

**Proceedings of the Third Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly
assembled under the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M., on Saturday, the 24th March 1951.

P R E S E N T

The Hon'ble Mr. Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, the seven Hon'ble Ministers, the three Deputy Ministers and thirty-three Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Middle Vernacular School Teachers under the Local Boards

Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA asked :

*5. (a) Are Government aware of the feeling that any further retention of Middle Vernacular Schools under the Local Boards means the retention of a stumbling block in maintaining co-ordination in various stages of education as well as in the pursuance of a progressive educational ideal by Government ?

(b) Are Government aware that the Middle Vernacular School Teachers are the most ill-paid of all categories of teachers ?

(c) Do Government contemplate to bring the pay scale of the Middle Vernacular School Teachers to the proportionate standard to that of Lower Primary Teachers and Aided High School Teachers ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister) replied :

5. (a)—No.

(b)—May be.

(c)—Most of the Middle Vernacular Schools are directly under the control and management of the Local Boards and as such it is primarily a responsibility of the Boards to raise the pay scale of the teachers to the proportionate standard to that of Lower Primary teachers and Aided High School teachers.

Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA : Sir, the answer to question 5(b) is not clear.

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister) : The reply is 'May be'.

†**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY** : Sir, in consistent with the reply given by my Friend over there in the last September Session of the Assembly as to whether Government would see the desirability of paying higher wages to the Middle Vernacular School teachers, the reply at that time was that the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

Has this been given effect to ?

(No reply)

Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA: Sir, with regard to reply to Question No.5(c), do Government think that any further retention of the Middle Vernacular Schools under the Local Boards means an action of injustice to the Middle Vernacular School teachers ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): That is a matter of subjective feeling, Sir.

Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA: Is it not a matter of material suffering, Sir ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): The hon. Member may have his own view.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: As English is going to be gradually abolished from Class III to VI, is Government considering the question of converting the Middle English Schools to Middle Vernacular Schools ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): It will be looked into.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Middle Vernacular School Teachers

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV asked :

88. (a) Are Government aware that the Middle Vernacular Teachers are not getting their increased scale of pay as sanctioned by Government ?

(b) What arrangements do Government propose to make to pay them their increased pay within the current financial year ?

89. Do Government propose to bring the Middle Vernacular Schools also within the jurisdiction of the Primary School Board or any other Board ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister) replied :

88. (a) and (b)—Government have no informations as to why the teachers have not yet been able to draw their pay at the increased rate sanctioned by Government. An enquiry is being made into the matter.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: Sir, with regard to question No. 88(b), will Government please state whether there is any chance of completing the enquiry within the current year ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): As a matter of fact, the question is not very clear. I do not understand where the anomaly is, because the flat rate increment that was denied to the untrained Middle Vernacular School Teachers have already been granted and payment also made.

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: Sir, my question was whether the enquiry will be finished within the current year. I do not want to know whether the enquiry has been made in the matter, but I want to know whether the enquiry will be finished within the current year.

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): Yes, Sir.

†**Maulavi MD. MAKSED ALI:** Sir, may I know from the Government from which year the Middle Vernacular School Teachers are getting their increased scale of pay?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): From 1950-51.

†**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** But we wanted to increase their pay from this year.

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): Sir, what Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury is hinting at is whether the increment has been indicated in the Budget estimate. It is so, Sir.

†**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Thank you.

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister) replied:

89.—There is no such proposal under consideration of Government, but the Lower Primary Sections of Middle Vernacular Schools under certain Boards are being gradually taken over by the Primary Education Board.

Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA: Sir, with regard to question No.89, do Government consider that after the formation of the State Education Board, the Lower Primary Section should be absolutely separated from the Local Board Middle Vernacular Schools and be taken over by the State Education Board?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): It is upto the Local Board to decide whether it will retain or make them over to the Primary Education Board.

Lower Primary School Teachers

Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA asked:

90. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the procedure of ascertaining the qualification of Lower Primary School Teachers?
- (b) Whether only school certificates and not of character is required to be appointed as teachers?
- (c) Whether there is any standing orders to punish a teacher who is found to be a drunkard or a gambler or addicted to smuggling opium?
- (d) Whether there is any system of taking confidential reports of working of the Lower Primary School Teachers?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied:

90. (a)—The qualifications of Lower Primary School Teachers are ascertained from certificates produced by them.

(b)—Not necessarily. School certificates generally contain references to character also.

(c)—Though there are no actual standing orders a teacher, who because of his bad habits, neglects his duties or behaves badly can always be punished by removal or other disciplinary action taken against him by the Managing Committee. As for smuggling opium not only a teacher, but any person caught indulging in this nefarious practice, can adequately be dealt with under the Opium Act.

(d)—No.

Rehabilitation of Refugees

Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA asked: +38

91. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of persons who have been registered as refugees in Dibrugarh Subdivision up till now ?
- (b) What procedure and criterion is followed to ascertain a person to be refugee ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to lay on the table a list of persons declared as refugees by the Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dibrugarh ?

92. Will Government be pleased to inform—

- (a) The number of persons who have come to Assam as Refugees from East Pakistan ?
- (b) How many of them are cultivators ?
- (c) Whether they have been provided with land ?
- (d) If so, where ?
- (e) What amount has already been given to those cultivators to purchase bullocks ?
- (f) What is the percentage of educated persons among those refugees ?
- (g) What is the number of business men among the refugees and their percentage ?
- (h) What amount has already been given to the refugees to start cottage-industries ?
- (i) How many refugees are still in Camps ?
- (j) How many refugees have returned to Pakistan after the formation of Minority Commission ?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied :

91. (a)—Number of families of displaced persons registered as such by the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur District, upto 1st March 1951 is 673.

(b)—Applications for registration in the prescribed form are investigated into by the Rehabilitation staff under the Deputy Commissioner who, on being satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* refugee, issues the registration certificate.

(c)—Government do not propose to do so but have no objection if the hon. Member wants it.

92. (a)—About 5,20,000 in all—including both “Old” and “New” refugees.

(b)—This information is not accurately known but it is estimated that about 40 per cent. of the refugees are agriculturists.

(c)—Yes, partly through their own efforts and partly through the agency of the Government,

(d)—Lands have been found for them in Baghbar circle and Rangia circle of Kamrup District, in the Bijni, Sidli and other Zemindari Estates and some Tea Gardens of Goalpara District and Tea Garden and other requisitioned areas in Cachar District. Some lands are being made available in the Mangaldai Subdivision and in the Nowgong District.

(e)—Loans given to agriculturists are meant to cover the cost of construction of houses, purchase of seeds and implements and maintenance of the family in addition to the cost of purchase of bullocks. As such, this information is not readily available separately.

(f) and (g)—Accurate figures are not available. Business men and traders form the majority among the non-agriculturist refugees.

(h)—Loans given to non-agriculturist refugees are meant to cover the cost of construction of houses, purchase of stock-in-trade and implements and maintenance of the family in addition to the cost of purchasing equipment, etc., for starting cottage-industries. As such, this information is not readily available separately.

(i)—2,199 on 1st March 1951.

(j)—About 29,600 displaced persons have returned to East Bengal upto the 28th February 1951.

Distribution of cloth in Lakhimpur District and Earthquake affected areas

Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA asked :

93. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The allotted quota of cloth for the Dibrugarh Subdivision including the Tirap and North-East Frontier Tract, i.e., Abor and Mishmi Hills after the re-imposition of control in Textiles in the State ?
- (b) Whether the allotment was made according to population basis ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to lay on the table the list showing the allotment quota of cloth district by district, with the population of each District ?
- (d) How many agents were given licences to procure the allotted quota of cloth for the zone mentioned in question (a) above ?
- (e) Whether the nature of the licences were permanent or temporary ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that licences were given to some Calcutta agents too ?
- (g) If so, why this has been done ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that some licensees were allowed to procure cloth for more than the period of three months ?
- (i) Who are the cloth procuring agents for Dibrugarh ?
- (j) The reasons for giving license to some agents from outside the District of Lakhimpur to procure and to distribute cloth for that District ?

94. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) How many bales of cloth arrived at Dibrugarh at the cost of Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund ?
- (b) Out of these how many bales of cloth were distributed in Sissi and Dhemaji Mouzas of Dibrugarh Subdivision and in North Lakhimpur Subdivision ?
- (c) Why Government purchased rotten blankets for distribution in earthquake affected areas ?
- (d) Who were the officers entrusted to distribute cloth in the earthquake affected areas ?

- (e) Why the cloth meant for distribution in Sissi and Dhemaji Mouzas were lying at the Burisuti Dak Bungalow till the end of January 1951 or for more than that period ?

95. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the members of the Dibrugarh Local Board came forward voluntarily to take the burden of distributing cloth in the earthquake affected areas or they came on the request of the authority ?
 (b) If the latter, how many Local Board Members came forward to help the Government ?
 (c) If the former, whether they worked in affected areas other than their own constituencies ?
 (d) What steps were taken to distribute cloths in other affected areas where no members took the initiative ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister) replied :

93. (a)—4,286 Bales.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—A copy of the list of percentages fixed for different centres is placed on the library table.

(d)—A list of Procuring Agents for Dibrugarh Subdivision for different months is placed on the library table.

(e)—Temporary.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—A special cloth quota was secured from West Bengal Mills. Their Calcutta agents who held the stocks was the obvious party to import them.

(h)—Yes.

(i)—Messrs. Kaniram Kishenlal, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia Textile Agency, Tinsukia.

(j)—Dealers from outside district were also appointed in the past because no local suitable party applied for the Agency.

94. (a)—300 bales of cloth were allotted to Dibrugarh out of which 150 bales were distributed free according to the instructions of the Joint Secretary, Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund.

(b)—Information has been called for from the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur and will be supplied to the hon. Member when received.

(c)—Government did not purchase rotten blankets for distribution in earthquake affected areas.

(d)—Earthquake quotas were distributed according to the instruction of the Joint Secretary, Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund and the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur.

(e)—Government have no information. The information has been called for from the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur and will be supplied to hon. Member when received.

95. (a)—(d)—Government have no information. The information has been called for from the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur and will be supplied to the hon. Member when received.

Assam Public Service Commission**Prof. P. M. SARWAN** asked :

96. (a) Are Government accepting the recommendations of Public Service Commission in Assam ?

(b) In what cases or circumstances do Government over-ride the recommendations of the Public Service Commission ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

96. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Does not arise. The recommendations of the Public Service Commission have not been disregarded even in a single case during 1949-50.

Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA : Sir, in reply to question No. 96(b) it has been stated that the recommendations of the Public Service Commission have not been disregarded even in a single case during 1949-50, but what about the other years? Have the recommendations of the Public Service Commission been disregarded in any other years ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : The report had already been laid before the House for information.

Appointment of Deputy Ministers**Prof. P. M. SARWAN** asked :

97. (a) Will Government be pleased to state in what other State Governments in India, Deputy Ministers have been appointed ?

(b) On what ground did Maulana Mahommed Tayyebulla resign his position as a Cabinet Minister in Assam ?

(c) What was the expenditure on salaries for Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries of the Government of Assam per month, when Maulana Mohammed Tayyebulla resigned as above ?

(d) What will be the expenditure on salaries for Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries per month from March 1951 ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

97. (a)—In no other State.

(b)—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the replies given to question No. 56 in the March 1950 Session of the Assembly.

(c)—Rupees 9,312-8-0 per mensem.

(d)—Rupees 8,962-8-0 per mensem.

Opening of Deaf, Dumb and Blind School**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked :

98. (a) Are Government aware—

(i) that the Government Aided Deaf and Dumb School at Gauhati will very soon be in need of more teachers ;

(ii) that there is a proposal that a School for the blind is to be opened soon along with the abovementioned School for the Deaf and Dumb ;

(iii) that the development of the Deaf and Dumb School and the opening of a School for the blind at Gauhati are dire necessities for a growing State like Assam ?

(b) With a view to meet the impending demand for qualified teachers, do Government propose to depute at least two young men preferably two graduates in science for getting themselves qualified in some suitable institutions as teachers, one for the Deaf and Dumb School and the other for the proposed School for the blind?

(c) If not, why not?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied:

98. (a) (i)—Government have no information.

(ii)—Yes, there was a proposal of this nature but due to financial reasons the proposal was dropped.

(iii)—Yes, Government have accordingly provided a non-recurring grant in this year's Budget in addition to the recurring grant sanctioned annually.

(b)—There is no such proposal at present for consideration of Government.

(c)—Does not arise.

Establishment of Sub-Treasury at Nalbari

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked: 49

99. (a) Are Government aware—

(i) That due to overcrowding of passengers and irregular running of trains the Mauzadars of most of the Mauzas in the North Kamrup have to experience great inconvenience in sending their collections to the Treasury at Gauhati?

(ii) That sending of money during these days of great insecurity and disorder, to distant Gauhati has become unsafe when the state of communication is so miserable?

(b) If the reply to the above question be in the affirmative, do Government propose to establish a Sub-Treasury at Nalbari to relieve the Mauzadars from the inconveniences and difficulties?

(c) If not, why not?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA replied:

99. (a) (i)—Government have received no complaints from Mauzadars about any inconvenience.

(ii)—There is no such insecurity and danger now as to make the remittance unsafe. The state of communication is not so miserable as is supposed by hon. Member.

(b) and (c)—Do not arise.

I may however inform the hon. Member that Government will give due consideration in the case of such a Sub-treasury at Nalbari when convinced about its necessity.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Is not train the principal means of communication in this part of Kamrup?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Yes.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Are Government aware that the trains now-a-days are running irregularly and very late, sometimes reaching Gauhati at 10 or 11 P.M.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: There may be delay in certain cases, but the train services are already there, operating as usual.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Is there no overcrowding of the trains and are not the Mauzadars put to great difficulty in sending collections to the Treasury at Gauhati?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: That is happening everywhere. Overcrowding of trains is not the only feature of that side.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: In view of this overcrowding and the accompanying insecurity in the trains, do not Government consider it undesirable for the Mauzadars to send their collections by trains to Gauhati?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Government are not getting any complaint from the Mauzadars that they are experiencing difficulty in sending Government revenue to the Gauhati Treasury.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Cannot Government take notice of the difficulties if an hon. Member places the same before them?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: When the Mauzadars are sending money regularly to the Gauhati Treasury, Government do not see why they should start a Sub-Treasury at Nalbari.

*** Dr EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** In view of the overcrowding of the passenger trains, would Government consider the necessity of increasing the carriages?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Sir, it is not within the purview of this State Government and as replied by my Hon'ble Colleague the Minister of Transport the other day, who assured the House that he would make a request to the Government of India to do so.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Moreover there is regular bus service running from Nalbari to Gauhati and if the necessity demands the number of buses may be increased.

*** Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** So far as trains are concerned we want an increased number of carriages.

*** Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** Sir, how can the hon. Member press the Government for a Sub-Treasury to be established in a place which is neither a Subdivisional nor a District Headquarter?

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Government is not considering that question now. If Government is convinced about the necessity of a Sub-Treasury at Nalbari they will surely consider that question also.

**Requisition of certain plots of Land in Tinsukia Municipality
by Military in 1942**

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked : ⁴⁴

100. (a) Are Government aware—

- (i) that certain plots of land belonging to Sri Debendra Datta, Satyaranjan Datta, Chandra Kumar Datta, Surya Datta, Laksheswar Gogoi and others in the Tinsukia Municipality were requisitioned for the Military in 1942 ?
- (ii) that the lands were de-requisitioned by the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur in 1946 and the original owners of these lands were given to understand that the lands will be returned to them on their refunding the money received by them as compensation ?
- (iii) that later on the owners, being given to understand that the disposal of the lands rested with the Military approached the Military Authorities who did not take any notice of their prayer ?
- (iv) that the question of settlement of these de-requisitioned lands being raised in the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1947 and 1948 the then Hon'ble Revenue Minister were pleased to inform the House that the de-requisitioned lands would be returned to their owners if not required for Government use and that the Government would move the Military Authorities to make over the lands to the owners in case they were not wanted by the Central Government ?
- (v) that in spite of this assurance the de-requisitioned lands situated near the Assam Oil Company's Installation in the Tinsukia Municipality and formerly belonging to the abovenamed persons and others have been settled with the Assam Oil Company ?

(b) Do Government propose to move in this matter and see that the lands are settled with their original owners on refund of the money they received ?

(c) If not, why not ?

Srijut HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister) replied :

100. (a) (i)—Yes, they were requisitioned in 1943, and acquired in 1944 under Defence of India Rules.

(ii)—They were not de-requisitioned but at the request of the Deputy Assistant Director, Lands, Hirings and Disposals the owners were asked if they would be prepared to take back their lands after refunding the compensation paid to them.

(iii)—Government have no information.

(iv)—Yes, but as this land was acquired in 1944, the question of de-requisition does not arise.

(v)—Yes, the Government of India sold the land to the Assam Oil Company.

(b)—This Government already moved the Government of India but to no effect. They replied that the original owners have no *locus standi* to claim the restoration of this acquired land. Under the rules the original owners have no legal right to first refusal.

(c)—Does not arise.

Quota system of allotting Textiles in the State

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked : * 46

101. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) From when the quota system of allotting textiles has been introduced in the State ?
- (b) What was the quota of cloth and yarn allotted to Lakhimpur district in the year 1950 (to be shown month by month) ?
- (c) How many bales were procured out of the quota allotted to different procuring agents in Lakhimpur district in 1950 (to be shown month by month) ?
- (d) Whether the procuring agents for textiles were appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner concerned ?
- (e) Whether the agents appointed were from the Districts concerned ?
- (f) If not, why not ?

102. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) What quantities of cloths have been supplied upto now to the Assam Textiles, Gauhati for the earthquake affected people of Lakhimpur District ?
- (b) Through whom these cloths have been distributed to the affected people and what are the names of the distributors ?
- (c) Who recommended them ?
- (d) Whether the cloths have been distributed free ?
- (e) If not, how they were distributed ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister) replied :

101. (a)—With effect from the June 1950 quota.

(b) & (c)—Two Statements are placed on the table.

Statement showing the respective allotments of Cloth and Yarn for Dibrugarh and North Lakhimpur

Quotas				Dibrugarh	North Lakhimpur
June 1950	...	...	...	Cloth 140 bales	70 bales.
				Yarn 100 "	41 "
July 1950	...	...	...	Cloth 150 "	74 "
				Yarn 99 "	40 "
August 1950	...	...	...	Cloth 222 "	70 "
				Yarn 95 "	38 "

Quotas				Dibrugarh	North Lakhimpur
September 1950	...	...	Cloth	163 bales	55 bales
			Yarn	94 „	38 „
October 1950	...	...	Cloth	102 „	48 „
			Yarn	94 „	38 „
November 1950	...	...	Cloth	133 „	60 „
			Yarn	106 „	40 „
December 1950	...	...	Cloth	98 „	65 „
			Yarn	78 „	26 „

DIBRUGARH

Month		Name of nominees		No. of bales allotted		No. of bales lifted		No. of bales arrived	
				Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn
June 1950	..	Tinsukia Textile Agency	..	140	100	136	20	196	26
July 1950	..	Ditto _	..	150	99	53	39		
August 1950	..	Assam Textiles, Gauhati	..	222	95	159	46	136	..
September 1950	..	Amatchand Pannalal, Gauhati.		121	94	210		..	..
September 1950	..	Sarawgi Trading	..	42	..	29	..	..	..
October 1950	..	Tinsukia Textile Agency	..	74	35	42	9	..	..
		Kaniram Kishanlall, Dibrugarh.		28	34	..	..	..	9
		Dambarudhar Dibrugarh.	Saikia,	..	25	..	No report		
November 1950	..	Assam Textiles, Gauhati	..	133	106	189	96	..	..
December 1950	..	Assam Textiles, Gauhati	..	48	78	..	No report		..
		Jorhat Merchants Co-operative.		50	..	47	..	..	..

NORTH LAKHIMPUR

Month	Name of nominees	No. of bales allotted		No. of bales lifted		No. of bales arrived	
		Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn
June 1950	.. 1. S. C. Barua	70	..	56	..	Sold at Jorhat.	
	2. Boroowa Trading Co-operative.	..	41	..	26	..	..
July 1950	.. Lalchand Todi, Nowgong	74	..	67	..	20	..
	Boroowa Trading Co-operative.	..	40	..	4	..	2
August 1950	.. Sarawgi Trading Company, Gauhati.	35	18	41	14	..	..
	Assam Jatiya Partisthan, Jorhat.	35	20	34	13	33	11
September 1950	.. Assam Trading Co-operative, Gauhati.	55	38	No report.			
October 1950	.. Ditto ditto ..	48	38	60	26	35	..
November 1950	.. Assam Textiles, Gauhati ..	60	40	..	Please see Dibrugarh Statement.		
December 1950	.. Ditto ditto ..	65	26	..	No report.		

(d)—The recommendations of Deputy Commissioner are taken into consideration when Agents are appointed.

(e)—Not always.

(f)—Local dealers may not be considered competent or suitable.

102. (a)—An allotment of 500 bales.

(b)—Two hundred fifty bales were distributed by the Governor's Earthquake Relief Committee. The balance was distributed through the Central Trading Co-operative and the balance refused by the Central Trading Co-operative to dealers. Names of the dealers are being ascertained and hon. Member will be informed when the information is received.

(c)—The information is being obtained.

(d)—Two hundred fifty bales were distributed free.

(e)—As in (b) above.

Scarcity of cloth and yarn.

Srijat NALINI KUMAR CHAUDHURY asked: * 4)

103. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to acute scarcity of cloth and yarn throughout the State particularly in the South Bank Sadar Subdivision of the District of Kamrup and North Gauhati?

(b) Is it a fact that complaints have been made by different "Mahila Samities" in the State of Assam and women-folk generally that they are not getting yarn even for making "Gamchas" (Towels) for the use on "Bohag Bihu" day?

(c) Do the Madras Cloth proposed to be distributed at Gauhati and Palasbari during this month include dhuties and saris ?

(d) If so, what is the total quantity proposed to be distributed ?

Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister)
replied :

103. (a)—Yes. The scarcity is countrywide.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Madras cloth does not include dhutis and saris.

(d)—Does not arise.

Primary Trading Co-operatives in Barpeta

Maulavi ATAUR RAHMAN asked :

104. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Primary Trading Co-operatives in the Barpeta Subdivision.

(b) The names of such Co-operatives with the number of membership of each Co-operative and the population and the area each of the Co-operatives serves.

(c) The share capital of each of such Co-operatives.

(d) The nature of the business carried on by these Co-operatives.

(e) The quotas of textile materials received by each of such Co-operatives during the past 24 months.

(f) The items and quantities of textile materials included in such quotas.

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister)
replied :

104. (a)—66.

(b)—As per list in Columns 1, 2 and 3 of the Statement below.

(c)—As per list in Column 4 of the Statement below.

(d)—Controlled and non-controlled commodities.

(e)—As per list in Column 5 of the Statement below.

(f)—Varieties include cloth and yarn. Cloth includes dhuties, saris, markin, longcloth etc., etc., quantities allotted are issued proportionately according to stock position and include items of popular varieties.

**Statement showing number of Primary Trading Co-operatives in
Barpeta Subdivision**

Names of P.T.Cs.	No. of mem- bers	Area of operation	Share Capital	Quota of textile goods received during the last 24 months
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs a. p.
1. Dakshin Barpeta P T. C.	921	Ward Nos.4, 8, 1. 11, 12, Barpeta Town and 3 villages of Barpeta Mauza.	6,534	3,11,228 14 0
2. Uttar Barpeta P.T.C. ..	249	Ward Nos.1, 5, 6 and 3 villages of Barpeta Mauza.	1,255	1,63,491 3 0
3. Madhya Barpeta P. T. C.	385	Ward Nos.2, 3, 7, 9 of Barpeta Town and 3 villages of Barpeta Mauza.	2,085	1,05,525 9 0
4. Bhella T. C. ..	299	19 villages of Barpeta Mauza.	1,650	40,103 7 0
5. Sundaradia T.C. ..	307	5 villages of Barpeta Mauza.	1,650	22,884 10 0
6. Sarthebari T. C. ..	414	6 villages of Sarukhetri Mauza.	2,070	34,601 2 0
7. Pachim Sarukhetri T. C.	150	28 villages of Sarukhetri Mauza.	750	8,935 7 0
8. Dakshin Sarukhetri T. C.	92	29 villages of Sarukhetri Mauza.	460	4,512 9 0
9. Amguri T. C. ..	39	13 villages of Damaka Chakabausi Mauza.	205	38,659 10 0
10. Sarbhog T.C. ..	451	12 villages of Damaka Chakabausi Mauza.	2,725	36,267 13 0
11. Howly T. C. ..	293	10 villages of Howly Mauza.	1,535	13,875 12 0
12. Pathsala T.C. ..	946	9 villages of Uttar Bazali Mauza.	4,875	87,434 10 0
13. Nityananda Panbari T. C.	310	12 villages of Uttar Bajali Mauza.	1,905	51,474 12 0
14. Pattacharkuchi T.C. ..	184	9 villages of Pub Bajali Mauza.	920	25,198 7 0
15. Bagmara T. C. ..	575	8 villages of Manipur Mauza.	3,835	29,009 7 0
16. Sarupeta T.C. ..	393	22 villages of Hastina- pur Mauza.	1,770	32,942 8 0

Names of P.T.Cs,	No. of mem- bers	Area of operation	Share Capital	Quota of textile goods received during the last 24 months
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
17. Rampur T.C. 1	.. 151	25 villages of Paka Mauza.	447	17,105 10 0
18. Rampur T.C. 2	.. 246	13 villages of Titapani Mauza.	1,325	12,475 14 0
19. Raipur T.C. ..	.. 436	16 villages of Sariha Mauza.	3,460	19,654 9 0
20. Jania T.C. ..	.. 363	11 villages of Jania Mauza.	2,370	30,543 6 0
21. Pubsariha T. C.	.. 504	15 villages of Sariha Mauza.	2,530	19,076 7 0
22. Galia T. C. ..	.. 143	15 villages of Bhanipur	715	30,117 7 0
23. Ouamara T. C.	.. 239	8 villages of Chengang Mauza.	1,195	1,40,428 1 0
24. Chenga T. C.	.. 487	18 villages of Chenga Mauza.	2,455	29,971 3 0
25. Tarabari T. C.	.. 350	12 villages of Chenga Mauza.	2,455	10,187 7 0
26. Barpeta Road T. C.	.. 199	17 villages of Bobradha-na Mauza.	1,590	11,244 12 0
27. Kamargaon T. C.	.. 399	24 villages of Khariza Bijni Mauza.	2,595	12,769 14 0
28. Raha T. C.	.. 187	17 villages of Rupsi Mauza.	935	13,398 10 0
29. Akya T. C.	.. 220	9 villages of Kanipur Mauza.	1,374	10,459 14 0
30. Bhabanipur T. C.	.. 145	15 villages of Bhabani-pur.	725	18,675 12 0
31. Jalah T. C. ..	.. 88	16 villages of Chapaguri	600	12,864 8 0
32. Kalijar T. C. ..	.. 60	10 villages of Bhabini-pur Mauza.	300	10,804 12 0
33. Dhakayapara T. C.	.. 55	14 villages of Howly Mauza.	275	1,897 2 6
34. Deurikuchi T. C.	.. 52	1 village of Howly Mauza.	395	5,325 0 0
35. Salbari T. C.	.. 51	27 villages of Bijni Mauza.	505	828 2 0

Names of P.T.Cs.		No. of mem- bers	Area of operation	Share Capital	Quota of textile goods received during the last 24 months		
1		2	3	4	5		
				Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
36. Saudarbhitha T. C.	..	131	19 villages of Bijni Mauza.	675	21,154	12	0
37. Tokrakuchi T. C.	..	114	18 villages of Kaklabari Mauza.	780	4,458	6	0
38. Sathisamuke T. C.	Goreimari	75	11 villages of Pubhajali	375	5,837	12	0
39. Tapa T. C.	..	..	15 villages of Bhabani- pur.	..	4,635	7	0
40. Satrabarala T. C.	..	66	19 villages of Paka Mauza.	330	4,684	8	0
41. Era T. C.	..	128	17 villages of Paka Mauza.	1,140	3,124	12	0
42. Bholukadaba T. C.	..	7	18 villages of Damacha- ka Mauza.	35	3,784	12	0
43. Patbausi T. C.	..	60	18 villages of Barpeta Mauza.	315	5,642	6	0
44. Palhuji T. C.	..	76	9 villages of Barpeta Mauza.	405	9,666	4	0
45. Pubsaru Khetri T. C.	..	161	12 villages of Sarukhetri	679	15,856	13	0
46. Balagaon T. C.	..	319	15 villages of Titapani Mauza.	1,738	24,575	5	0
47. Ishuphpur T. C.	..	51	12 villages of Titapani Mauza.	260	9,265	7	0
48. Kadong T. C.	..	138	22 villages of Jania Mauza.	1,020	8,804	12	0
49. Gajia T. C.	..	92	13 villages of Jania Mauza.	505	3,500	2	0
50. Mandia T. C.	..	35	23 villages of Mandia Mauza.	175	6,874	3	0
51. Manikpur T. C.	..	17	13 villages of Mandia Mauza.	190	674	6	0
52. Kismotmainbori T. C.	..	130	15 villages of Bhagbor Mauza.	650	433	0	0
53. Kapahtoli T. C.	..	168	7 villages of Bhagbor Mauza.	840	5,124	6	0

Names of P. T. Cs.	No. of mem- bers	Area of operation	Share Capital	Quota of textile goods received during the last 24 months
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
54. Bhagbor T. C.	.. 141	11 villages of Bhagbor Mauza.	740	4,406 1 0
55. Kalgachia T. C.	.. 149	8 villages of Rupshi Mauza.	820	8,112 15 0
56. Lachenga T. C.	.. 154	15 villages of Rupshi Mauza.	840	2,747 13 0
57. Motonga T. C.	.. 86	27 villages of Gobordhana Mauza.	720	922 8 0
58. Hathinapur T. C.	.. 281	22 villaes of Hathinapug Mauza.	1,435	2,727 12 0
59. Kayakuchi T. C.	.. 39	14 villagers of Babhani- pur Mauza.	195	6,610 12 0
60. Dharampur T. C.	.. 37	9 villages of Bhagbor Mauza.	230	Not functioning.
61. Moinamata T. C.	.. 76	23 villages of Khariza Mauza.	380	Ditto.
62. Simlaguri T. C. No.1	.. 43	28 villages of Gobordhana Mauza	265	Ditto.
63. Simlaguri T. C. No.2	.. ..	16 villges of Howly Mauza.	..	Ditto.
64. Hahchara T. C.	.. ..	17 villages of Bijni Mauza.	..	Ditto.
65. Kaklabari T. C.	.. ..	22 villages of Kaklakari Mauza.	..	Ditto.
66. Saruchakadol T. C.	.. 34	20 villages of Chapaguri Mauza.	175	Ditto.

MAULAVI ATAUR RAHMAN: Sir, I wanted the items and quantities of textile materials, but in the reply only the money value of these items is given and the quantities have not been given.

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): That cannot be given, Sir unless proper notice is given.

Maulavi ATAUR RAHMAN: Will Government be pleased to explain the cause of the disparity of textile materials supplied to the various societies ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): It has already been explained, Sir, that these are given according to the needs and finance of the Primary Trading Co-operatives.

Maulavi ATAUR RAHMAN: In view of the smallness of the capital of the Primary Trading Societies, it follows that many of these societies have to borrow money. As such do not Government think that these societies invite black marketing?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): Because they have to borrow money, that does not mean that they are to go to black market.

Venture High Schools

Srijut BIJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA asked: 37

105. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) How many Venture High Schools are still to be recognised and where they are?
- (b) How many Aided High Schools are not getting the scheduled grant-in-aid?
- (c) How many Venture High Schools are not getting any grant-in-aid at present?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied:

105. (a)—Only lists of recognised High Schools are maintained by the Department. The number and location of unrecognised Venture High Schools cannot be definitely stated.

(b)—Nine Aided High Schools are not getting grants strictly according to new principles.

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

Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA: Will Government be pleased to state the number of recognised but unaided High Schools?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): The reply is already there. Only the lists of recognised High Schools are maintained by Government. Recognised means recognised by the University. We do not maintain any list of those schools which are not recognised by the University.

Babu BIDYAPATI SINGHA: In view of the fact that Government have prescribed certain principles for giving grant-in-aid to the High Schools on the basis of the sections maintained by them, may I know what are the reasons for which these nine Aided High Schools are not getting grant-in aid strictly according to rules?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Deputy Minister): The principle that was laid down by Government in 1949 was that no unaided school should receive any grant-in-aid. But subsequently after that principle was accepted, some schools established in backward areas had to be given some grant-in-aid so that these schools could go on but unfortunately they could not be given the full amount of grant as funds were wanting. However attempts are being made always to bring these schools at par with other schools of the same category.

Point of order re-extension of the time for discussion of Cut Motions to a Demand

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Order: Order: now we come to Supplementary Demand for Grants.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order, in connection with the closure of the Budget debate. On the application of the Government Benches, the Chair decided to curtail discussion in accordance with rule 105 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules, leaving, in the meantime, no time for any discussion on "24.—Civil Works". It will be recollected that by agreement with the Party Leaders a time table was drawn up and a statement was published under the signature of the Secretary, Legislative Assembly, allotting specific times for discussion. In this table half an hour was allotted for discussion on "24.—Civil Works", but in point of fact only one minute was allowed, enabling merely the Motion to be put before the House. I would respectfully urge that having regard to the agreement of the Party Leaders allotting specific times for discussion, it is incumbent upon this House to adhere to the time table fixed. If there is, Sir, excess time taken on the discussion of other items without the concurrence of the Party Leaders, I would suggest that it ought not to operate so as to curtail the time allotted in the time table.

Babu KAMINI KUMAR SEN: May I know from the hon. Member what he intends the Chair to do? The time limit was no doubt fixed in consultation with the different Party Leaders and I think that time limit can be extended with the sense of the House. But when the limit of the extended time is reached, the Chair has no other alternative than to guillotine the rest of the items on the agenda.

The Hon'ble Srijat BISHNURAM MEDHI: In fact, Sir, we sat one hour beyond 3 P.M., and no objection was raised from any section of the House that extra time was taken for the discussion of the Cut Motions on other Demands. Ultimately when that extra one hour was over the Chair had no other alternative than to guillotine Cut Motions on the remaining Demands.

Babu KAMINI KUMAR SEN: If time is to be extended for every grant with the sense of the House there will be no end to it.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The point of order sought to be raised by Mr. Hardman is whether the Chair can extend the time for discussion of Cut Motions to a Demand. Is that the point?

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: No, Sir, I am raising no objection to extension of time for any Demand, but it should not be extended at the expense of the time allotted for other grants. Once we have reached an agreement that a specific minimum time will be fixed for discussion of a grant it should not be taken away. In point of fact we were not consulted when extension of time was granted for Education, and it was the excess of discussion mainly on the Education Grant that resulted in the curtailment of the time allotted for "Police" and "Civil Works". The reason for raising this point is that it should not be possible for discussion to be extended on one Budget head so as effectively to exclude all opportunities of discussing all other grants.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Mr. Sen was occupying the Chair as Chairman then and he gave a certain Ruling which I have no power to alter. In future I should say that any agreement arrived at between Party Leaders with regard to the time allotted for particular Demands should not be altered. The Chair should stick to that time.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Thank you, Sir

GRANT No.1

(7.—Land Revenue)

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.46,172 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head—“7.—Land Revenue”.

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	30,68,200
Additional grant voted in the September, 1950 Session of the Assembly.	3,500
II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	
D.—Charges on account of Land Revenue Collection ...	29,874
G.—Land Records—	
A.—Superintendence—	
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	1,000
B.—District Charges—	
1. Pay of Establishment ...	2,502
2. Allowances and Honoraria ...	2,000
3. Contingencies ...	5,796
F.—Survey, Settlement and Record Operations—	
(a) Assam Surveys—	
4. Traverse Section ...	5,000
Total ...	46,172

The *Explanatory Notes, which are appended, will explain the position and the necessity for this Motion. I hope the House will be pleased to accept my Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That an additional sum of Rs.46,172 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head ‘7.—Land Revenue’.”

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

* EXPLANATORY NOTES

D.—Due to better collection of land revenue than originally anticipated.

A.3.—Due to increase of tours in connection with Settlement Operations spreading over five districts in addition to his own duties as Assistant Director of Land Records.

B.1.—Due to arrear pay of Chairmen of Sub-Deputy Collectors and Supervisor Kanungoes (Rs.1,440) and entertainment of Supervisor Kanungoes and Mandals for Rehabilitation Work in the Abor Hills and the Mishmi Hills Districts (Rs.1,062).

2. To meet the expenditure of travelling allowance due to frequent tours in connection with Agriculture Labour Enquiry.

3. Due to increased expenditure necessitated by various increased unforeseen works in the District of Nowgong and also for purchase of essential furniture for the Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur and supply of 32 bedsteads for the Mandals Barrack at Chaygaon in the District of Kamrup.

F.(a).4.—The amount is required for reconnaissance of the Inter-Dominion boundary (Assam-East Bengal), i.e., to meet the expenses of Labour employed in clearing jungles and digging trenches as marks for air survey along the Assam-East Bengal boundary.

GRANT-**No.2****(9.—Stamps)**

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.2,936 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head "9.—Stamps".

						Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	69,200
II. Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—						
A.—Non-judicial	...	...	...	...	...	1,170
B.—Judicial	...	...	...	...	...	600
C.—Superintendence	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
D.—Cost of Stamps supplied from the Provincial Stamp Store.						166
				Total	...	<u>2,936</u>

The †Explanatory Notes will explain the position and the necessity for this Demand. I hope the House will be pleased to accept my Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.2,936 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head '9.—Stamps'."

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

† EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.&B.—Due to growing demand on account of enforcement of enhanced rates of Stamps consequent on the introduction of the Assam Stamps and Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1950, with effect from 1st April, 1950.

C.—The Treasury Officer, Gauhati, being the Depot Officer for the purpose of storing and distributing the various Stamps including the E. T. and Pleaders certificate and plain paper, had to incur incidental charges, which include the hiring of cart, etc., on high rates and also packing and handling charges of various Stamps and plain paper (consignments).

D.—Due to increased demand for stamps.

GRANT No.3

(10.—Forests)

The Hon'ble Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:—On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 1,58,190 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "10.—Forests".

Rs.

I. Original grant voted by the Assembly	36,38,500
Additional grant voted in the September, 1950 Session of the Assembly.	2,02,600
II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Demand will be accounted for—	
A.—Conservancy and Works—	
(a) III. Drift and Waif Wood and confiscated forest produce ...	17,200
V. Livestock, Stores, Tools and Plant	17,800
AII. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Consumers and Purchasers.	1,000
AVI. Communications and Buildings	74,390
A(b)—Development Schemes—	
VI. Communications and Buildings	5,000
B.—Establishment—	
Deduct—Amount transferred to the Deposit Account of Khasi States.	40,200
D.—Charges in England	2,600
Total	1,58,190

The reason for this additional demand has been given in the *Explanatory Notes.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.1,58,190 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '10.—Forests'."

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

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A (a) III. The amount of Rs.17,200 is required to meet the expenses in connection with the disposal of the huge quantity of drift timber on the Brahmaputra river after the earthquake. This amount has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

GRANT No.4

II.—Registration

The Hon'ble Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:—On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.170 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "II.—Registration".

	Rs.
Grant originally voted by the Assembly	1,13,800
Sub-head under which the additional amount will be accounted for—	
“A”.—District Charges—	
3.—Allowances and Honoraria (Voted)	170

V. The extra amount is required for the purchase of the following stores in connection with the drift timber operation :—

	Rs.
(1) One truck tractor and two trailers (including freight)	2,200
(2) One hundred and fifty peen at Rs.15 each (including freight)	2,250
(3) One Steel wire rope (including freight)	1,350
(4) Two G. M. C. Trucks at Rs.6,000 each for carrying Timbers	12,000
Total	17,800

This amount has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

A.II. The amount is required for repair and reconstruction of Camp huts damaged by earthquake in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision and has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

A.VI. The amount is required for urgent repair and reconstruction of Road, Buildings, etc., as follows :—

	Rs.
Lakhimpur Division	33,390
Sibsagar Division	7,000
Darrang Division	2,000
Sadiya Tribal Area	30,000
Balipara Tribal Area	2,000
Total	74,390

Of this amount Rs.72,390 has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

A.(b)VI. The extra amount is required for the improvement of the Lanka-Lumding Road, in the Mikir Hills.

B. As the Deposit Account of Khasi States has since been closed, the minus grant of Rs.(—) 40,200 will not be necessary. Hence an amount of Rs.40,200 detailed below is necessary to wipe out this.

	Rs.
Non-tribal	2,100
Tribal	38,100

D.—Based on the latest estimates submitted by the High Commissioner.

This is a very small amount and the reasons for this additional demand have been given in the† Explanatory Notes.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.170 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '11.—Registration'."

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

GRANT No. 5

(12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act)

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS:—On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.36,575 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act."

	Rs.
Grant originally voted by the Assembly	5,56,500

II.—Sub-head under which the additional amount will be accounted for—

A.—Charges for Collection (Voted)	36,575
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The† Explanatory Notes explain the need of the demand, Sir.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:—Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.36,575 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.'"

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

†EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount is required for meeting the increased Commission Fees of Sub-Registrars on Commission basis and increased expenditure under dearness allowances.

‡EXPLANATORY NOTES

The additional amount is required for meeting the extra expenditure in connection with the special pay of two new Secretaries of the Regional Transport Authorities, their office staff and the additional expenditure in connection with the entertainment of a Superintendent for the efficient supervision of State Transport Authorities Office. Some arrear pay was also drawn during the year. Over and above, some extra expenditures were incurred in connection with the essential meetings of the new Regional Transport Authorities and Appellate Board.

GRANT No. 6

(18-B and 68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works)

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.30,119 only be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"18-B and 68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	23,69,900
Additional grant voted by the Assembly in the September, 1950 Session.	7,35,000
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—	
F.—Establishment	30,119
Total	30,119

The †Explanatory Note below explains the need of this demand.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.30,119 only be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "18-B and 68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

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

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

GRANT No. 7

(25.—General Administration)

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.4,23,425 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"25.—General Administration",

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly... ..	61,15,200
Additional grant voted in the September, 1950, Session of the Assembly.	52,600

†EXPLANATORY NOTES

No provision was made in the current year's Budget for the post of Superintending Engineer, Embankment and Drainage, his office staff and one Embankment and Drainage Division as it was then contemplated to reduce these posts as a measure of economy. But subsequently it was decided to retain the post of Superintending Engineer, his office staff and the Embankment and Drainage Division to push through the Grow-More-Food Schemes which this Department was called upon to carry out with utmost speed. Hence the reduced provisions made under this head proved inadequate and a Supplementary Grant is necessary to meet the expenditure during the year 1950-51.

Rs.

II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—

M(a).—Civil Secretariat—

1. Pay of Officers	...	...	...	41,291
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	78,285
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	15,285
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	11,300
M(d).—Directorate of Statistics	...	...	...	1,400

P. Director of Land Records—

1. Pay of Officers	...	...	...	858
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	3,236
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	1,230
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	1,308

S. General Establishment—

2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	1,23,382
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	24,364
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	9,015

T. Subdivisional Establishment 8,941

U. Other Establishment—

(a) Process-Serving Establishment	35,423
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X.—Works—

(a) Original Works—in charge of Civil Officers—

I. District Administration	12,000
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Z.—Miscellaneous Charges in England—

(a) Expenditure by the High Commissioner for India	56,107
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Total 4,23,425

The †Explanatory Notes indicate the reason why this extra expenditure is necessary and I hope the hon. Members of the House will accept My Motion.

†EXPLANATORY NOTES

M(a).—1. Rupees 13,891 (i) due to creation of two new posts of Deputy Secretaries, sanction of arrears pay to Deputy Secretary, Agriculture Department who was promoted to Selection Grade with retrospective effect and greater expenditure incurred for Secretary, Finance, who draws higher pay than the former incumbent partly counter-balanced by savings under "M(c) Planning and Development Department" and also under "H—Ministers (Voted)".

(ii) The provisions of Rs.27,400 is necessary under the head as it has been decided to surrender the entire provision under "25.—General Administration—F.—Secretariat Staff of Governor (Charged)" in accordance with the provision of Clause (a) of sub-paragraph (3) of Article 202 of the Constitution.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.4,23,425 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—'25.—General Administration'."

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

GRANT No. 8

(27.—Administration of Justice)

The Hon'ble Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.61,719 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—"27.—Administration of Justice".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs. 9,39,200
Additional grant voted in the September, 1950 Session of the Assembly.	84,550

2. (i) Rupees 17,485 is due to increase of Staff consequent on the last Earthquake, Flood, etc.
(ii) Rs.60,800 is due to the reason furnished at M(a) (ii) above.

3. Due to the reason as stated at M(a)(ii) above partly counterbalanced by Saving of Rs.15,615 anticipated under the same head.

4. Due to the same reason furnished at M(a) (ii) above.

M(d) Due to increased expenditure on collection of statistics for Plantation Labour. The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

P.(1) Due to change in scale of pay of Director of Land Records and officiating arrangement made during the absence on leave of the Superintendent.

(2) Due to entertainment of extra staff.

(3) Due to increase in "Dearness Allowance of Establishment" and "Travelling Allowance of Officers" consequent on increased tours.

(4) Due to increased contingent charges necessitated by increased Staff.

S (2) Due to entertainment of temporary Staff and payment of arrear dues consequent on the introduction of revised scales of pay.

(3) Due to increased expenditure under "Dearness Allowance", "Cost of Living Allowance" and "Winter Allowance".

(4) Due to increased expenditure under "Maintenance of Pooled Transport" "Pay and Dearness Allowance of the Contingency Menials."

T. Due to entertainment of temporary Staff and payment of arrear dues as a result of the introduction of revised scales of pay.

U. (a) Due to sanction of "Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance" to Process Servers at rates admissible to Fourth Grade Government Servants.

X.—Works—The extra expenditure is required for construction of Shella Air Field. A sum of Rs.12,000 was sanctioned from the Contingency Fund for this expenditure.

Z. Based on the latest information received from the High Commissioner,

II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—				Rs.
B. Law Officers—Law Officers	...	.		1,700
D.—District and Sessions Judges—				
(2) Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	22,135
(4) Contingencies	...	...	...	18,402
F.—Deputy Commissioner's Civil Court's Establishment				5,372
H.—Criminal Courts—				
(3) Allowances and Honoraria	...	...		4,664
(4) Contingencies	...	...	...	8,720
1. Pledership and Muktiarship Examination Charges				726
Total				61,719

The reason for this demand has been given in the ‡ Explanatory Note below.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.61,719 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—'27.—Administration of Justice'."

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

†EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.—Due to increased tour expenditures necessitated by tours outside the State.

D.—(2) Due to entertainment of temporary staff.

(4) Due to increased expenditure under "Diet and Road Money to witnesses".

F.—Deputy Commissioner's Civil Court's Establishment—Due to entertainment of temporary staff.

H.—Criminal Courts

(3) Due to increased expenditure under "Dearness Allowance" as a result of entertainment of temporary staff.

(4) Due to increased expenditure under "Diet and Road Money to witnesses".

1. Pledership and Muktiarship Examination. An increase of Rs.726 is due to an Examination in connection with conducting the Pledership and Muktiarship Examination.

GRANT No.9

(28.—Jails and Convict Settlements)

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 6,86,265 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "28.—Jails and Convict Settlements".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	14,27,500
Additional grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.	87,673
II.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—	
A.—District Jails—	
2. Pay of Establishment	2,320
3. Allowance and Honoraria	5,980
5. Contingencies	3,54,160
B.—Charges for Police Custody—	
(4) Contingencies	1,33,415
D.—Jail Manufactures (Contingencies)	1,44,090
E.—Works—	
1. (b) Repairs	46,300
Grand Total	6,86,265

The †Explanatory Notes give the reason why this amount is necessary and therefore I commend my Motion to the acceptance of the House.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs. 6,86,265 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—'28.—Jails and Convict Settlements'."

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

†EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—District Jails

2. Due to drawal of pay on revised scales.
3. Due to increased expenditure under dearness and house-rent and other fixed allowances.
5. The increase is mainly under ration due to increase of Jail population and for high price of dietary and other miscellaneous articles.

B.—Charges for Police Custody

- (4) Due mainly to the increased expenditure under "Diet and Conveyance of Under-trial Prisoners".

D.—Jail-Manufactures

- (I) Due to high price of raw materials and increased expenditure for improvement of Jail Industries.

E.—Works

- (b) Repairs.
- (1) Repairs of departmental buildings damaged by Earthquake of 15th August 1950. As the expenditure on this account was of unforeseen and immediate nature, it had to be met by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

GRANT No. 10

(29.—Police)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 2,27,728 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for administration of the head—"29.—Police".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	78,33,200
II.—Additional Grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.			9,98,909
III.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—			

B.—D. E. F.—(a) District Police—

1. Pay of Officers	...	...	...	2,647
2. Contingencies	...	...	...	2,87,843
3. Hospital Charges	...	...	...	117
4. Recovery from the Government of India, Ministry of Defence.				—50,832
5. Amount transferable to 85A-Capital Outlay, etc.			...	—61,900
Total—District Police	...	...	...	<u>1,77,875</u>

C.—P. T. College—

6. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	3,617
7. <i>F.—Railway Police—</i>				

Amount recoverable from the Government of India (Railway Board) on account of Order Police. —87,812

G.—C. I. D. (Proper)—

8. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	1,930
9. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	7,443
10. Contingencies	...	...	...	18,463
11. (C).W.T. Department	...	...	...	44,702
12. Recovery from the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs.				—9,966
Total—G.—C.I.D.	...	...	...	<u>62,572</u>

						Rs.
13. Home Guards	...	...	...	...	...	22,981

J.—Works—

14. Works—Original works	...	...	...	...	...	20,690
15. Works—Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	27,000
16. Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	805
Total Works					...	48,495
Grand Total					...	2,27,728

The †Explanatory Notes indicate the reason why this extra expenditure is necessary and I hope the hon. Members of the House will accept my Motion.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved :

“That an additional sum of Rs. 2,27,728 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—‘29.—Police’.”

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

†EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The excess is due to the posting of a senior officer as Superintendent of Police.
2. The excesses are due to the fact that (1) many indents for police clothing have been pending with the suppliers for the last 2 and even 3 years. The condition of Police clothing is not satisfactory so adequate provision has been made for the purpose. (2) Expenditure in connection with the operations against the R.C.P.I. is expected to be large. (3) Provision has been made for the transport cost, etc., incurred during last year's communal disturbances in Goalpara and Cachar Districts. (4) Police vehicles had larger use due to visit of the President and other High Officials of the Government of India, (5) and also due to increase in expenditure under “Tear Gas Equipment”, (6) purchase of Taktaposhes for the increased force during the year, (7) Rise in prices of contingent articles and purchase of articles of Stationery, (8) Provision made for the cost of stores for Internal Defence Scheme in Naga Hills District.
3. The excess is due to cost of medical stores.
4. Recovery from Ministry of Defence on account of (1) guards for the Makum Ordnance Depot and (2) Guards for the Golakganj Military Camp.
5. Amount transferable to ‘85-A—Capital Outlay, etc.’ for recovery of cost of acquiring 300 Rifles and 30,000 rounds of ammunition for Volunteers Defence Force of the Supply Department in connection with the protection of the Pakistan Border.
6. The excess is due to the fact that estimates for the pay of Cadet Sub-Inspectors had to be made after the recruitment.
7. Amount recoverable from Railways Board on account of ‘Order Police’ for 1950-51.
8. The expenditure is necessary for maintenance of a Police Force in the Indo-Tibetan Border.
9. The excess is due to extensive movement of the C.I.D. staff to notice R.C.P.I. activities throughout the State and the maintenance of Police Force in the Indo-Tibetan Border.

GRANT No. 11

(37.—Education)

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS : On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 2,04,237 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"37—Education".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	1,46,79,800
Additional Grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.	9,15,865
II. Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—	
F(a). Secondary Schools for Boys	10,000
G.—Direct Grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools ...	5,000
I.—Works (Secondary)—Repairs	4,858
L.—Grants to the Assam Primary Education Board ...	1,50,000
R.—Works (Special)—Repairs—(Earthquake damage) ...	13,650

10. The excesses are due to (1) Expenditure under Police Clothing, (2) Payment of heavy rent for hire of houses for constables, (3) Payment of rent for Secraphone and Telephone, etc., and (4) Inclusion of provision in connection with the declaration of rewards for arrest of absconding R.C.P.Is., and (5) due to the purchase of stationery articles and essential furniture for newly established offices at Gauhati and Lumding, as also rise in prices of stationery articles.

11. The excess is due to (1) the appointment after the preparation of the Budget, of a Special Superintendent of Police, Communications, half of whose pay and allowances is recoverable from the Ministry of External Affairs for supervision of Assam Rifles W./T. (2) the drawal of cost of living allowance and travelling allowance by the Special Superintendent of Police, as also frequent movement of mobile and static W./T. Units, etc., throughout the State and house rent for the new Staff, (3) the re-organisation of W./T. Grid and also purchase of equipment, etc.

12. Deduct recovery from the Government of India on account of cost of the Police Force at the Indo-Tibetan Border (Rs. 4,300) and of 50 per cent. of the pay and allowances for supervision of Assam Rifles W./T. Grid by the Superintendent of Police, Communication (Rs.5,666).

13. The excess is due to Grant of increased pay and Dearness Allowance.

14. The excess is due to the acquisition of land for Police out-post at Pandu.

15. Provision for the repair of Departmental Police buildings in Lakhimpur District which were badly damaged during the earthquake of August 1950. An advance of Rs. 21,000 was sanctioned from the Contingency Fund to meet the unforeseen expenditure.

16. The excess is due to revised assessment of Municipal Taxes and also increase in the number of Police buildings.

					Rs.
T.—Inspection—					
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,543
3. Allowances and Honoraria		...	...	...	7,340
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	7,546
U.—Scholarships	...	...	...	...	1,300
					<hr/>
	Total	...	...		2,04,237
					<hr/>

The †Explanatory Note is below.

The Deputy SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That an additional sum of Rs. 2,04,237 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—‘37—Education’.”

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

†EXPLANATORY NOTES

F.(a) The amount is required for supplying furniture to the new building of the Kohima High School.

G. The amount is required for giving non-recurring grants of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively to the Kenduguri Girls' Middle English School (Jorhat) and Chhaygaon High School (Gauhati) for reconstruction of School buildings burnt down by fire. This being an expenditure of unforeseen and immediate nature an advance from Contingency Fund was granted to meet the expenditure.

I.—This amount is required for repairs of the building of the Viswema Middle English School in Naga Hills which was damaged by storm. The repairs being immediate an advance from Contingency Fund was granted.

L.—This sum is required for repairs and reconstruction of Primary School Buildings damaged by Earthquake. An advance from Contingency Fund was sanctioned in view of the immediate and unforeseen nature of the expenditure.

R.—Works (Special)—Repairs.—(Earthquake damage)

The amount is required for repairs to the Jorhat Technical School Buildings which were damaged by Earthquake. The repairs being immediately required an advance from Contingency Fund was granted to meet the expenditure.

T.—The expenditure is necessary in connection with the continuance of the 2nd Inspectorate at Gauhati.

U.—The amount is required for awarding Scholarships at Rs. 20 per mensem to the children of late H. C. M. Gopinath Bardaloi and also for awarding 5 Scholarships at Rs. 20 to Students of Manikul Ashram Vedic Tol to continue their studies in the Ayurvedic College, Gauhati.

GRANT No. 12

(38.—Medical)

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: On the recommendation of his Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam to move that an additional sum of Rs. 97,735 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head—"38—Medical".

					Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	...	...	39,40,100
Additional grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.	...	...	...	...	1,22,700
II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for :—					
A.—Medical Establishment—					
(a) (i) Superintendence—					
1. Pay of Officers	...	...	...	...	1,713
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	3,660
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	5,675
(a) (iii) Development Scheme—					
Special headquarters staff:—					
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	818
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	180
B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries—					
(a) (ii) Development Scheme—					
(2) Extension of R. P. Chest Hospital, Shillong—					
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	10,089
D.—Medical Schools and Colleges—					
(a) (i) (2) Development Scheme—					
1. Further Education of ex-Service Personnel	...	...	...	...	13,355
(a) (ii) Development Scheme—					
(1) Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh—					
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	12,680
(2) 300 Bedded Hospital—					
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	42,496
F.—(a) (i) Mental Hospital, Tezpur—					
1. Pay of Officers	...	...	...	...	815
I—Charges in England	...	...	...	...	6,254
Total	...	...	...	...	97,735

The *Explanatory Notes given below show the reasons why this sum is necessary. I therefore commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

The Deputy SPEAKER : Motion moved :—

“That an additional sum of Rs. 97,735 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head—‘38.—Medical’.”

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

GRANT No. 13

(39.—Public Health)

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 39,775 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head ‘39.—Public Health’.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	21,50,900
Additional grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.	3,81,733

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) (i)—Superintendence—

1. Due to pay of Superintendent being drawn under pay of officers as his post is raised to gazetted one.

2. Due to entertainment of additional staff to cope with increased work.

3. Due to increased tour charges of the Officers of Homeopathic Enquiry Committee and Travelling Allowance of Members of the Dental Council.

(iii) 2.—Due to appointment of additional staff to cope with increased volume of work.

3. Due to more expenditure under Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowances.

(ii) (2) 4. Due to increased expenditure under office expenses and miscellaneous.

D.—Medical Schools and Colleges—

(a) (i) (2).—1. Due to Government of India's decision not to bear 50 per cent. share of the cost of plucked students.

(ii) (I). 3. Based on actual requirement for scholarships and stipends during the year.

4. Due to increased expenditure under diet for patients for high prices of articles.

(i) 1. Due to revised scale of pay.

I.—Charges in England—Additional amount is provided on the basis of latest information received from the High Commissioner for India.

II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for :—

E.—Pasteur Institute—	Rs.
Contingencies	12,000

F.—WORKS—

1. Original Works by Public Works Department ...	17,560
2. Public Health—	
Repairs	8,215
H.—Charges in England	2,000
Total	39,775

The †Explanatory Notes given below shows the reason why this sum is necessary. I therefore commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

The Deputy SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That an additional sum of Rs.39,775 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1951, for the administration of the head—‘39.—Public Health’.”

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

GRANT No.14

(40.—Agriculture)

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs.30,569 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head “40.—Agriculture.”

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	52,86,300
Additional grant voted in the September, 1950 Session of the Assembly.	6,72,250

†EXPLANATORY NOTES

E.—The amount is required for purchase of a large quantity of T.A.V. Vaccine and preparation of an additional quantity of bacteriophage in the Pasteur Institute required in connection with medical relief measures undertaken by Public Health Department in earthquake and flood-affected areas in the State.

F.1—The details may be seen at Appendix E.

F.2—The amount is required to meet an expenditure of Rs.8,215 for carrying out necessary repairs to the buildings of the Tura K.A. Hospital and staff quarters which were badly damaged by storm. The expenditure being of an unforeseen and immediate nature has been met by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

H.—The estimate is based on latest information received from High Commissioner.

II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—

C.—Experimental Farms—

(a) Jorhat, Titabar, Karimganj and Upper Shillong Farms— Rs.

3.—Contingencies 2,643

D.—Agricultural Experiments and Research—

(i) (c)—Bokajan Sugarcane Project 27,926

Grand total 30,569

‡The Explanatory Notes are submitted below.

The Deputy SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That an additional sum of Rs.30,569 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head ‘40.—Agriculture’.”
(The Motion was put before the House as a question and adopted).

GRANT No.15

(41.—Veterinary)

The Hon^{ble} Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR :

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam to move that an additional sum of Rs.30,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head “41.—Veterinary”.

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ... 4,88,200

1—Additional grant voted in the September Session, 1950 of the Assembly. 12,648

II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—

A(a) Superintendence—

3.—Allowance and Honoraria 1,000

4.—Contingencies 3,500

‡EXPLANATORY NOTES

C. (a) 3.—The amount is required for the purchase and feed of cattle in the Upper Shillong Farm.

D. (i) (c).—The amount is required for the operation of the Scheme as no provision could be made in the current year's budget due to transfer of the Scheme from the Transport and Industries Department to the Agriculture Department after the time for submission of Budget Estimates was over.

C. Veterinary Education and Research—

(b) Development Schemes—

(ii) Training of Veterinary Field Assistants—

Rs.

1. Pay of Establishment	6,200
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2. Allowance and Honoraria	3,500
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D. Hospitals and Dispensaries—

(c) Expenditure in connection with Earthquake and Flood.	16,000
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Total	<u>30,200</u>
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The *Explanatory Notes below will explain the position why the expenditure was incurred. I therefore commend the Motion for the acceptance of the House.

The Deputy SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That an additional sum of Rs.30,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head ‘41.—Veterinary’.”

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

GRANT No.16

(42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI :

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs.10,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951 for the administration of the head “42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies”.

I.—Grants originally voted by the Assembly ...	Rs. 5,27,100
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Additional grants voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.	1,27,800
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*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. (a) (3).—The amount is necessary to meet the excess expenditure for Travelling Allowance of Officer as the original budget grant is inadequate.

(4).—The amount is required for payment of bills for the purchase of instruments, medicines etc., for the Department and for maintenance of the Departmental Vehicles and for supply of liveries to the menials.

C. (b) (ii) 1 and 2.—This amount is required for the payment of pay and allowances of the Veterinary Field Assistants as the budget provision is proved very inadequate.

D.(c).—The extra amount was required for mass treatment of the cattle-population in the earthquake and flood-affected areas. As the expenditure on this account was of unforeseen and immediate nature, it had to be met by advance from the Contingency Fund.

II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—

A(B).—Provincial Organisation—

1. Pay of officers	...	...	...	...	2,320
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,472
3. Allowance and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	3,813
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	2,395
Total	...	...	...	...	10,000

The reasons are given in the *Explanatory Notes. I therefore request the Hon'ble House to accept the Motion.

The Deputy SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That an additional sum of Rs.10,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head ‘42.—Co-operation—I.—Co-operative Societies’.”

(The Motion was put to the House as a question and adopted).

GRANT No.17

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

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs.2,81,468 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head “42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development”.

					Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by Assembly	...	...	...	...	5,02,100
Additional grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.					9,974
II. Sub-head under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—					
II. Rural Development—					
A (B) Provincial Organisation—					
1. Pay of Officer	...	...	...	...	160
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	3,125
3. Allowance and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	1,600
Total	...	...	...	...	4,885

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

It has been decided to appoint a special officer with clerical staff and peon for liquidation work to expedite the work of liquidation. The expenditure on this account was allowed by an advance of Rs.10,000 from the Contingency Fund. Vide also Appendix E.

					Rs.
B (B) Regional Organisation—					
1. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...		661
2. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...		1,432
3. Contingencies	...	...	...		100
			Total	...	<u>2,193</u>
C (B) Subdivisional Organisation—					
1. Pay of Officer	...	...	...	...	9,060
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,091
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	10,901
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	5,700
5. Works	...	...	...	...	22,000
			Total	...	<u>51,752</u>
D (B) Rural Organisation—					
1. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	...	...	2,200
2. Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,098
			Total	...	<u>3,298</u>
F (B) Grants-in-aid—					
(8) Grants to Rural Panchayats	...	...	...	...	2,19,340
			Grand Total	...	<u>2,81,468</u>

The *Explanatory Notes are given why this expenditure is necessary. I therefore commend this Motion for the acceptance of the House.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.2,81,468 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head '42.—Co-operation—II.—Rural Development'."

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

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A (B)—1.—The excess is due to arrear pay of a discharged officer.

A (B)—2 to F (B)—The excess is due to expansion of the activities of the Rural Development Department decided upon in October 1950. The expenditure was met by advances from the Contingency Fund to the extent of Rs.2,87,988, viz., Rs.2,77,774 for Non-Tribal Areas and

Grant No.18

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

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that a Supplementary Demand of Rs.15,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving."

				Rs.
I.—Grants originally voted	...	...	...	5,09,800
Additional grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.				1,57,378
II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grants will be accounted for—				
C (B). Subdivisional Organisation—Development Schemes (Non-Tribal Areas)—				
II.—Cocoon Market—				Rs.
2. Pay of Establishment	...	...	...	1,464
3. Allowance and Honoraria	...	...	...	1,200
4. Contingencies	...	...	...	2,336
Total	...	...	...	5,000

Rs.10,214 for Tribal Areas comprising the Six Autonomous Districts. Supplementary provision for Autonomous Districts are detailed below:—

C (B)—Subdivisional Organisation.—

		United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Garo Hills	Lushai Hills
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pay of Officers	.. ..	535	186	..
2. Pay of Establishment	.. ..	118	41	..
3. Allowances and Honoraria	.. ..	612	452	1,050
4. Contingencies	.. ..	350	350	..

The rest are for Non-Tribal Areas.

Details may be seen at appendix E.

							Rs.
E (A).—Training Organisation—							
1.—Farm organisation, (Non-Tribal Areas).							
5. Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Grand Total							15,000

The *Explanatory Notes are given why this expenditure is necessary. I therefore commend this Motion for the acceptance of the House.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a Supplementary Demand of Rs.15,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head ‘43.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving’.”

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

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. C (B).—The Central Silk Board have sanctioned a grant of Rs.5,000 for establishment of a voluntary Cocoon Market. The amount has already been collected and credited into the Treasury under the Revenue head XXXII.—Industries and Supplies—I.—Sericulture and Weaving—J.—Miscellaneous. The expenditure was initially met from advance from Contingency Fund.

2. E (A).—The implementation of the schemes mentioned below are found necessary during the year—

	Rs.
1. Construction of a Farm Manager's quarters at Shillong at a cost of	6,000
2. (a)—Construction of Rearing and Seed Examination houses at the Sericultural Farm, Mangaldai at a cost of	10,000
(b)—Replacement of thatched roofing of the Rearing and Seed cutting houses of the Sericultural Farm, Titabar at a cost of	4,000
Total	20,000

These were financed by advance from the Contingency Fund for expenditure during the year.

Out of the sanctioned advance limited to Rs.20,000 a Supplementary Grant of Rs.10,000 only is necessary and the balance will be met by re-appropriation from Savings from the total Budget grant of the Department.

GRANT No. 19

(43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries)

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 26,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951 for the administration of the head "43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries."

I.—Grants originally voted by the Assembly	...	Rs. 22,900
Additional grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly.		1,51,239
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grants will be accounted for—		
E(A) Training Organisation—		
II.—Cottage Industries Training Classes—		
4. Contingencies	... ..	26,500

The *Explanatory Notes below give the reason why this extra expenditure is necessary and I request the hon. Members to accept my Motion.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.26,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head '43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries'."

I put the question.

The question is:

"That an additional sum of Rs.26,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951 for the administration of the head '43.—Industries and Supplies—II.—Cottage Industries'."

The Motion was adopted.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

The provision is required to meet the cost in connection with the Soap Training class at Gauhati to run it on a Commercial line.

This being an unforeseen expenditure an advance of Rs.32,330 was sanctioned from the Contingency Fund, but the actual requirement is now found to be Rs.26,500.

GRANT No. 20

(47.—Miscellaneous Departments)

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs.9,825 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "47.—Miscellaneous Departments".

					Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	...	...	3,20,400
Additional amount voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
II.—Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for:—					
B(i) Labour	...	...	...	...	7,010
(ii) Industrial Tribunal	...	...	...	...	2,615
E. Provincial Statistics—					
(a) Rain gauge charges	...	...	...	...	200
Total	...	...	...	...	9,825

The *Explanatory Notes explain the reasons why this demand is requested.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.9,825 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '47.—Miscellaneous Departments'."

I put the question.

The question is:

"That an additional sum of Rs. 9,825 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '47.—Miscellaneous Departments'."

The Motion was adopted.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

B(i)—The Government of India have instituted an enquiry into the condition of agricultural labour and so far as the enquiry concerns this State, this Government agreed to share equally with the Government of India the cost of field staff and the entire cost of remuneration of private agency to help the work of the enquiry. In the current year the share cost of Field Staff for April to December together with remuneration of the Private Agency is estimated to be Rs.14,356 of which Rs.7,326 has been met from savings and the balance of Rs.7,010 is proposed to be provided by Supplementary Grant.

B(ii)—The Office of the Industrial Tribunal had to do the work of Special Court in addition to the work of the Tribunal. It became necessary for the staff to undertake prolonged tours with halts and also had to incur increased expenditure under "Contingency" and hence the provision is required. This being an expenditure of unforeseen nature, an advance from Contingency Fund was sanctioned for this item.

E(a).—The amount is required for purchase of rain gauges and repairing the existing ones.

GRANT No.21

50.—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plant Charges)

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs.59,017 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plant Charges)."

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	25,28,500
II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—		
G. Tools and Plant	... ..	59,017
Total	... ..	<u>59,017</u>

The *Explanatory Notes explain the need for the demand, Madam.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER—Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.59,017 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '50.—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plant Charges)'."

I put the question.

The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.59,017 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '50.—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plant Charges)'."

The Motion was adopted.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

G.—Tools and Plant.—Rupees 51,381 is required to meet the cost of an autograder and other incidental charges incurred thereon. The autograder was purchased for use on the Shillong. Silchar Road, classed as ordinary Tools and Plant chargeable to State Revenue. Over and above this another amount of Rs.53,619 is necessary for heavy repairs to valuable Tools and plant which are always required for use on large programme road improvement work since taken up by this Department. Such tools and plant cannot be allowed to remain idle for want of timely repairs as in that case not only those tools and plant will get deteriorated but also progress of work for which these are meant will be greatly retarded. Of this amount of Rs.53,619, Rs.7,636 is provided by Supplementary Grant and the rest will be met from Savings.

GRANT No. 22

(“55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions” and “83.—Payment of commuted value of Pensions”)

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs.21,071 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the heads “55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions” and “83.—Payment of commuted value of Pensions”.

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	33,13,800
II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementay grant will be accounted for—	
55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions :—	
H.—Charges in England (voted)	16,885
83.—Payments of commuted value of Pensions :—	
K.— <i>Deduct</i> —Capital portion of equated payments out of Revenue (<i>voted</i>).	4,186
Total	<u>21,071</u>

The *Explanatory Notes give the reasons why this extra amount is necessary. I hope the House will accept my Motion.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That an additional sum of Rs.21,071 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the heads ‘55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions’ and ‘83.—Payment of commuted value of Pensions’.”

I put the question.

The question is :

“That an additional sum of Rs.21,071 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the heads—‘55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions’ and ‘83.—Payment of commuted value of Pensions’.”

The Motion was adopted.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

H.—The excess is based on the latest information received from the High Commissioner for India in U. K.

K.—The excess is based on actual adjustment.

GRANT No.23

(57.—Miscellaneous)

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs.44, 74,360 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous".

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,12,22,100
Supplementary grant voted in the September 1950 Session of the Assembly .	1,39,097
II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—	
B.—Cost of Books and Periodicals	500
C.—Donations for charitable purposes	5,000
K(a).—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges :—	
1. Expenditure on issue of free ration to Government Servants.	7,26,240
2. <i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries from the Central Government	—1,600
4. Miscellaneous charges	32,500
P.—Losses on Supply of foodstuffs to Government servants and others at Concessional prices.	2,00,200
R.—Charges in England—	
Development Scheme	11,520
T.—Appropriation to the Contingency Fund ...	35,00,000
Total	44,74,360

The *Explanatory Notes given below will explain why this extra amount is necessary and I hope, the House will be pleased to accept my Motion.

The Deputy SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That an additional sum of Rs.44,74,360 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head ‘57.—Miscellaneous’.”

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মহোদয়া, আমাৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনিব দিবনে মফলংত যিটো Aerodrome খোলাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে, সেইটো কেতিয়াৰ পৰা ব্যৱহাৰোপযোগী হব ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mawphlang Aerodrome is expected to be ready in the month of October.

The Deputy SPEAKER : I put the question.

The question is :

“That an additional sum of Rs.44,74,360 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head ‘57.—Miscellaneous’.”

The Motion was adopted.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.—The amount represents an honorarium sanctioned to Srijut Phanidhar Sarma in connection with bringing out an Assamese Shorthand book.

C.—The amount represents a contribution for the maintenance of the orphanage and home for destitute women and children run by the Assam Hindu Mission at Shillong.

K(a)1.—The increased estimate is based on progress of actuals and is due to addition of staff to certain establishments.

2. This is in anticipation of adjustment of certain outstanding recoveries from the Central Government Departments.

4. Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Assembly on 7th October 1950 an amount of Rs.10,000 was granted to Sreejukta Surabala Devi, widow of the late Hon'ble Chief Minister, Lokapriya Shri Gopinath Bardoloi, as a contribution towards the maintenance of the family. The expenditure being of an unforeseen and immediate nature was met from the Contingency Fund.

Another amount of Rs.22,500 was sanctioned to meet the expenditure in connection with the payment of compensation to the Lyngdohs of Mawphlang for the land leased to the Government of Assam for the purpose of an aerodrome at Mawphlang. The amount was not provided in the budget for 1950-51 as there was no contemplation at the time of preparation of the budget to start an aerodrome at Mawphlang—14 miles from Shillong. The construction of the aerodrome was considered imperative subsequently with a view to connect Shillong with Gauhati by Air. As the expenditure was of uncertain and immediate nature it had to be met by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

P.—The excess is consequent on certain outstanding adjustment of recoveries from the Central Government Departments having not materialised as anticipated.

R.—The excess is based on the latest information received from the High Commissioner.

T.—The provision for the purpose was made under the head “64-A.—Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund”. But in accordance with the decision of Government of India and the Auditor General this is to be provided under “57.—Miscellaneous,” hence the supplementary demand. The provision under “64-A”.—is being surrendered.

GRANT No.24

(63.—Extraordinary Charges)

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs.22,23,550 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"63.—Extraordinary Charges."

Rs.

Grant originally voted by the Assembly	1,16,100
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II.—Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for—

A.—Charges in India.

(i) Rewards for gallantry in the Field	...	...	250
(iv) Consumer goods Schemes	...	...	22,23,300
Total	...	...	<u>22,23,550</u>

The *Explanatory Notes explain the reasons for this demand, Madam.

The Deputy SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an additional sum of Rs.22,23,550 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head-'63.—Extraordinary Charges'."

I put the question. The question is:

"That an additional sum of Rs.22,23,550 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head-'63.—Extraordinary Charges'."

The Motion was adopted.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A (I). Based on actual requirement for rewards.

(iv) The increase is due to adjustment of the value of cement and C. I. Sheets to this head at the close of the year, by transfer from '85-A-Capital Outlay, etc., to which the expenditure is initially debited. This was not anticipated at the time of framing the budget.

The establishment charges, which were reduced in anticipation of change of Government policy for purchase of Consumers' Goods on Government account has also partly contributed to the increase.

GRANT No. 25

(82.—Capital Account of other Provincial works outside the Revenue Account.)

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs.482 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951 for the administration of the head "82.—Capital Account of other Provincial works outside the Revenue Account."

	Rs.
I.—Grant originally voted by the Assamby	Nil
II.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	

Establishment—

1. Pay of Officers	375
2. Pay of Establishment	27
3. Allowance and Honoraria	80
Total—Establishment	482

The *Explanatory Notes explain the need of the demand.

The Deputy SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.482 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '82.—Capital Account of other Provincial works outside the Revenue Account'."

I put the question. The question is :

"That an additional sum of Rs.482 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1951 for the administration of the head "82.—Capital Account of other Provincial works outside the Revenue Account"."

The Motion was adopted.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

Government have decided to construct market and residential quarters for the Relief and Rehabilitation of refugees at Gauhati. Accordingly, the Public Works Department has been entrusted with the work of construction immediately on behalf of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department. An Executive Engineer and some staff have already been entertained for this work. The expenditure on their pay and allowances will, in the first instance, be debitable to the provision under "50.—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plant Charges)" and then transferred to the head "82.—Capital Accounts, etc." There is already provision in the current year's budget under "50.—Civil Works (Establishment and Tools and Plant Charges)" for their pay, allowances etc., but there is no corresponding provision under "82 —Capital Accounts etc.," which is a new head coming to operation henceforward. Hence this provision is necessary.

GRANT No. 26

(85A.—Capital outlay on Schemes of State Trading)

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Madam, to move that an additional sum of Rs.100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head—"85-A,—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading".

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs. 100
II.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—			
A.—Grain storage Scheme—			
1. Expenditure on Establishment and purchase of food-stuff etc.			1,17,00,000
Deduct.—Receipts and recoveries on account of sale proceeds of food-stuff, etc.			—1,40,10,400
Total—A	...	...	—23,10,400
D.—Other Miscellaneous Schemes :—			
(a) Expenditure on the Scheme for control and distribution of cloth and yarn.			Rs. 31,786
Total (a)	...	...	31,786
(c) Expenditure on the Scheme for purchase and distribution of Cloth and Yarn.			4,63,157
Deduct.—Receipts and Recoveries	...	...	—83,20,260
Total—(c)	...	...	—78,57,103
Net Total—(D)	...	...	—78,25,317
Grand Total	...	...	—1,01,35,717

The *Explanatory Notes explain the need of the demand.

The Deputy SPEAKER : The Motion moved :

"That an additional sum of Rs.100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head '85.-A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

The Deputy SPEAKER : The question is :

That an additional sum of Rs. 100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1951, for the administration of the head "85.-A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading".

The Motion was adopted.

The Deputy SPEAKER : We have finished with Supplementary Demands. We may take up item No.4, the Hon'ble Srijut Motiram Bora to move.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA : Madam, I would request you to accord me some time as I have not got the Bill as yet.

The Deputy SPEAKER : The Hon'ble Minister will move his Motion after lunch.

*EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.1.—Expenditure on purchase of sugar after re-control and increased allotment of wheat and wheat products owing to deficit of rice in the State are mainly responsible for the additional demand.

The deduct provision is consequent on the increased purchase.

D, (a) and (c).—At the time of preparation of the original budget estimate it was anticipated that the Scheme would be closed by 31st March 1950. The anticipation did not materialise. Hence to meet the expenditure the proposed additional provision has been found necessary. The expenditure will be covered by the additional receipts.

The details of the Gross expenditure and of the recoveries are indicated below:—

Sub-heads	Original grant Rs.	Anticipated Savings(—) expenditure Excess(+) during the year	
		Rs.	Rs.
D.—Other Miscellaneous Schemes:—			
(a) Expenditure on the Scheme for contrl and distribution of cloth and yarn.	1,58,265	1,90,051 (+)	31,786
(c) Expenditure on the Scheme for purchase and distribution of cloth and yarn.	78,864	5,42,021 (+)	4,63,157
	Gross Total	.. ..	4,94,943
Deduct.—Receipts and Recoveries	—1,00,000	—84, 20,260	—83,20,260
	Net Total—D	.. ..	—78,25,317

The Assam Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts (Assimilation of Laws on State Subjects) Bill, 1951

The Deputy SPEAKER : Item No.5, the Hon'ble Srijut Bishnuram Medhi to move :

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : Madam, Deputy Speaker, I beg to introduce the Assam Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts (Assimilation of Laws on State Subjects) Bill, 1951 ; and to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

This Bill was published on the 13th March, 1951 and has been distributed to the hon. Members.

The hon. Members may be aware that some portions of the Balipara Frontier Tract, Tirap Frontier Tract and Abor Hills, Mishmi Hills, known as Sadiya Frontier Tract were included in B tribal areas. The plains portions of these Tracts have been included in the Districts of Lakhimpur and Darrang. The laws and regulations which govern these areas were different from the laws and regulations of areas under normal administration. Therefore, under article 372 of the Constitution of India, it is necessary to repeal those rules or laws that was in force and to make provision of rules and laws applicable to the present normal administrative areas of the District of Lakhimpur and Darrang. The article 372 reads like this :—

“372 (1) Notwithstanding the repeal by this Constitution of the enactments referred to in article 395 but subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, all the law in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall continue in force therein until altered or repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.”

In order to repeal the rules and regulations which were in force in the plains portion of these areas this Bill has been introduced and is under consideration of the House, for making provision for applying the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the normal administrative areas.

In moving this Bill for consideration, I beg to say that provision has been made to protect the interest of the few tribal people residing in those areas in the North-Lakhimpur and Darrang predominantly inhabited by non-tribal people.

The clause 5 of the Bill reads :—

“Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the civil and criminal cases in which both the parties are members of a Scheduled Tribe or Tribes specified in item 2 of Part I—Assam of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 or such other tribe or tribes as may be notified by the Governor in this behalf, shall continue to be tried under the Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1945 (Regulation 1 of 1945), as amended from time to time, by such officer or officers as may be appointed by the Governor in this behalf by notification in the official Gazette.”

The trial of civil and criminal cases under clause 5 of the Bill will continue to be tried under the regulation 1 of 1945 in those cases where parties are tribals as defined in this clause and that this exception has been made with a view to protect the interest of those tribals who have been brought within the jurisdiction of the normal administration of the district.

With these objects in view this Bill has been introduced for making laws in regard to State subjects. We have moved the Government of India so that the Parliament may take up legislative measures to cover the Union Subject.

With these words, Madam, I beg to move this Bill for the consideration of the House.

The Deputy SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Assam Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts (Assimilation of Laws on State Subjects), Bill, 1951 be taken into consideration."

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN : Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would be most grateful if the Hon'ble Chief Minister would very kindly place in the Library of the House a map indicating the areas mentioned in the schedule, so that Members could more readily appreciate the areas which are being transferred. I think, it would be of assistance if this could be done.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : I will do that.

The Deputy SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Assam Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts (Assimilation of Laws on State Subjects) Bill, 1951 be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted :

Resumption of debate on the Motion *re*: the situation arising out of acute shortage of food-stuffs and textile

The Deputy SPEAKER : Now item No.6. The Hon'ble Minister will please reply to the debates on the Motion on acute shortage of food-stuffs and textile.

The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS : Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am sorry, for my absence from the House for a few minutes.

Madam, the other day I have already explained that my Friend, Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury, while trying to give suggestions, has not been able to give such suggestion which were not already adopted by Government. The suggestions which he has given have already been adopted by Government. Therefore, Madam, his criticism that Government have not taken proper steps to procure paddy was not right. As I have already explained and stated the other day, the food position of the State. Madam, I do not like to take the time of the House by repeating them, but I would like to request for the common interest and common good my Friend, Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury, all the Hon. Members of this House and the general public outside the House to give their hearty co-operation to the procurement scheme which has been undertaken by Government. So, Madam, I would like to say nothing more. I hope all will extend their co-operation in our venture.

The Deputy SPEAKER : So the Debate comes to a close. We pass on to the next item—Item No.6A.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : Madam, can I reply ?

The Deputy SPEAKER : No. After the Hon'ble Minister has replied, he cannot do that. hon. Member, Mr. Hardman, to move his Motion as at item No.6A.

Short notice Resolutions regarding the Assam Public Service Commission Reports

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Madam, I beg to move the following Resolutions:

Resolved (a) that in the opinion of this House, the Public Service Commission should be supplied with all final orders passed in respect of appointments on which they have been asked to make recommendations ;

(b) that steps be taken to ensure that in all cases in which it is obligatory to consult the Commission, undue delay in making the reference to the Commission is avoided ;

(c) finally, that in cases where Government are unable to accept the recommendation of the Commission, a detailed and factual report should be supplied for the information of the Legislature."

It is evident that in the Constitution of India a very important place is assigned both to the Central Public Service Commission and to the Public Service Commissions of the States. They are charged with the responsibility of making selections for the Government Services, and they are given a position of security almost similar to that assigned to the Judiciary. It is, therefore, very important that the Legislature should exercise vigilance to see that the position of the Public Service Commission is fully safeguarded, and that respect is accorded to their recommendations. When we noticed that Government had laid on the table of this House reports on the working of the Assam Public Service Commission for the years—1948-49 and 1949-50, in accordance with the provision in the Constitution of India, we thought that it was most desirable to initiate a precedent that the Legislature would not merely content itself with seeing these reports lying on the table, but would utilise the occasion of this presentation of the report for a discussion on the workings of the Public Service Commission and the principles involved. Madam, I have noted three specific points to which I would like to direct attention of this House and these have been detailed in a Resolution which stands in my name. With regard to the reports of the Public Service Commission for the years 1948-49 and 1949-50, I have been impressed somewhat unfavourably by the number of occasions in which appointment orders have not been supplied to the Commission. If you will turn to the pages of both these reports, it will be seen that after the Commission had been asked by the Government to make a recommendation, and after the Commission had made these recommendations, there has been no indication from Government as to the action which has been taken. It may be that Government having seen the recommendations of the Commission have decided not to make any appointments. It may be that the need for making the appointments has disappeared. But at the same time it is desirable that there should be close and intimate collaboration with Government in the matter of making appointments. If unnecessary demands are being made on the Commission it is desirable that these should be stopped at once. If there is no need for a post, there is obviously no case for asking the Commission to go through the elaborate procedure necessary for filling the post. But we find pages after pages of the items in the report indicating that no information has been sent to the Commission explaining whether these posts have been filled.

This is essential if we are to ensure the correct working of this system. Once recommendations have been made it is necessary to know, firstly, whether a recommendation has been accepted or not. It is impossible to decide whether the Statement which is laid before the House under Article 323(2) of the Constitution of India is correct or not if this information is not supplied. We can only decide whether the advice of the Commission has been followed if we know how the posts have been filled and if they have not been filled, we consider that it is necessary for Government to give some brief explanation.

The second item which requires consideration by this House is the delay which seems to occur in consulting the Commission. It appears that if a post is likely to last for more than 3 months and carries a specified salary it is necessary for the Commission to be consulted on each occasion. I admit that perhaps technically the definition which I am going is not completely water-tight. The provisions are that unless there is an exclusion order it is necessary to consult the Commission in all cases, but the most frequent case arises from temporary posts and we find occasions when there have been inordinate delays in consulting the Commission. I would invite attention to the statements and the marginal comments on pp. 12, 13 and 14 of the Report for the year 1949-50. Government made appointments against 5 temporary posts and obtained the concurrence of the Public Service Commission for continuance of the posts upto the 28th February 1947, but quite irregularly those appointed were continued in office long after the period, and in September 1949 the Commission's concurrence was taken for continuation of the posts upto 31st March 1950. The Public Service Commission felt themselves constrained to censure Government for the failure of the Education Department and again to consult the Commission in time acting in contravention of the Public Service Commission Regulation. It is noted: "The Public Service Commission reported that while it regretted the Education Department's contravention of the Public Service Commission Regulations, it would, in view of the hard facts staring Government in the face, given their concurrence to the continuance of the appointees in question till 31st March 1950. The Commission further stated that it wished the Education Department to be good enough to send in time where not already done their draft advertisements for filling any of the temporary posts held by the appointees in question on a permanent basis so that no more difficulties and irregularities such as have happened may be met with again. The Commission further stated that it was afraid it could not commit itself before hand that any of the appointees in question would as a matter of course be appointed to or confirmed in the post he has held under Regulation 33".

There seems to be a large number of occasions on which temporary appointments are being made for period of 3 months and later the Commission are approached for the continuance of these persons indefinitely. There may be circumstances which necessitate an appointment being made at short notice, but we feel that it is necessary for Government to realise that they have an obligation to advertise all appointments and rely upon the Public Service Commission to make their recommendations. It is only too frequent that a person who secures a temporary appointment can establish qualifications for filling such appointment, but this does not necessarily mean that he is the best person available. If the post had been advertised at the outset the best person would have had a fair chance to secure the appointment. There seem to be an unnecessarily large number of cases in which temporary appointments are being made. We can see little justification for this. Before a post is created it is necessary for the Department concerned to submit proposals to Government; it is necessary for those proposals to have the approval of the Finance Department; it is necessary for Budget provision to be made; and if steps are taken at the right time there should be ample opportunity to ensure that the Public Service Commission is consulted and their opinion obtained in sufficient time for appointment to be made under these schemes when the necessary administrative and financial sanctions have been obtained.

The third case to which I would draw pointed attention is the somewhat unsatisfactory form in which Government are presenting the cases where they have not accepted the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. In the printed statement for the year 1948-49, which has been laid by Government before this House, Government have not really given any reasons why the recommendations of the Public Service Commission were turned down.

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Let me quote a case in point. A Panchayat Officer was to be appointed and it is stated that "one Shri Mohan Chandra Mahanta was appointed Special Officer of the Rural Development Department. Since his services were found to be helpful in Panchayat matters, it was proposed that he should be appointed to the post of Panchayat Officer". The concurrence of the Assam Public Service Commission to this appointment was accordingly sought and it was refused by the Commission. Shri Mahanta, is stated by Government to be the fittest person for the job and he was therefore appointed to the post. I know nothing of the merits of this officer in question. I know nothing of the responsibilities of this post. I am merely approaching this question from the standpoint of principle and quoted this case as an illustration of the unsatisfactory manner in which these matters are being explained to the Legislature.

We are not given any indication as to why the Assam Public Service Commission thought that it was desirable for them to refuse concurrence in this case when we find that on a very large number of other cases their concurrence is readily forthcoming. Then Government do not give us any real reason for deciding to override the Commission. They say that they thought that this particular individual was the fittest person for the post. But the post was not advertised and Government had no real idea as to who were the likely candidates and we are merely given a categorical statement by Government which does not enable us to form any judgment at all. We are told merely that this individual was the best person and was therefore to be appointed.

There have been a number of other cases in which the Commission have objected to appointments being made by Government and on subsequent reference back they have reconsidered their views. In this case also we consider that it would be helpful if a little more factual explanation was given in the Reports of the Commission to enable hon. Members to follow the reasons for Government not accepting the original recommendation of the Commission and subsequently persuading the Commission to change their minds.

Then there is another feature which has occurred on several occasions. Government have called for applications, the Commission have decided that there is no one up to the standard: Government then suggest that persons not recommended by the Commission should be appointed though they did not possess the original qualifications. This again seems somewhat undesirable. If lower qualifications are acceptable to Government, this should be announced in the advertisement. It is possible that if lower qualifications are prescribed, persons who did not apply originally would be encouraged to apply and the Commission would then be able to consider all the cases on merit.

There is in the year 1949-50 a case to which I feel special attention should be drawn. At page 29 there is a case of recruitment of an Election Officer. It is noted that the post was not advertised. The remark of the Commission is that concurrence of the Commission was sought in the appointment of a distinguished graduate, who was also a political sufferer. The concurrence was given in view of the urgency of the case but it was urged that this was not to be taken as a precedent, since the usual procedure of the Commission is to send its nomination after advertising.

We would like to take this opportunity of commending this recommendation of the Commission to the notice of Government that, whether people have been political sufferers or not, whether they have distinguished records, they should be treated in the same way as other members of the public; that all public appointments should be open to free competition, and whether people have by their services to a particular party in the past or by their distinguished records, they should be compelled to compete fairly with all others so that the best persons is secured for these appointments.

We do not wish in any way to embarrass Government by referring to case which we consider are open to a certain amount of criticism. It is inevitable that disagreement must arise between the Commission and Government in dealing with particular cases and we would point out that in a large majority of cases the appointments, are normally made after due advertisement, after considering the recommendation of the Commission and consequently the system is working well in a large percentage of the cases. Our reason for inviting attention to this is that we regard the importance of the system of appointment by the Public Service Commission as very real. That the public services require the best candidates available and the morale of the services will be sustained if appointments throughout are made without any partiality or favour and on the merits of each particular case.

The Deputy SPEAKER—Resolution moved is :

- (a) "Resolved that in the opinion of this House, the Public Service Commission should be supplied with all final orders passed in respect of appointments on which they have been asked to make recommendation ;
- (b) that steps be taken to ensure that in all cases in which it is obligatory to consult the Commission, undue delay in making the reference to the Commission is avoided ;
- (c) finally, that in cases where Government are unable to accept the recommendation of the Commission, a detailed and factual report should be supplied for the information of the Legislature."

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Madam, Deputy Speaker, after having heard on this very important subject from hon. Mr. Hardman I think I have hardly anything to add to what has already been said except to call the attention of the Government to the necessity of publishing results of the nominees of the Public Service Commission, as is the practice in West Bengal. Secondly, Madam, the Government should see that the posts which are to be filled by Government are well-advertised and enough time is given to the candidates who like to appear in the examinations held by the Public Service Commission. Thirdly, in view of the large number of candidates applying for different kinds of posts, the fee obtained from such candidates is very large and naturally that goes to the Public Service Commission fund or to the Government fund and in view of the poverty of the candidates who are to come from different parts of the Province, I would request the Government to see that the fee charged from the candidates be reduced consistent with the economic condition of the candidates applying for posts. In this connection we would like to know from Government whether in future, appointments, all the preference should go to the political sufferers. I quite agree with anybody who says something on behalf of those who had been political sufferers and who rendered service to the country—service in the attainment of Swaraj. But in view of the number of candidates much larger than the number of political sufferers I think preference should not always go to them. Hence I would like to know the policy of the Government as to what they would like to do in future in respect of appointment of officers. Lastly, Madam, I would like to urge upon the Government the need of proper advertisement of the posts and not to appoint persons first and then subsequently seek the concurrence of the Public Service Commission. I invite the serious attention of the Government to these points and I whole heartedly support the Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Madam, I am extremely grateful to Mr. Hardman for raising this debate by moving his Resolution involving certain principles with which we as Government mainly agree, though not in detail. The Government have been trying to follow the principle underlying the Resolution. Before replying to all the points raised by Mr. Hardman I would like to refer to the points raised by Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury. His first point is to revise the fee realised from the candidates. I submit that such a request is irrelevant as far as this Resolution is concerned. This question does not come within the purview of this Resolution, when the Report of the Public Service Commission has been laid before the House. The question of reduction of fee has financial implication, the hon. Member could have brought up this matter during discussion of appropriate subject, but such discussion is not relevant in connection with this Resolution. I would like to inform him that the Public Service Commission have to incur a lot of expenditure, as might be known to all the hon. Members, as they have to visit different places in order to give facilities to the candidates for appearing before them without much expenditure instead of calling them to Shillong for interview. It may now be considered that while the Commission go to different places for the convenience of the candidates, much of the expenditure on the part of the candidates is saved. Besides, the fees in Assam is not more than that charged in other provinces. The hon. Member wanted to know the future policy of the Government with regard to the appointment of political sufferers. It has been made abundantly clear on different occasions on the floor of this House that the political sufferers who sacrificed their all and who rendered service for the attainment of Swaraj should get preference to other candidates provided they are of equal merits. Besides, a few years overage is condoned in their case just like the cases of those who joined war, i.e., who had war service. It may be known to the hon. Members that in connection with civil appointments the period of service rendered during the war—from about two to four years—was being condoned. This procedure is also followed by the Government of India—in the case of political sufferers—even now, as will be found from recent advertisement for posts, permitting political sufferers to sit for examinations. As a matter of fact we have not been able to do much for those political sufferers most of whom lost all that they possessed and some of whom were made invalid. We are trying to do whatever is possible for them under the present circumstances. I hope the House will agree with the policy of Government in showing this special consideration to the political sufferers.

Now I would like to touch the points raised by Mr. Hardman. He refers to the item at page 29 of the report of 1949-50 concerning the Election Officer. The post of Election Officer is a temporary one. As may be known to the hon. Members of this House that in case the vacancy in the post of Election Officer be not filled up early, preparation of electoral roll in connection with the election is held up for a long time. It takes three to six months for appointment even to a temporary post in case recruitment is to be made after advertisement. Besides many of the selected candidates do not join temporary post. To prevent the holding up of the election matters, viz., the preparation of electoral rolls and numbering of houses and other things, we had to take him temporarily. It will appear that the appointment was made of a Distinguished Graduate. He was also a political sufferer and was appointed after an examination of his qualification. As a matter of fact the Public Service Commission also concurred to this appointment. It clearly indicates that he was suitable for the job. To prevent holding up of election matters we had no other alternative than to appoint the man under Regulation 33 and obtain concurrence of Public Service Commission afterwards. In Medical College also even in spite of advertisement we did not find suitable candidates. Naturally in order to avoid delay we had to appoint on a temporary basis persons who were considered suitable for the job. The very fact that there are only a few cases in which this procedure was followed—indicates that Govern-

ment are always anxious to have the best talent recruited after advertisement through the Public Service Commission. Wherever possible Government want to advertise and ask the Public Service Commission to issue advertisement inviting applications from suitable candidates. Only in exceptional circumstances these appointments are made without advertisement on a temporary basis in case of urgency. If appointment is to be made after advertisement it cannot be made in less than six months. Appointments are made without advertisement under exceptional circumstances and in case of urgency in order that the work may not be held up.

Another instance is given by Mr. Hardman at page 12, I think it may be known to my hon. Friend that at the time there is only one Government College in this State. Of course before the Partition there was another College in Sylhet. Innumerable applications were submitted by students for admission in the College. At that time we had not sufficient number of Government Aided Colleges established in different parts of the country. Students were also not willing to go to different places outside the State. The number of applications filed for admission into the College was very large and we had no alternative but to admit as many as possible even by opening additional section. A few temporary appointments to the post of lecturers had to be made for these additional sections. In our anxiety to benefit our younger generations we had no alternative but to make these appointments under Regulation 33. Recruitment through Public Service Commission would have taken about six months. Under the circumstances, the Lecturers and Assistant Professors were appointed without advertisement on a temporary basis under Regulation 33 and the concurrence of the Public Service Commission upto 28th February 1947 was subsequently obtained. These appointments probably through oversight continued beyond the period without obtaining fresh concurrence of Public Service Commission in time.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Were these appointments necessiated by pressure of work ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: We had to open sections to admit larger number of students in different classes and had to provide teachers for taking charge of these students in different sections.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Increase was perhaps not appreciable enough ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: It is more than double if not treble in some sections. As a matter of fact, we had to refuse many third division Matriculates for admission. Naturally, temporary Lecturers had to be appointed in order to give education to these young hopefuls. For admission of these students we could not wait for six months for recruitment after advertisement through Public Service Commission. Government had no other alternative than to make these appointments on temporary basis under these circumstances.

Regarding the appointment of Shri Mahanta, referred to by Mr. Hardman, I may say that Shri Mahon Chandra Mahanta, a pleader of several years standing was appointed Special Officer, Rural Development under Regulation 33 for drafting the bill to be presented at the March Session of the Assembly. The Public Service Commission was subsequently consulted. That was also a temporary post. I may enlighten the hon. Members of this House that as soon as he completed the work he had been discharged by the Government and he is no longer in service now. This appointment was continued so long as this appointment was necessary. He was appointed Officer for Rural Development. His services were found helpful in connection with Panchayat Bill. He was proposed to be appointed to the post of Panchayat Officer and the concurrence of the Public Service Commission was sought, but it was refused by the Commission.

As it was a purely temporary post, Government, instead of appointing a new and inexperienced person thought that the best interest would be served by permitting this officer to continue in this appointment for the purpose of drafting Rules in accordance with the Panchayat Act, which also was drafted by this officer. His service was therefore continued and availed of till he completed the work of drafting the Rules under the Act, and he was discharged soon after he completed his work.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: What's about the publication of all the nominations made by the Public Service Commission ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: As regards the publication of the names, I cannot definitely inform the hon. Member at this stage. Without consulting the Public Service Commission I think it is not desirable to make a statement on this point. The draft rules for competitive examination have been framed and have been sent to Public Service Commission for their comment. The rules will be published after they are finalised.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: I asked about the publication of all the nominations made to Government by the Public Service Commission.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: It is a matter to be considered at the time of finalising the rules. The draft rules have been prepared and have been sent to the Public Service Commission and after the views of the Public Service Commission are received, Government will take those into consideration and come to a decision.

In view of all these circumstances and in view of the fact that there were very few appointments made without consultation of the Public Service Commission, the percentage of which would not be even one per cent., I hope, Mr. Hardman would be pleased to withdraw his Motion.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: I do not wish to press my Motion. I beg leave of the House to withdraw it.

(The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.)

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 1-5 p.m.

After lunch

The Assam Appropriation Bill(I) of 1951

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall next take up the Assam Appropriation Bill (1) of 1951. The Hon'ble Srijut Motiram Bora to move.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: Madam, Deputy Speaker, I beg to introduce the Assam Appropriation Bill (1), 1951 ; and to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The hon. Members have got copies of this Bill, and, therefore, I would not like to dilate on the aims and object of the Bill.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation Bill (1), 1951 be taken into consideration.

(After a pause)

The question is that the Assam Appropriation Bill (1), 1951 be taken into consideration.

The Motion was adopted.

Resolution re: abolition of nominations to Local and Municipal Boards

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take item No. 7—Private Members' Resolutions.

Resolution No. 1, stands in the name of Mr. Binode Kumar J. Sarwan. As Mr. Sarwan is absent, and as Prof. Sarwan has been authorised by him to move the resolution on his behalf, I request Prof. P. M. Sarwan to move the resolution.

***Professor P. M. SARWAN:** Madam, Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do abolish forthwith all nominations to the Local Boards and Municipal Boards in the State as no nomination has been provided in the General Election according to the Constitution of India.

Madam, the Government have done many things in keeping with the Constitution of India, but one thing they have failed to do which is that they have not yet abolished the practice of nomination of members to the Local Bodies. If I remember aright, the party in power now, during the election campaign during the year 1938 or 1939, if I remember the dates aright, in season and out of season, pressed for the abolition of such nominations. It is strange that the party that clamoured for that abolition have been in power for about 5 years and yet they have done nothing to abolish nominations to such Local Bodies. More so, now, Madam, after the passage of the Constitution they should have taken early steps to abolish such nominations. The party in power has, or supposed to have the support of the electorate, and as such the party in power is already well represented in the Local Bodies. But if we turn to the question of nominations of the party in power during the last 5 years, you will find that in addition to the already existing men who represent the Congress Party, in the Local Bodies, the Government have been nominating more Congress men and thereby they have been attempting to pack these Local Bodies with Congress men. This is not the spirit of the Constitution of India or the spirit with which any Government should function. I hope that the Government loses no time in abolishing nominations to Local Bodies and Municipal Boards. During the British regime, nominations were essential because in those days there was no such thing as adult franchise and it was possible that many sections of the people might have been unrepresented in the Local Bodies, but with the introduction of adult franchise, no section of people in Assam will now go unrepresented in the Local Bodies, and if the Government persists in nominating members to Local Bodies, it simply means that they are desirous of packing these Local Boards with their hench men. I therefore request that this House would accept this Motion and support the abolition of nominations to Local Bodies.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Resolution moved :

“That this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do abolish forthwith all nominations to the Local Boards and Municipal Boards in

*The Resolution standing in the name of Mr. B. K. J. Sarwan was moved by Prof. P. M. Sarwan on authorisation.

the State as no nomination has been provided in the General Election according to the Constitution of India."

Any hon. Member who wants to speak ?

(After a pause)

The Hon'ble Minister-in-charge will please reply.

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR : Madam, Deputy Speaker, I thank the hon. Member, Mr. Sarwan, who has introduced this important discussion this afternoon. I am also glad that he has been good enough to admit that our Government have done many things for the good of the country and at the end, of course, he has said that for some ulterior motive, *i.e.*, to keep the Congress Party in power Government have invariably nominated only people belonging to the Congress Party to the Municipalities and Local Boards. Madam, I beg to submit that that is a total mistake or rather a lack of appreciation on the part of Mr. Sarwan to say that to strengthen the Congress Party we have nominated only people belonging to the Congress Party. As a matter of fact no nomination has ever been made on the basis of certain persons belonging to the Congress Party. Nominations have been made as provided in the Municipal and Local Self-Government Manual on the basis of certain communities having remained totally unrepresented. For instance in certain towns and in certain Local Board election members belonging to the Scheduled Class or certain other classes could not be returned. It is then and then only the powers in the hand of Government have been exercised to give an opportunity to the people who remain unrepresented in the Municipalities and Local Boards. For instance, Madam, in the last Local Board election excepting the Karianganj Local Board nowhere the number of any tea garden was returned by election. Government thought it proper to give representation to the labour population whose number is considerable in the State and having moved with that objective we nominated almost in all the Local Boards one or two members from the labour population. Mr. Sarwan has very conveniently forgotten to make a reference to this action of Government in the last Local Board election. Even, Madam, if the history of Municipal election during our regime is taken into consideration, one will find that nominations were given to members of the communities as remained unrepresented in the Municipalities and Local Boards.

Madam, although Mr. Sarwan's Resolution is useful, he could have done without moving it as he himself has mentioned that in the present Constitution scope for Government nomination in the future elections has remained very little. Up till now we have had to follow the Assam Municipal Act and the Local Self-Government Manual in conducting our elections in the Municipalities and Local Boards. So long as these rules stand Government cannot but follow them. I can inform the House and tell here for the information of Mr. Sarwan that the wholesale revision of the Municipal and Local Self-Government Manuals has been taken up by Government and certain progress has been made in that direction. Of course as these Acts have been amended from time to time we can easily imagine how big is the volume that has accumulated in both these Acts. So the matter is a bit time taking, but in due course the revised Municipal Bill and the revised Local Self-Government Bill will come before this Hon. House and hon. Members will have a good opportunity to make their comments or criticism as they like and then, Madam, they will be in a position either to retain the provision for nomination in the Municipal and Local Board Manuals or abolish it altogether. It is up to the House. So I would request Mr. Sarwan to have a little patience till we are able to bring these revised Bills before the House. Then he will have the liberty to make his suggestions. At present so long as the Acts remain as they are, Government cannot but follow them and so they will act upon them and nominations will be there. With these words I request Mr. Sarwan to withdraw his Resolution.

Professor P. M. SARWAN: Madam, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution I have moved.

(The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.)

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Madam, as I find that the cultivators themselves are now realising the importance of raising double crops and making compost manure, I do not want to move this *Resolution which means some sort of compulsion.

Mr. LARSING KHYRIEM: Madam, having had a discussion with the Hon'ble Minister in charge who has promised to look into the matter, I do not propose to move my † Resolution.

Resolution re: construction of a road along the Kherkatia Suti and Lokit river from Desangmukh to Badati

Srijut HARI NARAYAN BARUA: মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ এই পৰিষদত দাঙি ধৰিব খুজিছো সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো অতি লাগতীয়াক আৰু সদনৰ সভ্য-সকলৰ অনুমোদন পামবুলিয়েই প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰিছো।

প্ৰস্তাৱটো হৈছে এই—

“With a view to improve the economic life of the Tribal and other people inhabiting the island of Majuli this assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take necessary steps to construct a road along the Kherkatia Suti and Lohit river from Desangmukh to Badati and to make due provision of funds for the purpose in the current year's Budget.

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাজুলী বহিৰ্জগতৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ নথকা শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল প্ৰধান এটা দ্বীপ। এই দ্বীপটোলৈ যাতায়াতৰ যি অসুবিধা সেই অসুবিধাৰ কথা যি সকল এবাৰ মাজুলীলৈ গৈছে তেখেত সকলৰ অবিদিত নহয়। আমাৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীসকল ৰাইজৰ কামত মাজুলীলৈ যাওতে, যাতায়াতৰ কিমান অসুবিধা, তেখেত সকলেও নিজ চকুৰে দেখি আহিছে। মাজুলীত যাতায়াতৰ আৰু যান বাহন চলাচল কৰিব পৰা উপযুক্ত আলি পদূলী নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক ৰাইজ সকলৰ যি শস্য উৎপন্ন হয়,—যেনে ধান, মাহ, সব্ৰিয়হ, আলু আদি অতি কম মূল্যত দৈনন্দিন জীৱনৰ যাব-তীয় অন্যান্য দ্ৰব্যৰ কাৰণে বিক্ৰী কৰিব লগা হয় আৰু আজিৰ এই অথ অনাটনৰ দিনত, দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকল বিশেষ ভাবে ক্ষতি গ্ৰস্ত হৈ উঠিছে।

*Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take necessary steps to make it obligatory on the Cultivators' families to raise two crops at least in their lands and also to prepare Composts necessary for manuring the fields adequately for two crops.

†Mr. LARSING KHYRIEM: Whereas the bridges in the Jowai-Muktapur, Jowai-Dawki and the Jowai-Sutnga bridge paths are in dilapidated condition and no repairs were done to these roads for the last 5 or 6 years with the result that the people of those areas are cut off during the rains and thereby causing great difficulty to get their necessities of life, this Assembly is of opinion that the bridges in the said paths should be reconstructed this year in order to relieve those people.

আধিক অৱস্থাৰ ফালেদিও মাজুলীত যাতায়াতৰ সুবিধা নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকল বেহা-বেপাৰত অত্যন্ত ক্ষতি গ্ৰস্ত হৈছে। তাতোকৈ দুখৰ বিষয় যে যেতিয়া বাৰিষা বান-পানী হয়, তেতিয়া হাজাৰ হাজাৰ গৰু ম'হ ওখ ঠাইলৈ নিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে সোতে উটাই লৈ যায় আৰু ৰাইজৰ বহুত হানি কৰে। প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে এই দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলৰ বহুত গৰু ম'হ নষ্ট হৈছে আৰু মানুহো বানপানীত হানি হৈছে। মাজুলীৰ ৰাইজে বহুত বছৰৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আবেদন নিবেদন জনায় আহিছে যে মাজুলীৰ মানুহক বক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে মাজুলীৰ মাজে মাজে ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈকে এটা বাস্তা কৰিব লাগে। ৰাইজৰ আবেদন নিবেদন চৰকাৰে নিশ্চয় বক্ষা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলে।

বৰ্তমান মাজুলীত এটা মাত্ৰ বাস্তা আছে যিটো কমলাবাৰীৰ পৰা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ গৈছে। যোৱা ভূমিকম্পই সেই বাস্তাও নষ্ট কৰিলে। গতিকে মাজুলীৰ যি অৱস্থা হৈছে তাক সকলোৱে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰিছে। এতিয়া অৱশ্যে চৰকাৰে সেই বাস্তা মেৰামতি কৰিবলৈ আবন্ত কৰিছে, কিন্তু সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ উঠা নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত মাজুলীৰ ৰায়তক বিপদৰ পৰা বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে বাস্তাটো তৈয়াৰ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলে।

The DEPUTY SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

“That with a view to improve the economic life of the Tribal and other people inhabiting the island of Majuli this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take necessary steps to construct a road along the Kherkatia Suti and Lohit river from Desangmukh to Badati and to make due provision of funds for the purpose in the current year's Budget”.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN : মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শ্ৰীযুত হৰিনাৰায়ন বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰিছে তাক মই সৰ্বস্বতঃকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো; কিয়নো মাজুলী সমষ্টিৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে সকলো সময়তে দেখিছো যে মাজুলীখন গোটেই জগতৰ পৰা অতিৰি থকা ঠাই। ইফালৰ পৰা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ পাৰ হব লাগে আৰু সিকালৰ পৰা লুইত পাৰ হব লাগে। আজি মাজুলীত সকলোৱে দুখ ভোগ কৰিছে কেৱল বাস্তাৰ অভাৱত। মাজুলীত যিটো বস্ত্ৰ এটাকাত পাৰ পাৰি বাস্তাৰ অভাৱত ভাৰা দি নিওঁতে শেষত বহুত পৰেগৈ। যোৱাহাটৰ পৰা কোনো বস্ত্ৰ নিলেও তাৰ ভাৰাই আচল দামৰ আধখিনি সামৰে। মাজুলীখন হাইকনীৰ দৰে। মাজেদি যিটো খৰালি কালৰ বাস্তা গৈছে তাৰে উন্নতি নকৰিলে চলাচল কৰাৰ সুবিধা নাই। সেই কাৰণে আজি শ্ৰীযুত হৰিনাৰায়ন বৰুৱাই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰিছে তাক অনতিপলমে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিব লাগে। যোৱা বছৰৰ আগতে যেতিয়া মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী তালৈ গৈছিল তেতিয়া মাজুলীৰ ৰাইজে তেওঁলোকৰ অসুবিধাৰ কথা জনাইছিল আৰু চাৰিসত্ৰীয়া গোসাই সকলেও জনাইছিল। চৰকাৰেও তেতিয়া আশ্বাস দিছিল যে পাৰিলে বাস্তাটো কৰিব লাগে আৰু সেই সময়ৰ Public Works Department মন্ত্ৰী বেভাবেও জে জে এম নিকলচন ডাঙৰীয়াই মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰাত এক বকম কথা দিছিল যে কিছ টকা সেই বাস্তাটো কৰিবলৈ দিব পাৰি যদিহে তাক ৰাইজে নিজে কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে। কিন্তু সময় অতীত হৈ যোৱাত সেই বাস্তাৰ কাম লোৱা নহল। বাস্তাটোৰ বিষয়ে মাজুলীৰ ৰাইজেও সদায় আপত্তি কৰি আহিছে। যুদ্ধোত্তৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে ইয়াত ভকতি দুৱাবলৈ এটা বাস্তা বন্ধাৰ কথা আছিল, কিন্তু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্য বন্ধ হোৱাত সিও হৈ নুঠিল। অন্য নিয়াৰ অসুবিধাত মাজুলীৰ ধান, মাছ আদি শস্য তাতে পৰি থাকে। ৰাইজে যি দুৰ্গতামান উৎপন্ন কৰি নিমৰ্গ, তেল আদিৰ কাৰণে যাতে দুপয়ছা উপাৰ্জন কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ সাহা-য্যাৰ্থে বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে সি অতি লাগতীয়াল, সেই বাস্তাটো ভাল হলে মাজুলীত বানপানীৰ সময়ত কিছ ঠাইৰ মানুহো বক্ষা পৰিব। সেই কাৰণে এই বাস্তা যাতে চৰকাৰে লয়— বিশেষকৈ আজিৰ Public Works Department মন্ত্ৰী যি নিজেও সেই সমষ্টিৰ পৰা আহিছে তেখেতে যাতে কাষতে বহি থকা অথ মন্ত্ৰীৰ জেপৰ ধনেৰে বাস্তাটোৰ কাম যেন সোনকালে কৰে।

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই শ্ৰীযুত হৰিনাৰায়ন বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াক সম্পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত কেইটামান কথাটো মন কৰিব লাগে। শ্ৰীযুত ফুকন ডাঙৰীয়াই কলে যে মাজুলীত উৎপন্ন হোৱা শস্যবোৰ বাস্তাৰ অভাৱত কম দামত বিক্ৰী কৰিছে। যদি মাজুলীৰ বস্ত্ৰ

বিক্ৰী কৰিব লগীয়া হয়, তেন্তে হয় যোৰহাটলৈ পঠাব লাগে, নহয় উত্তৰ লক্ষ্মীপুৰলৈ নিব লাগিব। কাৰণ মাজুলীৰ বস্তু, মাজুলীত কেতিয়াও বিক্ৰী নহয়। এটা কথা হৈছে যে বাস্তা হলে মানুহৰ অহা-যোৱাৰো বৰ সুবিধা হব আৰু বাইজৰো বহুত কামত আহিব। পুতোক বছৰ মাজুলীত বানপানী হৈ বহুত ঘৰবাৰী নষ্ট কৰে আৰু যোৱা ভৰিকম্পৰ পিচৰ পৰা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গতি কি হৈছে কব নোৱাৰি। কাগজত দেখিছো যে শদিয়াৰ ওচৰৰ এটা অঞ্চল সামান্য বৰষুণৰ পানীতে তল গৈছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে সেই বাস্তাৰ লগত যাতে বাইজৰ টকা কিছুমান নষ্ট নকৰে তালৈ মন কৰিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে expert ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰৰ পৰামৰ্শ লৈহে কামত আগবাঢ়িব লাগে। মাজুলীৰ মানুহৰ কাৰণে বাস্তা এটা যে অত্যন্ত আৱশ্যক সেইটো মই বুজিছো। কিন্তু টকা খৰচ কৰাৰ আগতে ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰক দেখুৱাব লাগে যে সেই বাস্তাটো বানপানীৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব পৰা হবনে নহয়। এই বছৰত বানপানী হবই। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যে স্ননিপুণ কাৰিকৰ লগাই পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাই অহা বছৰৰ পৰা কামত ধৰিলেহে বেচি ভাল হব।

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: এইটো ৩১ মাৰ্চৰ আগতে হব বুলি
আশা কৰা নাই।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়া, মাজুলীৰ বিচ্ছিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ দুৰ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত আৰু দুখীয়া পিচপৰা ৰাইজৰ বহিৰ্জগতৰ লগত আদান প্ৰদান অকল্লু ৰাখিবলৈ আমাৰ মাননীয় বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে, তাক মই সৰ্ববাস্তব্ৰূপে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ।

তেখেতে যিটো বাস্তৱ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণৰ আঁচনি এই পৰিষদত দাঙি ধৰিছে, মোৰ বোধেৰে তাৰ আৱশ্যকতা কোনেও নুই কবিব নোৱাৰে। আহ্বান, বাওধান, মাহ, সৰিয়হ, কুহিয়াৰ আদি কৃষিজাত দ্ৰব্য মাজুলী অঞ্চলত প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে উৎপন্ন হয়; কিন্তু বাস্তৱ অভাবত এই দ্ৰব্যবিলাকৰ বিক্ৰীৰ কাৰণে সুবিধাজনক মাৰ্কেট নাপায়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে এফালে আমাৰ অভাবগ্ৰস্ত ৰাইজে সেই সুবিধা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু আনফালে মাজুলীৰ ৰাইজেও বিক্ৰীমূল্যৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈ অধিক পৰিশ্ৰমৰ কাৰণে পৰাওঁমুখ হৈছে।

আচলতে তেওঁলোকে এই শস্যাবলীক অনানিয়া উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰলৈ কৰিবলৈ হলে হয় বদতি ঘাটলৈ নহয় শিলিখাণ্ডলৈ আনিব লাগিব। কিন্তু তালৈ বাস্তাপদলী নথকাত সেই অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজে কি কষ্ট কৰিব লগীয়াত পৰে সেইটো আমি সদায় চকুৰ আগতে দেখি আহিছো। নাৱেৰে অৰ্জু টকা ভৰি অক্লান্ত পৰিশ্ৰম কৰি এই কষ্টোপাৰ্জিত মাহ, সৰিয়হ আদি উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰলৈ আনিব লগীয়া হয়। অশেষ কষ্টেৰে বাম খেতি কৰি ধান আৰ্জিজ কি কষ্ট কৰি বাহিৰলৈ নিব লগা হয় তাক সদায় দেখি আছে। তেনে- স্থলত, মাজুলী ৰাইজৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে যি বাস্তাব আঁচনি বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই এই সদনত উপস্থাপিত কৰিছে, তাৰ আৱশ্যকতা অতি গুৰুতৰ। অকল সেই বাস্তাব দ্বাৰা যে মাজুলীৰ ৰাইজে উপকৃত হব এনে নহয়, তাৰ দ্বাৰা সমগ্ৰ অসমবাসীৰ আৰু উত্তৰ- লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ৰাইজৰো সকলো পিনে সুবিধা হব।

প্রথমতে, আমার উত্তরলক্ষীমপুৰ বাইজৰ কাৰণে জজৰ আদালত হৈছে যোৰহাটত।
বাৰিষাকালত কোনো মোকদ্দমাৰ কাৰণে যোৰহাটলৈ আহিব লগা হলে বাস্তাৰ অভাৱত
বদতিঘাটেৰে পাৰ হৈ নিয়াতিলৈ আহিব নোৱাৰি শিলঘাটেৰে অকাই পকাই যাব লগীয়া
হয়। যদি উক্ত বাস্তাটো নিৰ্মাণ হয়, তেতিয়া কমলাবাড়ী ঘাটেৰে পাৰহৈ সহজ পন্থা
অৱলম্বন কৰিব পাৰে।

অৱলম্বন কৰিব পাৰে।
 দ্বিতীয়তে, মাজুলী ৰাইজৰ উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰৰ লগত সৰ্বতোভাবে সম্বন্ধ আছে।
 সামাজিক আৰু আৰ্থিক সম্বন্ধ অক্ষুণ্ণ থাকে, যেতিয়া সেই অঞ্চলবিলাকৰ যাতায়াতৰ
 সুবিধাৰ জৰিয়তে পৰস্পৰৰ ভাৱৰ আদান প্ৰদান হয়। এই ৰাস্তাটো হলে উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰৰ
 ধলপুৰ, নাৰায়ণপুৰ, বিহপুৰীয়া বদতি আদি অঞ্চলৰ সদৌ ৰাইজক মাজুলী আৰু
 নিমতিৰ লগত সংলগ্ন কৰিব; আৰু উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ৰাইজে কমলাবাড়ী বা শোৱণশিৰি
 ঘাটেৰে পাৰ হৈ হয়তো ৬৭ ঘণ্টাৰ ঠাইত এদিন নষ্ট নকৰিও মাজুলী পাবগৈ পাৰিব।

মোটৰ ওপৰত, যদি আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা উক্ত বাস্তাটো দিয়া হয়, তেন্তে মাজুলী আৰু উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰৰ বাইজৰ যাতায়াত আৰু আদান প্ৰদান আদিৰ সৰ্ববোৰোৰে সুবিধা হয়।

অৱশ্যে আমাৰ শ্ৰীযুত দন্দেশ্বৰ হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বাস্তাটোৰ টকা খৰচ কৰা মানে টকা পানীত পেলোৱাহে হব। (Voice—তেনেকৈ কোৱা নাই নহয়?) ময়ো কব নোখোজো যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত বাস্তা পদূলী দি টকা খৰচ কৰি সেই টকা পানীত পেলাওক, বা বাস্তাত টকা খৰচ কৰিলে টকা পানীত পৰিব। মইও কও যে সেই ঠাইত বাস্তা হব পাৰেনে নোৱাৰে আগেয়ে চৰকাৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰি তাৰ পিচত বাস্তাৰ কাম হাতত লবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িব লাগে।

যি হওক মাজুলী আৰু উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰৰ সদৌ বাইজৰ মজলৰ কাৰণে পৰীক্ষা আদি কৰি এই বাস্তাৰ কাম যাতে অতি সোনকালে হাতত লব পৰা হয় আৰু বিভাগীয় কৰ্মকৰ্ত্তা সকলেও যাতে এই কাম সোনকালে সমাধা কৰিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰে তাৰ কাৰণে মই অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই বকুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই দাঙিধৰা প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সৰ্বাস্থঃকৰণেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰো আৰু সদস্য সকলকো খাটো যেন তেখেত সকলেও একবাক্যে সমৰ্থন কৰে।

Srijut KARKA DALAY MIRI: আমাৰ বকুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই মাজুলীৰ মাজেদি ডিচাংখুৰ ঘাটৰ পৰা বদতি ঘাটলৈ যি বাস্তা নিৰ্মাণৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আজি এই সদনত উপস্থাপিত কৰিছে মই সেই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সাদৰেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ। আৰু এই বাৰ গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগে এই বাস্তা হাতত লোৱা জানিব পাৰি নথৈ সুখী হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ লগে লগে গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় আৰু তেখেতৰ সহকৰ্মী মন্ত্ৰী সকলক আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। সেই বাস্তাৰ বিষয়ে আজি বহুত দিনৰ পৰা মাজুলী বাসীন্দা সকলে দাবি কৰি আহিছে।

মাজুলী বাইজৰ পক্ষে ডিচাংখুৰ পৰা বদতিলৈ, এই আলিটো নিতান্ত দৰ্কাৰী। প্ৰথমতে এই বাস্তাৰ জৰিয়তে মাজুলী বাইজৰ যাতায়াতৰ সুবিধা হব। দ্বিতীয়তে, তাৰ উৎপন্ন বস্তু বিলাক বাহিৰলৈ অনা নিয়া কৰাৰ সুবিধা হলে সেইবিলাকৰ উচিত মূল্য পাব পাৰে। এই বাস্তাটোৰ অভাবত মাজুলী বাসীয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ কষ্টোপাজ্জিত ধান, শাহ, সৰিয়হ, মৰাপাট আদি অৰ্দ্ধমূল্যতে বিক্ৰী কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। বিশেষকৈ মাজুলীত উৎপন্ন হোৱা শাক-পাছলি আদি যাবতীয় বস্তুবিলাক আলি পদূলীৰ অভাবত বাহিৰলৈ আনিব নোৱাৰাত এনেয়ে পচি যাব লগীয়া হয়। মাননীয় হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে মাজুলী বাইজে তেওঁবিলাকৰ ধান-খেতি উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব লগাত পৰে। কিন্তু যাতায়াতৰ অসুবিধাত তেওঁ-বিলাক সেই ধান কান্ধত ভাৰ কৰি আনিব লগাত পৰে নাইবা নাৱেৰে সোৱনশিৰি মুখেদি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰলৈ ঘূৰাই আনিব লগাত পৰে। কিন্তু এই আলি কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত হলে তেওঁবিলাকৰ এই কষ্টৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিব পাৰিব। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু যোৰহাট বাইজৰ অহা যোৱাৰ বিশেষ ৰূপে সুবিধা হয়। কিন্তু এই আলি নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে এই দুই মহকুমাৰ মানুহে অনেক কষ্টেৰে অহা যোৱা কৰি আহিছে। কবলৈ গলে বাৰিষা কালত উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু যোৰহাটৰ বাইজৰ অহা যোৱা প্ৰায়েই বন্ধ হয়। বাৰিষা কালত কোনোলোকে অহা যোৱা কৰিলেও সোৱনশিৰি মুখটৈ ঘূৰি যোৰহাটলৈ বা উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ যাব লাগে। আৰু এনেকৈ ঘূৰি যোৱাত কেইবা দিনো লাগে।

সেই কাৰণে, এই উমৈহতীয়া সুবিধালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰি যাতে এই বাস্তাটোৰ কাম চৰকাৰে সৰ্বপ্ৰথমেই হাতত লয়, তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাই আমাৰ বকুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়া, আজি মাননীয় বক্সা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে সেইটো মই সাদৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। কাৰণ এতিয়া এনেকুৱা হৈছে মাজুলী, ধেমাজী, চিচি অঞ্চলৰ মানুহে চৰকাৰে বান্ধি দিয়া দৰ ১০ টকা মোণে ধান বিক্ৰী কৰিব পৰা নাই। মানুহে যি ধান উৎপন্ন কৰে সেই ধান ৫ টকা মোণে বিক্ৰী কৰিছে। বাস্তাৱপদূলীৰ অভাবেই ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ। নদীত পানী নুফুটালৈকে আলিয়েদি ধান অনা নিয়া কৰিব নোৱাৰি। গতিকে সেই বিলাক অঞ্চলৰ মানুহৰ মনত বৰ বেজাৰ। গতিকে বক্সা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। চৰকাৰে সেই অঞ্চলৰ বাস্তাৱপদূলী ভাল কৰিবলৈ বিশেষ চেষ্টা কৰা নাই। যিবিলাক দলং দিছে সিও মাত্ৰ ৬-৩ মাহৰ কাৰণে। সেই দলং বিলাক একেবাৰে অস্থায়ী। কঠালগুৰিৰ মাজৰ বাস্তাত ২-৩ ফুট ওখকৈ মাটি দিয়াৰ দৰকাৰ হৈছে। সেই বাস্তাইদি এতিয়া ধেমাজীলৈকে যাব পৰা গৈছে। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে অতি শীঘ্ৰে আঁচনি লৈ সেই বিলাক বাস্তা মেৰামত আৰু তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগে। এতিয়ালৈকে ভাল বাস্তা নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ ধেমাজীৰ ৰাইজে বৰ দুখ পাইছে।

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : মহোদয়া, বক্সা ডাঙৰীয়াই দাঙি ধৰা প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই অন্তৰেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। আৰু আশা কৰো চৰকাৰ বাহাদুৰে বক্সা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো যেন গ্ৰহণ কৰে। তেখেতৰ আজিৰ কথা খিনি উপকাৰী (In Hindi) 'বহুত আচছী বাত হেই' সেই কাৰণে মই তেখেতক সমৰ্থন কৰি প্ৰস্তাৱটো গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ কও আৰু যি বাস্তাটোৰ কথা কৈছে সেই বাস্তা বনাই দিবলৈ কও। বাস্তাটো বনাই দিলে সেই অঞ্চলৰ মানুহৰ বৰ উপকাৰ হ'ব। এতিয়া বাৰিষা প্ৰায় পালেহিয়েই, গতিকে মোৰ বিশ্বাস গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে যেন যিখিনি টকা দৰকাৰ সেই খিনি আজিয়েই মঞ্জুৰ কৰি বক্সা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ হাততে দি দিয়ে। আৰু বক্সা ডাঙৰীয়াইয়ো যাতে সেই টকা ভাল বকমে খৰছ কৰি সেই বাস্তাটো বনাই দিব পাৰে। আৰু আশা কৰো তেখেতেও এই অলপ সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে বাস্তাটো বনাই দিব পাৰিব।

Srijut KARKA DALAY MIRI : বাস্তাটো কোনে বনাই দিব। বক্সা ডাঙৰীয়াই বনাই দিব নেকি ?

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : বক্সা ডাঙৰীয়াই কি বনাই দিব ? Contractor আছে Sub-Contractor আছে তেওঁলোকে বনাই দিব, আৰু আপোনালোকে সহায় কৰি দিব। মিনিস্তাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজে বনাই দিব বুলি ভাবিলে ভুল ভাবিছে—শুধুৱাই লওক। ইয়াকে কৈ মই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে যেন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰে এয়ে মোৰ আবেদন।

The Hon'ble Srijut RAM NATH DAS : মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়া, যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ মোৰ বন্ধু মাননীয় হৰিনাবায়ণ বক্সাই দাঙি ধৰিছে—ডিচাংমুখৰ পৰা বদতিলৈ এটা বাস্তা দিবৰ কাৰণে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো যি হিচাবে দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই হিচাবে সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ টান আৰু লগতে মই ক'ব খোজো যে এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। কাৰণ তেখেতে প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰিছে যে মাজুলীৰ যাতায়াতৰ অসুবিধা হোৱাৰ কাৰণে ডিচাংমুখৰ পৰা বদতিলৈ বাস্তা দিব লাগে। সেই বাস্তা তেখেতৰ মতে হ'ব লাগে "along the Kherkatia Suti and Lohit river।"

কিন্তু এটা কথা ভাবি চাব লাগিব যে ডিচাংমুখৰ পৰা বদতিলৈ খৰিকটীয়াৰ কাষেদি বাস্তাটো কৰিলে বাস্তাটো থাকিব নে নাথাকে। এইটো কথা আমি Survey কৰি চাব লাগিব। গতিকে এতিয়া এই বাস্তাটো সেই ফালেদি কৰিব বুলি গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে ক'ব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ টান পাইছো। ডিচাংমুখ-বদতি বাস্তাটোৰ কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰাৰ আগতে কাম হাতত লৈছে। কাৰণ বাস্তাটো নথকাৰ কাৰণে মাজুলীত যাতায়াতৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজন গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে ভালকৈ বুজিছে। তেখেতে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো অনাৰ লগতে যেতিয়া গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কাম হাতত লৈছে আৰু বাস্তাটো

কোন ফালে নিব পাৰি—খেৰকটীয়া আৰু লোহিত নদীৰ কাষেদি নিলে বাস্তাটো থাকিব নে নাথাকে বা আনফালে নিলে ভাল হবনে—তাক চাবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ officer গৈ তাত Survey কৰিছে। সেইকাৰণে মই ভাবো প্ৰস্তাৱটো গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ কোনো আৱশ্যকতা নাই। গতিকে মই মোৰ বন্ধুক অনুৰোধ কৰো তেখেতে যেন প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লয়, কাৰণ তেখেতৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে মাজুলীও ডিচাংখৰ পৰা বদতিলৈ এটা বাস্তা দিয়া আৰু তাৰ কান আগতেই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে হাতত লৈছে—এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰাৰ আগতেই।

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA : মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই গড় কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ আশ্বাস পাই আনন্দিত হৈছো। মই প্ৰস্তাৱটো দিয়াৰ আগতে চৰকাৰে মাজুলীত এটা বাস্তা তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ কাৰ্য্য হাতত লৈছে সেই কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক ধন্যবাদ দি প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই ললো।

The DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution ?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Resolution re : Classification of Gurkha Community as a backward Community

Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR : মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আজিৰ পৰিষদৰ সদস্য সকলৰ আগত যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিব খুজিছো সি সদৌ অসমৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে বিশেষ ভাবে চিন্তা কৰিব লগীয়া বিষয় আৰু মই আশাকৰো, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিব।

প্ৰস্তাৱটো হৈছে এই—

“In view of the appalling illiteracy and poverty of the bulk of the people of Gurkha community in Assam, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move to the Government of India, if necessary, to recognise the said community as a backward one.”

কোৱা বাহুল্য মাত্ৰ যে, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে অসমৰ বিভিন্ন নগৰ আৰু গাঁৱে ভুঁয়ে বসতি কৰা গোৰ্খালী সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কথা ভালকৈ জানে। এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকল, আজি প্ৰায় দুশ বছৰ ধৰি অসমকে নিজৰ মাতৃভূমি মনে কৰি, অসমৰ বিভিন্ন নগৰ আৰু গাঁও উন্নীত বসবাস কৰি, শিক্ষা দীক্ষাৰ অভাৱত, অতি শোচনীয় ভাবে জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ কৰি আছে। মোৰ আজি কবলৈ বেজাৰ লাগে, জগত খনে আজি যেতিয়া আনুৰিক শক্তিৰে উন্নতিৰ সপোন বাস্তৱত পৰিণত কৰি, নিজৰ গতিত আগবাঢ়িছে, ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যৰ অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকল যেনেকৈ যি নিৰাপত্তাৰ মাজেদি নিজৰ গতি কৰিছে ; অসমত বসবাস কৰি, অসমীয়া মানুহক নিজৰ ককাই ভাই, বাই ভনি মনে কৰা, এই সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়টো আজি, উন্নত সম্প্ৰদায় বিলাকৰতো কথাই নাই, অসমৰ অনুন্নত জাতিবিলাকতকৈও কি সামাজিক, কি অৰ্থনৈতিক সকলো বিষয়তে উপযুক্ত শিক্ষা দীক্ষাৰ অভাৱত পিচপৰা। অসমৰ এডমিনিষ্ট্ৰেটিভ চাৰ্ভিচত (অসম চিভিল চাৰ্ভিচ ক্লাছ ওৱান) এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক নাই, Sub-Deputy Collector এজন আছে—তেখেত শ্ৰীভীম সিং চেত্ৰী ; ডাক্তাৰী লাইনতো নাই বুলিলেও হয়, এজন আছে, তেখেতৰ নাম শ্ৰীভীম কণ বায়, যি আজি ১৫ বছৰৰ আগতে ডাক্তাৰী পাচ কৰিছিল ; তিব্বতৰ ভিতৰৰ পৰা এজনী ছোৱালী—নাঃ হৈছে শ্ৰীমতী বিষ্ণুমায়া চেত্ৰী, অলপতে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা L. M. P. পাচ কৰিছে। অন্যান্য বিভাগ বিলাকত এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক নাই—অৱশ্যে গৌৰবৰ বিষয়, শ্ৰীযুত বাবুলাল অংলেক অলপতে নগাঁৱৰ জেল চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্ট কৰি দিছে। এই সম্প্ৰদায়টো আজি শিক্ষাই দীক্ষাই

ইমান পিচ পৰা যে, শিক্ষিত মানুহৰ সংখ্যা—আঙুলীৰ মূৰত গণিব পাৰি। সেই কাৰণে, এই সম্প্ৰদায়টোক অন্ততঃ ১০ বছৰলৈ অসমৰ অন্যান্য পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকলৰ দৰে Safe-guard দি, সকলো সুযোগ সুবিধা দিলে এই সম্প্ৰদায়টোৰ দুৰৱস্থা কিছু মোচন হয় আৰু অসমৰ বৃহত্তৰ স্বার্থৰ হকে মঙ্গল সাধন হব বুলি মই আশা কৰো।

মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়া, অলপ গমি চালেই এই পৰিষদৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে বুজিব পাৰিব যে, বৃটিচৰ আমোলৰ দিন বিলাকৰে পৰা এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ওৰফে গোঁথা জাতিটো বৃদ্ধত কিমান নিপুন আৰু সেই নিপুনতাৰ নিদৰ্শন হিচাবে, সাহসীকতাৰ উচ্চতম পুৰস্কাৰ এই জাতিটোৰ চিপাহীয়ে পাই আহিছে। সাহসীকতাৰ উচ্চতম আদৰ্শ সিবিলাকৰ গাত থাকিলেও, আপোনালোকে সকলোৱেই সুন্দৰকৈ জানে যে এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকল শিক্ষাই দীক্ষাই অতিকৈ পিচপৰা—সেই কাৰণেই মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰক সৰ্বিনয়ে অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকলক এই ৰাজ্যৰ আন আন পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় বিলাকক দিয়াৰ দৰে, সুযোগ সুবিধা দান কৰে আৰু পিচপৰা (Backward) সম্প্ৰদায় হিচাবে গণ্য কৰে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই এটা কথা এই সদনৰ দৃষ্টিলৈ আনিব খোজো যে, এই বিষয়ে অৰ্থাৎ এই সম্প্ৰদায়টো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আগতে Backward বুলি পৰিগণিত কৰিছিল। পাচত, যেতিয়া কেই জনমান গোঁথা ছাত্ৰৰ উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ বৃত্তিৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ আবেদন কৰা হ'ল, তাৰ প্ৰত্যুত্তৰ হিচাবে মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰীৰ পৰা মই এখন চিঠি পালো যে, বৰ্তমান অসম চৰকাৰে গোঁথা সম্প্ৰদায়টোক Backward বুলি পৰিগণিত কৰা নাই আৰু সেই বাবেই Backward বৃত্তি তেওঁলোকক দিব নোৱাৰে। যদি ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে Backward Community বুলি recommend কৰে তেন্তে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অন্যান্য পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় বিলাকক দিয়া সুযোগ সুবিধা বিলাক দিবলৈ আপত্তি নকৰে। বোধ কৰো অসম চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত নাম পঠাওঁতে গোঁথা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ নামটো Backward বুলি পঠাব পাহৰিলে। সেই কাৰণে মই, আমাৰ চৰকাৰক সৰ্বিনয়ে অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন, মোৰ এই কথাখিনি বিবেচনা কৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ অসমৰ গোঁথা সম্প্ৰদায়টো পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় (Backward) বুলি পৰিগণিত কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আগতে গোঁথা সম্প্ৰদায়টোক Backward বুলি পৰিগণিত কৰাৰ বাবে মই সদৌ ভাৰতৰ গোঁথা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ তৰফৰ পৰা আন্তৰিকতা জ্ঞাপন কৰো। গোঁথা সম্প্ৰদায়টোৰ ভিতৰতে অৱশ্যে বহুতো Caste আছে যেনে চেত্ৰী, ব্ৰাহ্মণ। অনেক মাননীয় সদস্যই ভাবিব পাৰে যে, এওলোক পিচপৰা নহয়। এই বিলাক উচ্চশ্ৰেণী হলেও—এই উচ্চশ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় বিলাকেই সাধাৰণ মজদুৰী কৰি জীৱন যাপন কৰে। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে বোধকৰো ভালকৈ চালেই দেখিব যে, সেই চেত্ৰী, ব্ৰাহ্মণ শ্ৰেণীৰ বেচি সংখ্যক মানুহ ছিলং বাচ ষ্টেচনত আৰু প্ৰায় ছিলঙতে ভাববোৱা মাল অনানীয়া কাম কৰে। উচ্চ জাতি হলেও আজি শিক্ষাৰ অভাৱত তেওঁলোক একেবাৰে পিচ পৰা।

মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়া, এই প্ৰস্তাৱ উপস্থাপন প্ৰসঙ্গত এটা মূল্যবান কথা আপোনা-লোকৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰলৈ আনিব খোজো যে, শৰীৰৰ যদি এটা অঙ্গও দুৰ্বল হয়, তেন্তে—শৰীৰৰ ভিতৰত সিয়েই আনবিলাক অঙ্গ প্ৰত্যক্ষৰো অহিত সাধন কৰি—গোটেই শৰীৰ অসুস্থ কৰি তোলে। গনতন্ত্ৰৰ যুগত এটা সম্প্ৰদায় এই দৰে পিচপৰি থকাটো অতি অন্যায়। সেই দেখি, মই আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰক নিবেদন জনাও যেন, এই গোঁথা সম্প্ৰদায়টো অসমত পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় হিচাবে যেন পৰিগণিত কৰে আৰু পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ন্যায্য সুযোগ সুবিধা বিলাক যেন দান কৰে। ইয়াকে কৈ—মই মাননীয় পৰিষদৰ সদস্য সকলক মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

“That in view of the appalling illiteracy and poverty of the bulk of the people of Gurkha Community in Assam, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move to the Government of India, if necessary, to recognise the said community as a backward one”.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: মহোদয়া, মই শ্ৰীযুত দলবীৰ লোহাৰৰ কথাখিনি বিশেষকৈ তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো অতি সাদৰেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰি কওঁ যে অসমৰ গোঁৰা সম্প্ৰদায়টো, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে অন্যান্য পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় বিলাকৰ দৰে পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় বুলি যেন কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰলৈ recommend কৰে আৰু তাৰ লগতে, অসমৰ বাগিচাৰ বনুৱা আৰু ফাল্টু বনুৱা (Ex-Tea-garden labour) বিলাককো Scheduled লিষ্টত ধৰিলে ভাল হয়।

(Voices :—They are already Scheduled Caste Community)

তাৰ লগতে শ্ৰীযুত লোহাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কওঁ যে শ্ৰীযুত বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ নিচিনাকৈ তেখেতে যেন তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটি উঠাই নলয়।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়া, মই শ্ৰীযুত দলবীৰ সিং লোহাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটি সৰ্বস্বত্বকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত গোঁৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক বহুতো আছে। তেওঁবিলাকে আমাৰ দেশৰ হিতৰ কাৰণে বহুতো বৰঙণী জোগাইছে আৰু এই সম্প্ৰদায়টোৱে আমাৰ দেশৰক্ষা কাৰ্য্যত বহুল ভাবে আগ ভাগ লৈছে। তাৰ ওপৰিও এই মানুহ বিলাকে আমাক এটা ঘাই খাদ্যৰ অৰ্থাৎ গাখীৰ, মাখন, ঘিউ আদিৰ যোগান দি আহিছে। তেওঁবিলাকে এই কামৰ ভাৰ বহন নকৰা হলে আমাৰ অত্যৱশ্যকীয় এই খাদ্যসম্ভাৰ বিলাকৰ যোগান কিজানি এতিয়াৰ দৰে নাপালোহেঁতেন। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও, তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতেই খেতিবাতি কৰি আমাৰ দেশৰ সমৃদ্ধি বঢ়াইছে আৰু আন নানা প্ৰকাৰে অসমবাসীক সেৱা কৰি আহিছে তাক কেৱে অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

মহোদয়া, আমি এইমাত্ৰ শুনিছোঁ, এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত মাত্ৰ এজন 'চাব ডেপুটি কলেক্টাৰ' দুজন ডাক্তাৰ আৰু এজন 'জেইল ছুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্ট' আছে। ইয়াৰ পৰাই স্পষ্টকৈ বুজা যায় যে এই সম্প্ৰদায়টো শিক্ষা বিষয়ত সঁচাকৈ পিচপৰা। কাজেই, এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকলক অসমৰ অন্যান্য পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়বিলাকক দিয়াৰ দৰে সুযোগ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। অৱশ্যে সামৰিক বিভাগত তেওঁলোকে যি সামান্য সুবিধা পাইছে তাক আমি নজনা কৈ থকা নাই তেনে সুবিধা অইন পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় সকলেও পাইছে। গতিকে সামৰিক বিভাগত কেইজন মান গোঁৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকে ওখঠাই অধিকাৰ কৰিছে বুলি তেওঁলোকক উন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক বুলি গন্য কৰা সমীচীন নহব। বৰঞ্চ যি সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকে এনেদৰে আমাৰ দেশ ৰক্ষাৰ হেতুকে সামৰিক কাৰ্য্যত লিপ্ত থাকি আত্মত্যাগ পৰ্য্যন্ত কৰিবলৈকো প্ৰস্তুত আছে—শিক্ষাদীক্ষাত পিচপৰা থকা সেই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকলক, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিশেষভাৱে মৰমৰ চকুৰে চোৱাটোহে উচিত হব।

শিক্ষাত যে তেওঁবিলাক অতিকৈ পিচপৰা, তাত মোৰ অলপো সন্দেহ নাই কাৰণ, শিক্ষাৰ অভাৱৰ হেতুকেই এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ বহু লোকে অসমৰ প্ৰায়বোৰ নগৰতে অস্বাস্থ্যকৰ ঠাইবিলাকত, ৰাস্তাৰ নিচেই দাতিৰ সংকীৰ্ণ কোঠালিবিলাকত সৰু সৰু লৰাছোৱালীৰ সৈতে বাস কৰি স্বাস্থ্যৰ হানি কৰিব লাগিছে আৰু নানা বেমাৰত আক্ৰান্ত হব লাগিছে। সঁচাকৈয়ে এই সকল লোক আমাৰ দয়াৰ পাত্ৰ।

অৱশ্যে এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত বামুণ আৰু ক্ষত্ৰিয় জাতিৰ কিছুমান লোক আছে—যি সকলৰ মাজত কেইটামান পৰিবাৰ হয়তো শিক্ষিত আৰু অৱস্থাপন্ন হব পাৰে। কিন্তু তাৰে পৰা সমুদায় গোঁৰা সম্প্ৰদায়টো উন্নত সম্প্ৰদায় বুলি কোৱা যুক্তি যুক্ত হব নে? আমি জনাত এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ বামুণ আৰু ক্ষত্ৰিয়ৰ ভিতৰতো সবহভাগেই অশিক্ষিত আৰু দুখীয়া। এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভিতৰত যেনে দৰে দুই চাৰি জন শিক্ষিত আৰু চহকী লোক আছে। তেনে দৰে অনান্য চৰকাৰে মানি লোৱা পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজতো নিশ্চয় আছে সেই বুলি সেই সকলক উন্নত সম্প্ৰদায় বুলিতো গন্য কৰা নাই। এতেকে মোৰ বোধেষে অসমৰ গোঁৰা সম্প্ৰদায়টোক

অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভিতৰত গন্য কৰি শিক্ষা-দীক্ষা আৰু আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি কৰি দহবছৰৰ ভিতৰতে তেওঁবিলাকক সমাজৰ উন্নত লোকসকলৰ সমকক্ষ কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰাটো আমাৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য হ'ব। মই আশা কৰোঁ। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো গহানুভূতিৰ সৈতে বিচাৰ কৰিব।

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই

মোৰ, মাননীয় বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত দলবীৰ সিং লোহাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰি বৰ দুঃখীত। লগতে মই আচৰিত হৈছো যে মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই কেনেকৈ আৰু কি কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছে। ইয়াত লিখা আছে Gurkha Community বুলি, তেখেত মোতকৈ বিজ্ঞ আৰু জনা বুজা লোক, তথাপি তেখেতে ভালকৈ পঢ়ি নোচালে নেকি ক'ব নোৱাৰো। সেই কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলে। গুখা বুলিলে বহুত জাতিক বুজায়। গুখা বুলিলে বাৰ্মণ, চেত্ৰী, নেওয়াৰ আদি বহুত উচ্চ সম্প্ৰদায়কো বুজায়। মই এইটো ভালকৈ জানো আৰু শ্ৰীযুত দলবীৰ লোহাৰতকৈও বোধকৰো বেচিকৈ জানো, কাৰণ গুখাৰ লগতে সৰুৰে পৰা ডাঙৰ হৈছে। গতিকে গুখা বুলি কৈ সকলোকে সামৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰত থকা পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় যেনে লামা, লেব্ৰ, সোনাৰী আদিক exploit কৰিবলৈহে সুবিধা দিয়া হ'ব। এই গুখাৰ ভিতৰত যিবোৰ উচ্চ সম্প্ৰদায় আছে, যেনে বাৰ্মণ, চেত্ৰী আদি, তেওঁলোকে এই লামা, লিব্ৰ, সোনাৰী আদিক যেনে দৰে ঘিন কৰে তাক দেখিলে আচৰিত হ'ব লাগে। যদি এটা সোনাৰীয়ে, বাৰ্মন বা চেত্ৰীৰ আগেদি ঘোঁৰাত উঠি যায়, তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে তাক ঘোঁৰাৰ পৰা নামাই আনে আৰু কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত টঙনীয়ায় পৰ্য্যন্ত। এনেস্থলত সেই পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকলৰ কাৰণে সংৰক্ষণ দিয়াহে উচিত বুলি মই ভাবো। গুখা বুলিলে এটা সম্প্ৰদায় নুবুজায়। গুখা এটা Race হে।

***Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** ইয়াত বাৰ্মণ বহুত আছে। তেখেতে Race আৰু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ পাৰ্থক্য নাজানে। He may come to our College. আমি শিকাম।

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: আপুনিহে নেজানে।

***Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** মই বহুতক জানো।

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মহোদয়, তেখেতে বিশেষ বুজিবলৈ বা জানিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰা নাই যেন অনুমান হয়। তেখেতে বিষয়টো ভালকৈ জানি গুনি কোৱাহে ভাল, উধাই মুধাই কিছুমান কোৱা ভাল নহয়। আৰু এটা কথা যে তেওঁবিলাকক আজিলৈকে Minority বুলি ধৰা হোৱা নাই, সেইটো বিবেচনাহে কৰা হৈছে। অকল আমাৰ এই অসমত থকাবিলাকেই নহয়, সিবিলাক নেপালৰ পৰা আহি বঙ্গদেশ, বিহাৰ আৰু আন আন ৰাজ্যতো আছেহি, তেওঁবিলাককো পিছপৰা জাতিৰ ভিতৰত ধৰা হ'বনে নহয় সেইটোও গন-পৰিষদত বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে। দাৰ্জিলিঙৰ পৰা অহা নেপালী সদস্য আৰু মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত এ, বি, গুৰুং ডাঙৰীয়াই সদনত কৈছিল যে ভাৰতলৈ অহা পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ গুখাবিলাকক Backward minority বুলি ধৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু তেখেতক বুজাই দিয়া হ'ল যে কোন বিলাকক পিচপৰা বুলি ধৰা হ'ব তাৰ কাৰণে এটা Minority Commission নিযুক্ত কৰা হ'ব আৰু তাৰ বিবেচনা মতেহে কৰা হ'ব। কিন্তু যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ আজি দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে সেইটো একেবাৰে বেলেগ, তাত কেৱল গুখা Race ৰ কথাহে কৈছে। গতিকে গুখা বুলি কৈ তাৰ ভিতৰত থকা কিছুমান উচ্চ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ দ্বাৰা আন কিছুমান পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ক শোষণ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়াটো মই উচিত বুলি বিবেচনা কৰিব নোৱাৰো। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাৱটো যেনে আকাৰে আছে তাক মই তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰো।

Srijut GAURIKANTA TALUKDAR: মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু বসুমতাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই মোৰ অজ্ঞতাৰ অভিযোগ অনাত মই আপত্তি কৰিব নোখোজোঁ। কাৰণ তেখেতে মোতকৈ বহু বেচি অভিজ্ঞতা আজিৰ্জৰ পাৰে যেহেতুকে তেখেতে M. P. হিচাপে বহুতৰ লগত

চিনা পৰিচয় হবৰ সুবিধা পাইছিল। কিন্তু, মহোদয়া, তেখেতৰ বক্তৃতাৰ পৰা শুনা বিলাক অনুন্নত আৰু অতিকৈ পিচ পৰা বুলি প্ৰমানীত হোৱা নাইনে? তেখেতে বাহ্মণ আৰু ক্ষত্ৰিয়ৰ বাহিৰে গুৰুং, নেয়াৰ, লামা, লিছু, সোনাৰ আদি বাকী সকলো জাতিৰ গুণা সকল অতি পিচ পৰা বুলি স্বীকাৰ কৰা নাইনে? কোনো কোনো জাতিৰ লোকে বাহ্মণৰ আগেয়ে ঘোৰাত উঠি যাব নোৱাৰে নামি যাব লাগে বুলি এটা শোক লগা দুটামু দি তেখেতে মোৰ মতকে পৰোক্ষভাৱে সমৰ্থন কৰা নাইনে? এনে স্থলত মোক অজ্ঞ বুলি নিন্দা কৰি প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰা তেখেতৰ পক্ষে উচিত হৈছে নে?

মোৰ বোধেৰে তেখেতে এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ এমুঠি তথা কথিত উন্নত আৰু চহকী বায়ুন আৰু চেত্ৰীৰ কথা ভাবি আৰু গুণা সকলক পিচ পৰা বুলি ধৰিলে এই এমুঠি লোকে বাকী পিচ পৰা লোক সকলক শোষণ কৰিব বুলি মিছা আশঙ্কা মনত ৰাখি এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰা উচিত হোৱা নাই। তেখেতে, এই মুষ্টিমেয় বায়ুন কেইজনৰ কথা পাহৰি বাকী লোকসকলৰ দুৰৱস্থাৰ কথা মনত ৰাখি এই সম্প্ৰদায়টোৰ মঙ্গল চিন্তা কৰা উচিত। বিশেষতঃ ইয়াৰ পৰা দেশৰ বা আন কোনো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ একো হানি নহব। এনেস্থলত এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰা বসুমতাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পক্ষে উচিত হব বুলি মই ভাবিবলৈ টান পাইছো।

Sri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: On a point of personal explanation, Madam—মই কৈ গৈছিলো যে, এনেকুৱা Community (Interruption) (The hon. Member resumed his seat):

Prof. P. M. SARWAN: Madam, Deputy Speaker, my Friend Srijut Dharanidhar Basumatari said that the tribes—Uraons, Mundas, Hukongs, Hundis, etc., have been scheduled. I know these tribes are scheduled in Bihar, C. P. and Orissa, but I do not know whether they are scheduled in Assam. So far as I understood from the Hon'ble Minister Srijut Rupnath Brahma, these tribes have not been scheduled in Assam. Therefore that statement is not correct. My Friend Dr. Emran Husain Choudhury is perfectly justified in saying that these people are not scheduled. These people are not scheduled in Assam, so far as I understood from the Hon'ble Minister Srijut Rupnath Brahma.

Sri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মহোদয়া, আমাৰ তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ কথাত মোৰ অনুমান হয় যে তেখেতে মোৰ কথাভালকৈ শুনা নাই। তেনেকুৱা পিচ পৰা সকলো Community ৰ কাৰণে কৰা হলে ময়ো সমৰ্থন কৰিব পাৰিলোহেঁতেন। তাৰ পাচত চাৰোৱান ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱা মতে Scheduled Tribes আৰু Backward Community একে কথা নহয়, মোৰ কথাটো নুবুজাকৈ মন্তব্য প্ৰকাশ কৰাত মই আচৰিত হৈছো।

Shri HALADHAR BHUYAN: উপাধ্যক্ষা মহোদয়া, মই অৱশ্যে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ বা প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিবলৈ উঠা নাই। আমাৰ মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত দলবীৰ সিং ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা কথা কৈছে যে এই নেপালী সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ বিলাক আজি দুশ বছৰ ধৰি অসমত বসবাস কৰিছে। সেই বিষয়ে মই কেইটামান কথা কম বুলিহে ঠিয় হৈছো।

এইখিনিতে আমি এটা কথা পাহৰি গৈছো যে, নেপালী বিলাক এখন সম্পূৰ্ণ স্বাধীন দেশৰ মানুহ। এখন স্বাধীন দেশৰ লোক যেতিয়া আন এখন স্বাধীন দেশলৈ গৈ বসবাস কৰে, তেতিয়া তাৰ নিয়ম কানুন সম্পূৰ্ণ বেলেগ।

১৯৩৭ চনত যেতিয়া সেই সময়ৰ শাসনতন্ত্ৰ অনুযায়ী Election হৈছিল, তেতিয়া নেপালী সকলৰ বহুতে তেওঁলোকক ভাৰতৰ Domiciled বুলি আখ্যা দিবলৈ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত বহুত আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিছিল; আৰু তেওঁলোকক ভোটাধিকাৰ দিবলৈ যৎপৰোনাস্তি চেষ্টা কৰিছিল। মোৰ মনত আছে যে তেওঁলোকে এই বিষয়ে কেইবা বাৰো আমাৰ ভূতপূৰ্ব মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী স্বৰ্গীয় বৰদলৈ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ওচৰলৈ Deputation পঠিয়াইছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ সেই চেষ্টাৰ ফলাফলৰ কথা মই অৱশ্যে নাজানো। ইংৰাজৰ দিনতো এওঁলোকক স্বাধীন দেশৰ মানুহ বুলিহে গণ্য কৰিছিল।

সেই সময়ৰ পৰা যিবিলাক নেপালী আমাৰ ইয়ালৈ আহিছিল, তেওঁলোক দুই বৰ্ষলৈ আহিছিল। কিছুমান ইংৰাজৰ সৈন্যক বিভাগৰ কাম লৈ আহিছিল আৰু আন বিলাকে গৰু মহ পালন কৰি আমাৰ ইয়াত গাখীৰ বিক্ৰী কৰি বেপাৰ কৰিবলৈ আহিছিল। এই শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহে খিতাপি লাগি একে ঠাইতে নাথাকিছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ গৰু মহৰ ঘাৰ য'ত বেচিকৈ পোৱা যায় তালৈকে ফুৰি ফুৰিছিল। তেওঁলোক হয়তো খৰালী যি ঠাইত আছিল বাৰিষা তাৰ পৰা উঠি গৈছিল। তেওঁ এনেকুৱা Nomadic Tribe এটাৰ শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰো অসম্ভৱ হৈ পৰিছিল।

এতিয়া স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিচত যেতিয়া কংগ্ৰেছ গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট দেশৰ শাসনভাৰ ললে, তেতিয়াৰপৰা তেওঁলোকৰো status সম্পূৰ্ণ বেলেগ কৰি বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে। যিবিলাক বহুদিনৰ পৰা অসমলৈ আহি বসবাস কৰি আছে, তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কেও ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। এইটো যদি আমি কও যে, আজি দুশ বছৰৰ পৰা নেপালী বিলাক আহি অসমত বাস কৰি থকা স্বত্বেও চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক সুবিধা দিয়া নাই, তেন্তে মোৰ বিবেচনাৰে এনে অভিযোগ ঠিক নহয় আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ প্ৰতি অবিচাৰ কৰা হব।

আমাৰ বসুমতাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই scheduled আৰু backward আদিৰ কথা কৈছে। মোৰ বোধেৰে তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰত বামুণ থাকিলেও আমি সকলোকে বামুণ বুলি ধৰা ভুল হব। এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ আন আন যিবিলাক পিচপৰা মানুহ আছে যাতে তেওঁলোকৰো উন্নতি হয় তাৰ কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই বুলি আমাৰ তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে। মই কও যে তেওঁলোক সদায় একে ঠাইতে নথকা কাৰণেই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে বন্দোবস্ত কৰি দিয়া শিক্ষাৰ ভাগ লব পৰা নাই। কিন্তু under the new set-up of the country তেওঁলোকে যাতে অন্যান্য সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সকলো সুবিধা আৰু সুযোগ পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে নিশ্চয় কৰিব, তাত মোৰ সংশয় নাই। (Voices—কিন্তু আপোনাৰ মতামত কি?) প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্পৰ্কে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টেই যি হয় কৰিব।

Srijut BEJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA: উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ পূৰ্ব-বৰ্ত্তী বক্তাসকলে কৈ গৈছে যে, নেপালীবিলাক অসমলৈ অহাৰ আজি দুশ বছৰ হ'ল। তেওঁলোক ইয়ালৈ অহাৰ কাৰণ দুটা। প্ৰথমটো হৈছে যে বৃটিছ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে সৈন্য বিভাগত কাম দি তেওঁলোকক ইয়ালৈ আনিছিল। তেওঁলোকে সেই সময়ত সৈন্য বিভাগত কাম কৰি উচ্চস্থান লাভ কৰিছিল। আৰু এই নেপালী সকলৰ লগতে আমাৰ ইয়াৰ মানুহেও সেই সৈন্য বিভাগত কাম কৰিছিল। সেইবাবে অকল তেওঁলোকেহে বৰ্ত্তমান সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হোৱাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই।

দ্বিতীয়টো হৈছে, কিছুমানে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত গৰু-ম'হৰ খুটি কৰি গাখীৰ, মাখন, ঘিউৰ কাৰবাৰ কৰিবলৈ আহিছিল। যি হওক, তেওঁলোকে আমাৰ অতি লাগতীয়াল খাদ্য গাখীৰ, ঘিউ আদিৰ যোগান দি আমাক সহায় কৰিছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে গৰু-ম'হৰ খুটিতেই থাকিবলগীয়া হোৱাতো সচাকৈয়ে শোচনীয় অৱস্থা। তেওঁলোকৰ বৰ্ত্তমান আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা ইমান বেয়া যে কিছুমানে অৰ্থাভাৱত কাৰবাৰ এৰি মাটি-বাৰী অলপ লৈ খেতিব দিহা কৰিছে। টকা পইছা দি মাটি কিনি লব নোৱাৰি তেওঁলোক অজ্ঞতাৰ দোষতেই গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট ৰিজাৰ্ট দখল কৰাত তাৰ পৰাও স্থানান্তৰিত হ'ব লগীয়া হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ বৰ্ত্তমান অৱস্থা বৰ শোচনীয়। ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীক শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ সম্বল নাই (Voice—আপুনি প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছেনে—কি ছোৱালীক প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থনহে কৰিছো। এতিয়া সেই সকলো বিলাক লক্ষ্য কৰি, বৰ্ত্তমান অসমত যি বিলাক স্থায়ীভাবে বসতি কৰি আছে, ভূঞা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ নিচিনাকৈ সেই সকলৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা দীক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো।

এই গুৰু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভিতৰতে যদিও উচ্চ শ্ৰেণীৰ বামুণো আছে, তথাপি কমাৰ, লোহাৰ, সোণাৰ, ৰায় আদিৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাও বেয়া আৰু তেওঁলোক একেবাৰেই পিচপৰা। তেওঁলোকে সমাজৰ আন আন উচ্চ শ্ৰেণীৰ পৰা ফালৰি কাটি থাকিব লগীয়া হয়। কাজেই

চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক Backward বুলি ধৰিলে যদি তেওঁলোকৰ অলপ উন্নতি হয় তাত আমাৰ আপত্তিৰ কোনো কাৰণ থাকিব পাৰে বুলি মই নাভাবো। বায়ুণ চেত্ৰী আদি যিখিনি উচ্চ শ্ৰেণীৰ লোক আছে, তেওঁলোকৰ বাহিৰে বাকী পিচপৰা লোক সকলক Backward বুলি আখ্যা দিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Madam, Deputy Speaker, I want to speak a few words in connection with this Resolution.

From the discourses made by several hon. Members it appears to me that the Gurkhas as a class cannot be called backward (*Voices*:—অসমীয়াত কওক). I want to draw the attention of the Centre to this subject. According to some Members those Gurkhas who are high class, viz., Brahmins, Chetris, etc., they have degenerated into such a condition that they are doing the work of ordinary Mazdoors. One Member, who was also a member of the Constituent Assembly definitely said that there was a proposal at that time to include these Gurkhas as a backward community and if such a proposal was sent authoritatively from our State possibly that would have been accepted. Whatever it might be, from the arguments advanced from the different quarters it has appeared to me that even most of the high-caste Gurkhas have degenerated into ordinary labourers eking out their living somehow. But it is strange that some hon. Member, who quoted the Constituent Assembly's procedure here, himself said that there are Gurkhas even now who cannot ride a horse before a high caste Gurkha; if he does so, he will be punished socially for that. This very fact shows that these people have been treated as backward, suppressed and oppressed by their own people socially, and as such it is better to treat them as a backward class for the purpose of uplifting them to their former glory. As a matter of fact we should also think over this matter so that the Gurkhas can get rid of this social tyranny of their own men. If they are treated as a backward community for the next 10 or 12 years they will be able to get accelerated education and will not otherwise become fit to stand against this social tyranny of their own high castes and economic exploitation by other communities due to their ignorance. Whatever that may be, these people who are living in the jungles of Assam, mostly tending cattle, should certainly be treated as a class, backward or forward, which requires special treatment for their upliftment economically and educationally and also to get rid of the social tyranny among themselves. I therefore believe that the word "backward" should not deter us from looking at things in their proper perspective. We, as legislators, should rely more upon our commonsense than mere statutory laws and constitution. We should remember that due to their ignorance and poverty these Gurkhas are duped ideologically by interested parties. I therefore think that in order to ameliorate their condition we should press the Government of India to treat them as a community which requires special treatment for the next 10 years so that they may come to level with other communities.

Dr. EMRAM HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: On a point of information, Madam. In view of the categorical statement made by my hon. Friend over there, who was once the pride of the Assam Congress and who adorned the Constituent Assembly as one of those who drafted the Constitution of the country, that these people, viz., tea garden tribes, Mundas, Santals, Ho, Kharia and Urang, have been scheduled, and in view of the equally categorical statement made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sarwan, that they are not scheduled, may I know whether they are actually scheduled or not so far as Assam is concerned?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Resolution says "backward". So the question whether they are scheduled or not does not arise.

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: The Resolution says, "In view of the appalling illiteracy and poverty of the bulk of the people of Gurkha community in Assam, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move the Government of India, if necessary, to recognise the said community as a backward one."

মহোদয়, আসামৰ গুৰ্খা ভাই সকল পিচপৰা, কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰতো ব্ৰাহ্মণ দেখা পোৱা যায়। গতিকে এই পিচপৰা গুৰ্খা সকলৰ কিছুমান ব্ৰাহ্মণে exploit কৰি সুবিধা লবলৈহে বিছাৰিছে বুলি এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ আৱশ্যকতা নাই বুলি কোৱা কথাৰ যুক্তি পোৱা টান। গুৰ্খা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভিতৰতো উচ্চ শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ বা শিক্ষিত লোক কিমান আছে সেইফালে লক্ষ্য কৰিলে বুজিব পৰা যায় যে আসামত যিবিলাক গুৰ্খা ব্ৰাহ্মণ বা আন শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ আছে তেওঁলোকৰ বেচি ভাগেই মজদুৰ। এতিয়া আমাৰ শ্বিলং-গুৱাহাটী ষ্টেচনতে অনেক চেত্ৰী, ব্ৰাহ্মণ শ্ৰেণীৰ মজদুৰ পোৱা যায়। আজি যি দৰে মানুহক শ্ৰেণী ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে তাত Schedule ৰ ভিতৰত ব্ৰাহ্মণ আছেনে? Schedule ৰ ভিতৰতো ব্ৰাহ্মণ শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ নিশ্চয় আছে। কিন্তু Schedule সকল সদায় পিছপৰা। গতিকে তেখেতে যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে সেইটো অসমৰ গুৰ্খা ভাই সকললৈ চাই তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো দিয়া পলমহে হ'ল Constituent Assembly বহি থাকোঁতে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ অৱতাৰণা কৰিলে ভাল হ'ল হেতেন। সেই সম্পৰ্কে বিশেষ ভাবে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা হ'লহেতেন। যা হওক মই এতিয়া এই সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকে যদি কিবা সহায় বিছাৰি থাকে তেনেহলে, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে গুৰ্খা ভাই সকলক কিবা উপকাৰ কৰিব পাৰে যদি তাৰ নিমিত্তে চৰকাৰক ভাৰি চাবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। মই আৰু বেচি নকওঁ, ইয়াকে কৈ মই শ্ৰীযুক্ত দলবীৰ সিং ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Babu KAMINI KUMAR SEN: Madam, it seems that considerable confusion has been created by the statement and counter statement of different hon. Members about the definition of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Community. In the present Constitution, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes or Backward Communities have not been defined. But in it there is a provision that the President will by a notification define and enumerate the names of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes who have been given reservation for 10 years. But with regard to backward Communities there is a different provision which says that a Commission will be appointed to determine and enumerate the communities which are backward and they have not been given the same rights as the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. So, I think my hon. Friend, Dr. Emran Husain Choudhury, has made some confusion in regard to this point. The President has already issued a notification enumerating the names of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes who as I said, have been given reservation for 10 years. But the Commission that is to determine as to who are the backward communities is yet to be appointed. (*Voices—Yes, yes, that is the position now*).

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am in entire sympathy with the object for which this Resolution has been brought up for discussion in this House. But I must point out the difficulties which stand in my way to accept this Resolution.

The House is aware, and my hon. Friend, Mr. Sen, has also pointed out that a Commission to determine the Backward Communities, has yet to be appointed. There is no definition of the backward communities in the Constitution. As such we have to wait for the creation of this Commission.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: On a point of information, Madam, will the Hon'ble Minister say whether certain classes of Hindus in Assam has been declared as backward already?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: Yes, certain classes from amongst the Hindu community used to be treated as backward for getting educational advantages previous to this Government coming to power, and this continues.

Madam, I find that during this debate many points have been brought up in the discussion which have confused the issue. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sen, has pointed out regarding distinction between Scheduled Tribes and backward communities. Besides, I would be glad to know whether the Gurkhas are a race or a community? For myself I know that the Gurkhas are an independent race of people inhabiting a certain tract of country between India and Tibet. It is not possible to classify the whole Gurkha race who are independent as a backward community. I may point out in this connection that some months ago a worker of the All India Gurkhas League (Shillong Branch) came to meet me in my office on this very question and I brought this difficulty to his notice and requested him to submit a list of those tribes among the Gurkhas who are really backward. I pointed out to him that amongst the Gurkhas there were high class Brahmins who observe untouchability as any other high class Hindus. We should not treat them as backward. He assured me that he would submit the names of those backward Gurkha tribes.

Madam, I hope you will pardon me if I say that I am really sorry to find some hon. Members who are labour leaders trying to determine the backwardness of a community simply because that some of them recognising the principle of the dignity of labour eke out their livelihood by manual labour. I would have been happy if those points was not raised by a labour leader.

Now, Madam, I have already stated that I have every sympathy with the object of this Resolution. The House is aware that under the Constitution the President is not authorised to determine the backwardness of a community, he has to appoint a commission. It is only when that commission, which I have mentioned before, functions and a report is submitted to Parliament then this question can be taken into consideration.

With these words, Madam, I request my hon. Friend, the Mover of this Resolution, to withdraw his Motion.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: What has the hon. Member got to say?

Srijut DALBIR SING LOHAR:—মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়া, যি উদ্দেশ্যলৈ মই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰিছিলো, সেই উদ্দেশ্য পূৰণৰ হেতু যদিও মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা সন্তোষ জনক উত্তৰ নাপালো, তথাপি পৰিষদৰ সদস্যসকলৰ বহুতৰ সহানুভূতি সূচক বাণী আৰু মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ অনুৰোধ ক্ৰমে মই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লবলৈ বাধ্য হ'লো। শেষত শ্ৰীযুত বসুমতাৰী দেৱৰ ইমান সংকীৰ্ণ মনৰ কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Madam, the hon. Mover has spoken an unparliamentary word which he should withdraw.

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTI RAM BORA: Madam, this word “সংকীৰ্ণ মনৰ” (in Assamese) means “narrow-mindedness”. I think he should withdraw that word.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not Parliamentary, so the hon. Member will please withdraw it.

Srijut DALBIR SING LOHAR :—‘সংকীৰ্ণ’ মানে ‘ঠেকমনৰ’ বুলি কৈছে। যদিও ই *unparliamentary* নহয় তথাপি মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ আদেশক্ৰমে, ‘সংকীৰ্ণ মনৰ’ কথাষাৰ উঠাই লৈছে। মোৰ মনেৰে ‘ঠেকমনৰ’ বুলিলে *unparliamentary* নহয়, hon. Member may please refer to “হেমকোষ”।

(The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn).

Maulavi AFAZUDDIN AHMED : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মোৰ *প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ সম্বন্ধে পাৰ্টি মিটিংত আলোচনা কৰি, মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি পোৱাৰ হেতুকে মই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো উত্থাপন নকৰো।

Resolution regarding grant to Jorhat Local Board for water supply in Mazuli Area

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA :—Madam, Deputy Speaker, I beg to move that whereas the last earthquake has caused serious damages to the people of Majuli and whereas as a result of the same, the water of the rivers Brahmaputra, Lohit and Kherkatia Suti have become unfit for drinking and all streams and Beels have been dried up a great scarcity of water prevails, and the people are facing untold sufferings, and whereas the current year's grant to the Jorhat Local Board for water supply is extremely inadequate, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do sanction a special grant of Rs.25,000 (Rupees twenty-five thousand) for water supply in Majuli area.

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ভূমিকম্পই লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ কিছু কিছু অঞ্চল বিধ্বস্ত কৰিলে। সেই ভূমি কম্পৰ ফলত যদিও উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ, শদিয়া আদি অঞ্চল বিলাকত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা পানী যোগানৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে কব নোৱাৰো, কিন্তু মাজুলীত মই নিজে গৈ দেখিছো যে ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত আগৰ যিবিলাক নৈ আছিল, সেইবিলাক পোতগল; আৰু যিবিলাকে বিলৰ পৰা পানী খাইছিল সেই বিলাকো পুতি পেলালে। লুইতৰ কাষত যিবিলাক মিৰি আছে সেই বিলাকে বহুত দূৰৰ পৰাও লুইতৰ পানী খাবলগীয়া হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মই প্ৰস্তাৱটো এই পৰিঘটনাত উপস্থাপিত কৰিছো। অসম চৰকাৰে পানী যোগানৰ কাৰণে যোৰহাট লোকেলবৰ্ডক প্ৰায় ২৯,০০০ হেজাৰ টকা দিছে। কিন্তু সেই টকাৰে গোটেই যোৰহাট মহকুমাত পানী যোগানৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট নহয়। আজি মাজুলীৰ যি অৱস্থা হৈছে, তেনেস্থলত যদি চৰকাৰে কিবা এটা সুবিধা নকৰে তেনেহলে তাৰ মানুহৰ কি অৱস্থা হব কব নোৱাৰো। সেই কাৰণে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰিছো, আশাকৰো চৰকাৰেও সমৰ্থন কৰিব।

Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA :—মই শ্ৰীযুত বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো যে মাজুলী বুলি তেখেতে কোন কেইখন ঠাই বুজাইছে?

* Maulavi AFAZUDDIN AHMED: This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take early steps to construct the following Roads in order to facilitate better communications in this heavy jute-growing area of Nowgong District, viz:—

- (1) Sonai-Saidaria Road ;
- (2) Nowgong-Juria upto the Brahmaputra River ;
- (3) Dhing-Laokhoa Road to be run parallel to the bank of Brahmaputra River.

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA :—মোৰ পুস্তাৱত মাজুলী বোলোতে যদিও গোলাঘাট আৰু শিৱসাগৰৰ অংশকো বুজাইছে মই পুস্তাৱত যোৰহাট লোকেলবৰ্ডৰ অংশৰ কথাহে উল্লেখ কৰিছো।

The DEPUTY SPEAKER :—Resolution moved :

“Whereas the last earthquake has caused serious damages to the people of Majuli and whereas as a result of the same, the water of the rivers Brahmaputra, Lohit and Kherkatia Suti have become unfit for drinking and all streams and Beels have been dried up, a great scarcity of water prevails, and the people are facing untold sufferings, and whereas the current year's grant to the Jorhat Local Board for water supply is extremely inadequate, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do sanction a special grant of Rs.25,000 (Rupees twentyfive thousand) for water supply in Majuli area.”

Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA : মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়া, শ্ৰীযুত বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পুস্তাৱটো মই সৰ্বাস্তঃকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। তেখেতে গোটেই মাজুলী অঞ্চল অৰ্থাৎ আহতগুৰিকো ধৰি এই পুস্তাৱটো আনিছে। মই অৱশ্যে এইটো কথা কওঁ যে তেখেতে কোৱাৰ দৰে যোৰহাট লোকেলবৰ্ডক বেচি গঞ্জী দিলেই পুস্তাৱৰ উদ্দেশ্যটো সিদ্ধি নহব। মোৰ কথা হৈছে যে মাজুলীৰ কাৰণে টকা বঢ়াই দিব লাগে আৰু তেখেতৰ পুস্তাৱত আমাৰ আহতগুৰিকো ধৰাৰ কাৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। মই দেখিছো যে যোৱা ভূমিকম্পৰ পিচত আহতগুৰি অঞ্চলত যিবিলাক বিল, জান আদি আছিল সেইবিলাক শুকাই গৈছে আৰু সৰু নৈ বোৰ silted up হৈ গৈছে। তাৰ বাইজে বহুবাৰ আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিছে যে তাত পানীৰ অভাৱ হয় আৰু লোকেলবৰ্ডৰ পৰা যি অলপ অচৰপ সুবিধা পোৱা হয় সি যথেষ্ট নহয় কাৰণ লোকেলবৰ্ডৰ পৰা মাত্ৰ এটাহে নাদ দিয়া হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মাজুলীৰ কাৰণে যাতে যোৰহাট (গোলাঘাটকো ধৰি) লোকেলবৰ্ডক চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট টকা দিয়া হয় তাৰ কাৰণে মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। যোৱা বাৰ আঢ়ৈ লাখ টকা টাইবেলৰ কাৰণে আছুতীয়াটকৈ বাখিছিল, কিন্তু তাৰ কোনো অংশ গোলাঘাটে পোৱা নাই, ভুলতেই নে কি কব নোৱাৰো। মই আশাকৰো সেই টকা আৰু লগতে এই বছৰৰো যিটো আছুতীয়াটকৈ টকা আছে তাৰো এটা অংশ যাতে পায় তাৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKON : মাননীয়া উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়া, শ্ৰীযুত হৰিনাৰায়ণ বৰুৱাই যিটো পুস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে, (Voice—ইংৰাজীত কওঁক)—দৰ্কাৰ নাই, সংবিধান মতেও মাতৃ-ভাষাত কব পাৰি। মই সেই পুস্তাৱটো সৰ্বাস্তঃকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। শ্ৰীযুত ৰাজেন বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই আহতগুৰিক মাজুলীৰ লগতে ধৰাত শ্ৰীযুত হৰিনাৰায়ণ বৰুৱাৰ লগত সহযোগ কৰিছে। কিন্তু আজি যি উদ্দেশ্যেৰে তেখেতে ২৫ হেজাৰ টকা মাজুলীত পানীৰ নিমিত্তে খৰচ কৰিবলৈ পুস্তাৱটো দাঙি ধৰিছে, তাৰ ভিতৰত আহতগুৰি নপৰে। কাৰণ আহতগুৰি গোলাঘাটৰ ভিতৰতহে পৰে আৰু সমষ্টি হিচাপেও আহতগুৰি মাজুলীৰ ভিতৰত নাই। কিন্তু মাজুলীৰ ভিতৰতে যেতিয়া আহতগুৰি খন পাৰিছে, আহতগুৰিয়েও পাব লাগে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে ও ২৫ হেজাৰ টকা দি সহায় কৰক আমি সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। কিন্তু এই ২৫ হেজাৰ টকা কেৱল শালমৰা আৰু কমলাবাৰী মৌজাৰ কাৰণে ধৰিছে বুলিহে আমি জানো।

মই এইটো কথাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে যেতিয়া টকা বিলাক দিব তেতিয়া Relief Committeeৰ Authority এ যাতে স্থানীয় বিলিফ কমিটিৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰে। কিয়নো কিছুদিনৰ আগতে মই যাওঁতে তাত মোক অভিযোগ কৰিছিল যে লোকেলবৰ্ডৰ চেয়াৰ-মেনে আহি তেওঁলোকক নোসোধাকৈ নাদ দিলে। ফলত বহুতৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে। স্থানীয় বিলিফ কমিটিৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰি দিবৰ নিমিত্তে ডেপুটি কমিশ্যনাৰেও এটা নিৰ্দেশ দিছিল। অৱশ্যে লোকেলবৰ্ডৰ চেয়াৰমেনে যিবিলাক দিলে, সেইবোৰৰো দৰকাৰ নাই বুলি কোৱা নাই। কিন্তু তেওঁবিলাকৰ যিটো ৰাজহুৱা অভিযোগ সেইটো আজি সোঁৱৰাই থও যে মাজুলীৰ বিলিফ কমিটিৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰি কোন কোন ঠাইত দিয়া বিশেষ দৰ্কাৰ ঠিক তেনেকুৱা ঠাইতহে যেন

দিয়ে। যোৱা বাৰ যিবিলাক নাদ দিলে তেতিয়া দুই-তিনি ঘৰ মানুহৰ মাজতো কোনো এটা নাদ পৰিছিল যত কুৰি ঘৰ মানুহ সেই ঠাইতো দিয়া নাই। সেই কাৰণে বিলিফ কমিটিৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰি যেন টকা দিয়া হয়। শ্ৰীযুত বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ জৰিয়তে মাজুলীৰ পানীৰ সববাহৰ কাৰণে যি ২৫,০০০ টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰীৰ কথা উত্থাপন কৰিছে, সেই ২৫,০০০ টকাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে যদি ৫০,০০০ টকাও দিয়া হয়, তথাপি মাজুলী সমগ্ৰ ভূমিকম্প বিধবস্ত অঞ্চলৰ পানীৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ যোগাৰ হব পাৰে বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস নহয়।

যি হওক, অলপ টকাৰেই হব বুলি প্ৰস্তাৱ দিলেই যেতিয়া, তাৰেই অলপ অলপ সুবিধা দিবলৈ এই ২৫,০০০ টকাকেই চৰকাৰেও মঞ্জুৰী দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই মাত্ৰ এঘাৰ কথা কবলৈ থিয় হৈছো। সেইটো হৈছে এই যে আমাৰ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ জৰিয়তে মাজুলীৰ ভূমিকম্প বিধবস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ পানীৰ সববাহৰ কাৰণে যি ২৫,০০০ টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰীৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আবেদন কৰিছে, সেই খিনি টকাৰেই মাজুলীৰ খোৱা পানী যোগাৰ কৰিব পৰা হব নে নহয় সেইটোহে ভাবি চাব লগীয়া বিষয়।

মই চৰকাৰক ইয়াকেই কব খোজো যে বৰ্তমান ভূমিকম্পৰ ফলত উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু মাজুলী অঞ্চলত বাইজৰ খোৱা পানীৰ যি অভাৱ পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে সি ভয়াবহ। সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ বাইজে পানীৰ অভাৱত হাহাকাৰ অৱস্থাত পৰিছে, বাইজৰ দুৰ্গতিৰ সীমা নাই। এনে এটি ভয়াবহ অৱস্থালৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো।

মই এই খিনিতেই উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হলো যে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ প্ৰত্যেক গাঁৱৰ বাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা বানপানী আৰু ভূমিকম্পৰ প্ৰকোপত হোৱা ক্ষতি আংশিক ভাবে পূৰণ কৰিবলৈকে যিটো মঞ্জুৰী (grant) লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ পৰা বিচাৰিছিল, তাক সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে নিদিয়াত বাইজৰ যি দুৰ্দশা হৈছে সেই দৃশ্য বৰ্ণনা কৰিব নোৱাৰি। অনেক গাঁৱৰ বাইজে পানীৰ হাহাকাৰ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে, মাজুলীতো তাৰ যেন পুনৰাবতাবণা নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে ময়ো চৰকাৰক আবেদন জনাও। মই পুনৰুত্থাপন কৰো যেন যি মঞ্জুৰী বিচৰা হৈছে তাক নিদি যেন বাইজৰ দুৰ্দশা ঘটোৱা নহয়।

আকৌ এই প্ৰস্তাৱত কোৱা মতে বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোন লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ অন্তৰ্গত অঞ্চলৰ পানী যোগানৰ কাৰণে ২৫,০০০ টকা বিচাৰিছে, বা ভূমিকম্পই কোন গাঁৱৰ কিমান ধ্বংস কৰিছে, তাক তেখেতে তদন্ত কৰি চাইছেনে নাই, মই কব নোৱাৰো। কিন্তু মই জনাত মাজুলীৰ কেইবাটাও মৌজাত পানীৰ হাহাকাৰ, আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে এই ২৫,০০০ টকা এপাচি শাকত এটি জালুকৰ নিচিনাহে হব।

যি হওক, মই আশা কৰো, যাতে চৰকাৰে মাজুলী বাইজৰ পানীৰ বন্দৰস্ত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে যি ন্যায্য আবেদন আহে, সেইটো গ্ৰহণ কৰে (গুণক গুণক)। লগে লগে উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰৰ ভূমিকম্প বিধবস্ত অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ খোৱা পানীৰ অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিব পৰাকৈ লোকেলবোৰ্ডক মঞ্জুৰী দিবৰ কাৰণে দাবি জনাই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

The Hon'ble Srijut MOTIRAM BORA : Madam, on a point of order. The Resolution as has been moved before the House probably is not in order. Majuli is covered by 2 Local Boards and my hon. Friend, Srijut Barua, wants Rs. 25,000 for entire Majuli, and the entire money is to be given to Jorhat Local Board. How can the Jorhat Local Board operate in the portion which is not covered by it ? Therefore the Resolution is not in order.

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA : মহোদয়া, মাজুলী কাৰ সমষ্টিৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত—মই জানিব খোজোঁ, বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ সমষ্টি নে ফুকন ডাঙৰীয়াৰ সমষ্টি ? (হাঁহি) ।

The DEPUTY SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member, the Mover of the Resolution, please enlighten the House on this matter ?

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়া, মাননীয় বিভূষণী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো বিষয় জানিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে, সেইটো মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱতে বিশদৰূপে বৰ্ণনা কৰা হৈছে। মই প্ৰস্তাৱত উল্লেখ কৰি দিছো যে এই অঞ্চল বিলাক যোৰহাট লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ এলাকাত। প্ৰস্তাৱত এলাকাটো পৰিস্কাৰকৈ দেখুৱাই দিয়া আছে। সেই অনুসাবে মই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছো। বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই উল্লেখ কৰা আহতগুৰি গোলাঘাট Subdivision ত পৰে। এতিয়া সেই অঞ্চলবিলাকো তাৰ লগতে বেলেগ বেলেগ বিবেচনা কৰি সেই অনুযায়ী টকা দিলে ভাল পাম।

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN : আৰু গোটেই খিনি ধৰি এক লাখ টকা ধৰিলে আৰু এটা সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ দিলে আৰু ভাল আছিল (হাঁহি) ।

The DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon'ble Minister was raising a point of order. The resolution as Moved and explained by the Mover is quite in order.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday the 26th March, 1951.

Shillong:
The 22nd June, 1951.

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

