এই বিলাকৰ ক্ষতি সাধন কৰি যাতে অৰ্থসম্পদ বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰে, তাত জোৰ দিয়া হৈছে।

মহোদয়, বৰ্তমান বিলত যিখিনি অসুবিধা আছে তাক দূৰ কৰিবলৈ এই বিলখন ৰাচনি কমিটিক দিয়া হৈছে। আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে এই বিলৰ গুৰুত্ব বুজি ৰাইজৰ পৰামৰ্শ সংগ্ৰহ কৰি ২১ অক্টোবৰৰ লগে লগে বিভিন্ন অনুষ্ঠানৰ মতামত সমূহ সংগ্ৰহ কৰি বিলখন পুনৰ বিবেচনাৰ কাৰণে যুগুত কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। বৰ্তমান গাঁওপঞ্চায়ত বিলাকে দোমোজাত পৰি কোনো কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই নতুন আইন পাচ হলেহে তেওঁলোকে উন্নতি পথত আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰিব। ইয়াৰ ফলত লোকেলবোৰ্ড বিলাকৰ কামো চিলাতেতেলা হৈছে। গতিকে এই বিল পাচ নহলে সকলো গাঁও উনয়নৰ কাম বন্ধ থাকিব। সেই কাৰণে মই সদস্য সকলক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে এই বিল অহা অধিবেশনতে পাচ কৰি আইনত পৰিণত কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰে।

ইয়াকে কৈ বিলখন মই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছো।

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Panchayat Bill, 1958 be referred to a Select Committee. The Committee is to submit its report by 21st October, 1958.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Panchayat Bill, 1958, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by 31st October 1958.

In Rule 73 of the Rules and Procedure and Conduct of Business in this Assembly it has been laid down that during the first reading of a Bill we can discuss only the principle of the Bill, and its general provisions. We may also go to some details of the Bill so far as it explains the principles. Naturally I shall try to go into the details of the Bill and its provisions only when they are very very important for illustrating the general principles. Sir, at the very outset I should like to submit that the purpose of my Amendment Motion to a certain extent has been explained by the Minister himself. He has said in the course of his speech, that the very news that such a sweeping legislation touching the vital local self governing institutions in the State and touching the constructional activities of the Government particularly in the rural areas, has alerted public opinion. There has been a good deal of consternation not only among the general public but also among the responsible bodies like Local Boards, Rural Panchayats, and so on. I should like to submit, Sir, that this is a very healthy sign that our people particularly those who take some interest in public activities are very alert as to take interest of their own in these matters. It is really a healthy sign. This is a sign of growing democracy and I welcome such an attitude on the part of those people.

Sir, the Minister has also said that the Government was hesitating and considering for a pretty long time past about the preparation and presentation of the Bill. He said that the Government wanted to introduce the Bill during the last budget session itself, but could not do so, and in this session also we have seen that it has come rather in a very hurried manner. I do not blame the Government for this delay because when such sweeping provisions are made all aspects of the matter should be considered from every possible angle and it should be sought to be made as fool-proof as humanly possible. Therefore, I do not propose to accuse the Government for this delay. If the Bill be before the public in general with the specific provision that their opinion is welcomed not only

welcome, but is necessary—then the public will feel more enthused to express themselves on this. If the Bill be sent to different organisations—not only those who are directly connected with the local self-governing body, but also other bodies like the Bar Associations and so on—then I am sure very valuable suggestions and criticisms will come. It may be said that this might be done even if the Bill be pending before a Select Committee and that the Select Committee itself might consider these things and might also if they think proper, take evidence from different organisations or individuals, but, Sir, the Select Committee in these respects are very much circumscribed and in these spheres they may not go an inch beyond the scope laid down in the Bill placed before them for consideration. They may make some suggestions here and some correction elsewhere but they cannot change the fundamental principles or basic principles laid down in the bill. Now, so far as basic principles and major provisions of the Bill are concerned, I consider that there are some serious things, there are some provisions which are objectionable from popular or democratic point of view and there are again other things of extremely doubtful character. So, if the Bill is before the general public then it may so happen that conscientious opinion will be that some of the basic principles be drastically amended or changed. So, I feel that there should be a provision for that purpose there. The very fact that in our Rules of Procedure and also in all the rules of procedures of all the Parliaments of the world, there is a process by which Bills are circulated for public opinion, this itself shows that a bill of great importance before putting up to a Select Committee is sent before the general public for their opinion and consideration. I think, I need not dilate on these matters and quote precedents in support of my argument.

Sir, we have been told by the hon'ble Minister that the Panchayat is an institution of very old origin. He has said that this existed in some other form in the Vedic age. It is quite true that as early as the days of Rig Veda, there was provision for such panchayats. We have seen in some Suktas of the Vedas that there were Ganas who had primary positions in the society. To quote one of Rig Veda :—“गणनां वा गणपतिन् हवामहे।” It is quite true that Panchayat is a very old institution but, at the same time, while we should be proud of the national glories of the past, we should not forget that this was not a monopoly of India alone as this was in vogue in other human societies of the world also in their own way. The old Egypt or Assyria or Babylonia had groups of village bodies to run their own affairs

These were also in old European communities, there were also such institutions in South Africa or Australia or Czechoslovakia and other countries.

Sir, this institution is not only existing in the Indian forms of village policy but also it exists in the foreign forms of village policy. As a matter of fact one aspect of these Panchayats has been brought from the Czechoslovakian form of Panchayats. I can quote from reports of Czechoslovakia itself about it.

I am really sorry to say that the provisions of the Bill do not show what has been shown in the Statements of Objects and Reasons. In the Statements of Objects and Reasons it is said "In order to incorporate the recommendations of the Panchayat Enquiry Committee, 1954 and the recommendations of the Balvantry Mehta Committee, it was found necessary to revise the whole Bill rather than to make any piece-meal amendments." Sir, in this the Minister has put in a wrong word *i.e.*, "Balvantry Mehta Committee." I do not think that the Minister have gone through this Report at all. If he would, he would perhaps not have committed this mistake.

Mr. SPEAKER: It may be a printing mistake.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): There was a report of the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks under the Chairmanship of Shri Balvantry G. Mehta. It is a glaring mistake.

Now, Sir, here it has been said, "The Government however decided that the Block would, for the main part, be the organisational level for planning and implementation of the development programmes in so far as the funds from the Government departments would be available." Then it is said, "The Block Panchayat will therefore be an intermediary body between the Union Panchayat and the Gaon Panchayats and most of the works will really be executed through the agency of the Block Panchayats", etc. Sir, as I have said so far as the recommendations made by this committee are concerned they were with regard to a particular aspect on our village life as is very well known to the hon. Members of this House. There was the First Five Year Plan and there were also several committees and commissions to study the experiences of this First Five Year Plan. One very important factor of this First Five Year Plan is the formation of Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks

and about these institutions there was a great deal of criticism from various sectors. Even the Planning Commission itself in its progress report admitted that the very purpose of these community projects and extension service blocks has been defeated because in actual practice of these policies it has been seen that through these organisations in the countryside the rich have become richer and the poor poorer. Some people in the villages, who were not very honourable in their behaviour towards the people, have got the upper hand in these institutions. They have managed to become the leading people in these organisations. They use to take contracts and other things and in this way they have become richer and the common people do not benefit much. Even the Prime Minister, when he addressed a gathering of the Development Commissioners in 1952, made some scathing criticisms about the functioning of these institutions. So, being criticised from various quarters it was thought necessary that there should be an enquiry into these matters and this Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Balvantray G. Mehta had submitted in its report that there had been serious mistakes in these rural bodies. There are two aspects of work through these rural bodies; one is constructional and the other is giving relief to the people. Now, So far as the constructional aspect is concerned, this had not been given sufficient importance by these bodies because they were apparently and initially not very popular. But so far as the relief measures are concerned, *i. e.*, giving some amount of immediate benefit to the people, they became to a certain extent popular and these bodies gave more stress on them, for example, digging tanks or wells, constructing roads, bridges, and so on. But the Balvantray Mehta Committee wanted to stress that if we want really to build up a prosperous community basing primarily on a prosperous countryside, and if we want this to be done through a democratic process by the initiative of the common man, then we must give some importance to these bodies as institutions which are meant to rouse the initiative of the people for national constructional activities. And it was primarily with this object in view that this Committee took evidence, examined witnesses, made findings and submitted the report. But so far as the Panchayats as institutions of local Government are concerned, if we take only this aspect, which has been underlined by this Committee, then we shall be very much one-sided. We cannot ignore the other side also, which was being attended to uptill now by the Local Boards and the Rural Panchayats. So, at the very beginning I should say that there has been a basic

mistake in the approval and principle of this Bill. We should not emphasise only one aspect of rural life, which is of course very important and which should in no case be ignored, but while doing so it will be also wrong to swing like a pendulum—one swing forgetting the constructional side altogether and confining ourselves only to giving relief in order to earn cheap popularity and catch votes, then take the other swing and forget or at least ignore the other aspect, *i.e.*, the aspect of giving some relief to the people. I should like to say that there should be a golden mean and a proper balance between the two. This balance is missing in the present Bill. This is my first objection on the principle of the Bill.

Now, so far as the constructional approach is concerned, there also I should like to say that the underlying emphasis of the Mehta Committee has been ignored. If I remember the report of the Committee aright, two things were emphasised by them ; one was decentralisation and the other was de-bureaucratisation. Now, in both these aspects, the Bill has sought to do just the reverse ; that is to say, the Bill which is placed before us in fact brings in more bureaucratisation and more centralisation. Now, this also is not a thing which only I am saying now. I do not claim to be so far original, this is to be found in the report itself. It will be found that delegation of powers does not mean decentralisation. I refer to paragraph 2 (8) of the First Volume of the report at page 7, where there is a line, "it is not infrequent that delegation of power is mistaken for decentralisation". I do not know whether it is a mistake or it has been done deliberately by the officers who drafted the Bill because throughout the whole Bill, in all its provisions, I find there is almost a tug of war—the Balvantray G. Mehta Committee's report on the one hand and on the other the effort and urge of the bureaucracy to keep all the powers in their hands by some means or other. Because of this tug of war the fate of the Bill has become what it is ; though apparently sometimes it looks democratic, when we go a little deep into it we find that it seeks to give more power to the bureaucrats. Now, it is stated in the report itself : "The proposals of the Planning Commission for the Second Five Year Plan, as accepted by Parliament, stress the need for creating within the district a well-organised democratic structure of administration in which the village panchayat will be organically linked with popular organisation at a higher level". This statement has given the village panchayats the importance that is due to them. But the Bill has sought to make it almost an order-carrying body

The order will come from above and they will simply carry out the orders. That is almost the position. In a sense this might be that the villagers should not be or ought not to be given any initiative as given to some extent in the Rural Panchayat Act, 1948. Because we know that while it is a fact that in a democratic system of Government we should see whether the people like to live in a village or in a township or in a hamlet that people from every community should get their due and should get their scope for development. At the sametime there is another danger that if we stretch the scope too far for the people then the centrifugal localism comes to the upper hand and the broad national sense becomes ignored. So, Sir, I would like to say that while any direction is left at the lowest rung we should give not only sufficient attention and sufficient initiative but also we should broaden our outlook and make ourselves nationally conscious. That is necessary. In that way if some amount of initiative is left to the people as in the Rural Panchayat Act, then I see no reason why we should have any objection to the Assam Panchayat Bill incorporating that aspect. Then another thing which is to be remembered is that so far as cheap popularity is concerned, it is there in the Assam Panchayat Bill. But so far as direct election is concerned, it is only there in the Rural Panchayat Act. In the Assam Panchayat Bill, members of the Block Panchayat cannot be elected by the people directly. As a matter of fact, this point was discussed at length in the Balvantray G. Mehta Committee's Report. But somebody must have told that in the Assam Panchayat Bill the election should be indirect. Sir, my contention is that either we should take the whole of the Balvantray G. Mehta Committee's Report or reject the Report. While taking certain portions of the Balvantray G. Mehta Committee's Report healthy aspects have been avoided which give a check to the bureaucratic attitude and increases the initiative of the people. Government takes only those provisions which want to curb the initiative of the people and to ignore the people. While I am saying this, I should not be misunderstood by the hon. Members of this House that I am holding a brief for the Balvantray G. Mehta Committee's Report. I have my own criticisms for the Report itself.

This Report has also stated that the decentralisation of responsibility and power has not taken place below the State level and such decentralisation has now become urgent and can be made by a delegation of the power which creates all development and so on. When we compare it with the previous comments, I think, I am right in saying that the Assam Panchayat

Bill has no decentralisation of power. In that connection if we go to see the different chapters of the Bill we find that the emphasis here in the Assam Panchayat Bill has been on the wrong side.

Now let us see another thing. First of all, let us take the constitution of the Block Panchayat. Who will elect the members of the Block Panchayat? As I have already stated, the people will not elect the members of the Block Panchayat directly. Then who will be the electors? Sir, in clause 19 of the Assam Panchayat Bill, 1958 it has been stated that—
The Block Panchayat as established under Section 5, shall consist of :—

- (i) Presidents of Gaon Panchayat falling within the jurisdiction of the Block Panchayat ; and
- (ii) One representative to be elected by Chairman of the Co-operative Societies falling within the area of the Block Panchayat as prescribed.

2. All members of the State Legislative Assembly whose constituency fall within the Block Panchayat area shall be *ex-officio* members of the Block Panchayat without the right to vote.

3. The State Government may appoint such officers as *ex-officio* members of the Block Panchayat as may be deemed necessary. Such *ex-officio* members shall have no right to vote.

As I have stated, Sir, at the very beginning, while we appreciate the Bill, we know that the village communities have got their own problems and have got their own aspirations and also their own local feelings. Generally there is a village headman in every village and he is very popular amongst the villagers, because he champions the cause of the whole village and fights stubbornly for the interest of the village. Similarly there is another village in which there is also another village headman who sees to the interest of that village with equal stubbornness. In this way every village has certain leaders. If the villagers want to have a Namghar or a tank in the villages they take up the work on a self-help basis.

Mr. SPEAKER : May I know from the hon. Member from Gauhati how long time he will take to finish his speech ?

Shri GAURISHANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):
Sir, I want at least one hour more.

Sir, I want to say that the villagers if they want to have a Namghar or a tank they do not want to have it by using some Bihari labourers and then just going in for submission of false bills for the same. The villagers want to take up the work on a self-help basis and in this way enthusiasm is created by the village headman for work amongst the people in his village and they may construct good roads and make good tanks for having good drinking water for themselves. In this way, for example, if there is necessity for an Middle Vernacular School in a village, the village headman of that village creates enthusiasm for the people to have the Middle Vernacular school, which is not only for one village, but for a cluster of villages. Now, if there is not somebody who is generally accepted by all these villages, then what will happen? There will be "maramari" from all sides. The Deputy Education Minister himself knows what happened in one village of his constituency known as Teteliagaon. Some people migrated from this village to another place which they named Teteliabari and an Lower Primary school was to be started in that area; then some people said that the Lower Primary school should be located at Teteliagaon while others said that it should be located at Teteliabari after which a quarrel between the two interested parties ensued resulting in some criminal cases—perhaps the Deputy Minister of Education was a lawyer of one side and I of the other side..... (laughter.....). Now Sir, in that case there were some breaking of heads. But ultimately the Deputy Minister had his way and rightly or wrongly I cannot say, he started one school. But the other day some people came to me at Gauhati when I went down to Gauhati the other day. They said, "Look, the Deputy Education Minister has done so much wrong to us. Instead of starting a school at Teteliagaon, he has given it to Teteliabari, we want to go to the Education Minister himself and fight it out". Then I said, "Well, why fight it out, why don't start an Middle English or Middle Vernacular School? Let the Lower Primary school be there, and you start an Middle English school". Sir, this local initiative or local pride is good in certain respects but then it also can go too far. There are certain aspects which we have to be careful about. This localism or local patriotism in our villages is a double-edged weapon. Now, what happens when a Village Panchayat will be elected? There are people who think only in terms of their village—they

say my village is the first and the last for me in this world. That Sir, generally happens in small area elections. Sometime local sentiments and a spirit of localism is roused and when somebody with a broader outlook, who considers not only for one village but for other villages also or for a cluster of villages comes, he may not be elected. People will say, "He is a good man no doubt, but he has no particular interest for my village," and so on. So what will happen? May I ask, what may or might happen when that extreme local patriotism with all its vices comes to play? If persons with this spirit of localism become electors then what happens? It will be difficult even to make a Village Panchayat. The election might become a "Sangram" when some extreme patriots in some villages combined together. Not only that. There may also be some political manoeuvrings and cases of bribery and corruption. Sir, we see that our people are generally good people. But exceptions also are there. Sir, with all respects to ourselves I say that when an Englishman takes an oath and say "I shall tell the truth and nothing but the truth" he means it. But we have seen that many of us do not always say what we mean and mean what we say. We as practising lawyers have seen a lot of these things. Sir, you know that bribery and corruption is not very uncommon or unknown in this part of the globe! When it comes to the question of purchasing a few votes it is sometimes done by some people without a qualm of conscience. We see it in certain Municipal elections or other elections. Of course these things do happen also in England or elsewhere in the world; but more rarely. So Sir, I say that the proposed method of election will make the Panchayats the breeding grounds of corruption and bribery, localism and what not. But if elections to these Panchayats could be direct, then people would have better sense. How? As a matter of fact, Rural Panchayats are being criticised a great deal; but I have had some consideration about it, I have examined this question and I found that generally to the Village Panchayats people elect those who were connected with village affairs every day and to the Rural Panchayats they elect people who are a little educated, those who can talk also in presence of others. But election to the Rural Panchayat is not so bad if we can elect right type of persons. But last time some said that people while sending a man for election to the Village Panchayat sent one who is fit for a particular job and to a Rural Panchayat another type of person who is fit for a different function. That good sense, that good consideration is in the mind of our people. But if they have no choice for sending one fit for a local function and another fit for a

general function then what happens? Actually the people's initiative is not encouraged, that good sense in them, that democratic sense in them is not helped but curbed. It may happen that a man is sent to the Rural Panchayat who does not care so much for the people's interest. Thus this indirect election is dangerous particularly when this Block Panchayat is to be all and end all of the whole proposal, which Block Panchayat is the most vital and most important basic structure of the whole plan. To such a Body election must be direct.

Now, it may be said that the Select Committee will also consider the possibility of direct election. At any rate in another place they have said—let me use their own words at the outset there may be certain mistakes and there might not be sufficient progress also, but they will learn by mistakes. It is good, rather it is necessary that sometimes in their actions people should learn by committing mistakes.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 30th August, 1958.

Shillong
The 3rd June 1960.

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