

# Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

## OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE SECOND  
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE  
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN  
CONSTITUTION OF  
INDIA

## BUDGET SESSION

## VOLUME I

No. 14

The 25th June, 1957



सत्यमेव जयते

1958

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS  
SHILLONG

*Price 10 annas,*

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th June, 1957.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, in the Chair, the nine Ministers, seven Deputy Ministers and sixty-seven Members.

---

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Number of Rural Panchayats in Saikhowa Mauza**

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** (Saikhowa)  
asked:

\*25. Will the Minister-in-charge of Rural Development be pleased to state—

- (a) When Saikhowa Mouza of Dibrugarh Subdivision has been declared as Panchayat area ?
- (b) How many Rural Panchayats have been formed in that Mouza and what is the number of population and Panchayat members in each ?
- (c) Whether election to these Rural Panchayats in Saikhowa Mouza have been held ?
- (d) If not, why ?



**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA** (Minister, Rural Development) replied :

25. (a)—With effect from 15th November, 1956.

(b)—Two. *Viz* :—

(1) KAKAPATHAR R. P. with 14,992 persons.

(2) SAIKHOWA R. P. with 12,119 persons.

(c)—No.

(d)—Before completion of all the necessary preliminaries for holding the elections, the General Election came ; and in order to avoid any clash with the General Election, the Panchayat elections were postponed. Instructions have since been issued to hold the remaining elections as early as possible.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) :** Will the Minister-in-charge be pleased to state whether he is aware of the fact that Panchayat election has been completed in certain other areas which were declared Panchayat areas after 15th November, 1956 ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** I have no information.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** Will the Minister-in-charge be pleased to enquire and ascertain if the Panchayat election has been delayed in Saikhowa Mouza in order to deprive the people of these two Rural Panchayats from taking up development work this year and to extend facilities to handle the affairs by a Local Board member?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** There is no such intention on the part of Government. The reasons for not holding the Panchayat elections in some Panchayats was due to the fact that while General Elections are in progress, in order to avoid any conflict with the General Elections, the Panchayat elections were postponed. Instructions, however, have already been issued to hold the Panchayat elections as early as possible, after the completion of the General Election.



**Centre for Miripathar Primary Panchayat**

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)** asked :

\*26. Will the Minister-in-charge of Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a member of Miripathar Primary Panchayat (within Lahoal Rural Panchayat in Dibrugarh Subdivision) residing in Bashbari, Harabari or Titadimoru villages has to cross either two Primary Panchayats, *viz.*, Bakul Mazgaon and Niz-Lahoal or the Mohanbari aerodrome, a prohibited area, in order to go to the centre of the Primary Panchayat at Sarupathar ?

(b) Whether any order was issued to the Local Development Officer not to annex these two dislocated localities in one Primary Panchayat, *i.e.*, Miripathar Primary Panchayat ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Rural Development)** replied :

26. (a)—The centre for the Miripathar Primary Panchayat has not been selected yet.

(b)—No.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** Will the Minister-in-charge be pleased to state whether election of this Panchayat was held at Sarupathar and the members from the aforesaid villages had to cross either two Primary Panchayats or the Mohanbari aerodrome, a prohibited area, in order to participate in the election ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** I have no information, Sir, but the matter will be enquired into.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** The answer to Question No. 26(a) is not understandable, Sir. Is Government aware that if the centre will be selected in other



part of the Primary Panchayat, *i.e.*, Bashbari, Harabari or Titadimoru villages, the members from the other part, *i.e.*, Miripathar, Sarupathar and other villages will have to cross two Primary Panchayats or Mohanbari aerodrome, the prohibited area ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** If the centre has not yet been selected, the question of any inconvenience on the part of the people to go from one area to the other does not arise.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Is Government aware that the anticipated difficulties were brought to the notice of the local Development Officer and he rejected the proposal ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Rural Development):** I have no information, Sir.

#### Dinjoy Hatiali Rural Panchayat

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)** asked :

\*27. Will the Minister-in-charge of Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that eastern part of Bogdung Mouza in Dibrugarh Subdivision was attached to Dinjoy Hatiali Rural Panchayat ?

(b) Whether election of said Panchayat was held on 8th May, 1957 ?

(c) If so, whether public of that area participated in Panchayat election ?

(d) Whether Government are aware of any public opposition for inclusion of this part of Bogdung Mouza with that of Dinjoy Hatiali Rural Panchayat ?

(e) Whether any order was issued by Government to the District Officer to stay election and to submit a report for formation of a separate Rural Panchayat ?

(f) If so, why the election was not stopped ?



**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA** (Minister, Rural Development) replied :

27. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Except the Okanimaria and the Dighalibari Baghbari Primary Panchayats, the public of all the other Primary Panchayats of the area participated in the election held on 8th May, 1957. The public of the above named Primary Panchayat also subsequently participated in the elections held on 4th June, 1957 and 14th June, 1957. All elections passed off smoothly.

(d)—Yes. A section of the people wanted to have a separate Panchayat for this area. But the population being only 5,320 and area only 9 sq. miles, they were found too small to form a separate Panchayat.

(e)—No.

(f)—Does not arise.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** (Saikhowa): Sir, whether the Minister-in-charge knows that the people of Dighalibari and Okanimaria Primary Panchayats of the eastern part of Bogdung Mouza did not participate in the election on 8th May, 1957 ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** The reply is there in (c), Sir.

“Except the Okanimaria and the Dighalibari Baghbari Primary Panchayats, the public of all the other Primary Panchayats of the area participated in the election held on 8th May, 1957. The public of the above named Primary Panchayats also subsequently participated in the elections held on 4th June, 1957 and 14th June, 1957.....”

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** (Saikhowa): Sir, is it not a fact that a deputation waited upon the Minister-in-charge in the first week of the month of May last and an assurance was given to them by the Minister-in-charge that



election on 8th May last would be postponed till a report from the local officer is received regarding formation of two Rural Panchayats there ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA** (Minister, Rural Development): Sir, as far as I remember, I told them (the deputationists) that the matter would be examined and considered and their necessary order would be issued. However, without looking into the records, I cannot say anything now offhand.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** (Saikhowa): Sir, whether the Minister-in-charge knows that the square miles of the area as given in the reply is incorrect, whereas the actual length of the area is about 9 miles and the breadth is more than 6 miles ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** Sir, I may inform the hon. Member, if there is any dispute about the area, I may ask the Department to examine it and correct it, if necessary.

(Starred questions Nos. 28 and 29 standing in the name of Shri Tarun Sen Deka were not put and answered as the questioner was absent.)

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

### Japanese Experts for development of Cottage Industries in Assam

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS** [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

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

- (a) Whether a party of Japanese experts lately came to Assam for development of Cottage Industries ?
- (b) What are their recommendations ?
- (c) What steps Government are taking after their departure in the field of Cottage Industries to implement their recommendations ?



**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** (Minister, Cottage Industries) replied:

76. (a)—Yes, during October, 1955 and January, 1956.

(b)—A copy of the report of recommendations submitted by the team of Japanese experts is placed on the Library Table.

(c)—Government have decided to take up one block with one cane mill, one bamboo mill, one saw mill and one furniture-making plant at Gauhati as a pilot project with the approval of and financial assistance from Government of India. A suitable site has already been taken possession of and orders for the cane and bamboo mills have already been placed with a Japanese firm.

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS** [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: May I know from the Minister-in-charge when the scheme for bamboo mill will come into operation?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: Order for the bamboo mill has already been placed with Japan, but we wait for information from the Government of India whether there is foreign exchange.

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS**: May I know the expenditure incurred in connection with the Japanese experts?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: It is difficult for me to say this now.

**Shri BISHWANATH UPADHAYYA** (Patharkandi): सन १९५२ में जापान से श्रीससाकी नामक जो विशेषज्ञ आये थे, उन्होंने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार की सेवामें दाखिल किया या नहीं और अगर दाखिल किया था तो उसका क्या हुआ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: This is entirely a new question. The Japanese experts came and went round and submitted a report which is a theoretical one.



**Taking up of Gara-Ali portion from Cinnamara Junction to Titabar Road by the Public Works Department**

**Prof. (Shrimati) KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katoni-gaon)** asked:

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

- (a) Whether he is aware that since Gara-Ali portion from Cinnamara Junction to Titabar having been taken by Public Works Department, heavy traffic runs everyday over it ?
- (b) In view of the above fact whether Government will be pleased to asphalt that portion in continuation of asphalted road to that Cinnamara Junction ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Public Works Department)** replied:

77. (a)—Since the road has been taken over and improved by the Public Works Department, the traffic has increased to some extent.

(b)—This proposal will be placed before the Assam Roads Communication Board when it will meet to select such road schemes.

**Allotment of money for construction of Panchayat Offices**

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara)** asked:

78. Will the Minister-in-charge of Rural Development be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether building plan for Panchayat Offices were made and distributed to different Panchayats in Assam ?
- (b) If so, what amount of money was allotted for these buildings ?
- (c) What steps have been taken by Government for supervision of the construction of these buildings ?
- (d) The method and basis for distribution of the said grant in different subdivision.



**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA** (Minister, Rural Development) replied:

78. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Panchayats are allowed to spend up to Rs.10,000 each from their Panchayat Fund.

(c)—This is being looked into and as soon as Union Panchayats are established, technical staff will be available for the purpose.

(d)—Each new Panchayat is given a grant-in-aid of Rs.35,000 in 3 years. Expenditure on buildings is to be met out of this.

**Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY** (Katlicherra) : पंचायत कार्यालय स्थान निर्वाचन कौन करता है ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is: who selects the site for the buildings ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** It is selected by the Panchayat concerned if there is no dispute. If there is any dispute, the Deputy Commissioner decides the dispute.

**Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY :** क्या Subdivisional Officer साहब पंचायत कार्यालय का स्थान चुन सकते हैं ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** इसका उत्तर दिया जा चुका है ।

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS** (Karimganj-North) : What steps have been taken by Government for supervision of the construction of these buildings ? The reply is: "This is being looked into as soon as Union Panchayats are established, technical staff will be available for the purpose". Now we know that construction is going on. We want to know who is supervising the construction ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** At present there are no technical persons to inspect the work but this is being inspected by the Development Officer. As soon as the various Panchayats are established technical advice and supervision will be available for the purpose.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question was: What steps have been taken ? At present no steps have been taken but steps will be taken.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** No step was taken so long ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Rural Development):** For general supervision, the Development Officers are there.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Then you could have said that. If the supervision is done by the Development Officer, this could have been said in the reply.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West):** If more than Rs.8,000 is spent for a building by a particular Panchayat, will that receive Government sanction ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** This is a hypothetical question; not allowed.

### **Sudden rise of imported food-stuff in Assam**

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West)** asked:

79. Will the Supply Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether steps have been taken to check the sudden rise of imported food-stuff in Assam ?

(b) Steps taken to reduce recent high price of rice in Cachar ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply)** replied:

79. (a)—The following steps have been taken by Government to check the sudden rise in prices of imported food-stuffs in Assam.

(i) At the instance of the State Government, the Trade Adviser in Calcutta made necessary arrangements for immediate despatch of essential food-stuffs to various Assam destinations on private account by sponsoring number of wagons placed at his disposal by the Railway authorities.



(ii) Some Express Specials for movement of essential food-stuffs into Assam have been made available to run every month to supplement the number of wagons placed at the disposal of the Trade Adviser.

(iii) 6 *Ad hoc* Specials have been arranged by the State Government for movement of essential food-stuffs from different production centres to Assam destinations in the second week of May last by taking up the matter with the Railway authorities.

(iv) Special facilities for movement of rice from the surplus States have been provided to the traders.

(b)—The following steps have been taken to check the rise in prices of rice in Cachar:—

(i) In order to prevent smuggling of rice into the adjoining areas of Pakistan from the bordering districts, Assam Foodgrains (Movement and Distribution) Control Order, 1956 has been promulgated. Under this Order, movement and distribution of rice/paddy in the bordering belts have been regulated and the scope for smuggling has been eliminated.

(ii) Movement of rice/paddy from the Cachar District to any place outside has been banned without any permits issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar.

(iii) A considerable number of Fair Price Shops is now functioning in Karimganj Subdivision and Central Government rice is being distributed through those Fair Price Shops at Rs.18-8-0 per maund. While prices were high last year in Silchar and Hailakandi Subdivisions, Fair Price Shops were opened.

(iv) The Government of India have been requested to keep adequate stocks of rice in Silchar and Karimganj godowns for meeting any emergency.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) :** Do Government propose to purchase rice and paddy from the hoarders to check the rise in prices ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply) :** Not at the present moment.



**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West):** Do Government propose to open Fair Price Shops at Hailakandi and Silchar ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Minister, Supply):** The Deputy Commissioner has authority to open Fair Price Shop wherever and whenever he considers necessary.

**Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra):** इसके लिये कोई परामर्श दिया गया है या नहीं ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** Yes. जी हाँ—दिया गया है ।

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding):** Do Government propose to open Fair Price Shops in Nowgong for making rice available at Rs. 18-8-0 per maund specially in the drought areas ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** This is perhaps not connected with this question. But all the same, if the Chair be pleased to permit, I will reply. Yes, the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, has also instruction to open Fair Price Shops where he considers necessary.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** The question was whether steps have been taken to check the sudden rise of imported food-stuff but the answer given is with regard to sudden rise in prices.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Rise of prices—I think that was what the hon. Member meant.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** But the question was: What steps were taken to check the sudden rise of imported food-stuffs ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I think there has been some mistake in printing. I am not sure. It refers to certain rises in prices. Is that correct, Mrs. Chanda ?

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA :** Yes.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari) :** Is it not a fact that in Kamrup district, the Fair Price Shops are not getting rice for the last 15 days ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** To my knowledge that is not a fact.



**Length and Breadth of Jhanhi Bridge near Amguri  
Railway Bridge**

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):**  
asked:

80. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state:

- (a) What is the length and breadth of the Jhanhi Bridge near Amguri Railway Bridge ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that tolls are realised over the bridge ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that there is a standing order of the Public Works Department that over a bridge of 400 feet, tolls can be levied ?
- (d) If so, why toll is realised over Jhanhi Bridge at Amguri ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Public Works Department)** replied:

80. (a)—The length of the Jhanhi Bridge is 282 feet and its breadth is 24 feet (roadway).

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH :** Does Independence mean paying of more taxes and tolls ? One Pucca bridge was constructed by the British at Jhanji on Trunk Road but toll was not levied by them.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** That is not a relevant question and therefore it is out of order.



**Trade Agreement between India and Pakistan**

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

81. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether any one from the Assam Ministry was present at the time of signing the last Trade Pact between India and Pakistan ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that oranges and betel leaves were not included in the pact as the commodities to be exported from Assam to Pakistan ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that dried fishes were not allowed to be exported from Pakistan to Assam ?
- (d) If answer to question (d) and (c) above are in the affirmative, what is the reason for such non-inclusion ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to represent to the Union Government so that the produces of the border people of Assam be included as the commodities to be exported from India to Pakistan ?

**Shri BISHNU RAM MEDHI** (Chief Minister) replied:

81. (a)—No. But the views of the Government were communicated in detail to the Government of India.

(b)—No. Schedule "A" of the Trade Agreement, a copy of which has been placed on the Library Table of the House, shows that both the goods could be exported from India to Pakistan. In addition to the above and in order to facilitate Border Trade, a head load of fresh fruits per person could be exported on all sectors of the Assam-East Pakistan Border. five seers of betel leaves per person could be exported from the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills to Sylhet and Mymensingh.



(c)—No. Schedule 'B' of the Trade Agreement provides that dried fish can be exported from Pakistan to India. five seers of dried fish per person is also allowed to be exported from Pakistan on all the sectors of the Assam-East Pakistan Border.

(d) & (e)—Do not arise.

**Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM:** [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: May I know whether the trade agreement is implemented or not?

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI** (Chief Minister): So far as my information goes, it is being implemented. When any specific case where it is not implemented is brought to our notice, we generally refer the matter to the Pakistan Government and then move the Government of India.

**Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM:** Whether the Chief Minister is aware that betel leaves were not allowed to be exported?

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI:** I have no information. My information is that the agreement is being implemented. As I said if any specific instance where it is not implemented is brought to our notice, adequate action will be taken and attention of the Pakistan Government as well as the Government of India will be drawn.

**Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM:** As it is now, betel leaves are not allowed to be exported.

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI :** Betel leaf is included in the list of exportable articles.

**Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM:** But that is not allowed by the Customs Officers.

**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI :** If some officers did not allow, then specific instances may be brought to our notice and we shall take steps to see that the agreement is implemented in full.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now the questions are over. We will come to Demands for Grants.



## Demands for Grants

### Grant No.18

#### (38.—Medical)

(Concluded)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** We shall now resume discussions on Demand No.18, which is outstanding since yesterday. The hon. Member from Gauhati was in possession of the floor.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):** I have concluded my speech, Sir.

**Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government that in the Jowai Subdivision, three dispensary buildings had been built, but they are lying unutilised for the last 3 or 4 years, because up till now no doctors have been provided. The people living in those interior places have no medical facilities and if these buildings are left like this for another year or two, I think they will fall down. So, Sir, I request Government to see that doctors are posted to those dispensaries.

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় । মেডিকেল মিনিস্তাৰে যিটো টকাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে সেইটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো । মোৰ মনেৰে তেখেতে যিটো মন্তব্য কৰাৰে দাবী উত্থাপন কৰিছে—তাতকৈ বেচি ধৰাহলেহে ভাল হ'লহেঁতেন । কাৰণ, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত বৰ্তমান চাৰিটা শ্ৰেণীৰ ডিচপেনচেৰী আছে । এটা State managed, ২য়টো লোকেলবৰ্ড ডাভাৰখানা with Government Doctors, তৃতীয়টো পূৰ্বা লোকেলবৰ্ড আৰু ৪র্থটো 'চাৰ্চিটাইজড' ডিচপেনচেৰী । ইয়াৰ ফলত দেখা গৈছে—হস্পিটেলৰ 'এডমিনিষ্ট্ৰেচন'ত বহুতো খেলি-মেলি আহি পৰিছে । এই খেলি-মেলি অৱস্থাৰ পৰা শৃংখলালৈ আনিবলৈ হ'লে—মোৰ মনেৰে চৰকাৰে এই চাৰিটা শ্ৰেণীৰ ডিচপেনচেৰী বিলাক এইদৰে শ্ৰেণীবিভাগে থাকিবলৈ নিদি এক শ্ৰেণীৰ কৰি State managed কৰিব লাগে । তেতিয়াহলে কামৰ efficiency বাঢ়িব আৰু জনসাধাৰণ বাইজবো উপকাৰ হ'ব ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই দুই এষাৰ কথা কওঁ—যে লামডিঙত এটা ভাল Six (6) bedded indoor Hospital হোৱাৰ কথা আছিল আৰু সেই কাৰণে 'Tender'ত call কৰা হৈছিল । কিন্তু কামৰ আগ নবঢ়াত, মই যেতিয়া Director of Health service office'ত অনুসন্ধান কৰিলো তেতিয়া জনা গ'ল যে এই সম্বন্ধীয় ফাইলটো তলত পৰি আছে । তাৰ পিচত, বাজেটতো দেখিলো এই কাৰণে ২৫ হাজাৰ টকাও ধৰা হৈছে । অথচ এটা ভাল ডাভাৰ খানাৰ ঠাইত সাধাৰণ খাপৰ এটা হৈয়েই আছে । আশা কৰো, চৰকাৰে এই 'ডিচপেনচেৰী'টোৰ স্থাপনৰ সম্পৰ্কে চোকা দৃষ্টি দিব ।



তাৰ পিচত কওঁ নগাঁওৰ সদৰ 'হস্পিটেলটোৰ কথা। ইয়াৰ অৱস্থা অতি বেয়া আৰু ইয়াক এটা প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ হস্পিটেললৈ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। নগাঁৱত যিটো 'শ্ৰীমন্তশঙ্কৰ মিচণ' হস্পিটেল আছে—সেইটোৰ পৰাও বাইজৰ উপকাৰ হয় আৰু তাৰো পুষ্টি সাধন কৰা প্ৰয়োজন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা যে নগাঁও সদৰ 'ডিচপেনচেৰী' ডাক্তৰে এটা দিয়াচালাই কাঠিৰ অভাৱত Stove জলাৰ নোৱাৰি—বোগীক বেজী দিবলৈ এদিন অসমৰ্থ হৈছিল। অথচ ডাক্তৰৰ মুখত এটা জলা চিগাৰেট দেখা গৈছিল। এইবিলাক বেমেজালি দূৰকৰি, বাইজৰ মজল সাধন কৰা চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্তব্য। তাৰ পিচত—সিদিনা বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰঠাকুৰে ডিফ্ৰণ্ডৰ মেডিকেল কলেজ সম্পৰ্কত যি অভিযোগ আনিছে—সেইটোও সচা কথা। কাৰণ মইও জানো—যে মেডিকেল কলেজত এবাৰ এগৰাকী তিবোতা মানুহক Operation theatre লৈ নিয়া হ'ল; Operation কৰা হ'ল: তাৰপিচত কোনো বোগ নাপাই—তেওঁলোক আচৰিত হ'ল আৰু পাচত জানিব পাবিলে—যি গৰাকী তিবোতাৰ অস্থি আছিল—তেওঁৰ ঠাইত আন এগৰাকীহে Operation কৰা হ'ল। গতিকে এনেবিলাক শোকাবহ বেমেজালি যাতে ইয়াৰ পৰা দূৰ হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যেন চকু দিয়ে। নহলে—আমাৰ 'হস্পিটেল' বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা বৰ শোক লগা হৈ উঠিব। ইয়াক কৈ মই, পুনৰ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যেন—আগতে উল্লেখ কৰি অহা চাৰিটা শ্ৰেণীৰ 'হস্পিটেল' বিলাক এইদৰে শ্ৰেণীবিভাগ কৰি নাৱাখি এক শ্ৰেণীলৈ কপাত্তৰিত কৰে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই—মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰো।

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only want to know whether there is any plan to establish dispensaries in the hitherto unserved areas of my Subdivision. There is a big area where there is no dispensary or hospital at all—I mean the area comprising the Mouzas of Bogrihari, Mandia, Baghbor, Titapani and Jania. In this part of the Subdiviison, *i.e.*, the southern part of the Subdivision, there is no dispensary or hospital at all. As far as I remember our *ex-M. L. A.* Maulavi Pahar Khan said on the floor of this House that when the people of that area suffer their remedy is “অস্থি তাদেৰ চক্ষের জল। পথ্য তাদেৰ চিনাৰ চাউল ॥” This is the condition of the people in that area. The population will be near about a lakh and the area will be 500 square miles, but there is no dispensary or hospital at all. The Hon'ble Minister will surely say, in reply, that two dispensaries had been given for this area, one at Tarabari and the other at Kolgachia. But, Sir, this is not in the southern part of the Subdivision, but in the middle part, one is in the eastern side and the other on the western side; one is in Mouza Chenga and the other is in Mouza Rupshi. But for those Mouzas which I mentioned there is no medical help at all. So, I want to know from the Medical Minister whether there is any plan to establish any dispensary in that area.



Then, I would like to suggest one thing more. In the Char areas of the Barpeta Subdivision no medical facilities are available for the people. I think Government can give one mobile dispensary to serve the Char areas. This will be a great help to the people.

With these few words, I request Government to see what can be done with regard to matters I have stated.

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH (Teok) :** মাননীয়া অধ্যক্ষ মহোদায়, প্রথমতে মই গবৰ্ণমেণ্টক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। অলপ দিনৰ ভিতৰতে অসমৰ গাঁৱে-ভূঁৱে চিকিৎসালয় স্থাপন কৰি মানুহৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে সুবিধা কৰি দিছে, যদিও মোৰ দুআৰাৰ মান কবলগীয়া আছে। মোৰ বিশেষ কবলগীয়া কথা হল যোৰহাটৰ হাস্পিতালটো Provincialise কৰাৰ কথা আছিল কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে তাৰ একো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। তদুপৰি হাস্পিতালটো বজাবৰ মাজতে থকা কাৰণে বেমাৰীৰ ভীষণ অসুবিধা হয়। এই সম্বন্ধে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে একো কাম হাতত লোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি মই একো বুজিব পৰা নাই।

অসমত মেডিকেল কলেজ স্থাপন কৰাত অসমীয়া মানুহৰ বহুত উপকাৰ হৈছে হয় তথাপিও, দেখা যায়, বহুত মানুহে চিকিৎসা কৰিবলৈ গৈ বহুত অসুবিধাত পৰে। কালি শ্ৰীৰবঠাকুৰে কোৱা কথাৰ একেবাৰে সত্যতা নথকা নহয়। বাহিৰৰ পৰা মেডিকেল কলেজলৈ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে যোৱা মানুহৰ থকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই, ফলত মানুহে খেবনীয়ে বননীয়ে পৰি থাকিব লগীয়া হয়। অৱশ্যে ধনী মানুহৰ কথা বেলেগ। মই টকা পয়চা নথকা দুখীয়া মানুহৰ অসুবিধা বিলাক দেখিছো। হাতত পয়চা নহলে তেওঁ বিলাক বহুতেই বিপদত পৰে। সেই কাৰণে মানুহৰ থকা-মেলাৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে মেডিকেল কলেজ চৰকাৰে কেনেকৈ ভাল অৱস্থালৈ আনিব পাৰে তালৈ চকু দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। ইয়াৰ লগতে এটা কথা কব খুজিছো, যে টিয়ক মৌজাৰ হাতীমুখ নামৰ এখন ট্ৰাইবেল প্ৰধান অঞ্চল আছে। সেই গাঁওখনত গিৰি ভাই সকল থাকে, আৰু সেই খন বান-বিশ্বস্ত গাঁও। সেই গাঁওৰ পৰা ৭।৮ মাইল দূৰত এখন হাস্পিতাল আছে। চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে বেমাৰী মানুহ ৭।৮ মাইল দূৰৰ হাস্পিতাললৈ যোৱাও সম্ভৱ নহয়। গতিকে সেই গাঁৱত এখন চিকিৎসালয় স্থাপন কৰিবৰ বাবে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ জনালো। আশাকৰে। গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে অতি সোনকালে তাত এখন হাস্পিতাল স্থাপন কৰি ট্ৰাইবেল ভাই সকলৰ চিকিৎসাৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিব।

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one particular thing. There is a village in Dopdor Mauza, Changmai village by name in Sibsagar Sub-division. Fourteen families have been attacked and wiped off by *Kala-azar*. Applications have been made to the authorities many times but without any effect. I think D. D. T. powder is yet to be sprayed in this area.

One strong Public Health Centre is also urgently required in Amguri.



**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to the points which have been raised by my hon. Friend for Patharkandi. He wants that there should be attempts on the part of the Government to give more medical relief to the people. That is quite true. Nobody will deny that.

He also raised the question of the Shillong Hospital. At present there is no scope for further development of the hospital in the present hospital. So we have decided to shift the hospital to a better site near the Lady Hydary Park. We have already drawn up scheme for this purpose. The hospital will be developed on most modern line with provision for 100 beds. We have already taken steps in this respect.

Then, Sir, my hon. Friend has raised one point regarding family planning. He says that there should be some provision for family planning in our hospital clinics in the State. Sir, only providing facilities in the hospital clinics will not do. We must do something to control birth rate in this regard. We have already sanctioned a scheme for establishment of clinical centres in rural and urban areas, and that they are going to be started. In addition to this, we have already proposed to depute 4 doctors for training at Bombay.

Then, Sir, certain statements have been made on the floor of the House by the hon. Member for Dibrugarh, Shri Borthakur. These things could have been brought to my notice while I paid a visit to the Medical College at Dibrugarh. He made the statement that there had been corruption and mismanagement in the Medical College. But up till now we have not received any report of mismanagement of the the affairs in the Medical College and also of the alleged corruption. Anyway, Sir, if these things are brought to the notice of the Government, we will take prompt action. If the hon. Member also brings these things to my notice in writing, I will take immediate steps to set things right.

He also complained that the present Principal of the College remains outside the college for about six months in a year. Sir, for the information of the House I would like to say that the present Principal of the Medical College at Dibrugarh was the Principal of the Darbhanga Medical College of Bihar. Bihar Health Minister has very reluctantly released him for us. He spoke very highly of him. It is a fact that he has to attend



many meetings. He has to attend the meetings of the All-India Medical Council and other meetings and this he has to do in the interest of the College itself. But it is not a fact that he remains outside for six months in a year for nothing. Sir, I can tell the hon. Members of this House that after his appointment as the Principal of the Assam Medical College, there has been marked improvement in different branches of the College.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):** Sir, on a point of clarification. Does the Principal of the College remain outside being an examiner of different Universities?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical):** It may be so. He is to attend many meetings. But it is not a fact that he remains outside for six months in a year.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** Sir, do I understand that he was appointed very recently?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA :** He was appointed recently on a contract basis.

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** The Principal has to remain outside for months together to attend meetings of the Medical Council and other bodies. Sir, would it not be possible to curtail his attendance in meetings of the Medical Council and other bodies?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical):** Sir, we will certainly see whether his attendance could be curtailed.

Then my hon. Friend has brought certain allegations against misbehaviour of an office assistant towards a female patient in the Eye Department. This matter has been thoroughly enquired into and the allegations have been proved to be baseless. He also referred to the necessity of a Rest House for patients. Sir, in this regard also we have already taken steps. Plans and estimates have already been drawn up to construct a Rest House in the Medical College.



My Friend, Shri Borthakur, also drew my attention to certain appointments under Regulation 3. In this connection I may say, Sir, that all the appointments in the Medical College are made through the Public Service Commission after advertisement. When, however, there are urgent needs—because the University Visitors came and visited the Medical College, and they wanted certain vacancies to be filled up immediately—we had to fill up these vacancies under Regulation 3, but these were, however, later on regularised. Sir, these were the main points made out by my Friend, Shri Borthakur.

Now, my Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, from Gauhati also wanted that the Civil Hospital at Gauhati should be improved. Sir, we have taken definite steps to improve the Hospital. Nine bighas of land has already been acquired for the purpose of constructing a three storied building with provision of 350 beds on the most modern line. Mr. Bhattacharyya also referred to the question of shortage of staff in the Hospital. He particularly referred to the absence of the Anaesthetist. Sir, we had already appointed an Anaesthetist. But as he has been absent for certain duties he has to attend at Dibrugarh, another man has again been appointed who is expected to report to duty very shortly.

My Friend from Jowai, Shri Larsingh Khyriem, said that there were no doctors in some of the dispensaries in Jowai Subdivision. I do not know to what particular dispensary he referred, but my information is that one Assistant Surgeon has already been appointed to one such dispensary.

**Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM** [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Will the Hon'ble Minister see that he joins immediately?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA** (Minister, Medical): I shall certainly see to that.

Now, Mr. Sarma from Nowgong regretted that no provision for beds has been made at Lumding. Sir, in the present Budget we have provided Rs.25,000 for opening a Public Health Dispensary. I was with him when we visited Lumding area which is mostly inhabited by Mikirs and Kacharis. Incidence of *Kala-azar* in that area is very heavy. So we have provided money for a Public Health Dispensary there. I do not know at the moment the actual location of the dispensary, it may be either in Lumding proper or somewhere in the interior.



Next thing that he wanted is that the Local Board Dispensaries should be taken over by the Government. I may inform the hon. Members that here in our State all the dispensaries were under the different Local Boards. Only the Public Health Dispensaries were looked after by the Government so long. But now it has been realised that with the present economic condition of the Local Boards, it is becoming very difficult for them to manage these dispensaries properly. So Government have given serious thought to this matter. And now, so far as my Department is concerned, I, as Minister-in-charge, have already decided that all the Local Board Dispensaries should be taken over by Government within a short time. The matter is now being considered by the Finance Department. Our former Finance Minister was very much in favour of this move. So far as supply of medicine and equipment are concerned, all the money we provide to Local Board Dispensaries, is from the Government fund. Therefore, I hope it will be possible for the Government to take over all these Local Board Dispensaries within a short time. We have also converted some of the subsidised dispensaries to regular primary health units.

Now regarding the Nowgong Hospital he has brought certain allegation regarding a particular lady patient. If it is a fact, it is certainly a very unfortunate incident about which I have no information. I will certainly make an enquiry about it and see that such thing does not occur again.

Regarding the Jorhat Hospital my Friend from Teok, Shri Harinarayan Baruah, stated that this Hospital has not been provincialised. But as a matter of fact, we have already provincialised it. We have selected a site, plans and estimates for the building required have been drawn up, and the buildings are going to be constructed within a short time, at least during the period of the Second Plan. It will be full-fledged hospital on modern line with one hundred beds.

**Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH (Teok):** What about Jhanjimukh ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical):** My hon. Friends are all aware that due to acute dearth of qualified doctors we have not been able to start new dispensaries. We are trying our level best to cover all the backward areas, particularly tribal areas, which were so long neglected. Therefore I have been giving more stress on such areas which



were so long neglected, particularly backward areas in the interior. I understand Jhanjimukh is one such area, and I hope this area will also be included this time. But my difficulty is that even in places where construction of hospital building has been completed, we have not been able to provide with qualified doctors. As my Friend from Jowai has stated, no doctor has been posted in the dispensaries in his area. This is due to dearth of qualified doctors. This is our difficulty. Now I hope with the coming out of the medical graduates from our Medical College, it will be possible to place doctors to the dispensaries which are now without doctors. So far as the locality referred to by my Friend, Shri Barua, he had already a talk with me about it and told me that the place named by him is one which actually needs a dispensary, and I shall certainly consider the case of this locality at the time of selecting sites for new dispensaries.

I think, I have already covered all the points referred to by my hon. Friends.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Hon'ble Minister has already replied to the points raised by the hon. Members, and now I would like to know from the hon. Member from Patharkandi whether he is now going to withdraw his Cut Motion.

**Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi):** I would like to put it to vote, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that the total provision of Rs.1,03,24,700 under Grant No.18, Major head 38.—Medical, at page 178 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,03,24,700 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(The Motion was negatived.)

(After a pause)

The question is that a sum of Rs. 1,03,24,700 (Rupees one crore, three lakhs, twenty-four thousand and seven hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958, for the administration of the head "38.—Medical."

(The Motion was adopted.)



**Grant No.19****(39.—Public Health)**

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Public Health):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.95,39,400 (Rupees ninety-five lakhs, thirty-nine thousand and four hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958 for the administration of the head 39.—Public Health.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.95,39,400 (Rupees ninety-five lakhs, thirty-nine thousand and four hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958 for the administration of the head 39.—Public Health.

As no Cut Motion is being proposed to be moved, I now put the Motion.

The question is that a sum of Rs.95,39,400 (Rupees ninety-five lakhs, thirty-nine thousand and four hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958 for the administration of the head 39.—Public Health.

(The Motion was adopted.)

**Grant No.17****(37.—Education)**

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.4,09,93,000 (Rupees four crores, nine lakhs and ninety-three thousand), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958 for the administration of the head "37.—Education."



**Mr. SPEAKER:** There are as many as 16 Cut Motions, whereas the time is only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour. As this is a more attractive demand than any other, if we cannot finish it within the scheduled time, we can take some time from other grants. However, it would be convenient for this House as well as for me if the hon. Members confine their observations to about 10 minutes each, and I would request the hon. Members to set an example by doing so before the House.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):**  
Sir, we shall try our best.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.4,09,93,000 under Grant No.17, Major head 37.—Education, at page 136 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 4,09,93,000 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the time at my disposal is very limited, I shall confine myself only to a few observations on policy. Sir, we know that the directive principle of the Constitution of India requires of this Government to provide free and universal education by 1960. Now, I doubt very much as to whether with the rate of progress that is prevailing in our State, our Government will be able to fulfil this directive principle of the Constitution of India. Secondly, Sir, it is an interesting thing indeed that our Education Minister also happens to be the Police Minister, and so if we make a comparative study between his two Departments, we will be able to say which Department is his “Suorani” and which Department is his “Duorani.” If we look into the figures, we find that in 1955-56, on the head ‘Education’ the amount was 16 per cent of the Budget, in 1956-57 (Revised) it came down to 14.4 per cent and in 1957-58, i.e., in the present Budget it has still gone down and it now stands at 14.41 per cent; whereas under ‘Police’ in 1955-56 it stood at 6.87 per cent, in 1956-57 (Revised) it went up to 10 per cent and in this year’s Budget it has gone still higher up to 12.9 per cent. So that is one thing to which I want a reply from the Minister.

It is indeed very nice to see that quite a big sum of money has been allotted for this Department but is it not also a fact that every year quite a big amount is surrendered as being unspent, and are the explanations, given in the Memo, really gratifying to this House, or can they satisfy this House? For example, we find that under the head ‘Secondary Education’ this Memo. explains that the allocation of Rs.64.04 lakhs was curtailed to Rs.52.28 lakhs due to non-utilisation of funds,



**Grant No.19****(39.—Public Health)**

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Public Health):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.95,39,400 (Rupees ninety-five lakhs, thirty-nine thousand and four hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958 for the administration of the head 39.—Public Health.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.95,39,400 (Rupees ninety-five lakhs, thirty-nine thousand and four hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958 for the administration of the head 39.—Public Health.

As no Cut Motion is being proposed to be moved, I now put the Motion.

The question is that a sum of Rs.95,39,400 (Rupees ninety-five lakhs, thirty-nine thousand and four hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958 for the administration of the head 39.—Public Health.

(The Motion was adopted.)

**Grant No.17****(37.—Education)**

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.4,09,93,000 (Rupees four crores, nine lakhs and ninety-three thousand), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958 for the administration of the head "37.—Education."



**Mr. SPEAKER:** There are as many as 16 Cut Motions, whereas the time is only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour. As this is a more attractive demand than any other, if we cannot finish it within the scheduled time, we can take some time from other grants. However, it would be convenient for this House as well as for me if the hon. Members confine their observations to about 10 minutes each, and I would request the hon. Members to set an example by doing so before the House.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):**  
Sir, we shall try our best.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.4,09,93,000 under Grant No.17, Major head 37.—Education, at page 136 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 4,09,93,000 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the time at my disposal is very limited, I shall confine myself only to a few observations on policy. Sir, we know that the directive principle of the Constitution of India requires of this Government to provide free and universal education by 1960. Now, I doubt very much as to whether with the rate of progress that is prevailing in our State, our Government will be able to fulfil this directive principle of the Constitution of India. Secondly, Sir, it is an interesting thing indeed that our Education Minister also happens to be the Police Minister, and so if we make a comparative study between his two Departments, we will be able to say which Department is his “Suorani” and which Department is his “Duorani.” If we look into the figures, we find that in 1955-56, on the head ‘Education’ the amount was 16 per cent of the Budget, in 1956-57 (Revised) it came down to 14.4 per cent and in 1957-58, i.e., in the present Budget it has still gone down and it now stands at 14.41 per cent ; whereas under ‘Police’ in 1955-56 it stood at 6.87 per cent, in 1956-57 (Revised) it went up to 10 per cent and in this year’s Budget it has gone still higher up to 12.9 per cent. So that is one thing to which I want a reply from the Minister.

It is indeed very nice to see that quite a big sum of money has been allotted for this Department but is it not also a fact that every year quite a big amount is surrendered as being unspent, and are the explanations, given in the Memo, really gratifying to this House, or can they satisfy this House ? For example, we find that under the head ‘Secondary Education’ this Memo. explains that the allocation of Rs.64.04 lakhs was curtailed to Rs.52.28 lakhs due to non-utilisation of funds,



provided for public schools and also due to less expenditure in Naga Hills owing to disturbed condition there. Now, Sir, if we look into the figures under Naga Hills, we find that in the Budget in 1956-57 under 'Education' it was 10.64 per cent; in the Revised it was 9.84 per cent and in the present Budget it comes to 12.90 per cent. The explanation for less expenditure in the Naga Hills shows that in 1956-57 while the Budget allocated Rs.10,64,350, the expenditure was, as seen in the Revised, Rs.9,83,600, that is to say, there was a decrease of only Rs.80,750. Now, how this sum of Rs.80,000 can upset the sum of Rs.64.04 lakhs? I think, Sir, the explanation about Naga Hills gives only a small fraction of the reasons, that is not the whole truth. Then, Sir, with regard to the grants to the different non-Government schools and colleges, we find that there is a great deal of discrepancy. To show only one example, there are two types of schools, one is Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools and the other is Madrassas, Middle English and Middle Vernacular, both are almost of the same standard. But in the case of Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools, grants to the schools and dearness allowance to the teachers are greater than in the case of Madrassas, Middle English and Middle Vernacular. I think, when the Government recognise these schools and when the Government give some help to these schools, there should be no discrepancy in the matter.

Lastly, I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to one point, *i.e.*, the responsibility of this Government towards the Gauhati University. The Government gives a statutory grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to this University and therefore when so big a sum is given to this University, Government should see that the affairs of the University so far as finances are concerned are properly managed. Now, I have a copy of the audit report of the University for 1955-56. The Government must have also been provided with the copy by the Examiner of Local Accounts and from that report we find that in this University there are big amounts shown under headings of misappropriation, temporary misappropriation and tampering. Will the Government look into these affairs so that money which is provided by Government are not misappropriated or tampered with?

Then, again when giving aid to the schools, both secondary and middle schools, Government should see that the teachers and staff get dearness allowance as prescribed by the Government. In the matter of the University also Government should see



that the staff, clerks and assistants, get the requisite dearness allowance because Government provides the University with finance and so Government has the responsibility to see that people there also get the dearness allowance in the same manner as in the aided schools.

As there are other speakers, I do not want to speak more.

With these words, I commend my Motion to the House for acceptance.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.4,09,93,000 under Grant No.17, Major head 37.—Education, at page 136 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.4,09,93,000 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Dalgaon):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Cut Motion, moved by my Friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya.

Sir, it has been very regrettably observed that our Government has paid very little attention towards the conditions of the Aided High Schools in the State. Due to the paucity of funds, most of the school buildings are in deplorable state. Many schools cannot provide with hostel accommodations. But the part that the Aided High Schools are playing is in no way mean. The Matriculation results of many of the schools are quite satisfactory. The teachers of the Aided Schools take a special care of their students, but for lack of proper fund the Aided High Schools are not in a position to provide with good teaching staff and other facilities of imparting education and hence generally their standard of education is low.

As, Sir, education is deep rooted in the hearts of the illiterate masses, the number of venture schools is increasing year after year, therefore, our benign Government should take more care, in that case they will grow into full-fledged High Schools in the near future.

Then, Sir, the recent storm unfortunately enough has caused a great loss to many of the school and hostel buildings in the State. I, therefore, would like to draw keen attention of the Minister-in-charge of Education for providing the Aided High Schools with the standard recurring grant-in-aid and for advancing a non-recurring grant of a considerable amount



for the improvement and reconstruction of both the school and hostel buildings of the Aided Schools affected by storm, so that they may stand in the path of progress up to our expectation.

With these words, I resume my seat.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I rise to oppose the Cut Motion moved by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, but at the same time I want to give certain suggestions to the Government so that the Education policy and the Education affairs may be implemented accordingly.

Firstly, I take up the question of Lower Primary and Basic Schools. The Basic Education Act was passed about three years ago but the rules have not been framed. Only recently the rules have been published in Gazette. In the meantime the Basic Board was constituted but this Board could not function for there was no rules, and as a result the Basic Schools, the Basic Training Centres greatly suffered. I would request the Government to take up this matter seriously and see that Basic Boards properly function and Basic Schools which were taken up at random and without any programme should function properly.

Secondly, after attainment of Independence, there is a tendency in the minds of the villagers to start Lower Primary Schools and as a result many Lower Primary Schools were started, but I am sorry to inform this House that for the last 4 or 5 years no venture schools were taken up by the Government. There are 70 and 80 students in each school which is to be managed by the poor villagers. Not only that in every locality, especially in the backward localities, in the scheduled caste localities and in the tribal localities there are many venture schools even now. Now, I take up the question of Gauhati in this regard. This time from the Gauhati School Board there was a recommendation to Government for taking up 150 Lower Primary Venture Schools and for appointment of 200 additional teachers but Government have only sanctioned 45 venture schools including additional teachers. As a result the venture schools which are running for the last 4 or 5 years could not



be taken up by the Gauhati School Board. That is the position in my constituency also, where there are 3 tribal schools, 2 scheduled caste people's schools and one school of erosion-affected people but these have not been taken up as yet. So, although Government have provided so much money for Education Department but the education of the poor people in our State are neglected in the primary stage. This is a sad state of affairs.

I submit, Sir, all the venture schools should be taken by the Government and there should not be any paucity of fund for taking up these venture schools. Sir, I want to point out one thing with regard to the distribution of building grant to Lower Primary and Middle English Schools and Aided High Schools. For the distribution of building grants there is no fixed policy or anything of the kind. Sometimes ten to twelve thousand rupees are granted to one school whereas other deserving schools do not receive any such grant or receive a grant of Rs.50 or so. I heard this, I do not know how far this is correct. This is not only with regard to the Lower Primary Schools but this is also with regard to the High English Schools. Last year in distribution of building grants to High English Schools on account of flood damage, we found some of those schools which were actually affected by flood did not get the grant while those which were not actually affected by flood got the grant.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** On a point of information, Sir. I want to know from you whether the time that is allowed to the Opposition is 50:50 ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** If the hon. Member had given more interest to the debates of the House, he would find that on an average the Opposition had got more than 50 per cent.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari) :** Sir, I submit that Government should set up a Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials and distribute the grant not only to the High English School, but also to the Lower Primary, Middle Vernacular and Middle English Schools on a rational basis. Sir, the condition of the Middle English Schools is the worst. There is only a building grant of Rs.200 and a recurring grant of Rs.50 per month for such a school. I submit, Sir, that the minimum recurring grant to a Middle English Schools should not be less than Rs.150 per month.



Then, Sir, with regard to the Lower Primary Schools, Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools I want to say something about the syllabus which are changed every year. It is not possible for the poor people who give education to their sons and daughters in these Middle Vernacular, Middle English and Lower Primary Schools to purchase books every year. So there should be a fixed syllabus which should not be changed for some years so that the students may not be in trouble for purchasing books.

Lastly, I want to speak a few words with regard to the School Board. I mentioned last year that the School Boards are not properly constituted. At Gauhati from South Kamrup, Hazo and Tihu Circles no representatives have been nominated by the Government to the School Board. All the members have been appointed from two localities. I submit, Sir, that the Gauhati School Board should be dissolved and a new School Board should be constituted so that the entire area of the Gauhati Subdivision may get their representatives representing the respective localities.

With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :**

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই শিক্ষা শিতানৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ প্ৰসঙ্গত কিছু কণ্ঠ যে শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ নিমিত্তে আজি যিমান জোৰ দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ লগেলগে শিক্ষাৰ মান অৰ্থাৎ শিক্ষাৰ ষ্টেণ্ডাৰ্ডত সিমান জোৰ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। সেইকাৰণে শিক্ষাৰ মানৰ ওপৰতহে অধিক জোৰ দিব লাগে, কাৰণ আপোনালোক সকলোৱেই জানে আজি ক্ৰমান্বয়ে শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ড কমি আহিছে, আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰতি মানুহৰ আকৰ্ষণ নোহোৱা হৈছে। তাৰোপৰি শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ বিভিন্ন চাকৰীৰ বাবে যি দৰমহা ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে তাৰ তুলনাত অন্যান্য বিভাগৰ চৰকাৰী দৰমহা বেচি। সেইকাৰণে শিক্ষাবিভাগৰ কাৰণে মেধাৱী লোক পোৱা নেযায় আৰু যি দুই-চাৰি জন পোৱা যায় তেওঁলোকো কিছুদিনৰ পিচতে টকা বেচি পোৱাৰ আশাত আন বিভাগলৈ গুচি যায়। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ যে চৰকাৰী কলেজৰ অধ্যাপকৰ দৰমহা ৩০০, পৰা ৮০০ লৈ আৰু সমপৰ্য্যায়ৰ বন বিভাগৰ ডিভিজনেল ফৰেষ্ট অফিচাৰৰ দৰমহা ৬০০, পৰা ৯০০ লৈ। এই যে তাৰতম্যৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত ডিভিজনেল ফৰেষ্ট অফিচাৰতকৈ অধ্যাপকৰ দায়ীত্ব বেচি। অথচ তেওঁৰ দৰমহা কম। আনহাতে ডিভিজনেল ফৰেষ্ট অফিচাৰবোৰে বহুক্ষেত্ৰত মাছ, কুকুৰা আদি বিনা পয়চাই খাবলৈ পায় আৰু ভ্ৰমণ বানচও আছে। অধ্যাপকবোৰৰ তেনেকুৱা কোনো সুবিধা নাই। গতিকে ডিভিজনেল ফৰেষ্ট অফিচাৰৰ তুলনাত প্ৰফেচাৰ বিলাকৰ দৰমহা বেচি নহলেও অন্ততঃ সমান হোৱা উচিত। তেতিয়াহলেহে আমাৰ শিক্ষা বিষয়ত উন্নতি হব নহলেও মেধাৱী সকলৰ দ্বাৰাই আমাৰ উঠি অহা লৰা ছোৱালীক শিক্ষা দি শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ড বৃদ্ধি কৰা টান হব। কেৱল শিক্ষাত কৈ—শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ডহে বিচাৰ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও—এই ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে এজন Sericulture Inspector ক এজন Graduate teacher ৰ সমান কৰি দিছে। Sericulture Inspector নো কেতিয়াবা Graduate teacher ৰ সমপৰ্য্যায়লৈ নিব পাৰিনে? ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা।



অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তাৰপিচত কওঁ Technical education ৰ বিষয়ে। এই বিষয়ে সিদিনা Planning ৰ মিনিষ্টাৰে বিষাদ অন্তৰেৰে কৈছে—আমাৰ Technical staff নাই, (Lack of technical staff)। Staff নাই বুলি কলেই নহয়—Staff বঢ়োৱাৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী উপায় উদ্ভাৱন কৰিব লাগে আৰু ইতিমধ্যে অন্য বাজ্যৰ পৰা তেনে লোক আনিব পাৰে। বেঙ্গল আৰু কেৰেলাত বহুতো তেনে Technical person আছে—আৰু তাৰ পৰা নিশ্চয় আমাৰ চৰকাৰে মানুহ আনি অভাৱ পূৰণ কৰিব পাৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ তৃতীয় কথা হৈছে—স্কুলবিলাকৰ 'চিলেবাচ'ৰ সম্বন্ধে। স্কুলবিলাকৰ চিলেবাচ বছৰি বছৰি সালসলনি কৰি—যেনিবা এটা 'মনি মেকিং' অনুষ্ঠান হৈ গঢ়ি তুলিছে। এই দৰে বছৰি সালসলনি হলে—দুখীয়া অভিভাৱক সকলে লৰা-ছোৱালী কেনেকৈ পঢ়াব পাৰিব? সাধাৰণতঃ গাঁৱলীয়া Middle English, Middle Vernacular স্কুলবিলাকত দৰিদ্ৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে পঢ়ে। এওঁবিলাকৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে যেন—এই পাঠ্যপুথিৰ সালসলনি বিলাক বছৰি নকৰি অন্ততঃ কিছু বছৰ চলিবলৈ দিব লাগে আৰু চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত চোকা দৃষ্টি দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। ইয়াৰ লগতে এই কথাও উল্লেখ যোগ্য যে—দেখা গৈছে স্কুল-কলেজৰ ফিজ বাঢ়াই বাঢ়াই সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে উচ্চ শিক্ষা লব নোৱাৰা অৱস্থাত পোলাইছে গৈ। ই ঠিক কথা নহয়। বৰ্মা দেশত, বি. এ., এম. এ. মহলাতো ফিজ নাই। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত, হয়তো বহুতে কব—যে, এতিয়া বৰবৰুৱাৰ 'বাৰ্মা ফৰিয়া' হৈছে। যেইকি নহওক আমাৰ দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক দুৰৱস্থালৈ চাই চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত—সকলোকে শিক্ষা লাভিব পৰাকৈ সুবিধা দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ।

তাৰ পিচত শিক্ষাবিভাগৰ আন এটা বেমেজালীৰ কথা কওঁ সেইটো হৈছে ঠিক সময়ত অৱসৰ প্ৰাপ্ত বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে 'পেনসন' নাপায়। পেনসন পোৱাৰ লক্ষ্যৰ পিচত—২১৩ বছৰো 'পেনসন' নেপায় আৰু পৰিয়ালটোৰ বহু অসুবিধা হয়। যোৰহাট নৰ্মাল স্কুলৰ চুপাৰিনটেনডেণ্ট প্ৰায় অৱসৰ লোৱা ২ বছৰ হ'ল—কিন্তু পেন্সনৰ দৰ্শনা আজিও পোৱা নাই। মই কব খুজিছো যে দীৰ্ঘ ২৫১৩০ বছৰ চাকৰী কৰি, যদি বুঢ়া কালত পেনসন নাপাই—তাৰ টকাপয়চা পাবলৈ যদি ২১৩ বছৰ লাগে ই বৰ দুখৰ কথা। কেতিয়াব এনেও হয়—সেই ২১৩ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে বহু অৱসৰ প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে—এই সংসাৰৰ পৰাই বিদায় লয়—পেনচন তাৰ পিচতহে পায়। সেই কাৰণে এই পেনচন দিয়া বিষয়ত যেন বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে চকু ৰাখে।

তাৰ পিচত স্কুল ঘৰ সাজিবলৈ টিংপাত পোৱা নাযায়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বিভাগীয় নিৰ্দেশ অনুযায়ী আৰ্গতে কাঠৰ ফ্ৰেম তুলিব লাগে তেহে টিংপাত পোৱাৰ কাৰণে বিবেচনা কৰে। বাস্তৱিকতে সিও নহয়। 'ফ্ৰেম' তুলি ঘৰৰ এফাল নষ্ট হৈ গলেও টিংপাত পোৱা নাযায় আৰু শিৱসাগৰত এনে অৱস্থা হৈছে যে স্কুল ঘৰৰ ফ্ৰেমটোও পচি গৈছে। যোৱা বছৰত মাত্ৰ ৫০০ বাণ্ডোল টিন পাত শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাত শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু ৫,০০০ হাজাৰ বাণ্ডোলৰ দৰ্কাৰ। সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে চকু ৰাখিব লাগে।

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon'ble Education Minister and oppose the Cut Motion moved by the hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharyya.



Sir, in this connection I beg to bring to the notice of the House regarding the inadequate educational facilities in rural areas of Lakhimpur district. Sir, you will appreciate that in the rural areas of Dibrugarh, there are very few number of High Schools and Middle English Schools. From Dibrugarh to Saikhowa if you exclude the Municipal areas, you won't find more than two High Schools which receive scheduled aids, that is at a distance of 50 to 60 miles.

Sir, during the last few years we are finding much difficulty in getting aids to the High Schools as well as Middle English Schools. There may be some technical difficulty, but we want that such technical difficulties should be removed in order to help the people.

Sir, there are some schools established during the last few years but most of these schools do not receive any financial help from the Government. For example, the Panitola High School was established and it was only after a great struggle that the school got a nominal aid and that was also very inadequate aid, and due to that the School Managing Committee is experiencing difficulties in maintaining the staff. Sir, there is also another High School at Kakopathar at a distance of about 10 miles from the North-East Frontier Agency boundary. There is no other High School within a radius of 10 or 15 miles. That School has been trying to get financial aid from the Government, but that aid has not yet been forthcoming. Sir, you will be surprised to know that in the Lahoal Constituency there is not a single High School which receives Government aid. Two High Schools one at Moderkhat and other at Rahmoria have been started within this constituency. These High Schools have neither received aid nor affiliation as yet. Similarly, Sir, there is dearth of such institutions in the other districts also. I think the number of High Schools and Middle English Schools in our State should be increased. I am advocating that the number of High schools and Middle English Schools should be increased and I would like also to suggest that Middle English schools should be located within a radius of 5 miles, and that High Schools should be situated at a distance of about 8 or 10 miles. Sir, in some parts of the State we find that more than one such schools are situated within a radius of 5 miles generally.

In this connection, Sir, I beg to bring to the notice of the House regarding the classification of High Schools. Some



High schools receive scheduled aids and some do not receive such aids; so those High schools which receive inadequate aids from the Government are experiencing difficulties in maintaining the staff. Secondly those High Schools which do not receive any financial aids or receive inadequate aid from the Government are generally located in backward areas and such areas are mostly populated by the other backward classes.

Sir, no discussion in this House has taken place regarding the other Backward Classes. I could not find any reference in the Budget Speech of our Hon'ble Finance Minister also. Sir, I suggest that the schools which are located in the backward areas and inhabited by various other backward communities should receive very careful attention of the Government. These backward schools should get special aids and special facilities from the Government, in order to bring up such backward schools to the required standard to enable them to get affiliation. It would be wise on our part to see that such backward schools get recognition and come up to the standard. Sir, if we are to treat our people in different parts of our State equally, we should see that discriminations in giving aids, etc., should be abolished for ever.

Sir, I would also like to refer to the sad plight of the Primary school teachers. I know there is a limitation in our purse, but the poor teachers are getting only Rs.30 or Rs.40 and they are in a great difficulty in maintaining their families. Under the circumstances, it is also difficult on their part to give proper attention in the matter of educating their students. Now, Sir, you know that the daily wage of our daily labourers is Rs.2 per day, in addition to that you know that among the labour population both husbands and wives and even their children are working and earning, but in the case of the poor school teachers only the husbands are the earning members and the other members are entirely depending on their small incomes. As I have said already, our purse is limited, but unless something is done to relieve the poor living condition of the school teachers they will not be able to pay proper attention to their avocations. Sir, I came across many students who came from such institutions and I found that their standard is very low. So in my consideration unless we improve the condition of the poor teachers the standard of teaching will not also be improved. In my opinion, if the condition of the teacher is improved, simultaneously the standard of teaching will also be improved. Of course there might be some teachers



who can sacrifice in this regard for the fact that they have got cultivable lands, etc., but there are teachers who happen to have nothing and they depend entirely on their small salary and as such the poor teachers generally have to undergo great hardships. If the standard of teaching in our Lower Primary schools is improved, we can also have our children properly trained up in such schools and no doubt we shall be able to produce better students in future in secondary schools.

With these few words, Sir, I support the Demand brought forward by the Hon'ble Education Minister and oppose the Cut Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় বেচৰকাৰী হাই স্কুলৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোচনীয়। চৰকাৰে আমাৰ বেচৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠান বিলাকক মাহী মাকৰ পুতেকৰ নিচিনাকৈ চায়। Grant দিয়া ক্ষেত্ৰতো বেচৰকাৰী হাইস্কুল আৰু চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুলৰ ভিতৰত ভীষন পাৰ্থক্য আছে। মই কওঁ যে এই পাৰ্থক্য গুচাই দিব লাগে আৰু বেচৰকাৰী হাই স্কুলবিলাক গৰ্বৰূপে হাতত লব লাগে। বেচৰকাৰী হাইস্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ দৰমহা নিচেই তাকৰ। তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহাৰে ভালকৈ দুবেলা দুমুঠি খাই বৈ থকাও টান কথা। আজিৰ দিনত আমাৰ দেশত খাদ্য সামগ্ৰী আৰু অন্যান্য জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ কাৰণে আৱশ্যকীয় সামগ্ৰীৰ মূল্য অনুপাতে তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা ইমান তাকৰ যে তেওঁলোকৰ অলপীয়া দৰমহাৰে মানুহৰ নিচিনাকৈ জীৱন ধাৰণ কৰা দুৰূহ।

তাৰ পিচত যিবিলাক Undergraduate আৰু Intermediate পাচ কৰা শিক্ষক আছে তেওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থা তাতোকৈ শোচনীয়।

ঠিক তেনেকৈ Middle Vernacular স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক বিলাকৰ Pay revision হোৱাৰ আগতে তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা আছিল ৫৫ টকাৰ পৰা ৯০ টকালৈ। পিচত Pay Committee এ এওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা বঢ়াই কৰিলে ৬০ টকাৰ পৰা ৭৫ টকালৈ। ইয়াৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা Pay Committee এ বঢ়োৱাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে কমহে কৰিলে। এনে ধৰণৰ বহুতো বেমেজালী এতিয়াও বৈ গৈছে।

আমাৰ দেশৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ নেতা সকলে গাই ফুৰে যে আমাৰ স্বাধীন ভাৰতত গণ-তান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ গঠন কৰি সকলো সমানে উন্নতি পথত আগবাঢ়াই নিব। এনে এটা পৰিস্থিতিৰ মাজেৰে দেশত সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা গঢ়ি তোলা এটা বুখা প্ৰয়াস মাত্ৰ। সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত, আমাৰ জাতি গঠনৰ প্ৰাথমিক কাম হল—এটি সুস্থ সৰল সমাজ গঢ়ি তোলা। আমাৰ জাতিৰ তথা সমাজৰ গুৰি ধৰোতা এই শিক্ষকসকলৰ অৱস্থালৈ মন কৰিলে, তেনে ধৰণৰ জাতিগঠনৰ কাৰণে কৰা উক্তি বিলাকৰ কোনো মূল্য নাই।

সেই নিম্ন বেতন ভোগী শিক্ষকসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ নিম্নতম আৱশ্যকীয় দৰমহাৰ দাবী কৰিলে আমাৰ নেতাসকলে কয় যে, আমাৰ শিক্ষক সকলেও কিছু ত্যাগ কৰিব লাগে।



সেই মৰ্মে মই কওঁ যে, উপদেশতকৈ আদৰ্শ বেচি আকৰ্ষণীয়। গতিকে প্ৰথমে আমাৰ নেতাসকলে তাগ কৰি দেখুৱাই দিলেহে ভাল হব? যদি সেইটো হৈ নুঠে, তেন্তে আন আন বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক যেনেকৈ খাই লৈ থাকিব পৰা অনুপাতে দৰমহা দিয়া হৈছে, তিক তেনেকৈ শিক্ষকসকলৰ দৰমহাৰেও যাতে তেওঁলোকে খাই বৈ থাকিব পাৰে, তেনে এটা নিবিধে তেওঁলোকেও পোৱা উচিত।

সকলো উন্নতিৰ মূলতে হ'ল শিক্ষা। এনে এটা আপুৰুগীয়া বিষয়ৰ উন্নতিসাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ দেশৰ উন্নতি কেতিয়াও হব নোৱাৰে।

আমাৰ গাওঁ বিলাকেই আমাৰ দেশৰ ধৰণী। আমাৰ গাঁৱত যিবিলাক শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান গঢ়ি উঠিছে যেনে আমাৰ গাৱলীয়া Middle English, Middle Vernacular স্কুল বিলাকৰ, তাৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰাটো আমাৰ সৰ্বপ্ৰধান কৰ্তব্য। বৰ্তমান সেই স্কুলবিলাকৰ যি দুৰৱস্থা, আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী সেই স্কুলতে পঢ়িবলৈ দি, তেওঁলোকৰ আগত স্বাধীনতাৰ কথা, বা সমাজ-তান্ত্ৰিক আহিব সমাজ গঠন আদিৰ কথা কোৱাৰ মূল্য নাথাকিব। গতিকে নিম্ন প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত হাইস্কুললৈ যি-বিলাক শিক্ষক আছে, তেওঁলোকে যাতে কিছু ভালকৈ খাই বৈ মানুহৰ নিচিনাকৈ জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ কৰিব পাৰে, তাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক উপযুক্ত দৰমহা দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ নেতা সকলে কয় যে, শিক্ষক আৰু ছাত্ৰসকলে ৰাজনীতিত যোগ দিয়া অনুচিত। কিন্তু আচৰিত কথা এই যে তেওঁলোকে যেতিয়া নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত কংগ্ৰেছৰ কাৰণে খাটে তাত দোষ নাই। সেইটো ৰাজনীতি নহয়। কিন্তু যেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে আন দল উপদল সকলৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰে তাত জগৰীয়া হয়। এই যে এটা ঠেক মনোবৃত্তি, ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ শিক্ষক আৰু ছাত্ৰ সকলক কলুষিত কৰাটো নিতান্ত গৰ্হিত কাম।

আমি দেখিছো যে, আনকি বেচৰকাৰী স্কুলঘৰ বিলাকত কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ বাহিৰে আন দলক মিটিং কৰিবলৈ অনুমতি দিয়া হোৱা নাছিল। এনে হীনদেৰি মনোবৃত্তিৰ কাৰণে কি থাকিব পাৰে? স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক আৰু ছাত্ৰ সকলক কংগ্ৰেছ অনুষ্ঠানৰ ভাণ্ডাৰীয়া কৰি নিয়া হৈছিল, এইবিলাক শিক্ষক আৰু ছাত্ৰসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্তব্য কৰিছে—আৰু আন দলৰ সেই কাম কৰিলে, তেওঁলোক অপৰাধী হয়।

সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে, আমাৰ গাঁৱত নিম্ন প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ পিনে চৰকাৰে প্ৰয়োজনীয় নজৰ দিয়া নাই। সেই বালক-বালিকা সকলৰ স্বাস্থ্যৰটো কথাই নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ স্বাস্থ্যই যদি সবল নাথাকে তেন্তে সেই ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ পৰা আমি কি আশা কৰিব পাৰো?

এইখিনিতে মই চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ দিও যে, সেই স্কুলীয়া ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলক প্ৰত্যেক ১৪ দিনে ১৪ দিনে শৰীৰ পৰীক্ষা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু ভাল খাদ্য-প্ৰাণ যুক্ত খাদ্য যাতে পাব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে লগতে Vitamin Pill আদি যোগান দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

আৰু এটা দৰ্কাৰী বিষয়লৈ মই চৰকাৰক তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। আমাৰ সেই অঞ্চলৰ নমাটি বোলা ঠাইৰ যি Middle English স্কুল আছে তাৰ হেড মাষ্টৰৰ Dearness Allowance ৰ বিলখনত আন এজন মানুহে জাল চহী কৰি সেই টকা নিছে। সেই বিষয়ে কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা স্বত্বেও আজিলৈকে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা নাই। মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে তাৰ এটা সুব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে কৰে।



**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a Cut Motion. I do not want to move that but I would like to speak a few words. I want to impress upon the Minister of Education the necessity of encouraging the venture of the people of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills in starting Middle English Schools and Proceeding High Schools. There are several of them and I do not know how many of them are helped by Government. There are some Middle English Schools which do not get any help from Government. I would request Government to enquire and help them. I know one at Pyndensohsaw in Bhowal Syiemship, which is a Middle English School. Then there is a new basic school for Garos and Khasis in the Balat area in Maharam Syiemship. There is a Middle English School at Laitkynsew. There is also one at Lawbah in Maw-sanram Syiemship. There are also several other Middle English Schools, which need help from Government. Government is giving preference to other schools, like those run by the Ramkrishna Mission, instead of giving help to the institutions which have been started by the local people. There are also Proceeding High Schools. One of them is at Pariong in Mairang Syiemship and the other is at Nongsawlia, Cherrapunji. There also the people require help from the Government. This venture of the people of the locality should be encouraged by giving them help.

Then there is also a school in Shillong, which is called the Khasi-Pnar Academy. This is Middle English school. The school authorities have got a scheme for building. They also need to be assisted by the Education Department. It is very desirable that this school should also be helped. The authorities of the school have got a very big scheme for having industrial teaching and also to raise the school to a High School. They have written to the Director of Public Instruction for grant. I request that Government will look into this matter, and help the local people who are really trying to raise this Middle English School to a High School.

There are also many places where there is no school. When I went to Balat, I found many Garo people living in the locality inside the Khasi Hills. They have not even a primary school, and also the Khasi people have not any primary school in the locality. The Basic Schools are in the hands of the Government and they can start Basic Schools in those areas. There are many places like that. I would request the Education Minister



to have a survey of these areas. Wherever there is no Basic School, the Government should start such schools, as a matter of development for those areas. The people in the hill areas need more care and encouragement from the Government not only in the Khasi Hills but in other hill areas also. They are very backward and they need more care and attention of the Government with a view to raise them up to the level of other people living in other areas in the matter of education.

The present Education Minister who has taken the Education Portfolio only recently will kindly see that the people living in the hill areas who are backward in the matter of education would get help in a better way.

**Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) :**

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय,

आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा की जो व्यवस्था है उसको समालोचना करने के लिये तथा उसपर प्रकाश डालने के लिये श्रीवरवस्वाजी ने इस सदन में जो कर्त्तन प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ ही इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। श्रीवरवस्वाजी ने अपने भाषण में शिक्षकों की दयनीय अवस्था तथा उनकी तनखाह आदि के बारे में कहा है। असल में यह तनखाह बहुत ही कम है। और वर्त्तमान अवस्था में उनका चलना कठिन हो रहा है। हमने देखा है कि शिक्षक वर्ग में आते ही सोने लग जाते हैं। वे वर्ग में पढ़ाने के बजाय सोने लग जाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि उनको घर में सोने के लिये तथा विश्राम करने के लिये समय मिलता ही नहीं। क्योंकि सवेरे के वक्त और शाम को स्कूल की छुट्टी के बाद वे Private Tuition ( गृह-शिक्षकता ) के लिये कई जगह जाते हैं। वे इस तरह गृह-शिक्षक के रूप में काम करने के लिये मजबूर से हैं। क्योंकि स्कूल में उन्हें जो तनखाह मिलती है वह बहुत ही कम है और उससे उनको अपना और अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण करना असंभव है। इस हालत में मजबूर होकर वे गृह-शिक्षकता का काम करते हैं। इस से स्कूल की पढ़ाई को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। शिक्षक स्कूल की पढ़ाई के प्रति पूरा मनोनिवेश नहीं कर पाते हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हमारी शिक्षा का मान दिनोंदिन घटता जा रहा है। हमारे विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा में बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। शिक्षा के पूरे लाभ से हमारे विद्यार्थी वंचित हो रहे हैं। इस हालत में शिक्षकों का वेतन बगैरह बढ़ा देना बहुत जरूरी है। सरकार से मैं विनम्र प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस विषय की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें तथा शिक्षकों की तनखाह बढ़ा दें।

शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार के बिना गणतंत्र गुंगासा है। शिक्षा के बिना गणतंत्र का महत्व घट जाता है। पिछले आम-चुनाव के मौकेपर यह बात पूरी तौरपर सिद्ध हुई थी। हमारे मतदाताओं के अशिक्षित होने के कारण कई दल और व्यक्तियों ने उनका अनुचित लाभ उठाते देखा गया था। वे हमारे मतदाताओं का मत (vote) पाने के लिये ऐसा कहते थे कि हाथी को अपना मत न दो। क्योंकि हाथी को मत देने से हाथी धान खा जायेगा। इस तरह शिक्षा का 'अभाव' हमारे गणतंत्रपर बहुत बड़ा आघात करते देखा गया है। मैं सरकार को अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द शिक्षा की दयनीय अवस्था को सुधारने के लिये और साथ ही शिक्षा की उन्नति के लिये उचित व्यवस्था करें।



चाय बगानों के स्कूलों के बारे में भी मैं २१४ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ ; और उनकी ओर सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करता हूँ । इस बारे में किसी मित्र ने इस सदन में प्रश्न भी किया था कि चाय बगानों के स्कूलों का परिदर्शन होता है कि नहीं ? हमने देखा है कि बगान के स्कूल केवल नाम मात्र के लिये ही हैं । उनकी व्यवस्था बड़ी शोचनीय है । उन्हें न कोई देखता है और न उनमें पढ़ाई की कोई सुव्यवस्था है । उनका परिदर्शन नहीं होता है । स्कूल के मास्टर दफ्तर में काम करते हैं । इन शिक्षकों को केवल पढ़ाने के लिये ही रखना चाहिये । उन्हें दफ्तर में काम करना नहीं चाहिये । नहीं तो बगान के स्कूलों की पढ़ाई अच्छी नहीं हो सकती ।

इनके अलावा राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार के बारे में भी मैं दो-चार बातें बोलना चाहता हूँ । राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार के लिये सरकार ने सिर्फ ३० हजार रुपये मंजूर किया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रकम बहुत कम है । कम से कम पहाड़ी इलाकों में हिन्दी प्रचार का काम जोरों से होना चाहिये । जहाँ तक हमने देखा है, पहाड़ी इलाकों में हिन्दी प्रचारकार्य संतोषजनक नहीं हुआ है । इसपर जोर देना चाहिये । क्योंकि कुछ ही वर्षों में हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी का स्थान लेनेवाली है । इसलिये हिन्दी के प्रचार में विशेषकर पहाड़ी इलाकों में, सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर जरूरत पड़े तो राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार के लिये २५ हजार रुपये को बढ़ा दिया जाय और प्रचारकार्य को और आगे बढ़ाया जाय ।

शिलांग हमारे राज्य की राजधानी है, किंतु इस राजधानी में भी एक M.A. तक की शिक्षा देनेवाला कॉलेज का न होना बहुत ही दुख की बात है । इसके लिये मैं शिक्षा-मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेषरूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । यहाँ बहुत से विद्यार्थी प्रवेशिका परीक्षा के बाद किसी नौकरी में भर्ती हो जाते हैं । आर्थिक अवस्था से बाध्य होकर वे नौकरी करते हैं और उन विद्यार्थियों को नौकरी करनी पड़ती है । इस तरह नौकरी करते हुए भी ये विद्यार्थी नैश-महाविद्यालयों में अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखते हैं और Intermediate तथा Graduate, यानी B. A. तक पढ़ते हैं । किंतु इच्छा रहनेपर भी इन विद्यार्थियों को M.A. की पढ़ाई करने का मौका मिलता नहीं । मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि यहाँ M.A. के लिये कोई व्यवस्था करें ताकि शिलांग में रहनेवाले और विभिन्न कार्यालयों में नौकरी करनेवाले उच्चशिक्षा का लाभ उठा सकें । दूसरे राज्यों की राजधानियों में ऐसे कई कॉलेज हैं जहाँ विद्यार्थी उच्चशिक्षा लाभ कर सकते हैं । Bihar प्रांत में तीन विश्वविद्यालय हैं जहाँ वहाँ के विद्यार्थी उच्चशिक्षा का लाभ उठाते हैं । आसाम में एक ही विश्वविद्यालय है । किंतु फिर भी, शिलांग में, जो हमारे राज्य की राजधानी है, एक M.A. तक शिक्षा देनेवाली संस्थाका होना बहुत जरूरी है । इस ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान विशेषरूप से आकर्षित करता हूँ ।

और एक विशेष बात की ओर मैं शिक्षा विभाग के मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । वह यह है कि शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारी राजनीति में सक्रियरूप से भाग लेते हैं । विशेषकर कांग्रेस दल के प्रति वे पक्षपात करते देखे जाते हैं । पिछले आम-चुनाव के मौकेपर उनमें से बहुत से अधिकारियों ने सक्रिय भाग लिया था । वे खुल्लमखुल्ला चुनाव के प्रचार में काम करते थे और लोगों से कहते थे कि हाथी को vote मत दो । वे सरकारी नौकर हैं । उन्हें इस तरह राजनीति में भाग लेना और इन बातों में दखल देना उचित नहीं है । फिर भी ऐसा करते वे देखे गये थे । मुझे उमीद है कि सरकार इस बारे में सख्त कारवाई करेगी ।



उसके बाद आखिर में मैं एक Middle English School के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । यह है राम दरस Middle English School. करीब ६ वर्ष पहले ही यह स्कूल स्थापित हुआ था । किंतु उसे अबतक सरकार की ओर से कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है । इस स्कूल को जल्द से जल्द कोई सहायता देने की कृपा करें ।

इतना कहकर मैं श्री बरबख्वाजी का यह कर्तन प्रस्ताव समर्थन करता हूँ ।

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):**

In supporting the Cut Motion moved by Shri Bhattacharyya I would like to say a few words on the religious aspect of education. Sir, ours is a secular State, and it is, therefore, quite natural for us all to expect equal treatment in all sphere of our life, including education of our children on religious basis. Sir, religion has immense influence on our daily life and that is why many a foremost leaders of India, more particularly, our beloved leader Shri C. Rajagopalacharya, are of the opinion that to raise the moral standard of our children we should lay great stress on the religious teaching of our boys and girls. We, Sir, the members of the minority community in India very much like that along with other vocational education, religious education should also be encouraged. We the members of the minority community, Sir, are specially anxious to see that our children are educated on this line. We like more to send our children to Madrassa, than to High Schools or Middle English Schools. It is more so because it is our religious injunction to say our prayers five times a day and that is why the Muslims generally prefer to send their sons to Madrassa instead to the High English or Middle English Schools, as in these schools they do not get any training in Arabic literature. But unfortunately, Sir, I find that this Government is giving our Madrassa a step-motherly treatment in as much as our Madrassa, have not been considered by Government as on the same footing as the Middle English and High English schools. In our Madrassas almost the same subjects are taught as in the Middle English or High English school. Special stress is laid on the teaching of Urdu and Arabic in the Madrassas in place of a few minor subjects like drawing, etc., which are taught in the Middle English and High English schools. But in case of giving dearness allowance the Middle and High Madrassa School teachers are given Rs.5 only per month per teacher whereas in case of the Middle English schools and Middle Vernacular schools dearness allowance is given at the rate of Rs.10 per month per teacher. I do not know, Sir, why this discrimination is made in respect of our



Madrasas. Further, Sir, I am surprised to learn that the benefit of the Pay Committee's finding has been denied to these Madrasas. If it is so, Sir, certainly, it is most regrettable. We expect, Sir, that our majority community will show some sympathy to the hopes and aspirations of the minority communities and meet out equal treatment to them so that their children can also get some religious education which may go to raise their moral standard. It is known to you, Sir, that Government have been giving some grant to the Ram Krishna Mission which is also a religious institution where moral teaching is given. I am glad that some of the religious institutions of the Christian Missionaries in India are given encouragement by Government in the shape of grants and aids given to them. In the same way, certain other communities are also getting encouragement from Government for imparting religious education with a view to enhance their moral standard. I therefore hope that our Madrasas—both new and old—will also not be deprived of such help from Government, which is one of the most earnest desire of the minority community of India.

With these few words Sir, I request the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Education to pay special attention to the minorities of this province who are, as is known to you, Sir, not negligible in number.

With these few words I support the Cut Motion, moved by the hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharyya.

**Mrs. JOYTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) :** আমার বন্ধু শ্রীভট্টাচার্য মহাশয় যে Cut Motion এনেছেন আমি তার বিরোধীতা করছি। কিন্তু আমাদের Education policy যে ভাবে চলছে তাঁদের সম্পর্কে দুই চারিটা কথা বলতে চাই। আমরা Bureaucratic regime এর যে শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি উত্তরাধিকার সূত্রে লাভ করেছি তা ছাড়বার সময় এসেছে। সেদিকে দৃষ্টি দিতে আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ জানাচ্ছি।

আজকাল দেখতে পাচ্ছি যে হাইস্কুলে যখন appointment দেওয়া হয় বিশেষ করে উদাহরণ স্বরূপ আমি বলতে পারি যে শিলচরের গবর্নমেন্ট হাইস্কুলে গত কয়েক বৎসরে যেসব appointment দেওয়া হয়েছে, সবই দেওয়া হয়েছে Community basis এ। তাতে লাভ হয়েছে এই যে, স্কুল গুলির Matric পরীক্ষা পাশের percentage কমে গিয়েছে—এমন কি মেয়েদের হাইস্কুলের পাশের percentage এর চাইতেও কম। আপনারা অন্যান্য বিভাগে Community basis এ appointment দিতে পারেন, কিন্তু আমার অনুরোধ এই যে শিক্ষা বিভাগে যেন minority অথবা Community basis এ appointment না দেওয়া হয়। তা না হলে শিক্ষার মান উচ্চতম হবেনা।



তা ছাড়া আমরা যে বনিয়াদী শিক্ষা আদর্শ করেছি, সেখানে পাব্লিক স্কুল স্থাপনের প্রশ্ন আসেনা। পাব্লিক স্কুল আর বনিয়াদী শিক্ষা এর কোনটাই কোনটার সঙ্গে খাপ খায়না। সেজন্য দেশের ভবিষ্যত গড়ে তুলবার জন্য কোন শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি আপনারা অনুসরণ করবেন সে বিষয়ে চিন্তা করবার জন্য আমি আপনাদের অনুরোধ করছি।

Appointment সম্পর্কে আমি আরও বলতে চাই যে শিলঙের জেইলরোড হাই-স্কুলে ১০ জন Graduate teacher আছেন। তাঁদের মধ্যে একজন Tribal Graduate Teacher ইং ১৯৫৩ সাল থেকে আছেন। কিন্তু এই স্কুলের যিনি Assistant Head Mistress, তিনি under-graduate—I.Sc. পাশ। জানিনা সরকার কি হিসাবে কি policy অনুসারে Assistant Head Mistress বা Head Mistress এর পদ দেন। জানিনা কেন একজন Tribal Graduate teacher যিনি ইং ১৯৫৩ সাল থেকে সেই স্কুলে আছেন, Seniormost, তাঁকে deprive করে একজন Under-Graduate কে Assistant Head Mistress এর পদ এবং বর্তমানে Head Mistress এর পদ দিয়েছেন। আমি অনুরোধ করছি গভর্নমেন্ট এ বিষয়ে অবহিত হবেন এবং এসবকিছু বিবেচনা করবেন।

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) :** তেখেতে প্রথমতে Community basis ত যাতে appointment দিয়া নহয় সেই সম্বন্ধে কৈছিল, কিন্তু এতিয়া আকৌ Community basis ব কথাহে কৈছে।

**Mrs. JOYTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) :** তাঁর সম্পর্কে Tribal বলে বলছি না বরং তিনি ইং ১৯৫৩ সাল থেকে আছেন ও Senior, সে জন্যই বলছি।

তারপরে যখন Education Board গঠন করা হয়, আমার অনুরোধ, আপনারা অন্ততঃ যাদের Education সম্বন্ধে knack রয়েছে অথবা যাঁরা Educationist তাঁদের নিয়ে Education Board গঠন করবেন। আমাদের শিলচরে Education Board নাথাকায় Education Board এর টাকা থাকা সত্ত্বেও ঝড়ে, তুফানে যে গুলি স্কুল ভেঙ্গে গিয়েছে, আজপর্যন্তও সেগুলির মেরামত হতে পারছে না।

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** যারা Election এ হেরে গিয়েছে তাদেরত provide করতে হবে; সেজন্য কিছু সময় লাগবে। (laughter).

**Mrs. JOYTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) :** আর একটা বিষয় সম্বন্ধে আমি বলতে চাই যে আমাদের Middle English এবং Middle Vernacular স্কুলে যেসব নার্সাল পাশ teacher আছেন তাঁদের মধ্যে Female teacher দের বেতন ৬০ থেকে ৭৫ পর্যন্ত এবং Male teacher দের বেতন ৭৫ থেকে ১০০ টাকা পর্যন্ত। একই Qualification হওয়া সত্ত্বেও কেন Male এবং Female teacher দের বেতনের তারতম্য হয়েছে আমরা বুঝতে পারছি না। আশা করি এই বৈষম্য যাতে দূরীভূত হয় তার জন্য সরকার ব্যবস্থা করবেন।



**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) :** বিলাক Female teacher এ কম দৰমহা পায় তেওঁবিলাক কি পাচ ?

**Mrs. JOYTSNA CHANDA :** মেয়েৰা Senior training passed matriculate এবং পুরুষেৰা Normal passed matriculate.

শিলচৰেৰ আশেপাশে যেগুলি Tribal লোক আছে তাদেৰ ছেলেমেয়েৰা শিলচৰেৰ স্কুল কলেজে পড়ছে। তাদেৰ অনেকই বাজাৰেৰ হোটেলৈ থাকে এবং তাতে তাদেৰ অনেক অসুবিধা হয়। লুগাই মেয়েৰাও এসে শিলচৰেৰ গুৰুচৰণ কলেজে পড়ছে। Sixth Schedule এর Grant থেকে যদি কিছু টাকা দিয়ে তাদেৰ জন্য একটা হোটেল কৰা হয়, তাহলে এই Tribal ছেলে-মেয়েদেৰ অনেক উপকাৰ হবে।

আমি অনুৰোধ কৰি আমাদেৰ সরকার যেন পূৰ্ববৰ্ত্তী নীতি ছেড়ে দিয়ে নুতন দৃষ্টি-ভঙ্গী নিয়ে দেশ গঠনেৰ চেষ্টা কৰেন।

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North) :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Cut Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. Sir, it will be foolishness on my part to deal with the education policy of the Government within such a very short time allotted for me. It has been said rightly by the Finance Minister the other day that whenever we speak about education we obviously say “শিক্ষাৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্তন আৱশ্যক” Therefore I am not going to enter into the big policies of Education. Let us leave the matter in the hands of eminent educationists of India. All that I would like to say is how our administration, so far as education is concerned, is going on.

Sir, I had the opportunity to hear Professor Humayun Kabir when he was addressing the Teachers' Conference in Karimganj the other day. What struck me most is that he said during his long tours in far Western countries he has noticed that the State utilises the maximum fund for education purposes, for construction of educational buildings. Even in one case in Russia Government spent more than Rs.5 lakhs for the construction of a building for Lower Primary School. Sir, we do not say that with our poor resources we should also spend Rs.1 lakh for each Lower Primary School. But the main thing is that the policy, rather the intention behind the Government,



should be like that, that we should try to drive our energy, drive our effort in that direction. But in actual translation what we find that while the previous Finance Minister allotted 19 per cent of the total budget for the education of the State, this time it has been cut down to 14 per cent. Now, Sir it may be argued this curtailment in expenditure in two different ways, either we have fulfilled all the commitments so far as education of our children is concerned, or I do not know what the Government will give reply, if the Government have not fulfilled all the commitments, on what reason, on what basis they have curtailed the education budget for 1957-58. The dilapidated condition of the school buildings are not also unknown to the Government.

Now, Sir, I shall go direct to the administration of the School Board. It has been said not only from the side of Opposition but also from the side of the Government that education should be separated from politics. But in actual practice what we find is that it is politics which is guiding the present Government in formulating their education policy. The School Boards which have been formed by Government are political agencies of Government. Among the members of a School Board which consists of 10 to 11 members, you will find that almost half the members, including the Chairman are nominated by the Government. If at least 4 members are nominated from among the educationists of the local institutions we had nothing to say. So far as Karimganj School Board is concerned, some of the members nominated by the Government have no academical qualification. Our Chairman is a Manager of a Zamindary Estate of Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee and another member is also a Pattadar of the same person. Probably he has not passed the Middle English Examination. Karimganj School Board has become the Zamindari Serasta of Baidyanath Mookerjee. In this way the education policy of our Government cannot succeed. If you are really sincere in the policy of decentralisation, give these bodies in the hands of people entirely. We want that there should not be any political bias in nominating the members and the members should be selected from among the educationists.

As a matter of fact what we have seen in the last General Election that though the teachers under the School Boards are Government servants and they should not take part in



politics, they had been utilised for election purposes by the Congress Government. On the other hand we are surprised to learn that Government in the Education Department has given circulars to all Aided High School and College Secretaries that their teachers should not take part in politics. Is not that circular same as that of Cunningham Circular promulgated in 1930 when the Congress was in the Opposition? Is not that circular going against the Constitution? Government have failed to check their own teachers of the Lower Primary Schools from taking part in politics, but, on the other hand, they are going to stop private individuals from taking part in politics. I do not think this Government policy is more educational than political.

Sir, we are surprised also to know from some hon. Members of this House that Government follow a different policy so far as pay scales and dearness allowance are concerned in respect of teachers of Government Aided High Schools and Middle English Schools with those serving in the Madrassas of the same status. My hon. Friend from Bilasipara said that Government should have sympathy for the teachers serving in the Madrassas, High and Middle English Madrassas, and they are given lesser pay scale and dearness allowance than those serving in Aided High Schools and Middle English Schools. Why there should be this difference, I cannot understand. There cannot be any question of sympathy, but as a matter right they must be given the same scale of pay and dearness allowance. I would ask the Government that if it is a mistake this can be condoned, but if there is any sinister move behind this policy I would say that this policy is criminal, far from the principle of Secular State.

(The bell rang signifying that the time limit has been reached.)

As a matter of right these teachers also should get emolument and dearness allowance like that of other Aided Middle English and Aided High School Teachers.

Sir, the other day Mrs. Chanda rightly said that the barrier of Middle English examination should be done away with and the Finance Minister said that any new policy in future would be carefully thought of by the



Government. I can inform the House that no educationist in India would recognise this system and no where in India this barrier of Middle English Examination is in existence. The examinees are mere boys and girls between 9 and 10 years of age, what they know about examination? Look at the the education policy of the Western countries. There is the kindergarten system of education for the children who are imparted education through pictures and plays, but here, we have given them a strong hurdle to cross, whereas they do not understand what is examination. So, I would ask the Government that instead of unnecessarily harassing the small children, they should at once abolish this Middle English examination. We have seen during the last 3 years that this examination has not taken us any where. Rather, if the Government like they can give a barrier in higher stages, say Class IX or so.

With these few words, I support the Cut Motion.

**Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) :**  
माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय,

माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय शिक्षा विभाग के लिये चार करोड़ नौ लाख तियानव्वे हजार रुपये की मांग पेश कर रहे हैं। मैं हृदयसे इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और हमारे प्रांत के कुछ विशेष विषयों की ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से हमारे प्रांत में राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार के लिये २५ हजार रूपया दिया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से विशेषरूप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि रूपया और भी ज्यादा बढ़ाकर के यह रूपया केवल असम राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति को ही न देकर दोनों समितियाँ अर्थात् असम राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति तथा वर्धा राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति को समान समान बाँट दें तो प्रचार कार्यमें बड़ी सहायता होगी। क्यों कि ये दोनों ही समितियाँ हमारे प्रांत में राष्ट्रभाषा का प्रचार कर रही हैं।

प्रांतके सभी हिन्दी स्कूलोंको कुछ कुछ सहायता सरकार की ओर से मिल रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से विशेष अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में भी ऐसे कुछ स्कूल हैं जिन्हें सहायता देनी चाहिये। हमारे जिले में एक ऐसा स्कूल भी है जिस स्थान में बाढ़-पीड़ित दरिद्र जनता का बसवास है। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी दयनीय है कि वे स्कूल के लिये घर नहीं बना सके हैं। ऐसे स्कूलों की सरकार की ओर से उचित सहायता मिलनी चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में कई ऐसे स्थान हैं, ऐसे गाँव हैं जिन स्थानोंमें हमारे भूमिहीन मजदूर बसते हैं जो चाय बगान के मजदूर थे। उनकी भी आर्थिक स्थिति बड़ी खराब है और वे भी अपने स्कूलके लिये घर बनाने में असमर्थ हैं। अभी और सरकार का विशेष ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और इतना कहकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।



**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে মই শিক্ষা মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যি প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰিছে সেইটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো আৰু এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ ওপৰত যি বিলাক কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ উপস্থাপিত হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো। শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কে মই নিজে শিক্ষাবীদ নহলেও ২।৪ টা কথা মোৰ মনত খেলাইছে, তাকে কবলৈ মই থিয় দিছো।

আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰে ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰথমতে বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষা প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তন কৰাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। এই বুনিয়াদী স্কুলবিলাক সাধাৰণ প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলকে কপাত্তৰিত কৰি কৰা হৈছে—কিন্তু যিসকলে এই শিক্ষা দি আছে তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰতে বহুতে বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষাৰ অৰ্থকে বুজা নাই। বহুতে কোৱা শুনা যায় যে শাক পাচলি কৰা আৰু খৰাহী পাচি কৰিলেই বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষা হল। বহুতো শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মানুহেও এইদৰে কোৱা শুনা যায়। আপোনালোকে যদি বিশ্বাস কৰে যে বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষা প্ৰচলন কৰিলে আৰু বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষাৰ জৰিয়তে দেশখন ভাল হ'ব, তেনেহলে চৰকাৰে বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিয়া দৰকাৰ। ইয়াৰ লগতে আৰু এটা কথা কবলগীয়া আছে যে প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা আমাৰ প্ৰত্যেক নাগৰিকক দিয়া দৰকাৰ আৰু এইটো আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ এটা দায়িত্ব বুলি মই ভাবোঁ। বহুতে কয় যে পুলিচ বাজেটত যিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে শিক্ষা বাজেটত সেই অনুপাতে বহুত কম টকা দিয়া হৈছে। এই কথাটো মই স্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ,—সেইটো চোৱাৰ আগতে আমি চাব লাগে যে স্বাধীনতাৰ আগতে আমাৰ শিক্ষা বাজেটত যি টকা আছিল স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত তাৰ ৫৬ গুণ বেচি হৈছে। তথাপি মই অনুভৱ কৰিছো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ সকলো মানুহকে বিনা পয়চাৰ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্যে চৰকাৰে বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা গোটটো প্ৰদেশতে প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তন কৰা উচিত। Basic school ৰ শিক্ষকৰ যিটো দৰমহাৰ নিৰিখ কৰিছে তাত এটা ডাঙৰ বৈষম্য আছে/আন ঠাইৰ কথা মই ক'ব নোৱাৰোঁ। কিন্তু মোৰ সমষ্টিত থকা প্ৰায় ৩০০।৪০০ ছাত্ৰ থকা এখন স্কুলৰ কথা মই জানো; তাত কেজনমান School Board ৰ শিক্ষক আৰু এজন Government basic teacher আছে—এই Government শিক্ষকজনৰ দৰমহা বাকী বিলাকতকৈ বেচি। একে ধৰণৰ শিক্ষকৰ মাজত এই যে দৰমহাৰ বৈষম্য চো আছে সেই চো অতি সোনকালে দূৰ কৰি একে Pay scale দিয়া উচিত।

আমাৰ হাই স্কুলবিলাকৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোঁক লগা। মই মানুহে ভাল পোৱা বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ অহা নাই। মই আচল কথাহে ক'ব খুজিছোঁ। আমাৰ Lower Primary স্কুলবিলাক যি অৱস্থাত চলিছে সেই অৱস্থাতো চালে দুখ লাগে। ইয়াৰ বাবে দায়ী কোন? মই জানো আগৰ দিনত স্কুলৰ শিক্ষা যিমান সময়ৰ পৰা যিমান সময়লৈ দিয়া হৈছিল এতিয়া সিমান সময় দিয়া নহয়।

উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ কেইখনমান স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি মই দেখিলো যে ১১ টা বজাৰ আগতে কোনো স্কুলেই বহা নাই আৰু ২টা বজাৰ পিচত কোনো স্কুলেই চলি থকা নাই। এইদৰে ২০ খন স্কুল চালো কিন্তু দুটাৰ পিচত এখনো স্কুল বহা নেদেখিলো। তেন্তে দেখা গ'ল ১১টাৰ পৰা ২টা লৈহে মাত্ৰ স্কুল বহে। সেই ৩ ঘণ্টা সময়ৰো বেচি ভাগ গৌলমালৰ মাজেৰেই অতিবাহিত হয়। এয়ে হ'ল আমাৰ প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষা। কিন্তু আজিৰ আলোচনাত এই কথা কোনেও কোৱা নাই। শিক্ষক সকলে ভাল পাওক বুলি প্ৰায় সকলোৱে তেওঁলোকৰ বেতন বঢ়াৰ কথাহে কৈছে। শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে কোনেও উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। মোটৰ ওপৰত আজি আমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ড বহু তললৈ গৈছে। Middle English স্কুল পাচ কৰি অহা ছাত্ৰ এজনে এখন চিঠি লেখিব নেজানে। শিক্ষাৰ পিনে যদি এয়ে অৱস্থা হয়, তেন্তে তাৰ কাৰণে ১০ বা ১৫ কোটি টকা খৰচ কৰিলেও তেনে ধৰণৰ শিক্ষাৰ পৰা বেচি লাভ হ'ব বুলি ক'ব নোৱাৰি। এই হল আমাৰ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা।



আমাৰ মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষাৰ অৱস্থাও অলপ উন্নীকৃত। বহুতো সদস্যই কৈ গৈছে যে আমাৰ সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত হাইস্কুলবিলাক Politics area হৈছে। বিশেষকৈ শিক্ষক আৰু ছাত্ৰসকলে যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনত কংগ্ৰেছক সহায় কৰিছে বুলি বিৰোধীদলৰ সদস্য কেইজন মানে দোষাৰোপ কৰিছে। এইবিষয়ে মই কও যে যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনত আমাৰ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ বেচি ভাগ ছাত্ৰই কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ হকেহে কাম কৰিছিল। আমাৰ বিবেচনামতে এই সকল স্কুলীয়া ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক ৰাজনৈতিক আন্দোলনত নমাই সেইসকলৰ শিক্ষা-দীক্ষাত এটা গোলমালৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা হৈছে। মই আশা কৰো এই দল-উপদল বিলাক যেন ইয়াৰ পৰা বিৰত থাকে। স্বাধীনতাৰ পূৰ্বে হোৱা Emergency ৰ সময়ত তেনে এটা অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱা অৱশ্যে বেলেগ কথা; কিন্তু দুটা দলৰ নিৰ্বাচনৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ সকলক তাৰ মাজলৈ টানি অনাটো বৰ নিন্দনীয় কথা।

সিদিনা অলপতে আমাৰ Public Works Departmentৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ যোৱাৰ সময়ত মোৰ লগতে তেখেতে এখন হাইস্কুল পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিলে। কিন্তু বৰ দুঃখৰ বিষয় যে উচ্চ শ্ৰেণীৰ ছাত্ৰ সকলেও অসমৰ জিলা কেইখনৰ নাম নেজানে মেট্ৰিকৰ ছাত্ৰ এজনে যদি অসমৰ বিষয়েই অজ্ঞ হয় তেন্তে তেনে ছাত্ৰই আৰু কি জ্ঞান আহৰণ কৰিব পাৰে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হল আমাৰ স্কুল বিলাক নিয়মিত ভাবে পৰিদৰ্শন নহয়। আমি যেতিয়া পঢ়িছিলো তেতিয়া স্কুল বিলাক বছৰত অন্ততঃ দুবাৰকৈ উচ্চ পৰ্যায়ৰ বিষয়ই (Inspector, Deputy Inspector) পৰিদৰ্শন বক নিয়ম আছিল, কিন্তু আজি কালি বছৰত এবাৰো নিয়মমতে পৰিদৰ্শন কৰা নহয় চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত অলপ ভালকৈ মনোযোগ দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত Technical education বেচি পৰিমাণে নহলে আমি উন্নয়নৰ কামত আগবাঢ়িব নোৱাৰিম (এনেতে বেল পৰে)।

মোৰ আৰু এটা কথা কবলৈ থাকিল।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** মাননীয় সদস্যই আন সময়ত কৰ।

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Cut Motion moved by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya. In support of that I only want to say a few words. Sir, I want to point out some wrong policies adopted by the Government in the Education Department.

It seems the Government in the Education Department is very anxious to introduce Assamese language throughout Assam. On the other hand the Government is not giving any chance to learn Assamese in certain areas of our State. So I would like to say in this connection the Government policy is like 'হাতীকো ছালোৱা আউৰ বাঘকো ঘাঁস দেনা হয়' I mean to say that the immigrant Muslims who have come from East Bengal long long ago, they have decided to live here and follow the saying of their Prophet, which is that wherever they go and settle permanently they should observe the customs of the country and inherit their languages, etc. They are trying to



follow the advice of their Prophet in this matter. What I have seen is seen is that, particularly in my Subdivision in certain parts, I went from village to village and I found that they have started Lower Primary Schools. They have introduced Assamese as their mother tongue. I am very much sorry to inform this House that although these schools have been started for a long long years some from 12 to 15 years and some of the students passing from the Lower Primary schools are studying in High English Schools and Colleges, the schools have not been taken up as yet. So I say the Government is not giving any chance to those who want to learn Assamese in those areas. The conditions of the Schools are very good ; some of them have corrugated iron sheet roofs and wooden frames. The number of students in some schools are more then 100 and in some cases it is 150, but still they are not getting any consideration from the Government. In certain areas of Barpeta, in the southern part there are no schools of the Government. The people have started their own schools for example at Khorkidanga.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is now 12-30 P.M. The hon. Member will continue after lunch.

### Adjournment

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

### After lunch

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was speaking about the policy of Government in connection with education, 'হাতীকো হালোৱা আউৰ বাঘকো ঘাঁস'

That is Assamese language is not welcomed by some people in certain places of Assam and in some places where Assamese language is welcomed by the people that language is not given to them.

Sir, a tiger is not accustomed with grass but it will be given to him and an elephant is not accustomed with, "Halowa" or meat but it will also be given to him. On the otherhand Sir, if meat is given to the tiger and grass to the elephant of course both the animals would gladly welcome the same, but that is not done. That is what I say that the present policy of Government regarding education is 'হাতীকো হালোৱা আউৰ বাঘকো ঘাঁস' ।



Next, Sir, I come to the question of the Primary Education, many schools have been started long long ago but these schools have not been taken up by the School Board. It appears, Sir, that Government is keeping the Muslim immigrants—areas as the hunting places for all kinds of officers. It may be the policy of the Government that if these Muslim immigrants become educated then there will be no other suitable place for the corrupted officers of various departments to extort money from them illegally and subsequently there will be no hunting place for these officers who have already given up the idea of extorting money from the Assamese areas. It may also be due to the policy of the subdivisional Primary Education Board or officers that if these schools are taken up then there will be no hunting place for them also.

Sir, every time these officers go to the Muslim immigrants areas, they are treated with great respect and honour and they used to give them very good receptions with Khasis, Pathas, Murgas and Murgis, etc., and they used to send them off with great honour and respect.

Sir, every year the people of the Muslim immigrants villages have been given assurance that the schools will be taken up, but every thing is in vain. The schools have not yet been taken up by the School Board. It is reported that the same affairs happen everywhere where there are the Muslim immigrants. This wrong educational policy of the Government or their officers may not only do harm to the Muslim immigrants but the same harm might also be done to Assam as a whole. A day may come or some leader may come and say that these Muslim immigrants are Bengalees and they want to teach their children Bengalee and not Assamese. What will be the position of these poor Muslim immigrants then? Sir, I say that this wrong policy should immediately be changed, I mean that the schools should be taken up by the School Board immediately, so that justice should be equally shown to all. I feel justified that the schools should be taken up by the School Board as early as possible. In this connection I would like to mention some names of the schools:—

1. Uzirarchar Lower Primary School—Mauza Bagbar.
  2. No.3 Bagmara (Fulnaichar)—Mauza Bagbar.
  3. Rahampur—Mauza Barpeta.
  4. Belertari—Mauza Barpeta.
  5. Kharkidongra—Mauza Mondia.
  6. Bhairarpam—Mauza Mondia.
- and other 10 the names will be supplied later.



Sir, these six schools have been started long long ago but I am sorry to say that up to this day they have not as yet been taken up by the School Board. In this connection I expect the reply that the Education Minister will give would be that so many Venture Schools could not be taken up by the School Board at a time, but I may inform the House that as many as 35 schools have been taken up by the Board this year. Why then these Muslim immigrants schools could not be taken up by the Board? These schools have a regular attendance of more than 50 students and the teachers also are qualified, so if justice is done it should be equally done to all. Therefore, Sir, I hope there will be no hesitation on the part of Government to take over these schools immediately.

Sir, I next come to another question regarding the Madrassa Education. I am sorry that the hon. Members from this side also from that side of the House who have spoken on this subject could not convince the Education Minister about the importance of Madrassa education. These institutions differ with general line only in name. I find no reason why such step-motherly treatment should be shown to Madrassa education. I have nothing to complain against if Madrassa education has no status, but in fact Madrassa education has equal status with the other schools.

Sir, Middle English Madrassa, Middle Vernacular Madrassa and High Madrassa is equivalent to the status of Middle English school, Middle Vernacular school and High School respectively. Not only that Sir, I find that, even non-Muslims are reading in Middle English Madrassa and High Madrassa. Sir, the senior High Madrassa is equivalent to College standard. We are not getting any sufficient financial help from the Government for the Madrassa education and we could not convince Government to give financial help to Madrassa institutions. Sir, there is only one Madrassa in Assam Valley known as Gumafulbari Old Scheme Senior Madrassa equivalent to an Art College which is getting a grant of Rs.47 or so per month; of course a sum of Rs.3,000 was given to this institution from the Flood Damage Fund for its reconstruction and repairs, etc. I want to know why sufficient grant is not given to this Madrassa. With these few words Sir, I beg to support the Cut Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Cut Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, I would like to make a few observations with regard



to this particular Department. First of all I would like to take up the question of Primary education in the Autonomous Districts. Unfortunately I was absent while the Minister replied to the points raised by me previously. I am told that the reply given by the Minister was that the District Councils wanted that the Primary Schools should continue to be managed by the State Government. Sir, that was correct, that was in the year 1952. As I said, Sir, there was a letter addressed to the local authority in which the local authority was instructed to persuade the District Council authorities to be agreeable to allow the Government of Assam to continue to manage these primary schools in the Garo Hills district. I hope copies of the same letter must have been issued to the other hills districts as well. Sir, as far as Primary education is concerned, it is a subject which falls within the purview of the District Councils and the District Councils are trying their best to impart education to the people. Sir, within five years we have been able to establish as many as 119 Lower Primary schools and we have also taken up 50 Venture schools and we are giving a subsidy of Rs.40 per month to each school. Sir, this is a subject which falls within the purview of the District Councils and the District Councils should have thorough control over the primary schools and I hope there would be no difficulty on the part of the District Councils to administer the primary schools efficiently. Therefore, I say that henceforth Government should be willing to give us the opportunity to take over the management of the Government primary schools, the management and the control of the primary education should be transferred to the District Councils in order to avoid dual control over this particular subject. Of course as the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Education knows that the District Councils are not financially very sound and as such I would expect Government to give us that much amount of money spent by them on Government primary schools, and the inspecting agency. I know in the plains areas the primary schools are managed through the Primary Education Board and Government use to give some financial aid to those schools through the Board for their management. In a similar way Government would be pleased to hand over the management and administration of the Government primary schools not only in Garo Hills but in all autonomous districts to the District Councils.

I would also request the Government to transfer the inspecting agency to the District Councils. We find that it is not possible for us to maintain two different inspecting agencies in the district and it would not be very desirable either and



as such I would suggest that the Government should be willing to hand over the inspecting agency who are entrusted with the inspection of the primary schools to the Garo Hills District Council on deputation.

It appears to me, Sir, that there has been again some sort of bluff on the part of Government. Government simply referred to a resolution passed by the Garo Hills District Council in 1952 in which we had agreed that the Government should continue to manage all Government Primary schools. However in the year 1954, we passed another resolution asking Government to kindly hand over the management of the Government primary schools to the Garo Hills District Council. But unfortunately the Minister-in-charge did not consider it desirable to bring the said resolution to the notice of this August House. And recently this year also we have passed another resolution reiterating that particular resolution which was passed in 1954. I believe this must be in the records of the office of the Tribal Areas Department ; but unfortunately it was not considered desirable that this should be brought to the notice of this August House. Therefore my humble submission before the House is that I am not certain if Government will be pleased to hand over the management of the primary schools to the District Councils in all the autonomous districts.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to say something about the basic system of education. Unfortunately though it has a link with the primary education and as the primary education is a subject matter falling within the purview of the District Council, the implementation of this system of education should have been done in consultation with the District Councils in the autonomous areas but up till now the tribal leaders and the District Councils have been completely kept out of picture. I myself do not know the details of the basic system of education. I know this much that it is intended to give education through crafts. Sir, in fact I should say that in the hill areas we have from time immemorial that system of education. Our hill people are not shy to labour. When I was reading in the Path-sala even after school hours I used to do some manual labour, I used to graze cattle and do such things. Our sisters help menfolk in collecting fuel from jungle and doing work in the field. We in the hills have a system in our villages to get together and clean the entire village. So these are the things which are in existence in the tribal areas. The basic system of education is nothing new to us.



Sir, our beloved Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, speaking on the Basic System of Education said, "Whenever you want to introduce any new scheme you should always bear in mind the variety of people in India and their distinct social and cultural backgrounds and in introducing the schemes care should be taken not to disturb the distinctive social and cultural backgrounds of the people."

However I very much regret to say, Sir, that the basic system of education which was started in our district did not base on the social and cultural background of the Garo people. As such it cannot be acceptable to our people unless some adjustments are made. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier the Prime Minister as well as the Central Minister for Education further suggested that the local authorities should not be so anxious to implement the scheme as it is. They suggested that the scheme should be adjusted, if necessary, in order to fit in with the social and the cultural background of the people. Very unfortunately, however, this suggestion had not been complied with by the authorities in implementation of this scheme in the Hills Areas. Neither the authorities had ever consulted with the tribal leaders as to what adjustment should be made to the scheme in order to fit in with the local social and cultural background. Unfortunately I myself have not been well acquainted with this particular system of education though I am in the District Council and I am also expected to have a thorough knowledge of this system. To the reasons but known to the authorities we have been kept out of the picture. I am sure this system of education cannot be acceptable to our people unless there is some change in the present scheme in order to suit the social and cultural background of those people. In this connection I may further inform this House that our people in the villages do not know anything about this basic system of education. They are doubtful in what way this new system of education is going to be helpful to them. They also put a question: "Whether the Ministers are sending their children to the Basic education school?" They further argue that if the Basic system of education is really good then these Ministers should set an example by sending their children to the basic schools. But we find that Ministers send their children to St. Edmund and other best schools. We are therefore unable to reply to such questions of the villagers. Unless we are provided with the materials, how can we reply? I must know the thing properly then only I can support the scheme or reject it. Sir, that is the state of affairs. Things are going on in my district which are not known to the people



there. There is an attempt on the part of the authorities or the Principal of the College to introduce the scheme without having any regard to the social and cultural background of our people. On the contrary the authorities are introducing entirely a different social and cultural background. As for instance, the mode of saying prayers before the starting of the school, that practice is quite different from the practice followed by the tribal people. They are of opinion that something new is going to be imposed upon them. So when the Basic Training School at Tura was about to be inaugurated by our Chief Minister I was asked to preside over the function. I told the officer concerned: "That I would not be able to preside over the function because I am quite ignorant of the scheme." So it is impossible for me to support the basic system of education. The officer was instructed to have a discussion with me on the subject. We had a discussion for half an hour. In that half an hour he could not explain the scheme to me. I did not blame him, I simply asked him as to whether he was sending his children to Basic school or not. Fortunately he said: "As my children are grown up, they have passed that stage of Basic education." So my submission is when a new scheme is going to be introduced, the local leaders should be allowed to know in details about the scheme so that they can help Government in the proper implementation of the scheme.

Next I would like to say something about granting of free studentship to the tribal students. I am really grateful to the Government that at the instance of the Government of India, free education has been granted to tribal students both in Middle English, High English schools and Colleges. I also know that Government has a scheme to compensate the loss in revenues of the venture and Government Aided schools by granting compensatory grants but up till now many such schools in the Garo Hills have not received any single pie. So this scheme has not been so helpful to us. In Garo Hills we have a number of venture Middle English schools, and Government Aided Middle English Schools. Now according to the scheme the students there have to get their education free, they are not to pay fees. Sir, when the scheme of free studentship has been implemented, they are not to realise the tuition fee. But Government have not up till now paid compensation to these schools as said earlier. What I mean to say is this: supposing there are 100 pupils in a school and the tuition fees come to Rs.100 per month, Government should according to the scheme, give compensation to the school for that amount. So, Sir, I would request Government to take immediate



action in this matter and see that these schools are not handicapped. If we put handicap at the very source from which our children get education, no amount of free-studentships will be of any use. I would, therefore, appeal to Government not to kill those institutions which are imparting education to our children.

(The bell rang).

Can you kindly allow me another five minutes more, Sir, ? I have some more important facts to place before the House.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member has already spoken for 15 minutes. I am afraid he will have to wait for another chance. This morning we decided that we would be rather strict about time.

(The hon. Members, Capt. Sangma, then resumed his seat.)

**Shri DWIJESH CHANRDA DEB SARMA (Digboi) :**

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজেটত শিক্ষা বিভাগত খৰচ কৰিবলৈ যি টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী, শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে বিচাৰিছে—আমাৰ নিচিনা এখন শিক্ষা বিষয়ত পিচ পৰি থকা ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে সেইখিনি যথেষ্ট নহয় যদিও বাজেটত বিভিন্ন বিষয়তকৈ শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত বেচি টকা ধৰা হৈছে। সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে আমাৰ বৰ্তমানৰ শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি আৰু স্কুল স্থাপন সম্বন্ধে নানা কথাৰ অবতারণা কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত নানা সমালোচনাও হৈ গৈছে—কিন্তু এটা অতি আৱশ্যকীয় কথাৰ প্ৰতি কোনেও লক্ষ্য কৰা নাই। মই সেই বিষয়ৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছোঁ। কথাটো হৈছে আমাৰ বৰ্ণমালাৰ কথা—বিশেষকৈ সংযুক্ত অক্ষৰ সমূহৰ কথা—প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলত 'ক' আৰু 'খ' মানৰ কাৰণে লোৱা দুটা বছৰৰ কথা। আমাৰ অক্ষৰ সমূহ বিশেষকৈ সংযুক্ত বৰ্ণ সমূহ বিজ্ঞান সন্মত নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণেই আমি লৰাক অকল অক্ষৰ জ্ঞান দিওঁতেই দুটা বছৰ লবলগীয়া হয় কিন্তু এই দুবছৰ লোৱাৰ পাচতো অক্ষৰ সম্বন্ধে নিখুট জ্ঞান লবাই লাভ কৰে বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস নহয়।

আমাৰ বৰ্ণমালাত যুক্ত, সংযুক্ত আখৰবিলাকৰ পৰিমাণ বহুবেচি। বহুত সংযুক্ত আখৰৰ আকৃতি যুক্তিহীন আৰু অত্যন্ত জটিল ধৰণৰ। বিশেষকৈ ইয়াৰ জ্ঞান যিহেতু আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে—বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিৰে পাই নাহে—তেওঁলোকৰ পাচৰ জীৱনতো—অক্ষৰ জ্ঞান সম্পৰ্ণ হৈ নুঠে। সেই দেখি বহুত শিক্ষিত মানুহৰ কাৰণে শুদ্ধ বানান বা বৰ্ণ বিন্যাস কৰিবলৈ টান হয়। বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰণালীৰে আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক অক্ষৰ জ্ঞান দিয়া সম্বন্ধে আজিলৈকে তেনে কোনো Research হোৱা নাই; আজিলৈকে এই বৰ্ণ বিভ্ৰাট গুচাবৰ কাৰণে কোনো চেষ্টা চলা নাই। স্বৰ্গীয় শৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী দেৱৰ দিনত এই বিষয়ে কিছু আলোচনা চলিছিল যদিও কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা নহল। আজিও বৰ্ণমালা সম্বন্ধে কোনো স্থায়ী সিদ্ধান্তত উপনিত হব পৰা নাই। ফলত—আমাৰ যুক্ত অথবা সংযুক্ত আখৰ লিখিবৰ সময়ত বিমোহিত পৰিব লগা হয়। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে আজি যদি 'ফ' বানান কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে বহুত উচ্চ শিক্ষিত মানুহেই ফ + ঞ = 'ফ' বুলি টপকৈ কব—ফ + ঞ ই—'ফ' বুলি সবহ ভাগেই নকয়। কাৰণ 'ঞ'ৰ সলনি 'ঞ'ৰ মূৰটো 'ফ'ৰ লগত যোগ হোৱাৰ কোনো যুক্তি বা ব্যাখ্যা নাই। সেইদৰে জ + নই 'জ্ঞ', 'জ্ঞ', 'ও' আদি অক্ষৰৰ আকৃতি সম্বন্ধেও কোনো যুক্তিপূৰ্ণ ব্যাখ্যা নাই। এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে মুখস্থ কৰি অক্ষৰ জ্ঞান লবলগীয়া



হয়। সেই দেখিয়েই পৰবৰ্তী জীৱনতো বহুত শিক্ষিত মানুহেই আখৰ সন্ধক্ষে ভুল কৰে। এই ভুল এটা জাতিৰ কাৰণে কেতিয়াও শোভনীয় নহয়। গতিকে আমাৰ বৰ্ণমালাৰ এটা বিজ্ঞান সন্মত সংস্কাৰ সাধন কৰাৰ একান্ত আৱশ্যক। মাজে সময়ে দুই এখন আলোচনী বা বাতৰি কাকতে আখৰৰ সংস্কাৰৰ কাৰণে কিছু প্ৰয়াস কৰিছে কিন্তু ই সৰ্ব সন্মত নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে স্কুলত শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কামত শিক্ষক আৰু ছাত্ৰৰ বেচিহে আউল লগাইছে। সেইদেখি সকলো কথা বিবেচনা কৰি বৈজ্ঞানিক দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে অক্ষৰৰ সংস্কাৰ সাধন কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ। আখৰৰ বেমেজালি বিজ্ঞান সন্মত ভাবে সমাধান হলে মোৰ বিশ্বাস প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলত শিক্ষাৰ কাল সঙ্কুচিত হব আৰু শিক্ষাত নিখুট হব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পাচত মই স্কুলৰ পাঠ্য পুথিৰ সন্ধক্ষে কিছু—আপোনালোকক আগত উনুকিয়াব খুজিছোঁ। অৱশ্যে মই এই বিষয়ে কাকো দোষাৰোপ কৰিব খোজা নাই। মই কব খুজিছোঁ যে—আজি স্কুল সমূহৰ পাঠ্য হিচাবে যিবিলাক প্ৰবন্ধ সাহিত্য মঞ্জুৰ কৰিছে—এইবিলাক পঢ়িলে এনে মনত হয় যেন কোনো Standard লৈ মন নকৰিয়েই এইবোৰ মঞ্জুৰ কৰা হৈছে। Text Book—কমিটিয়েও প্ৰবন্ধবোৰ বাচনিৰ সময়ত নপঢ়ে বুলিয়েই মনে ধৰে। Text Book কমিটিয়ে সকলো প্ৰবন্ধ ভালদৰে পঢ়ি শ্ৰেণী আৰু লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ বয়সৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য কৰি তাৰ মান নিৰ্ণয় কৰি পাঠ্য পুথি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰিলেহে শিক্ষাৰ মান অটুত থাকিব। লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ মানসিক অৱস্থাৰ লগত খাপ খোৱাকৈ শিক্ষা দিব পাবিলেহে অজ্ঞিত বিদ্যাৰ সফলতা আশা কৰিব পাৰি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পাচত মই আন এটা দৰ্কাৰী কথাৰ অৱতাৰণা কৰিব খুজিছোঁ। সেইটো হৈছে—চাহ-বাগিচা সমূহত যিবিলাক স্কুল আছে—চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা তাৰ পৰিদৰ্শনৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। প্ৰত্যেক চাহ-বাগিচাতেই স্কুল আছে—শিক্ষকে আছে—কিন্তু তালৈ অহা মজদুৰ সকলৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যা নব কম আৰু কোনো কোনো স্কুলত নায়েই। মজদুৰৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক যে স্কুললৈ পঠাব লাগে, শিক্ষা লভিব লাগে—তাৰ উদগনি দিয়াৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। ইয়াৰে বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও চাহ-বাগানৰ স্কুলবিলাকৰ পৰীক্ষা লোৱাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই—ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈ, সেই স্কুল বিলাকৰ B শ্ৰেণীলৈ ‘আপগ্ৰেড’ কৰিব লাগে। নহলে—শ শ চাহ-বাগানৰ শ্ৰমিক-মজদুৰৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ প্ৰকৃত পক্ষত উন্নতি সাধন কৰা নহব।

ইয়াৰ পাচত মই আৰু এটা কথাৰ উল্লেখ কৰোঁ সেইটো হৈছে—‘এইডেদ হাই স্কুল’ আৰু চৰকাৰী হাই স্কুলবিলাকৰ ভিতৰত যি পাৰ্থক্য আজিও আছে—তাক শেষ কৰি সকলোবিলাক সমপৰ্যায়লৈ অনা দৰ্কাৰ। শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত এনে অসমতা থকা উচিত নহয়। ইয়াৰ লগতে শিক্ষক সকলৰ বেতনৰ বৈষম্যও আঁতৰোৱা অত্যন্ত উচিত। মই আশা কৰোঁ এই বৈষম্য বিলাক দূৰ কৰি সকলোবোৰ স্কুল আৰু শিক্ষকক সমপৰ্যায়লৈ অনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এতিয়া মই, মোৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টিৰ কথা কও। এই সমষ্টিৰ সবহ ভাগ অঞ্চল জনজাতীয় আৰু পিচপৰা জাতি সকলেৰে ভৰা। আজিৰ দিনত এই পিচপৰা জনজাতি আৰু অন্যান্য জাতি বিলাকৰ উন্নতিকল্পে চৰকাৰে বহুতো আচনি হাতত লৈছে কিন্তু মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ উক্ত পিচপৰা অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে কোনো উন্নয়নমূলক আচনি লোৱা হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ বুঢ়ীদিহিং মৌজা এটাৰ ভিতৰত এখন এম, ই, স্কুলেই নাছিল। এতিয়া ২।৪ জন মানুহৰ যত্নত পেঞ্চেনীত এখন এম, ই, স্কুল গঢ়ি উঠিছে কিন্তু অতি নগণ্য ‘নন-বেকাৰিং’ গ্ৰান্ট এবাৰ পোৱাৰ বাহিৰে আজিলৈকে স্কুলখনে



কোনো 'বেকাৰিং' বা বুজন ধৰণৰ কোনো 'নন-বেকাৰিং' গ্ৰান্ত পোৱা নাই। ইয়াত পঢ়া জনজাতীয় ছাত্ৰসকলৰ কাৰণে এটা বোডিং ঘৰৰো বিশেষ আৱশ্যক। সেইদেখি চৰকাৰে এটা ভাল 'বেকাৰিং' আৰু 'নন-বেকাৰিং' গ্ৰান্ত দি পিচপৰা আৰু জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা দি শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগ বাঢ়িবলৈ উদগনি দিব বুলি মই আশা কৰিলোঁ।

আৰু এটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি মই শিক্ষাবিভাগৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে ডিগবইত Assam Oil Company ৰ যিবিলাক স্কুল আছে তাত Assam Oil Company Employee ৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ বাহিৰে আন মানুহৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক পঢ়িবলৈ দিয়া নহয়। তাৰ ৪০ হাজাৰ মানুহৰ ভিতৰত ২৫ হাজাৰ মানুহেই Company employee নহয়। সেইকাৰণে তাৰ বাইজৰ যত্নত কেইখনমান স্কুল গঢ়ি উঠিছে। এই কেইখনৰ ভিতৰত 'বিবেকানন্দ' হাইস্কুলৰ বাহিৰেও এখন ৰাজহুৱা পঢ়াশালী আৰু আন এখন বালিকা বিদ্যা মন্দিৰ আছে। এই দুখন স্কুল মই নকও যে চৰকাৰে লব লাগে কিন্তু এইটো মই কবলৈ বিচাৰো যে এই স্কুল দুখনত ভাল ধৰণৰ non-recurring আৰু recurring grant দিব লাগে। ৰাইজে যিবিলাক স্কুল পাতি লৈছে সেই স্কুল—বিলাক বন্তি থাকিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু ৰাইজৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাকৰ শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে grant দিয়া উচিত। আৰু এখন স্কুলৰ কথা কও। সেই খন হল মাৰ্ঘেৰিটা পাবলিক হাই স্কুল। সেইখন স্কুল Multipurpose স্কুললৈ ৰূপান্তৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ।

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that quite a large number of honourable Members have taken part in the discussion. I am glad also that my Demand has evoked such a lively discussion in which so many hon. Members have taken keen interest on matters of education. It is really a happy and healthy sign. It speaks well for the future of our State, for which I am very glad indeed.

Sir, the observations that have been made by the hon. Members in the course of the discussion can be divided into two classes, viz., (1) general observations (2) observations on specific points.

First of all, I would like to take up the general observations, and if time permits then I will take up the observations on specific points.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I will be glad if the Hon. Minister will conclude his replies in an hour's time.



**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):**  
Thank you, Sir. It will not be possible for me to do justice to all the points which have been raised by the hon. Members within the short time at my disposal. I would only request the hon. Members not to go away with the impression that I have shown any negligence to the points that have been raised by the hon. Members, if I cannot cover all the points.

Now as regards the general observations, a very large number of hon. Members have raised the point pertaining to the condition of the teachers in Lower Primary schools as well as in aided high schools, and the condition obtaining in the Government high schools also. Most of the hon. Members have stated that the condition of service obtaining in Lower Primary schools, aided high schools and Middle English schools are not at all attractive as a result of which good men and qualified men are not forthcoming to take up the profession of teaching in those schools, with the result that education in Lower Primary schools, Middle English schools, Middle Vernacular schools and Aided High schools is deteriorating in our State, and for this reason the honourable Members have urged on the Government that some specific measures should be taken by the Government to improve the quality of education and also to improve the lot of the teachers of these schools. Some of the hon. Members have gone to the length of saying that unless we ameliorate the condition of the teachers in these schools by giving them better pay and better prospect how can we expect better education in our schools if the teachers cannot meet both ends, and according to them, as a result of this, it is a huge national loss among the students population if they do not get good education in our State. Sir, all these arguments advanced by my hon. Friends are quite good, and I am quite at one with most of the arguments of my hon. Friends, and for this reason the Government have all along been anxious to do something to ameliorate the conditions of the Lower Primary School teachers as well as Aided High school teachers, and I should like to say that Government has really done something in the meantime to improve the condition of the teachers of the Lower Primary schools and Aided High schools.

Sir, It is not unkonwn to the hon. Members of this House that before the Congress Government came into power in our State a teacher in a Lower Primary school was paid only Rs. 12 per month. As soon as the Congress Government,



came into power the same pay of Rs. 12 per month was increased to Rs. 30 per month, and by this an increase of 150 per cent had been effected by the Congress Government. I would not like to say that we have been able to do full justice by this increase, but at any rate, it must be admitted that we have done something to ameliorate the condition of the teachers. So, Sir, this will clearly demonstrate how anxious the Government have been to do something to improve the lot of our teachers, and that is why the Pay Committee was constituted by this Government a year ago. The hon. Members must have seen the recommendations of the Pay Committee, and if the hon. Members compare the proposals that the Government have put forward with a view to improve the lot of the Lower Primary school teachers as well as Aided High Schools, they would be satisfied that the Government at least have done something tangible to improve the condition of the Lower Primary School teachers as well as Aided High School teachers. According to the recommendations of the Pay Committee the Lower Primary school teachers will get Rs. 15 as additional amount. A Lower Primary school teacher who is getting Rs. 30 will now get immediately Rs. 45, which means an increase of 50 per cent of his pay. The scale for an untrained teacher was fixed at Rs. 30—40, and with the dearness allowance of Rs. 5, he will get an initial pay of Rs. 45 per month, and a trained Lower Primary school teacher will get Rs. 55 which is nearly 50 per cent increase. The Government have not even given such benefits to their employees in other Departments. If the hon. Members compare the benefit which the Government have contemplated to give to their employees, they will find that the Lower Primary school teachers stand on a much better footing. The hon. Members will also find that what was contemplated by the Planning Commission to give to the Lower Primary school teachers has been fully implemented by the Government of Assam. It is not a small thing.

Then with regard to the question of the Aided School teachers also my Friends have said that what the Government has so far done is not quite sufficient. Fortunately, however, they have admitted that at least something is being done to improve the lot of the Aided School teachers, but their contention is that that is not quite sufficient. In this connection I would request my Friends to consider the lot of these teachers only five years hence. Then it was far worse. It was only when the Congress Government came into power the matter attracted serious attention. I had the privilege



as the then Education Minister to initiate a revision of their pay scale, and that revision had improved their condition a lot. Sir, we are not satisfied even with this improvement. Our intention is to effect some more improvement in their pay scales. But then we have our limitations. We have got other nation building departments for which we have got to make sufficient and suitable allocations. Keeping all these in mind, we introduced a revised pay scale for them about six years back. This was followed by another revision in the last year only. In the first revision we fixed Rs. 80 per month to our graduate teachers as initial pay. But in the second revision this time we have fixed their initial pay at Rs. 100, which is another 25 per cent enhancement. This, Sir, cannot be called quite negligible if we compare this with the pay and emoluments drawn by other employees. Again, if you would only like to look to the entire expenditure Government is going to incur as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Committee, the figure comes to rupees one crore and 25 lakhs and that the major part of this entire amount goes to Education and the other departments of the Government will not get even half of this amount more than half having gone under the head Education. This also shows quite clearly that this Government is quite conscious of their obligation to our teachers. But we have other obligations too—obligations to other departments of the Government, and that is for this reasons that we have not been able to do full justice to them as yet. My Friends should not therefore be under the impression that this Government is quite oblivious to their duty towards our Aided School teachers. If we can improve the quality of our education by introducing improved pay scale to our teachers, well, that will only add to the over-all improvement of the country as a whole. Government is quite conscious of it.

Now, for the information of the House I would like to say another thing. The Government of India is also very anxious, like our State Government, to do something still better for our teachers in the Secondary stage, *i.e.*, Middle Vernacular, Middle English and High English schools. The Government of India is, therefore, sponsoring a new scheme of joint participation on 50 : 50 basis, 50 per cent by the State and another 50 p.c. by the Government of India. If that scheme can be finalised, our teachers of Middle Vernacular, Middle English and High English schools will have some further pecuniary benefit during the current year.



Sir, thus disposing of the points raised by my Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, I would like to say something on another matter. It is my earnest hope that our teachers will appreciate what the Government has been able to do to ameliorate their grievances and improve their condition. We hope they will give favourable response to our efforts, and as a result of this favourable response expected to be forth-coming from our teachers, the quality of our education, we hope, will also improve. This is also the expectation of all the people of our country.

My Friend from Gauhati, I mean Shri Bhattacharyya, had stated that because the Minister -in-charge of Education happens to be also the Home Minister, the Police Budget is much heavier than the Education Budget, and my Friend by comparing the two demands wants to make an insinuation that the Education Minister is going to give more importance to Police than Education. This contention of my hon. Friend is not at all tenable, Sir. If my Friend isolates the amount that is needed for Naga Hills operation from the Police Budget, he will find that the rest of the amount will be only 1/3rd of the demand for education, i.e., we are spending three times more in education than under Police. In view of this, my Friend's contention that I am giving more importance to Police is hardly tenable.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** What about the trend ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** I am coming to that, Sir. My Friend stated that in the year 1955 we spent 16 per cent on education and in the following year 14.4 per cent and in the current year we are going to spend only 14.1 per cent on education. Sir, these misleading figures are the outcome of misleading calculation. If my Friend would say that in the the year 1955-56 we spent 16 per cent on education, well, then, that 16 per cent comes to only 3 crores 59 lakhs ; but the present demand is 4 crores 9 lakhs.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** On a point of information, Sir. Is it a fact that the allocation under Head 'Education' in this year's Budget is less by 2½ lakhs than the last year's Budget ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA :** The reason for this is hat the Planning Commission had sent one of their



representatives to Assam, as was done in the case of other States, who took up this matter. That representative on the advice of the Planning Commission had used a pruning knife over all our departments, and as we could not come forward with our required quota of contribution to the 2nd Plan, the Planning Commission had to cut down some expenditure under all heads. The Education Department also could not escape from the pruning, and the Planning Commission cut down the amount of expenditure with the promise that it will be made good next year as soon as we are able to make our required contribution. Therefore, I cannot agree with my Friend Shri Bhattacharyya's apprehension that under the circumstances the Education Department would suffer or is suffering a set back.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):**

At any rate the figure is also less.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):**

Rupees 2½ lakhs is not a big sum. The reason for that is apparent also.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Whether it is a fact or not that under the head 'Police' instead of decrease there has been an increase than what it was last year?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** That is due to various reasons. Due to troubles in the border we had to increase the strength of the border out-posts, open new border outposts, etc., and naturally there would be more expenditure for these things. My Friend is alive to the situation that is confronting our already complicated political situation. (*A voice:* We are discussing education). Unless there is security in our country, education and other things cannot make any progress. In a frontier State like Assam there cannot but be more expenditure on 'Police.'

**Mr. SPEAKER:** You need not refer to the Police Budget, we are discussing Education.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** Thank you, Sir, the hon. Member has made me to refer to it.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Let us call a spade a spade. It is after all a Police State.



**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** My Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, referred to the University and he has cited a case of misappropriation of money and tampering of records, which were detected in the course of Audit by the Examiner of Local Accounts. For the information of the hon. Member and the House I would like to say that this University is an autonomous body, and it has been given enormous power by the legislation passed by this House to manage its own affairs undisturbed and uninterfered by the Government.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Whether the Minister, Education is the Chairman of the Development Board?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** Yes, I am Chairman of the Development Board, but the misappropriation is in respect of the staff of the University. The Development Board looks after the construction of buildings only, and it has nothing to do with the affairs of the Staff or the administration of the University.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Whether Government have given a statutory grant of Rs.5 lakhs.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** Yes, we have given a statutory grant of Rs.5 lakhs, but as has been said earlier, the University has been given enormous power to manage their own affairs undisturbed and uninterfered by Government; it is upto the University to utilise the money properly. However, when some reference has been made to a specific case of misappropriation and also tampering of records by my Friend, I will take up the matter.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Not tampering of records by the hon. Member.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** Thank you for the correction. I did not mean tempering by him.

So far as the dearness allowance of University Assistants is concerned, my Friend Shri Bhattacharyya has said that dearness allowance is not given to the Assistants of the University, whereas Assistants of the Government get a dearness allowance. Here also the same argument applies. As the



University is an autonomous body, it is for them to see whether dearness allowance should be given to their Assistants or not. It might be that dearness allowance is not given to the Assistants of the University because the pay scale is much better there than the pay scale given by the Government to their employees.

Some of my Friends from Dolgaon and elsewhere referred to the plight of teachers in the schools. I have already answered to the points in my general observations.

My Friend, Mr. Radhika Ram Das, has drawn the pointed attention of the Government to the increased number of venture Lower Primary schools and he wants that Government should make supreme effort to take all the Venture Lower Primary schools. The number of Venture Lower Primary schools is very big at present. We have a provision of 2,000 teachers in the 2nd Plan and under the Plan we have taken up 500 new teachers last year and there remains the provision of 1500 teachers. Now, the Government propose to convert the 1 teacher Lower Primary Schools into 2 teachers Lower Primary Schools, as it is found that there are enormous difficulties in imparting education to 80 or 90 students by one single teacher and in order to get rid of these difficulties and to improve the quality of education it is proposed to convert as many 1 teacher Lower Primary Schools into 2 teachers Lower Primary schools as is possible in the current year. Therefore, Sir, it may not be possible to take all the Venture Lower Primary schools but effort will be made to take as many as is possible ; as we have limitation of fund. If fund permitted, I would have been happy to take all the venture schools at a time.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Is it a fact that the Government of India is willing to give fund for this purpose ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** My Friend is not well informed in this matter. If the Government of India is willing to give us fund we would have been very glad to take it.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** While I was at Kanpur, I was told by an Officer of the Government of India that the Government of India was ready to provide fund for venture schools.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** But that officer has not told me personally as he had done to my Friend and we have no information about it.



**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Is it possible for Government to provide as much fund as is required for the schools in the Tribal areas ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** (Minister, Education): I will come to that in connection with points raised by Rev. Nichols-Roy.

Some of my Friends made allegation that at the time of distribution of building grants some discrimination has been made. This point was especially referred to by my Friend, Shri Radhika Ram Das. He said that some schools which were not actually affected by floods got grants whereas some schools which were affected by floods did not get the same. Yes, Sir, I admit that there may be some isolated cases due to some mistake.

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED** (Tarabari): Sir, it was generally the case in Barpeta.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** To avoid such mistakes, Government have already framed a set of rules under which grants will be distributed in future. I hope, in future there will be no such mistake.

My Friend wanted a small committee to be appointed in the matter of distribution of grants. So far Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular schools are concerned, we have already got School Boards and it is they who make the grants. So far as Middle English and High Schools are concerned, Government do not propose to constitute a committee to help Government in this respect, when we have already framed rules under which distribution would be made.

Sir, another allegation, to which pointed reference was made by several hon. Members is about constant changes of text books in Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular schools. I do not say that this statement is entirely baseless. Such changes of text books have given difficulties to families as the brother who gets promotion to higher class his younger brother cannot read the same set of books which he was reading in the lower class and he has to go for new books. We are anxious to remove this difficulty. I have taken note of this. This morning I had discussion with the Deputy Director about this to find out means how we can remove the difficulties as far as possible.



My Friend, Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das and Mrs. Chanda and others have referred to the constitution of School Boards. According to them School Boards are not properly constituted. My Friend, Shri Ranendra Mohan Das, especially referred to the Karimganj School Board and said that unqualified persons were nominated to that Board.

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** Nomination should be abolished.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** But on perusal of the names of that Board, I have found that the Chairman happens to be an M. A., B.L. This shows that the Board is not with unqualified men altogether.

Mrs. Chanda from Silchar wanted Government to give special importance to educational qualification at the time of appointment of Chairman of School Boards. It is true that educational qualification should be taken into consideration but that cannot be the sole qualification in all cases because there are people who may be very qualified but who do not take interest in education and there may be persons who are not so highly qualified but takes interest in education. Therefore, all these things are taken into consideration by Government at the time of making such nominations.

Many of my Friends wanted that the principle of nomination should be abolished, but, Sir, at the time of enactment of the Basic Education Act, this matter was thoroughly discussed by the House and considering the case of minorities, such as, Tribal people, Scheduled Caste people and women who would encounter much difficulty to contest in the open election, it was decided that for the safeguarding of interest of such minorities there should be the system of nomination at least for some time to come.

Many of my Friends including Shri Barbaruah drew attention of the Government to the fact that a considerable amount of deterioration has set in in our educational institutions. Sir, nobody denies it. As a matter of fact we are trying to improve the standard of education by making the job of teachers attractive by improving their pay scales, and we are also taking other steps in this direction. We have almost doubled the number of Normal Schools. We are having more Basic Training Schools and in all the Subdivisions we are going to have a Basic Training School. We have a B. T. Class under



the University. We are trying to have a B. T. Class in Jorhat. We are taking all measures to increase the quality of our teachers so that the quality of education may improve in our State. Apart from that we are holding Seminars to improve the methods of teaching in English. Last year, we had as many as 11 such Seminars where 400 teachers were given the benefit of improved method of training. This is not a small achievement. We hope by adopting all these methods we shall achieve better results and this deterioration in the standard of education will be thing of the past soon.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** What about the tea garden schools ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** Sir, in every garden we have a school. Now what is wanted there is proper and regular inspection of the schools by the inspecting staff. We have 8 Sub-Inspectors of Schools to supervise their works and shortly we are taking steps to increase the number by another 6 Sub-Inspectors. It is expected that when these tea garden schools are properly and regularly supervised their standard will improve. At present the existing staff cannot cope with the work. So we are going to increase the number of the Inspecting Staff. Apart from that we are adopting some other methods to realise the maximum amount of work from our existing staff, for example we shall now post the Sub-Inspector of Schools in an area from where he can supervise his work more properly without his requiring to go from a distant place. Most of them are at present posted in town areas from where they go to the Muffissils to supervise the schools. If these steps are taken it is expected that the standard will improve in course of time at least to some extent.

Sir, my Friend, Shri Devendra Hazarika and Shri Dwijesh Chandra Deb Sarma from Dibrugarh, said that except in the Dibrugarh town the number of schools in the Subdivision is small in comparison with the area and number of people. They have drawn the pointed attention of the Government to certain grievances of their Constituencies. They referred that in an area consisting of 4 Mauzas there is not a single High School. Sir, I did not know that there was not a single High School for an area having a population of about 75,000. That shows the backwardness of the area in question. Government will certainly keep this point in view and if the people of the locality come forward to establish a High School and fulfil the necessary conditions in this connection, certainly Government will not fail to do their part. I can give them that assurance.



**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** What about the Madrassa ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** Sir, I am coming to that point. He has spoken about some alleged discrimination between the Middle English Schools and the Middle English Madrassa. I had already taken steps to rectify this. Government is sympathetically considering this point.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED:** Whether they will get the benefit of the Pay Commission ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** Sir, all these things will receive our consideration when we consider the whole thing.

Now some of my Friends from the Opposition have made some allegations which are not at all borne out by facts. They have alleged that the Government was using the teachers of the Lower Primary, Middle Vernacular, Middle English and High English Schools for election work. It is far from truth, Sir. Rather our report is that some of our teachers are being utilised in election propaganda by some of our Friends belonging to the Opposition Party.

It has further been alleged that some of the School buildings were being utilised by Congressmen for holding election meetings. Sir, these school buildings do not belong to the Government, I mean the aided school buildings. Now if the Managing Committee of the school allows their school building to any party, Government cannot do anything in this matter. If the Managing Committee allows Mr. Bhattacharyya to hold a meeting, Government cannot interfere in this matter.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Whether it is a fact, Sir, that the Inspector of Schools sent an order to the effect that no such school buildings should be given for such purposes to any Party ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** If there was any such order it pertains to all parties. The Inspector cannot allow a particular school to be given for the use of a particular party only.....

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** It was given to the Congress Party to hold their Parliamentary meeting just after the last General Elections were over.....



**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** (Minister, Education): My Friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, had not probably requested that particular school building for holding his meeting there....

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** (Gauhati): Yes, I applied for the use of that particular school building after the Congress Party had held their meeting there, but it was said that the Inspector of Schools had given strict order that except the Congress Party no other party would be allowed to hold their meeting there. I just wanted to test it.....

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** This is a news to me, Sir, I don't think that the Inspector of Schools has given such an order allowing only the Congress Party to hold meeting there and not the other parties also.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** It was a fact, because I tested it.....

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** Sir, I will certainly make an enquiry in the matter, but I have already stated that the school buildings are under the control of the school management of which, the Headmaster perhaps is the Secretary.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, in the Garo Hills also the same thing happened. We have some sort of Church buildings but Government objected from holding any meeting in those Church buildings. But actually those Church buildings have been built by the people them selves; the village authorities should have their voice there but why the Government object to that.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** Sir, I have not contradicted what my Friend, Captain Sangma, has said, and I will call for a report. My Friend, Rev. Roy, has asked the Government to encourage public ventures in respect of Venture Middle English Schools and Proceedings High Schools and he has drawn the attention of Government to do so by subsidising some schools which have not received any grant as yet in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district. For the information of the hon. Member, I would like to state that there is already a provision of Rs.1,50,000 from the State revenue for the purpose of encouraging such private



ventures, *viz.*, Middle English Schools. I hope therefore, my Friend need not be alarmed that the schools mentioned by him will not get the attention they deserved provided of course if the schools concerned have fulfilled all the conditions required under the rules. Also Sir, for the information of the other hon. Members from the hills I would like to say that there is a general provision of Rs. 2,50,000 for encouragement of such private ventures in the other Autonomous Districts. There is enough provision in this respect for the Venture schools to be taken up in the other Autonomous Districts. Sir, Rev. Roy has made another allegation. He is absolutely unjustified when he said that this Government is discriminatory in the matter of giving grant-in-aid to the Ram Krishna Mission. My Friend has said that Government is giving better treatment to the Ram Krishna Mission. Sir, on enquiry I find that all the students of the Ram Krishna Mission School belong to the Khasi community and the Ram Krishna Mission institute is trying their best to impart education among the Khasi community generally. So in this matter Government treat the Ram Krishna Mission authority like the other Managing Committees of other schools. Therefore, Sir, the question of discrimination does not come in at all. Shri Uppadhya wants that an M. A. class should be started in Shillong. Sir, it is not possible to do so for various reasons and Government do not see their way to accept the suggestion. Again my Friend has given special emphasis that Rashtra Bhasa-Hindi should be encouraged and more money should be given for the spread of Hindi language in our State. Sir, as a matter of fact Government have already done what is possible for them to do under the circumstances. For the information of the hon. Member I would like to say that as many as 500 such institutions are getting grants from Government for holding classes in Hindi. We are not quite satisfied with what we have done, we want to increase the number of grants for Rashtra Bhasa still more.

My Friend, Shri Jahan Uddin Ahmed, wanted that some sort of religious educational institutes should be set up to impart education in this line in the schools. Sir, I feel that this is a very ticklish and conflicted matter and it cannot be accepted by me. In our State there are various religious communities and various religious denominations and there may arise various difficulties; so it will not be possible to start such religious institutes. In this connection I would like to say for the information of the House that I proposed to have a committee to go into the question of the Madrassa education and incidentally I mentioned the name of a gentleman who is a very good



scholar but who is a Kadiwana in faith. He was holding a responsible post under this Government and he had devoted his life to the spread of this Madrassa education in our State, but when I mentioned his name instituting my desire to include him in a committee, I received lot of objections against him mainly on the ground of his being a member of a particular sect. So, Sir, you see this question of religious education is very complicated not only in our State but in other States also and that is why the framers of the Constitution had after great discussions of this matter decided against it. So far moral education is concerned, our text books are full of moral lesson.

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** What about Madrassa education ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):**  
A committee when appointed will go into this question of Madrassa education.

Sir, my Friend Shri Bhattacharyya has raised one specific point; he said that the Constitution of our country had enjoined universal education in our State to be completed in course of a prescribed period.....

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):**  
In 1960.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA :** Government are fully conscious of their obligations. We fully subscribe to what the Constitution-framers have enjoined in the Constitution. We have taken steps to fulfil our obligations, but there are many difficulties. Even advanced States like Bombay and West Bengal have not been able to make much headway in this respect inspite of their eagerness to do so. But in this matter, we have gone ahead of many States of the Indian Union. We are making such rapid strides that we now come third among the State of India. We are trying to attain the ideal, but there are many limitations, such as limitation of fund, limitation of suitable teachers, etc. If we cannot fulfil our obligations in spite of our best efforts, that will not mean that we have gone against the directive principles of the Constitution.



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** My point was whether Government thought that at the rate of progress that was being made in this State, that stage would be reached by 1960 or not.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** We are making efforts, but if for lack of funds, lack of trained teachers and for reasons beyond our control, we cannot reach that ideal that is not our fault.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** Do we hope to reach ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA :** Yes, Sir, we hope to reach.

Sir, Mrs. Chanda said that we are making some discrimination in respect of the pay of male and female teachers. Her contention was that we are giving more pay to male teachers than the female teachers although their qualifications are the same.

Sir, her contention is not quite correct. I am told, Sir, that the normal passed male teachers are required to undergo a two years course of training, whereas the senior trained female teachers are required to undergo training for one year only. The Pay Committee had gone into this question thoroughly and thought that since there was difference in qualifications, the same scale of pay cannot be given to the senior trained female teachers.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar -West):** I do not think there is any difference in qualifications.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA :** One category undertakes training for two years, while the other takes training only for a year. The latter are more or less equivalent to Guru-trained teachers. How can you give them the same scale of pay ?

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA :** They are not equivalent to Guru trained teachers. Government have made this discrimination. The lady teachers are agreeable to go for two years' training.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA :** We propose, to depute them for further course of training as early as possible, if they agree.



Then, Sir, she wanted hostel accommodation to be made in the Gurucharan College. Probably she has seen a provision in the Budget in this respect. We have made a provision of four lakhs of rupees to provide hostel accommodation as far as possible. If the Gurucharan College can fulfil the conditions that have been laid down in the Budget they will be entitled to some grant.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West):** From the general grant or the sixth schedule grant because there are many tribal students ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** What the hon. Member wants is money, whether from tribal grant or general grant. We have made a provision in our Budget ; also there is some provision in the Tribal Budget for this purpose and the Gurucharan College is likely to get something.

Sir, my Friend, Shri Khemka said that both the Samities engaged in Rastra Bhasa Prachar should be given assistance by Government ; one is getting assistance and the other is not. Government will examine this matter and see if anything can be done in this respect.

Sir, Shri Mohananda Bora wanted that there should be regular inspection of our schools. Government are conscious about it and we are trying to strengthen our inspectorate for the purpose.

Sir, Captain Sangma wanted Government to give back the control and management of Lower Primary Schools to the District Council. As a matter of fact, since it was their wish that the management and control of Lower Primary Schools should be retained by Government the Government have retained them. In 1947, they wanted Government to retain control and management over these schools.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** The District Council was not in existence in 1947. It was in 1952 that we agreed to leave the schools in the hands of Government, but in 1954 we have revised our decision and have asked Government advices to hand them back to us.



**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** (Minister, Education):

Yes, Sir, in 1954 they wanted these schools to be made over to them ; along with this, they wanted the existing inspectorate in the Garo Hills should also be made over to them.

Sir, this matter needs some discussion round a table and I hope Captain Sangma will take this up with the Tribal Areas Department. I believe some way can be found out by a face to face discussion.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: This is a subject-matter falling within the purview of the District Council.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** : Yes, Sir, but it involves the question of money.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA**: May I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to Article 46 of the Constitution which enjoins "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes....." ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** : My Friend made a long speech in this regard, but he did not say anything about expenditure. He did not state whether he says that along with making over the schools to the District Council, the equivalent expenses for running them should also be made over to the District Council. That point was not clear and, so, I cannot give a reply off hand. If he simply wants control of the schools, the question of expenses not being involved, it would be very easy to make over the schools.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : When the Government can give subsidies to the Primary School Boards in the plains, why can't they show the same consideration to us ?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: The hon'ble Minister said that these things can be discussed round a table. He is not opposed to the principle ; as a matter of fact, he has shown his readiness to accept the principle. The details are to be worked out and he suggested that they may be done by discussion.



**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** (Minister, Education): Important matters like how funds would be available for these schools need discussion. He also wants that our inspecting staff should be handed over to the District Council. The inspecting staff is purely under the control of the State Government.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: On deputation, Sir, the inspecting staff may be sent.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** : Then, Sir, he wanted to know why the Government wanted to introduce a kind of prayer in the basic schools and that according to him there should be some change in the initial stage.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : Sir, taking into consideration the language of the prayer itself, there must be some adjustment.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** : Sir, regarding this Shri Teron from the Mikir Hills has made it clear, while he was asked to do so, that it is not exclusively a kind of religious prayer. So far the Government is concerned regarding introduction of the prayer of this kind in the basic schools, Government consulted the religious leaders of all communities. Even the Christian religious leaders who are considered to be the authority in this matter expressed that there was no harm to introduce such innocent prayer in the basic schools in our State, as it is harmless and that the prayer does not belong to people of a particular denomination.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : Sir, what I was telling is about the Primary Education, and the District Council which is the authority in the matter should not have been kept out of the picture.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** : Sir, the District Council is not out of the picture.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : On a point of information Sir.....



**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member for Phulbari has unnecessarily interrupted in the midst of the replies. The Hon'ble Minister has given some replies. Let him conclude his speech.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** Sir, may I know from the hon. Member for Phulbari what he referred to by the prayer ?

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** By the prayer I mean—Raghupati Raghav.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education):** If my hon. Friend goes to any basic school, he will hear the prayer and he will find that the prayer is harmless. I cannot recite it here.

Then, Sir, as far as possible, I have tried to reply to the points that have been raised by the hon. Members of this House.

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** Sir, may I know from the Hon'ble Minister why the schools which had been started some 10 to 12 years back in the Barpeta Subdivision have not yet been taken up by the Government ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA :** Thank you for reminding it. Regarding some schools in Barpeta Subdivision which were alleged to be started 10 to 12 years ago as has been referred to by my hon. Friend, Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed, and why Government have not yet taken them up. Sir, I think if the hon. Member gives me the names of the schools with necessary details, I will get a report from the school authorities at Barpeta and then I will take steps that may be necessary in the matter.

Then, Sir, a question was raised regarding a very complicated point—about Barnamala. This needs to go to an Expert Committee.

With these few words, I conclude my speech and request the hon. Members to accept my statement. Lastly, I would request the hon. Members that they would be pleased to withdraw their Cut Motions.



**\*Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance):** Sir, Captain Sangma was pleased to make some observation, if I remember aright, and referred to an earlier resolution regarding the Lower Primary Schools. He was pleased to say something that as if the Assam Government was playing fraud or some bluff, and by way of illustration he was pleased to refer to a resolution which was adopted by the District Council approximately round about 1952 with a view to point out that it was the District Council which wanted the primary schools to be run by themselves. For the time being, conditions which are also read from the letter only just show that Captain Sangma have no reason to continue the administration of the lower primary schools, and in turn, failing for that matter, he mentioned about our resolution of 1954. I submit, Sir, I consulted the Tribal Areas Department. They have not been able to find that resolution about which he mentioned. I thought perhaps we shall be able to find it tomorrow. After all we have nothing to find and we have a letter conveying a resolution. The letter dated 21st May 1957 which was received from the District Council of the Garo Hills is regarding the transfer of the schools. I submit that as regards the transfer of the schools, it is within their jurisdiction, which pleases the Government for making that resolution with all the best of wishes.

**Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** What about fund ?

**\*Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** Government is considering about this. I have no doubt about this. After all, the Garo Hills is a part of India. We are working together. In that matter we will be helping the District Council as best as we could. The Government has got nothing to do with it. Government has started some funds in common with other parts of India. If now the people of the Garo Hills desire that it should not be done, then it will no longer be continued. Let the Hills people grow and prosper according to their own culture and tradition. This is the intention of this Government and not to put any obstacle on their way or to hamper their growth.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Does the hon. Member from Gauhati desire to press his Cut Motion ?



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):**

Yes, Sir, I wish it to be put to vote.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.4,09,93,000 under Grant No.17, Major head—37.—Education, at page 136 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.4,09,93,000 do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(The Motion was negatived).

*(After a pause).*

The question is that a sum of Rs.4,09,93,000 (Rupees four crores, nine lakhs, and ninety-three thousand), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958, for the administration of the head "37.—Education."

(The Motion was adopted).

### **Grant No. 7**

#### **(12.—Taxes on Vehicles)**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Before the Hon'ble Transport Minister rises to move his Motion, I would like to say that only half an hour time is allotted for this Grant. Therefore the hon. Members desiring to speak will either have to be very brief or their number of speakers has to be reduced.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 10,24,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958, for the administration of the head "12.—Taxes on Vehicles".

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The Motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 10,24,000 (Rupees ten lakhs and twenty-four thousand) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958, for the administration of the head 12.—Taxes on Vehicles.



**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** Sir, I am not going to move any Cut Motion but I desire to speak on the Motion.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Yes.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not propose to oppose the grant but I want to make certain observations regarding this Department. Sir, these observations are not new to this House, and to-day if I am repeating what were said years back, it is because the situation demands that we should be alive to this problem. Sir, it is known to us all that we have got Motor Vehicle Inspectors in our State. We were given to understand last year that some motor-cycles would be indented and that the Inspectorate staff would be given motor-cycles so that offences against the Motor Vehicles Act may be detected and that the offenders could be brought to book. Sir, during the last few months motor accidents have increased to a large extent and, Sir, often these accidents are not only due to careless driving on the part of the drivers but also due to the defects in the vehicles themselves. The Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of the Department knows it that even his own Department—I mean the State Transport buses—is not an exception to this. We have seen how State Transport buses turn turtle very often on midway roads because of want of proper inspection. But at the moment we are not so much concerned with State Transport ; we are concerned at the moment much more with other vehicles for which there are Motor Vehicle Inspectors to check and examine these vehicles regularly and pass them as fit for the road. Sir, it is common knowledge to everybody that in no town of Assam movement of pedestrians these days is free from danger due to this extremely high speed of the motor vehicles. There is practically no speed limit at all. Secondly, whenever a vehicle moves at night, it does never dim its lights. This is particularly so in cases of trucks, buses and taxis, and it has become impossible for any one to move out because of this bad habit of the vehicle drivers. Now, why does it happen ? Because at the time of inspection, these drivers or vehicle owners bring some new motor parts from somebody else on hire and immediately a vehicle is passed as fit; parts are again returned and even wires have to be joined together to put the lights on. I am speaking only of one instance, *i.e.*, of lights, but if it is carefully investigated, it will be found that many parts which ought to be condemned are changed only for the purpose of getting a fitness certificate from the Motor Vehicle Inspector, and as soon



as the fitness certificate is received, these parts are again changed and the old condemned parts are fitted in, and in this way many serious accidents happen. Then there is again rash driving, specially by the truck drivers. Even on this Shillong-Gauhati road, which is really a very dangerous road, these trucks, carrying coal and other commodities, make it impossible for one to go freely or with any sense of safety in a car. Drivers will neither give way to pass nor will they drive in a manner which at least ensures safety to others. Then again, there are taxis in between Gauhati and Goalpara, may be also in or near about other towns, where these taxis' pack passengers like sardine and doors are very often kept open to move about freely with the connivance of the Police. There is a Police Station near Bhorolumukh. From a long distance they will give some signal intelligible both to the Police on duty as well as the drivers on the car indicating that they should not be stopped. I have never seen a Motor Vehicle Inspector on that road where this has been going on all the time. It not only brings illegal profit to those vehicle owners, but it harms the State Transport Department itself, because to the extent the taxi drivers gain, to that extent the Transport Department loses, and therefore, we are demanding all the time that there should be at least some restrictions on this. A very careful supervision is necessary. We are also demanding that if these drivers carry passengers in this manner, either their permits should be cancelled or some severe punishment should be given. No permit should be given to taxis if they are found guilty of these things.

As regards some of the private cars, they change their number plates and ply their cars as taxis and carry passengers, which is illegal. There is nothing to check. My submission is that these illegal acts should be checked even by appointing increased number of Motor Vehicle Inspectors. It has become risky to move nowadays in the towns. One may even escape from the claws of death if death comes in the form of disease, but when death comes in the form of motor accident, it is not possible to escape, and most of the accidents are due to these defects and rash driving.

My submission is that when the State Transport Department is an earning department, it should see that its earning is not taken by somebody else. Even on the Gauhati-Shillong road if one goes at night, he will find jeep with trailers carrying goods from Gauhati or taking goods from Shillong. By all means these things should be stopped, because by doing so we



increase our revenue and secondly we ensure safety to the passengers and the pedestrians. My request to the Minister is that we have no objection in passing this Grant, but let this Department live as an active and alert department and check all these irregularities.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for making certain observations which gave me an opportunity to explain the steps taken by this Government to check these evils.

Sir, the Transport Department is primarily charged with the duty of collecting taxes and administering the Indian Motor Vehicles Act along with the Police. The traffic control is primarily the function of the Police and to that extent they are fully responsible. The fact that a new administrative setup under the State Transport Corporation has been created, has not in any way altered the position. Much of the confusions that now prevails in the minds of the public is due to this misunderstanding. The duty of the Motor Vehicle Inspectors is not to control traffic, the Police controls it.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** I am not saying that you are wrong.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA :** I now come to the question of granting driving licences to the drivers. During the year 1954-55, in all 2445 candidates were tested for issue of professional driving licence. 1615 candidates came out successful and 830 failed. It shows that the drivers are properly tested before they are given any licence. During the same year, 7740 transport vehicles were inspected for issue of fitness certificates. Of this 6550 were inspected for certificates and the rest numbering 1190 were found defective. So, Sir, this will show that vehicles are properly tested before fitness certificate is issued. The duty of the Motor Vehicle Inspectors is mainly to give licence to drivers after test and to certify fitness of the vehicles after proper examination.

As regards checking of vehicles, I have got only the figures of Shillong Subdivision. The number of cases instituted by Police is 640 in 1956. Out of them 471 were convicted and 13 acquitted.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** As the control of traffic belongs to the Police, it is not necessary for the hon. Minister to give these figures.



**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding):** Sir, some officers with motor-cycles are on the road, what about them?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** Sir, there are 8 Enforcement Inspectors with one Checker each. One unit consisting of an Inspector and a Checker is posted in Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Kamrup, Goalpara, Cachar, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur Districts. They have been empowered to check vehicles and vehicle tokens in order to satisfy themselves that tax in respect of the vehicle has been paid. In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills alone in 1956 they detected 108 cases and out of them, 55 were convicted and 53 cases are pending; in 1957, 52 cases have been detected, out of them 29 are convicted and 23 cases are pending. From all these it will appear that Government are alive to the problems and steps are being taken to minimise and stop all such evils. On behalf of the Government I assure my hon. Friends that this Government will try their level best to stop as far as practicable these illegal activities of the motor drivers or motor owners.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** As there is no Cut Motion, I put the question.

The question is that a sum of Rs.10, 24,000 (Rupees ten lakhs and twenty-four thousand), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1958, for the administration of the head, 12.—Taxes on Vehicles.

(The Motion was adopted.)

### Grant No.8

#### (13.—Other Taxes and Duties)

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.7,90,500 (Rupees seven lakhs, ninety thousand and five hundred) 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 1958, for administration of the head "13.—Other Taxes and Duties."

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.7,90,500 (Rupees seven lakhs, ninety thousand and five hundred) 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 1958 for the administration of the head "13.—Other Taxes and Duties."

As there is no Cut Motion, I put the question.

The question is that a sum of Rs.7,90,500 (Rupees seven lakhs, ninety thousand and five hundred) 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 1958, for administration of the head "13.—Other Taxes and Duties."

(The Motion was adopted).

### Grant No.12

#### (27.—Administration of Justice)

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Judicial):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.17,07,900 (Rupees seventeen lakhs, seven thousand and nine hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958, for the administration of the head—"27.—Administration of Justice."

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.17,07,900 (Rupees seventeen lakhs, seven thousand and nine hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1958, for the administration of the head—"27.—Administration of Justice."

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):**

Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.17,07,900 (Rupees seventeen lakhs, seven thousand and nine hundred) under Grant No. 12, Major head—27.—Administration of Justice, at page 98 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.17,07,900 do stand reduced by Re.1.

I am not going to move the other Cut Motion in my name.

Sir, while moving this Cut Motion, I want to make out two points. Firstly, I want to urge upon the Government to effect complete separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, and secondly, to take necessary measures to avoid delay in disposal of cases.



Sir, the Constitution of India under Article 50 enjoins upon us that the State shall take steps to separate Judiciary from the Executive in the public services of the State. Now, as one Hon'ble Minister said the other day, the Ministers are like buffaloes with "nak-jaries," it appears to me that these buffaloes also require a goading stick otherwise they do not move and that goading stick, under the provision of the Constitution, is that the matter should be justiciable. Fortunately for them and unfortunately for the country, this Article comes under Part IV and not under Part III, so here they have got a very good plea under Article 37 that the condition contained in this part shall not be enforceable by any Court. The principles laid down therein should however be implemented in the governance of the country. It is urged that it shall be the duty of the State to make them into law. In spite of the fact that the Constitution gives so many directives, our Government does not want to move because there is no goading stick that will force them to the court of law. So, we find that Judiciary and Executive are intermingled together. As a result of that, justice is being denied or delayed in many cases.

Sir, this principle of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is a very salutary and healthy principle in the governance of a country. This general principle involves two consequences, first, that a Judge or a Magistrate who tries a case must not in any manner be connected with the prosecution, or interested in the prosecution. Secondly, that he must not be in direct administrative subordination to any one connected with the prosecution (or in the defence). Now, in our State some Judicial Cadre has been created, for example, the Munsiff, Subordinate Judge, District Judge, and by courtesy, the Legal Remembrancer and the Registrar and Deputy Registrar of the High Court. But that is not enough ; because so far as the people at large are concerned, they are connected mostly with the Magistrates' Courts and so long as a separate magistracy is not created, people will always find interference by the Executive in judicial matters. I am not going to refer to particular instances because many names shall have to be drawn herein, but it is a common knowledge to this House that this sort of interference or at least influence over the magistrates are at large in this State. There are instances galore. Moreover, we find that for the sake of their promotion or transfer to places of their desire they are to be dependent on the favour of the power that be. These magistrates generally lean towards the mercy of the Executive and therefore in many cases we find that justice is not unalloyed.



Now, so long as the Magistrates who are charged with the judicial affairs are not freed from waiting upon the V. I.Ps. and State dignitaries, this sort of suffering for the people will always be there. We have seen that instances of this sort of absence from the Bench are increasing everyday, because the number of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers are increasing. It is therefore necessary that the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive should be pushed further than where it is to-day. We have also seen that there are cases pending for a pretty long time. Sometimes Magistrates are transferred for executive reasons and the result is that with the transfer of a Magistrate and taking over of charge by another, there starts *de novo* trials and the circle begins again. In the amending Act, though the powers are not as wide and although it could not be had just by the asking, *de novo* trial may be given on judicial discretion of the Magistrate. Formerly it was 'must' if the accused wanted it ; the Magistrate was bound to do so. Now it is the discretion of the Magistrate. If the persons ask on reasonable grounds, the Magistrates cannot deny *de novo* trial. Keeping in view even the amendment of the Act as effected, the result is that in spite of the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code and the relevant Sections of the Indian Penal Code, this sort of *de novo* trials are taking place and is bound to take place. In this way they have been offending a basic principle of jurisprudence, that is to say, that delay defeats justice. There has been inordinate delay due to non-separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. Apart from this, there is another aspect which should not be lost sight of, and that aspect is a healthy principle of jurisprudence that not only justice should be done but it must also appear that it is done. So long as it is under the control of the Executive directly, at least it is clear that it does not appear that justice has been done. Therefore from that point of view also it is urgently necessary that the Judiciary should be separated from the Executive.

Now, Sir, it is said by no less an authority than Justice Meredith that—"Quite clearly it is impossible for a judge to take a wholly impartial view of the case he is trying if he feels himself to any extent interested in or responsible for the success of one side or the other. That is the first aspect. It is equally impossible for him to take an impartial view of the case before him if he knows that his posting, promotion, and prospects generally depend on his pleasing the executive head of the district, the District Magistrate, who is also the head of the



local police, who has frequent confidential conferences with them, and generally controls the work of the Police Superintendent.

Thus the separation of the functions means and involves the elimination of these two evils. That they are evils few will question."

Sir, I am afraid, our Government is one of those who are still carrying this evil. Let us hope that even though many years have passed since the passing of our Constitution, since the passing of this important Article of our Constitution, Government will rise up to the occasion and complete this very important directive principle of the Constitution.

Now, the second thing is that although it is true that our Government has no direct hand in the affairs of the High Court, the Chief Minister is consulted in the matter of appointment of Judges. It is a pity that the Assam High Court is going without a third Judge for a pretty long time, as a result of which quite a big number of cases are pending in the High Court both in the criminal and civil side. So, Sir, let our Chief Minister exert his influence as enjoined by rules and laws to see that the third Judge in the Assam High Court is appointed without any further delay.

With these few words, Sir, I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Cut Motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.17,07,900 under Grant No.12, Major head—27—Administration of Justice, at page 98 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.17,07,900 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.17,07,900 (Rupees seventeen lakhs, seven thousand and nine hundred) under Grant No.12, Major head—27.—Administration of Justice, at page 98 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 17,07,900 do stand reduced by Re.1.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Well what is this Cut Motion about? Here the hon. Member admits that there are Courts at Dhubri which are administering justice to the people. So, what more does he want? (*Laughter*). What is the purpose of this Cut Motion?



**Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED:** Sir, it is administering justice in a way which is not quite all right. I would like to mention about the Deputy Commissioner and the Additional District Magistrate holding their courts in their respective houses. There are no place for the Deputy Commissioner where he can hold his court and when the District Judge or the Additional District Judge goes there, even the Additional District Magistrate has no place to hold his court. That is why the public and the Bar there are experiencing difficulties to run from this court to Deputy Commissioner's place and Additional District Magistrate's place. Sir, here I would like to mention one instance of difficulty. A few days ago, the Dhubri Bar sent a resolution. It is an affair that happened in the Additional District Magistrate's place. It was first informed that the Additional District Magistrate was going to take.....

### Adjournment

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is now 4-30 P.M. The hon. Member will resume his speech on the next day.

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 27th June, 1957.

Shillong:

The 31st January, 1958.

R. N. BARUA,  
Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam.