

**Proceedings of the Second Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Fourth General Elec-
tions under the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber Shillong at 10 A.M.
on Friday, the 30th June 1967.

PRESENT:

Shri Hareswar Goswami, B. A. (Cal.), M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-law,
Speaker in the Chair, 10 Ministers, 6 Ministers of State, 2 Deputy Ministers
and 81 Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Excavation of a Drain in Meteka Bongaon Mouza

Shri PUSHPADHAR CHALIHA asked:

*189. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department
(Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the E. & D. Department of
Sibsagar Division excavated a drain on the left bank of
19th mile of Dikhow river between the villages Salmaria
and Mathadang in Meteka Bongaon Mouza?
- (b) Whether Government received representation from the
public for a bridge over the drain for the convenience of
the public?
- (c) If so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?
- (d) If not, why?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood
Control, etc., etc.) replied:

189. (a)—Yes, in the year 1954.

(b)—Yes, in the last part of the year 1966.

(c) & (d)—At present there is no such scheme under con-
sideration of the Department as no fund is available for
such works.

Shri PUSPADHAR CHALIHA: Sir, is the Government aware
that Salmaria and Mathadang are completely isolated from the rest of
the Mauza?

REFERENCE
(FOR INFORMATION)

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: Yes, Sir, to some extent they are inconvenienced.

Shri PUSHPADHAR CHALIHA: Is the Government aware of the fact that two school-going children died while crossing the channel last year ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: That information is not with me. It might be so.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Considering the urgency of the work, does Government consider it proper to take up the work ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: Surely it will be considered when fund is available.

Re: Repair of Breaches of Brahmaputra Dyke from Simeumukh to Tekeliphuta

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU asked:

*190. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have received complaints from the public concerned regarding very tall repairs of breaches caused by floods along the Brahmaputra dykes from Simeumukh to Tekeliphuta on the right bank of Brahmaputra ?

(b) Why the Gugamukh-Jangraimukh embankment along the left bank of Subansiri has not yet been completed ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control, etc.) replied:

190. (a)—No.

(b)—Due to vehement public opposition, two miles of embankment at the tail-end near Zengraimukh could not yet be completed.

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU: মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰো নে যে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ Dyke টো সময়মতে আৰু ভালকৈ নবন্ধাৰ বাবে প্ৰত্যেক বছৰেই ভাঙে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: প্ৰতি বছৰে কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ভাঙাটো সঁচা। কাৰণ মঠাউৰিয়ে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ প্ৰবল সোঁতৰ শক্তিক বাধা দিব নোৱাৰে যেহেতু মঠাউৰিৰ শক্তিতকৈ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ শক্তি বেচি।

Shri PHANI BORA : কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ভাঙে নে একেঠাইতে ভাঙে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: একে ঠাইতে নহয় ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: প্রশ্নটো হৈছে সময়মতে নকৰাৰ বাবে এই অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে ।

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY : সময়মতে নকৰা নহয় । আমাৰ হাতত যি data থাকে, সেই data অনুসৰি মঠাউৰি বন্ধা হয় । মই আগতে কৈছো যে আগতে নোহোৱা (unprecedented) বানপানী হোৱা বাবে প্ৰৱল সোতৰ শক্তিক মঠাউৰিয়ে বাধা দিব নোৱাৰে ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: এই কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব লাগে নবেম্বৰ মাহত কিন্তু কৰিছে মে মাহত । সেই কাৰণে এতিয়ালৈকে সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই ।

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে । অৱশ্যে মই কব নোৱাৰো কেতিয়া মঠাউৰিৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল । যদি মে মাহত আৰম্ভ হৈছে সেইটো বেয়া হৈছে ।

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU : মঠাউৰিটো বাইজে বাধা দি ৩ বছৰে ৰাখিছিল । এইটো সঁচানে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: বাইজে বাধা দিয়া বাবেই মঠাউৰি ৰাখিব পৰা নাই । এতিয়া বেলেগে alignment কৰিবলৈ সন্মতি দিছে । Estimate কৰা হৈছে আৰু সম্ভৱপৰ হলে কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা হ'ব ।

Shri NAMESWAR PEGU: অহা বছৰত কৰিবনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: সেইটো চোকাৰাৰ ।

Re: Advisory Committee for Gauhati Municipality.

Shri GOVINDA KALITA asked:

*191. Will the Minister-in-charge of Municipal Administration be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any Advisory Committee for the Gauhati Municipality was formed after the said Municipal Board was superseded by the State Government ?

(b) If so who are the members of said Advisory Committee ?

(c) Who is the Chairman of this Advisory Committee ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

101. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The members of the Advisory Committee are—

1. Shri D. N. Sarma, Santipur.
2. Shri G. C. Choudhury, Uzanbazar.
3. Shri Mera Singh, Manipur Basti.
4. M. Abdul Khair, Machkhowa.
5. Shrimati Lalita Phukan, Bharalumukh.
6. Shri Aribamansing Kathari, Fancybazar.
7. Shri Jyoti Mukherjee, Tokobari.
8. Dr. Kali Ch. Das, Bharalumukh.
9. Mrs. Sabitri Deka, Silpukhuri.
10. Shri Manik Kumar Das, Panbazar.
11. Shri Sarbananda Boro, Ulubari.
12. Shri Syed Mahbubulla, Lakhtokia.
13. Shri Sukdeo Rai, Tokobari.
14. Shri Birendra Sing, Fancybazar.
15. Shri Rati Kanta Sarkar, Tokobari.
16. Shri Ram Prasad Kachari, Chattribari.
17. Shri Raghunath Choudhury., Athgaon.
18. Shri Smriti Kanta Roy, Fatasil.
19. Shri Narayan Chandra Bhattacharjee, Bishnupur.
20. Shri Bhowrilal Sarawgi, President,, Chamber of Commerce.

(c)—No Chairman has so far been nominated by the Government, but the Committee at its meetings held on 18th January 1967, 31st January 1967 and on 16th May 1967, elected Shri D. N. Sarma as Chairman to conduct the proceedings of the meetings.

Shri GOVINDA KALITA : কোনো মিউনিচিপেলিটি যদি কংগ্রেছৰ বিৰোধী দলে দখল কৰে, তেন্তে চৰকাৰে supersede কৰি কংগ্রেছী মানুহক লৈ Advisory Committee গঠন কৰি মিউনিচিপেলিটি চলোৱাৰ নিয়ম মিউনিচিপেলিটি আইনত আছে নেকি ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any provision in the Act for an Advisory Committee ? I don't think.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: No, Sir. It is for the convenience of the Government.

Shri GOVINDA KALITA : এই মানুষবোৰ লোৱাৰ Basis কি ?

Shri PHANI BORA: কি Basis ত Advisory Board লোৱা হৈছে।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: এনেকুৱা নিৰ্দিষ্ট Basis নাই। এই Advisory Committee ৰ কথা মই অলপ চাইহে ক'ব পাৰিম।

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: May I know what procedure was followed in forming the Advisory Committee ?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has already said that he wants to examine the position.

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: Is it a fact that all the Members of the Advisory Committee are Congressmen ?

(No reply)

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: When the Municipal Board has been superseded and a Government Officer has been made in-charge of the Board, what was the necessity to form the Advisory Committee?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: He is the Executive Officer and it was thought desirable to have such an Advisory Committee.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: According to rule is it not incumbent on the Government to supersede the Board only for a definite period after which election is to be held ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Yes, Sir, but necessary arrangement for re-election of the Board has to be completed.

Shri PHANI BORA: Was any time limit given for the functioning of the Advisory Committee ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: No time limit was given. The position is that although the Municipal Board was superseded, because of some litigations in the High Court and Supreme Court the actual taking over of the Municipal Board by Government was very much delayed.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: What are the powers and functions of this Advisory Committee ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:- I will look into the papers and let the hon.Member know.

Shri PHANI BORA: The Chief Minister has said that some litigations were going on and that is why taking over of the Municipality was delayed. May I know whether the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, viz., Shri D. N. Sarma, was himself involved in these litigations?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: No, the particular litigation which I meant was this: there was a petition to the High Court against the order of Government superseding the Board.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA:- That has been disposed of.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:- Yes.

Shri DULALA CHANDRA BARUA: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that the Chairman who has been appointed to preside over the meetings

Mr. SPEAKER: No, he was elected Chairman by the Advisory Committee.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : But he was appointed a member by the Government. May I know why a man against whom so many complaints were pending before the Government was nominated a member of the Advisory Committee?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:- The allegations against him have not been established as yet. So far as the factors causing supersession of the Board by the Government are concerned, these relate to the institution as a whole and not to Shri D. N. Sarma.

Mr. SPEAKER: I hope the Chief Minister will give the information sought by Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya later.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Yes, Sir.

Re: Appointment of Manager, Assistant Manager and supervising staff in the Tea Gardens of Cachar

Shri TAZAMMUL ALI LASKAR asked:

*১৯২। মাননীয় শ্রমমন্ত্রী অনুগ্রহপূর্বক জানাবেন কি—

(ক) ভারত স্বাধীন হওয়ার পরে কাছার চা বাগানগুলিতে আগামের বাহিরে হইতে Manager, Assistant Manager ও supervising staff কি পরিমাণ আনা হইয়াছে?

(খ) এই বহিরাগত staff আনার ফলে কর্মসংস্থানের ব্যাপারে স্থানীয় লোক ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হইতেছেন কি না?

(গ) সরকার ইহার প্রতিকারের কথা ভাবিয়াছেন কি?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour)
replied:

192. (a), (b) & (c)—Government have no information.

Re: Salaries of Ministers

Shri SONESWAR BORA asked:

*১৯৩। মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে —

- (ক) অসমৰ কোন কোন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কিমান বেতন পায়?
- (খ) কোন মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভ্ৰমণ ভাট্টা কিমান?
- (গ) যোৱা বছৰ কোন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কিমান ভ্ৰমণ ভাট্টা ললে?
- (ঘ) মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ ভ্ৰমণ তালিকাত অনুষ্ঠান উদ্বোধন কিমান হ'ল?
- (ঙ) কোন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ক'ত ক'ত কি কি অনুষ্ঠান উদ্বোধন কৰিলে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

193. (a)—Chief Minister and Ministers Rs.1,000 per month. Ministers of State Rs.850 per month. Deputy Ministers Rs.750 per month.

(b)—There is no fixed travelling allowance for the Ministers.

(c)—A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) & (e)—The information are being collected.

Shri SONESWAR BORA: এই মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ মাহিলী বেতন আৰু ভ্ৰমণ ভাট্টা কিমান সেই কথা চৰকাৰে জনাবনে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ মাহিলী দৰ্জাহা ১,০০০ টকা, মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰো ১,০০০ টকা, ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰীৰ ৮৫০ টকা আৰু উপমন্ত্ৰীৰ ৭৫০ টকা কিন্তু মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ কোনো নিৰ্দিষ্ট ভ্ৰমণ ভাট্টা নাই, যোৱা বছৰ কোন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কিমান ভ্ৰমণ ভাট্টা ললে, সেইবিলাক বিধান সভাৰ মেজত থোৱা হৈছে। তাত সকলো তথ্যই দিয়া আছে।

Shri SONESWAR BORA: লিষ্টখন পঢ়ি শুনালেই ভাল হয়।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I can read the statement which was placed on the table of the house.

Statemetns showing the travelling allowances drawn by the Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretary during the financial year 1966-67.

	Rs. P.
1. Shri B. P. Chaliha, Chief Minister	13,519.00
2. Shri C. S. Teron, Minister, T.A. & W.B.C. etc. ..	16,998.42
3. Shri B. N. Mookerjee, Minister, Medical, etc.. ..	22,056.05
4. Shri K. P. Tripathy, Minister, Industries, etc. ..	21,440.42
5. Shri M. N. Hazarika, Minister, Jails, etc.	15,259.55
6. Shri Siddhinath Sarma, Minister, Revenue, etc. ..	878.10
7. Shri M. M. Choudhury, Minister, Agriculture, etc. ..	25,176.81
8. Shri D. K. Borooah, Minister, Education, etc.	11,694.19
9. Shri R. N. Brahma, Minister, Supply, etc.	13,916.36
10. Shri E. M. Sangma, Minister, of State, T. A. and W. B. C. etc.	16,890.40
11. Shri G. N. Gogoi, Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.) etc. ..	18,440.45
12. Shri R. R. Das, Minister of State, Revenue etc. ..	16,926.60
13. Shri D. N. Hazarika, Dy. Minister, Panchayat etc. ..	20,652.34
14. Shri L. K. Doloi, Dy. Minister, Forest, etc.	11,500.12
15. Shrimati K. K. Barua, Minister of State, Finance etc. ..	9,987.99
16. Shri S. S. Terang, Parliamentary Secretary	19,080.25
17. Shri J. B. Hagjer, Minister of State, Education, etc. ..	3,273.39

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : এই মন্ত্রী সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণ ভাট্টা ৫ বছৰ একেলগে খুজিছিলো। তাৰ ঠাইত এক বছৰ হৈ ওলাইছে।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : সেইটো বেলেগে পাৰ।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : মন্ত্রী সকলে ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ টকা লৈছে। আগতে নিয়ম আছিল সেই বকমে মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভ্ৰমণৰ Programme কাগজত আৰু গেজেটত প্ৰকাশ হৈছিল। এতিয়া ভ্ৰমণৰ কথা কোনেও প্ৰশ্ন নাপায়। গতিকে বাইজৰ উপকাৰ নহয়। সেই কাৰণে ভ্ৰমণৰ Programme পুনৰ অসম গেজেটত প্ৰকাশ কৰিবনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : মন্ত্রী সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণ তালিকা অকল অসমতে নহয়, বঙ্গ, মাদ্ৰাজ আদি ৰাজ্যতো বহুদিন আগৰে পৰাই গেজেটত

প্রকাশ কৰাটো বন্ধ হৈছে। এইটো প্রশ্ন সদনত আগতে হৈছিল। তাত বহুখিনি অসু-
বিধা হোৱা কাৰণে এই আটাই কেইখন ৰাজ্যতে এই নিয়ম উঠি গৈছে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : এই ভ্ৰমণ তালিকা যদি
ৰাইজক জনোৱা নহয় তেন্তে ৰাইজ নানা কামত ইয়াত মন্ত্ৰী আছে বুলি আহি ফিৰি যায়।
পতিকে সেইটো ৰাইজক জনাবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : এই প্রকাশ কৰাটো
মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ সুবিধা বা অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে বন্ধ কৰা নহয় গেজেটত প্রকাশ কৰাত অসুবিধা
হোৱা কাৰণে এইটো বিচাৰ কৰি তালিকা প্রকাশ নকৰিলেও হয় বুলি বন্ধ কৰা হৈছে।

Shri SONESWAR BORA : যোৱা বছৰ নিৰ্বাচনৰ বছৰ
আছিল। গতিকে মন্ত্ৰীসকলে নিৰ্বাচনৰ কামত ঘূৰাৰ কাৰণেই ভ্ৰমণ বানচ বেচি হ'ল
নেকি ?

Mr. SPEAKER: যোৱা বছৰ নহয় এই বছৰত।

Shri SONESWAR BORA : নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত পৰিকল্পনাৰ
কামতকৈ নিৰ্বাচনৰ কাম হে বেছি কৰিছিল। এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri PHANI BORA : মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ দৰমহা ১ হাজাৰ, ৮৫০
আৰু ৭৫০ টকা (ক্ৰমে মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী আৰু অন্যান্য মন্ত্ৰী, ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী আৰু উপমন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ)
এইটো কেনেকৈ কি ভিত্তিত কৰিছে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : According to responsibility.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ দৰমহা আৰু
অন্যান্য এলাৱেন্স Assam Minister, Deputy Minister's Salary Act মতে
হয় আৰু এই ব্যৱস্থা সদনেই দিছে।

Shri PHANI BORA : দেখা গৈছে যে ডেপুটি মিনিষ্টাৰৰ
দৰমহা ৭৫০ আৰু ভ্ৰমণ এলাৱেন্স বছৰত ২২।২৩ হাজাৰ। একোজন মন্ত্ৰীৰ এহেজাৰকৈ
দৰমহা আৰু T. A. যাতে ইমান বেছি হব নোৱাৰে তাৰ সীমা বান্ধি দিব নোৱাৰিনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনালোকে আইন কৰিলে হব।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: এই সম্পৰ্কীয় ব্যৱস্থা
লবলৈ, চৰকাৰে initiative লবনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: এই বিষয়ে সবিশেষ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ
কৰা সম্ভৱ হয়নে নহয়—বিবেচনা কৰা হব। ৰাজেটত মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ বাহিৰে অন্য সকল
মিনিষ্টাৰৰ প্ৰত্যেকৰে নাথাকে। একেলগে থাকে। সদস্য সকলে কোৱাৰ দৰে কৰিবলৈ
বিবেচনা কৰা হব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : এই এলাৱেন্স বিলাকৰ
Income tax দিব লাগে নে নালাগে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: নানাগে ।

Shri KABIR CHANDRA ROY PRADHANI: মিনিষ্টাৰ সকল সাধাৰণতে অন্য ঠাইতকৈ নিজৰ ঠাইত বেচি ভ্ৰমণ কৰে ; এইটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

Shri BHADRESWAR GOGOI: গাড়ীৰ পেট্রল মৰিল কোনে দিয়ে?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: এই বিলাক আইনত নিৰ্ণয় কৰা আছে। মন্ত্ৰীক যদি গাড়ী এখন দি দিয়ে, তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে পেট্রল আদি দিব আৰু তাৰ বিনিময়ে মাইলেজ পায়।

Mr. SPEAKER: 'পুল কাৰ' দিলে—পেট্রল আদি চৰকাৰে দিয়ে।

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, after the Chinese Aggression the hon. Chief Minister gave a circular urging the Ministers to maintain austerity in respect of travellings. May I know from the hon. Chief Minister whether he has got any response?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, I think this is always kept in mind by the Ministers.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, apart from the provision that has been made in the Budget in respect of Pay and Allowances of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers, we are to vote in the Supplementary Demand any other amount for the purpose. May I know from the honourable Chief Minister whether any specific arrangement is made just to minimise this expenditure under this particular head?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir I have nothing to add in this respect.

Shri PHANI BORA : চৰা বজাবৰ দামলৈ চাই, মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলৰ দৰমহা বঢ়োৱা আঁচনি চৰকাৰৰ আছে নেকি?

Mr. SPEAKER: দৰমহাৰ কথা নাই, ভাতাৰ বিষয়ে আছে।

(A voice: নাছ বুলি নাখায় জিজি বুলি খায়)

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: এইটো সদনৰ মজ্জিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। দিন কাল যে টান সকলোৱেই উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। কাষেই সদনৰ মজ্জিৰ ওপৰত কথা ।

Shri SONESWAR BORA : (c) আৰু (d) প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ নাপালো।

Mr. SPEAKER: উত্তৰ দিয়া হৈছে "information called for."

Shri SONESWAR BORA : অধিবেশন শেষ হোৱাৰ আগতে খবৰ দিবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: যদি আহি পায়—দিব ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: মন্ত্রী সকল ভ্রমণত যাওতে ভ্রমণ তালিকা মুখ্য মন্ত্রীকো নিদিয়াটক যায়; এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: সাধাৰণতে মন্ত্রী সকলৰ 'ট'ৰ প্রথমে' মুখ্য মন্ত্রী, অন্যান্য মন্ত্ৰীসকল, জিলাৰ বা মহকুমাৰ অধিপতি সকলৰ বাহিৰেও সম্পৰ্কীয় কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্তৃপক্ষলৈ দিয়ে। 'প্রথমে' কৰাত পলম হলে দিয়াত অসুবিধা হয়।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: মন্ত্রী সকলৰ ভ্রমণৰ কালত জিলাৰ বা মহকুমাৰ গৰাকী সকলৰ বাহিৰেও S. P., S. D. P. O. আদি চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ লগত থাকিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ ফলত Public ৰ Service ব্যাঘাট জনে— এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: মন্ত্রী সকলৰ লগত যি পৰিমাণৰ কাম থাকে সেই পৰিমাণেহে যাব লাগে। এনেয়ে যোৱাৰ কাম নাই।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: এই অফিচাৰ বিলাক যাতে মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ লগত ঘূৰি ফুৰিব নালাগে—এই কথা চৰকাৰে জনাই দিবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: আৱশ্যক নহলে যাব নেলাগে।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: এই সম্পৰ্কত কি কৰিব লাগে চৰকাৰী 'চাৰ্কুলাৰ' আছে। বৰ্তমান মোৰ হাতত নাই। চাৰ্কুলাৰত নিৰ্দিষ্ট কৰা মতে সেই পৰিমাণৰ কামত যাব লাগে।

Shri PITSING KONWAR: দেখা গৈছে যে, প্রত্যেক জন মিনিষ্টাৰ ভ্রমণতেই থাকে। 'হেড কোৱাৰ্টাৰত' কোনো আহিলে তেখেত সকলক পোৱা নাযায়। অন্ততঃ পক্ষে প্রত্যেক বিভাগৰে একোজন মন্ত্ৰী ছিলঙত থকাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : যি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা এজনতকৈ বেচি তেওঁ লোকৰ এজন অন্ততঃ ৰাজধানীত থাকিব লাগে।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেইটো সজ পৰামৰ্শ।

Shri BHUBANESWAR BARMAN : মন্ত্ৰী সকল যেতিয়া দলীয় নিৰ্বাচনৰ কামত যায়—তেতিয়া ভ্রমণ বানচ লয় নেকি ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : সেইটো নিয়ম নহয়। আইনমতে জগৰীয়া হব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে আইন মতে জগৰীয়া হব।

Mr. SPEAKER: Peoples' Representation Act মতে জগবীয়া হব। কিন্তু সেইটো প্রমাণ কৰিব পাৰিব জানো ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: মন্ত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যাটো বেচিয়েই, কেতিয়াবা একে ঠাইলৈকে একে সময়তে ৩-৪ জন মন্ত্ৰী যায়। তেতিয়া আমাৰো অস্থবিধা হয় আৰু বিষয়া সকলৰো অস্থবিধা হয় আৰু গতিকে যাবৰ সময়ত বুজা বুজিকৈ যাবনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Co-ordination হব লাগে।

Re: Ad-hoc Cost of Living Allowance to Industrial Workers

Shri SAILEN MEDHI asked:

194. Will the Minister-in-charge of Law be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that an eminent lawyer of the Supreme Court was engaged in addition to the present State retainer in the appeal before the Supreme Court in the matter of the *Ad hoc* Cost of Living Allowance granted to the Industrial Workers by the Government by a Notification under Rule 126 of the Defence of India Rules?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that the State Legal Remembrancer was personally present in New Delhi during the hearing of the appeal in addition to the officers of the Labour Department?
- (c) If so, whether his presence was necessary to give instructions to the lawyer on matters of Law?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Lawyer on behalf of the State in the Supreme Court conceded before the Court that the opinion of the Governor in the matter of the issue of the Notification under Rule 126 of the D.I. Rules granting the *ad hoc* dearness allowance was objective?
- (e) Whether it is also a fact that the Labour Department had to obtain opinion on the implications of the Supreme Court's judgment from a private Advocate of Gauhati at an extra cost?
- (f) If so, why?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister, Law) replied:

194. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No, Legal Remembrancer was never deputed in connection with this case. No officer of the State Labour Department went to Delhi in this connection. Shri P. C. Deka, Superintendent of Labour Commissioner's office had to go to Delhi carrying with him certain files needed in connection with this case.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—There was no instruction given to the State Counsel to make such concession before the Supreme Court. The attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to the judgment of the Supreme Court passed in Civil Appeals Nos.2114 to 2134 of 1966, dated the 7th April 1967.

(e)—No.

(f)—Does not arise.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the Minister what amount was paid to the Supreme Court Advocate in this connection *i. e.* to reply. (a) ?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR,: Sir, I have no information, that will be looked into and we will give the necessary reply.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Sir, question (b), the reply is he was not deputed to New Delhi but whether at the time of the case, Legal Remembrancer was present at New Delhi ?

Mr. SPEAKER: If he has gone in some other connection, it does not arise.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, whether this presence was necessary during the hearing of the appeal ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Legal Remembrancer was not deputed in this connection.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, the question was whether the Legal Remembrancer was present at New Delhi at the time of the hearing of the Case?

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Mazumdar, you will make an enquiry on this point.

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Yes, Sir, I will make an enquiry.

Shri SAILEN MEDHI: Sir, may I know from the Minister, when there is a Legal Department and the Government Advocate-General is there, why the opinion of a Private Advocate is sought? Whether the opinion was taken from the Government Advocate and Legal Remembrancer?

Mr. SPEAKER : Labour Department had the opinion from a Private Advocate on the implication of the Supreme Court's judgement.

Re: Palaghar Soap Making Unit near Tangla

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY asked:

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

(a) What is the total amount paid by the Government to Palaghar Soap Making Unit near Tangla ?

(b) Who are the persons in the management of the said soap making unit ?

(c) What is the total quantity of soap produced by the said unit as on 31st March 1967 ?

(d) What is the present position of the said industrial unit ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries): replied:

195. (a)—No amount has been paid by the Industries Department to Palaghar Soap Making Unit near Tangla.

(b)—No firm of this name has been registered with the Directorate of Industries.

(c)—Government in the Industries Department have no information.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is there any other name at Palaghar that grant has been sanctioned? To whom the grant was sanctioned?

Sir BISWADEV SARMA,: Sir, I think he confuses, this Unit falls within Village & Khadi Department.

Shri PHANI BORA: Sir, the question was regarding shop factory and so, naturally this subject matter is of Cottage Industries.

Mr. SPEAKER: There are two types of Cottage Industries, one under charge of Sri Biswadev Sarma and another under Sri Mahendranath Hazarika.

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যেটো অখাদ্য তেলৰ দ্বাৰা চাৰোন তৈয়াৰী হয় সেইটো চাৰোন শিল্পহে—Khadi আৰু Village Industry শিতানত পৰে।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: এইটো ক'ত পৰিব ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : মই উত্তৰত কৈছো যে এনে ধৰণৰ শিল্প আমাৰ Directorate ত Registered হোৱা নাই। হয়তো Khadi আৰু Village Industry ত থাকিব পাৰে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই শুধিছে এইটো কোন Department ত পৰিব। সেই বিষয়ে মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰে গোলমাল।

Mr. SPEAKER: মন্ত্ৰীৰ Confusion হোৱা নাই। মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে তেওঁৰ Department এনে হোৱা নাই। হাজৰীকাৰ Department ত আছে যদি তেওঁ কব নোৱাৰে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : এই উদ্যোগৰ কাৰণে বমাকান্ত দাসক ১৫ হাজাৰ টকা দিয়া হৈছে এই কথা সঁচা নে?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: এই বিভাগৰ পৰা দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ বিভাগৰ পৰা নহ'ব পাৰে—কিন্তু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ বিভাগৰ পৰাও হ'ব পাৰে।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: সেইটো তদন্ত কৰা হ'ব।

Re: Solmara State Dispensary in Nalbari Subdivision

Dr. BHUMIDHAR BARMAN asked:

*196. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Solmara State Dispensary is the only State Dispensary in the Mauza of Khetri Dharmapur in Nalbari Subdivision?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the Dispensary is without a doctor since 21st September 1966?

(c) If so, why?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

196. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—One doctor was posted to Solmara Dispensary in February 1967, but he has proceeded on leave.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA : Sir, what is the a total number of State Dispensaries in the State?

Mr. SPEAKER: How does it arise? This is about a particular dispensary viz., Solmara Dispensary. How can you expect the Minister to reply to it?

Dr. BHUMIDHAR BARMAN: Sir, I could not hear the reply to Question (c)?

Mr. SPEAKER: The reply was that one doctor was posted to Sol-mara Dispensary in February, 1967, but he has proceeded on leave.

Dr. BHUMIDHAR BARMAN: Will the Government post another doctor there ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: He is on leave and he will rejoin.

Dr. BHUMIDHAR BARMAN: Are Government sure that he will join there ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, he will rejoin there.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY: Who were the doctors posted there before the present doctor is appointed there ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV: That I cannot say now.

Re: Rangachahi State Dispensary of Majuli

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGU asked:

*197. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state—

(a) The year in which the building of Rangachahi State Dispensary in Majuli was constructed ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the said Dispensary has not yet been opened and is lying idle and getting damaged?

(c) What are the reasons for not opening the said Dispensary for so many years ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Department) replied:

197. (a)—In June 1966.

(b)—The Dispensary will be opened as soon as the required staff is appointed for which a proposal has been received from the Director of Health Service and is under consideration. No information has been received about the damage to the building.

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

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGU : মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উদ্দেশ্যৰ মূলকৈ ছেদ কৰা হৈছে; মই জনাত ১৯৬২-৬৩ চনতে ডাক্তৰখানাখনৰ ঘৰৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্য শেষ হৈছে; কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে ইয়াক মুকলি কৰা হোৱা নাই। সি যি কি নহওক মই জানিব খুজিছো Dispensary তো কোন বাজেটৰ পৰা অৰ্থাৎ General বাজেটৰ পৰা নে ২৭৫ অনুচ্ছেদৰ পৰা ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছিল ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: ২৭৫ অনুচ্ছেদৰ টকাৰে।

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGU: কিমান টকা ব্যয় হৈছিল ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: মোৰ যিমান দুৰ্ভাগ্য মনত আছে
৭২,৪০০ টকা ।

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGU : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই কথা জানে
নে যে ডাক্তৰখানা নিৰ্মাণ কৰা অবধি আনকি তাত কোনো চৌকিদাৰ নিদিয়া কাৰণে
নিগনি বাদুলীৰ বাসস্থান হৈছে ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: কোন চনত ঘৰ হৈছিল ?

Shri CHATRA SING TERON: ১৯৬৬ চনৰ জুন মাহত সম্পূৰ্ণ
হৈছিল ।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: মই কওঁ ১৯৬৩ চনতে ঘৰ
হৈছে। তেতিয়াই মই গৈ দেখিছো তেতিয়াৰ পৰা সজা ঘৰ ভাঙি গৈছে, এই কথা সঁচানে

Shri CHATRASING TERON: মোৰ যি খবৰ আছে সেইটোহে
কব পাৰো ।

Mr. SPEAKER: মাননীয় সদস্যই কৈছে যে ১৯৬৩ চনতে তালৈ গৈ
ঘৰ দেখিছে। ১৯৬৩ চনত ভিত্তি কৰি কব লাগে।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Doctor আদি দিয়া বিষয়ে
D. H. S. ৰ পৰা Proposal পায়ো staff দিয়া হোৱা নাই কিয় ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : Proposal মাত্ৰ ৫১৬।৬৭
অৰিখেহে পাইছো ।

Re: De-recognition of High Schools in Nowgong District

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

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

- (a) How many High Schools have been de-recognised in the District of Nowgong and which are those institutions ?
- (b) What are the reasons for such de-recognition ?
- (c) What steps Government is taking to help these institutions to come up to the desired standard ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education) replied:

198. (a)—10 (ten) Particulars of those Schools are as follows:—

Name of Schools	Percentage of pass on average of three years
(1)	(2)
1. Dakshinpat High School	10.6. per cent.
2. Haliram Saikia High School	16.9 „
3. Jaluguti High School	13.8 „
4. Kapahera High School	17.4 „
5. Manaha High School	14.9 „
6. Nagabandha High School	17.7 „
7. Solmora Hgih School	12.8 „
8. Mikhirbheta High School	17 „
9. Rangadaria High School	18.6 „
10. Jamunamukh High School	18.5 „

(b)—The Board of Secondary Education has de-recognised these Schools. Rules provide that recognition may be withdrawn if a School on an average of 3 years fails to pass 30 per cent of students who are examined in the test for the High School Leaving Certificate Examination or Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination. This has been done in the interest of raising the standard of teaching in the Schools.

(c)—The Inspectors of Schools have been asked to give such guidance as is possible to all such Schools. Training of teachers of such Schools in the matter of teaching English and Mathematics is being arranged under the auspices of the Board of Secondary Education, Assam. The concerted effort of the teachers also is necessary to raise the standard.

Shri PHANI BORA: ইয়াত এইটো কোৱা হৈছে যে Education ৰ Standard বঢ়াবৰ কাৰণে স্কুল বিলাক Derecognize কৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মাষ্টৰৰ দৰ্জহা নোপোৱাৰ ফলত মাষ্টৰৰ হাহাকাৰ হৈছে, ছাত্ৰৰ মানদণ্ড উন্নত কৰোতে যে অন্যায়হে হব চৰকাৰে খবৰ পাইছে নে ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: কেইটামানৰ খবৰ পাইছো। এটা নীতি লোৱা হৈছে আৰু সেইমতে কাম কৰা হৈছে। মই স্কুলৰ নামবোৰ আকৌ পঢ়ি দিছো।

স্কুলৰ নাম

৩ বছৰৰ পাছৰ শতকৰা হিচাব।

১। দক্ষিণপাট হাই স্কুল

১০.৬

২। হালিৰাম শইকীয়া হাইস্কুল

১৬.৯

স্কুলৰ নাম	৩ বছৰৰ পাছত শতকৰা হিচাব
৩। জালুগুটি হাইস্কুল	১৩.৮
৪। কপাহেৰা হাইস্কুল	১৭.৫
৫। মানাহ হাইস্কুল	১৪.৯
৬। নাগাবান্ধা হাইস্কুল	১৭.৭
৭। শোলমাৰা হাইস্কুল	১২.৮
৮। মিথিব ভেটা হাইস্কুল	১৭.০
৯। বঙাদাবীয়া হাইস্কুল	১৮.৬
১০। যমুনামুখ হাইস্কুল	১৮.৫

Poor percentage.....10.6 per cent for three years.....
 All are below 20 per cent, Moreover, Sir, out of these 10 High Schools 5 are not affected by this de-recognition. Only 5 High Schools viz, Dashinpat High School, Solmara High School, Rangadaria High School, Jaluguti High School and Jamunamukh High School used to draw the deficit grant above Rs.2,000 but the other five High Schools are not affected, these were drawing below Rs.2,000.

Shri NAKUL CHANDRA DAS: Derecognise কৰাৰ পিচত, এই স্কুল বিলাকৰ শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ড উন্নত অৱস্থালৈ আনিবলৈ শিক্ষা বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই কিবা কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: (c)প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত এই কথাৰ উত্তৰ দিয়াই হৈছে ।

Mr. SPEAKER: এই প্ৰশ্ন আৰু অন্যান্য প্ৰশ্নৰ সম্পৰ্কত মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে যথেষ্ট আলোচনা কৰিছে ।

Shri KEHORAM HAZARIKA: চৰকাৰী আৰু চৰকাৰী সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত স্কুলৰ তাৰতম্যতা আৰু যিবিলাক স্কুল আদি Derecognise কৰা হৈছে শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ড কম বুলি, ইয়াৰ বাবে যে চৰকাৰ দায়ী এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: I could not follow, Sir.

Shri KEHORAM HAZARIKA: অৰ্থাৎ যিবিলাক স্কুলৰ স্বীকৃতি প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰা হৈছে, সেইবিলাক স্কুলত ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ নাই, স্কুলৰ সা-সজুলি নাই—এই বিলাক কাৰণতেই শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ড কমিছে—এইবিলাক যোগান দিবলৈ চৰকাৰে মন দিবনে ?

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: Aided High School বিলাকৰ মনেজিং কমিটি বিলাকৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে ।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Expenditure on research and development সম্পর্কিত U. S. S. R. এ খরচ করে 36.4%, ভারত খরচ করে 0.1% আৰু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত চৰকাৰে কিমান খৰচ কৰে।

Mr. SPEAKER: এই বিলাক তথ্য-পাতি শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত বজুতা দিলে উত্তৰ দিব পাৰিব।

Re: Road connecting Baregaon with Rajapara in Barduar Mauza of Kamrup District

Shri ABALA KANTA GOSWAMI, asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that there is no road connecting Baregaon with Rajapara in Barduar Mauza (Kamrup)?

(b) If so, whether Government will be pleased to construct a road to connect Baregaon with Rajapara at an early date?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied:

199. (a)—Yes.

(b)—At present there is no proposal to construct a road under any approved scheme. The same has, however, been included in the list of new proposals for consideration for inclusion in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Re: Erosion-affected people of Betbari village in South Salmara

Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that 64 families of Betbari village under Gotobari Gaonsabha (South Salmara A. P.) have been rendered homeless by erosion of the river Jingiram in 1966?

(b) What setps have been taken by the Government for their relief and rehabilitation?

(c) If not, why?

Shri MAHENDRRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

200. (a)—Yes, 41 families and not 64 families, were affected by the erosion.

(b)—For their immediate relief 4 (four) bags of atta were distributed among these families as gratuitous relief. As for their rehabilitation they got themselves rehabilitated in their own Tauzi lands at Chatairbeel. According to the Deputy Commissioner, no further assistance for them was necessary.

(c)—Does not arise.

Re: Black-topping of certain portion of Dhodar Ali

Shri LAKHESWAR DAS asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that a certain portion of the Dhodar Ali is black-topped?

(b) Whether Government will complete the remaining portion?

(c) If so, when?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied:

201.(a)—Yes.

(b)—The proposal for metalling and black-topping the remaining portion of the Dhodar Ali in Sibsagar and Jorhat Divisions has been included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan programme for consideration by the next meeting of the Assam Roads Communication Board.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA: কোন খিনিৰ পৰা কোন খিনিলৈকে কৰা হব ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER,: I am giving. We have received a proposal from the Executive Engineer concerned as per which the total length for metalling and black-topping under Sibsagar Division is 34.13 miles and at Jorhat Roads Division is 17.75 miles. No proposal has been received for the remaining portions of the road.

Shri PHANI BORA: ৰোদৰ আলি নামটো বদলাবলৈ চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER:: বুৰঞ্জী পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব খোজে কিয় ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER,: I have not exactly followed the question.

Shri PHANI BORA: You related only about the Sibsagar and Jorhat Subdivisions.

Mr. SPEAKER: Dhodar Ali falls in the Golaghat Subdivision. As such information is required in respect of Golaghat Subdivision

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER,: Sir, the information is furnished Division-wise.

Shri SONESWAR BORA: ধোদৰ আৰু কনাবনকাৰ এক কাল বাস্তা 'পিচ' দিয়া হোৱা নাই। অথচ 'পিচ' দিয়া দিয়া বুলি টকা দিয়া হৈছে। এই কথা চৰকাৰে অনুসন্ধান কৰিবনে?

(No reply)

Re: Black-Topping of Raha-Marigaon Road

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

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

(a) When the work of black-topping the Raha-Marigaon Road in Nowgong was undertaken?

(b) Whether the work has been completed?

(c)—If not, when this will be completed?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied:

202. (a)—During the year 1956-57.

(b)—Yes, as per sanctioned estimate.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri PHANI BORA: Is it complete. What is the answer to (b)?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER,: Yes, as per sanctioned estimate.

Shri PHANI BORA: Completion of the spending of money is complete but the road is not complete. Is the Minister aware that the road is not yet complete? Black-topping of the road is not complete.

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: Does the hon. Member mean the total length of the road?

Shri PHANI BOARA: Not to speak of the total length of the road, even the half of the road is not complete.

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR: 9 miles and 1 furlong have been done and we have received proposal for the remaining portions of the road.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: What are those portions, Sir?

Shri PITSING KONWAR: What is the amount spent for black-topping?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER: For the portions adyalre done, Rs.5 lakhs has been spent.

Re: Ghograpara Diversion of the National Highway

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY asked:

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

(a) When the work on Ghograpara diversion of the National Highway was started ?

(b) Is the work completed ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDAR [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied:

203. (a)—By the end of 1965.

(b)—No.

(c)—There is provision for one overbridge in the diversion which will be done by the Railway authority, Due to paucity of fund further work has to be slowed down by this Department.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: Do the Government know that due to enormous number of traffic now running on the National Highway there is great difficulty for passengers to cross the road passenger and have got to wait for hours? In view of that when Government proposes to construct an overbridge or alternate route as it may take a long time to complete the overbridge on Railway line ?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER: This is already a diversion and another diversion cannot be considered.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: How long it will take to complete the diversion road?

Shri ALTAF HOSSAIN MAZUMDER: It will depend on the availability of fund.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Construction of Tribal Hostel at Nitaipukhuri High School

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked:

261. Will the Minister, T.A.D. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a huge sum of money has been sanctioned by the Government for construction of a Tri-

bal Hostel at Nitaipukhuri High School under Sibsagar Subdivision?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the said Hostel is in a most dilapidated condition and the inmates are not safe?

(c) If so, whether Government will be pleased to look into these and give some financial assistance for its repair?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, in-charge, T. A. and W. B. C. Department) replied:

261. (a)—Nitaipukhuri High School of Sibsagar Subdivision received the following non-recurring grants from the provision under Art. 275 for construction of a hostel—

Year	Amount sanctioned
1955-56	Rs.6,000
1959-60	Rs.3,000

In addition to the above grants a sum of Rs.2,500 was sanctioned to the School for both School and Hostel building in the year 1959-60

(b)—Government have not received and representation to this effect.

(c)—Grant of financial assistance can be considered by Government on receipt of a formal application if funds permit.

Re: Purchase of Nava Dohushkor machines by the Block Development Officer, Dalgaon-Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat

Md. MATLEBUDDIN asked:

262. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some Nava Dohushkor machines have been purchased by the Block Development Officer of Dalgaon-Sialmari Anchalik Panchayat without the approval of the said Panchayat?

(b) If so, the number of machines purchased and the cost thereof?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the said machines are not fit for the locality at all and the Panchayats refused to give their approval?

(d) Whether these machines have been returned as directed by Anchalik Panchayat?

(e) If not, why?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister of State, Panchayat and C. D.) replied:

262. (a)—Yes, The purchase was made in consultation with the President of the Anchalik Panchayat ?

(b)—Six numbers of Naveen two men hand operated paddy Dohushkor machines at the rate of Rs.900.42 paise each, the total cost being Rs.5,402.52 paise including all charges.

(c)—As the machines have been purchased without the approval of the Anchalik Panchayat, the Agricultural Committee in its meeting held on 29th October 1966 did not approve the purchase and directed the Block Development Officer to return the machines to the supplier concerned. The Committee considered that the machines were not useful for the area.

(d)—No. The machines have not been returned as directed by the Committee.

(e)—Reasons are not known. Action is being taken to fix responsibility.

Re: Number of unauthorised movement of paddy cases detected in Bongaigaon

Shri UTTAM CHANDRA BRAHMA asked.:

262. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state the number of cases of unauthorised movement of paddy detected in Bongaigaon Town from December 1965 to November 1966 ?

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Minister, Supply) replied:

263.—6 (six).

Re: Government Aided Karmabir Nabin Bordoloi Vocational Institute in Nowgong

Shri PHANI BORA asked:

264. Will the Minister, Labour, pleased to state:— ,

(a) Who is the Principal of the Government Aided Karmabir Nabin Bordoloi Vocational Institute in Nowgong ?

(b) Who is the appointing authority of the said Institution ?

(c) Whether there is a Principal and if so, who appointed him ?

(d) Whether there is a properly constituted Managing Committee ?

(e) If so, who are the members ?

(f) If not, why ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that the Motor Mechanic Section has been abolished ?

(h) If so, why ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied:

264. (a)—Shri Jaga Mohan Kalita.

(b)—Managing Committee of the School.

(c)—Yes, but it is not known who appointed him.

(d) —Yes.

(e)— 1. Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong—President.

2. Inspector of Schools, C. A. C—*Vice-President*.

3. Shri Jaga Mohan Kalita—Principal and Secretary.

4. Chairman, Municipal Board, Nowgong—Member.

5. Assistant Secretary, State Board of Elementary Education, Nowgong—Member.

6. Shri Lila Kanta Borah—Member.

7. Md. Idris Ali—Member.

8. Miss. Anandi Konwar—Member.

9. The Vehicle Inspector, District Transport Officer—Member.

10. Shri Rup Ram Sut—Member.

11. Shri Bhadra Kanta Bora—Member.

12. Shri Ram Nath Sarma—Member.

13. Shri Kaheswsar Nath, Instructor, Printing Technology Trade Teachers' Representative.

(f)—Does not arise.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—The Trade had to be abolished as reported by the Institute due to heavy financial loss in maintaining the trade and audit objection.

Re: Scholarships to two Students of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes

Shri PHANI BORA: asked:

265. Will the Minister, Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) How many boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes, were sanctioned scholarships in 1964 to 1967, in the Industrial Training Institutes, Nowgong ?
- (b) Whether the sanctioned scholarships were paid to all the recipients ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that many of them did not receive the scholarships ?
- (d) If so, why ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that Rs.9,000 were sanctioned for 16 boys in 1966-67 ?
- (f) Whether the whole amount has been drawn and disbursed ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied:

265. (a)—Till 1965-66, there was no specific provision of scholarship exclusively for the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes trainees. Hence community-wise record of award of scholarship upto 1965-66 is not available. In 1966-67 scholarships were sanctioned to 20 Scheduled Caste and 7 Scheduled Tribe (Plain) boys.

(b)—Scholarships were paid to only 11 boys during 1966-67.

(c)—Sixteen boys—Schedule Caste, 13 and Scheduled Tribes (Plain) 3, did not receive their scholarships.

(d)—Scholarships for those 16 boys could not be drawn by the Principal due to late receipt of sanctioning order.

(c)—Yes.

(f)—As stated above against (e) the amount due for the 16 boys who were not paid, remained undisbursed.

Re: State Zoo

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

২৬৬। (ক) অসমত চিৰিয়াখানা কোন চনত প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰা হ'ল ?

(খ) এই চিৰিয়াখানা প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰোঁতে কিমান টকা আজিলৈকে খৰচ কৰা হ'ল আৰু কি কি শিতানত ?

(গ) ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰৰ কোন কোন দেশৰ পৰা কি কি পশু-পক্ষী আমদানি কৰা হৈছে ?

(ঘ) এনে ধৰণৰ আমদানিত কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে ?

(ঙ) কাৰ তহাৰদ্বাৰা এই চিৰিয়াখানা পৰিচালিত হয় ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Forests)
replied:

266. (a)—In 1967.

২৬৬। (ক)—১৯৬৭ চনত।

(b)—Rupees 29,24,760-07 P. upto 31st March 1967 under the following heads:—

তলত দিয়া শিতানবোৰত ১৯৬৭ চনৰ ৩১ মাৰ্চলৈ ২৯,২৪,৭৬০.০৭ পয়চা খৰচ হৈছে।

(i) Permanent construction of animals and birds enclosures, staff quarters and boundary walls.....Rs.11,11,799-94P

পশু-পক্ষীৰ চিৰস্থায়ী পিঞ্জৰা সজোৱাত, কৰ্মীসকলৰ বাসগৃহ আৰু চৌহদৰ বেৰ বনোৱাত ১১,১১,৭৯৯.৯৪ পয়চা খৰচ হৈছে।

(ii) Feed and upkeep of animals and birds Rs.9,51,779.91P.

পশু-পক্ষীৰ খোৱা আৰু বন্ধণাবেক্ষণত ৯,৫১,৭৭৯.৯১ পয়চা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে।

(iii) Pay, etc. staff Rs.3,63,520-68P.

কৰ্মীসকলৰ বেতন ইত্যাদিত ৩,৬৩,৫২০.৬৮ পয়চা খৰচ হৈছে।

(iv) Maintenance of buildings/roads/enclosures Rs.1,76,503-17P.

ঘৰ, ৰাস্তা আৰু পিঞ্জৰা বন্ধণা বেক্ষণত ১,৭৬,৫০৩.১৭ পয়চা খৰচ হৈছে।

(v) Collection of animals, temporary enclosures, stores and other expenditure Rs.1,62,445-97P.

পিঞ্জৰা, ভাণ্ডাৰা, জন্তু সংগ্ৰহ কৰোঁতে আৰু অন্যান্য খৰচৰ বাবদ ১,৬২,৪৪৫.৯৭ পয়চা খৰচ হৈছে।

(vi) Miscellaneous e.g. Medicines/electricity etc. Rs.1,58,710-40P.

বিবিধ যেনে—ঔষধ, বিদ্যুত আদিত ১,৫৮,৭১০.৪০ পয়চা খৰচ হৈছে।

(c)—With the exception of one male Sika Deer which was imported directly from Japan no other animals and birds have been imported directly. The Assam State Zoo, of course, received the following birds and animals of foreign origin through an animal dealer in exchange of rhino in 19657:—

জাপানৰ পৰা পোন পট্টয়াকৈ অনা এটা মতা চিকা হৰিণৰ বাহিৰে আন কোনো পশু-পক্ষী পোন-পট্টয়াকৈ অনা হোৱা নাই। অসম ৰাজ্যিক চিৰিয়াখানাই অৱশ্যে ১৯৫৭ চনত এটা গড়ৰ বিনিময়ত তলত দিয়া বিদেশজাত পশু-পক্ষীবোৰ পাইছে।

(1) Lion—1 pair.

সিংহ—১ জোৰ।

(2) Kangaroo—1 pair.

কান্গাৰু—১ জোৰা

(3) Capuchin monkey—5 Nos.

কাপুচিন বান্দৰ—৫টা

(4) Mandrill—1 pair.

মানড্ৰিল—১ জোৰা

(5) Macaw—1 pair.

মাকাও—১ জোৰা

(6) Ostrich—1 No.

অষ্ট্ৰিচ—১টা

(7) Zebra—1 pair.

জেব্ৰা—১ জোৰা

In addition to above the following birds and animals have been received as gifts, from Ueno Zoological Park, Japan.

ওপৰৰ উল্লেখিত বোৰৰ বাহিৰেও তলত দিয়া পশু-পক্ষীবোৰ জাপানৰ উনো নো জুলোজিকেল পাৰ্কৰ পৰা উপহাৰ হিচাবে পোৱা হৈছে।

(1) Monkey—1 pair.

বান্দৰ—১ জোৰা

(2) Manderine Duck—6 Nos.

মনড্ৰাইন ডাক—৬টা

(3) Chinese Bamboo Pheasant—6 Nos.

চীনা বাম্বু পিছাণ্ট—৬ টা

(4) Mute Swan—2 Nos.

মিউট চোৱান—২টা

(5) Quail—8 Nos.

কোইল—৮টা

(6) Recon dog—2 Nos.

বেকন কুকুৰ—২টা

(7) White Pheasant—2 Nos.

বগা পিছাণ্ট—২টা

(8) Sika Deer—3 Nos.

চিকা হৰিণ—৩টা

(d)—Rupees 3,405-04 was spent as cost of Transport of the animals.

জন্তু অনা-নিয়াত খৰচ হৈছে ৩,৪০৫.০৪ পয়চা ।

(e)—Under a Deputy Conservator of Forests.

এজন উপ বনসংৰক্ষকৰ তহাবধানত ।

Re: Sub-sidy to different Co-operative Societies in the State

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA asked:

267. Will the Minister, Co-operation be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Department distributed a sum of money as subsidy to the different Co-operative Societies in Assam ?
- (b) If so, what is the total amount distributed under different heads as subsidy in 1964 to 1966 ?
- (c) What is the procedure followed in distribution of the various subsidy ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that in several subdivision there were anomalies in distribution of the subsidies ?

- (c) If so, what are the steps taken for proper distribution ?
- (f) Whether at the time of distributing of subsidy any discussion with a non-official body like Co-operative Union or Gaon Panchayat or Anchalik Panchyat was held ?
- (g) If so, whether the Government will be pleased to discuss with non-officials, Co-operative Organisation or Panchayat at the time of distributing subsidy ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Minister, Co-operation)
replied:

267. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The following amounts were sanctioned under the following heads:—

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Year	Managerial subsidy	Subsidy for construction of Godown and cattle shed	Subsidy to State Co- operative Union	Grants as Working expenses from normal budget.	Hand- loom Co-ope- ratives
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1963-64 ..	3.13	2.55	2.19	0.50	3.55
1964-65 ..	5.67	2.39	3.56	0.50	4.23
1965-66 ..	3.94	1.30	4.70	0.60	3.45
Total ..	12.74	6.14	10.45	1.60	11.23

(c)—For Plan Schemes with subdivisinal break up and financial and physical targets are furnished to respective subdivisions and recommendations are called for from the district and Subdivisional Officer of the Department. Subsidies are sanctioned to Societies which are found to be working satisfactorily.

(d)—No such anomalies have come to the notice of the Government.

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

(f) —According to the procedure followed, various Plan schemes of the Department involving financial assistance including subsidies to Co-operative Societies are to be approved of the by the Mahkuma Parishad in consultation with the Departmental Officers of the District. The Managerial subsidies to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are being routed through the Gaon Panchayats since the year 1964-65, in pursuance of recommendations made by the State Study Team on Panchayati Raj. The selection of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies for granting Managerial subsidies is being done in consultation with the Central Co-operative Bank and Gaon Panchayats concerned.

(g)—Does not arise in view of reply to (f) ?

Re: Land for Mautgaon Government Aided M. E. School in Silakuti Mauza

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked:

268. Will the Minister-in-charge, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some 15 bighas of land were recommended by the Land Settlement Advisory Committee, Sibsagar, for settlement with the Mautgaon Government Aided M. E. School in Silakuti Mauza ?

(b) If so, whether Government have allotted the said land ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

268. (a) & (b)—The local Land Settlement Advisory Committee recommended 15 bighas of land from Maoutgaon Village Grazing Reserve in Silakuti Mauza for allotment to Mautgaon M. E. School. But Government sanctioned allotment of an area of 8 bighas to the said School which is usually the area sanctioned for all such schools.

(c)—Does not arise.

Re: Reconstitution of Tribal Belts and Blocks

Shri PITSING KONWAR asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is going to reconstitute the Tribal Belt and Blocks in order to accommodate the non-Tribal encroachers ?

(b) What is the area of land falling within the South Kamrup (Gauhati) Tribal Belt that has been given settlement to some persons by the Gauhati Town Land Settlement Committee ?

(c) Whether Government will be pleased to state the names of the allottees ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue)
replied:

269. (a)—No.

(b)—One Bigha.

(c)—Shri Mahendra Kachari.

Re: Retirement embankment on river Puthimari

Shri KAMINI MOHAN SARMA asked:

২৭০। বাজহ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) পুঠিমাৰী নদীৰ নকুল গাঁৱত “ৰিটায়াৰমেণ্ট” বান্ধ দিওঁতে কিমান পৰিয়ালক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হ’ল?

(খ) যিবোৰ পৰিয়ালৰ ঘৰ-মাটি গ’ল, সেই সকলক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হ’লনে ?

(গ) যদি দিয়া নাই, কেতিয়া দিব ?

শ্রীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰীয়ে (বাজহ মন্ত্রী) উত্তৰ দিছে :—

২৭০। (ক)—৪৯ জন মানুহৰ মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে, তাৰে ভিতৰত ১০ জনৰ মাটি আৰু ঘৰ পৰিছিল-কাকো বলপূৰ্ব্বক উচ্ছেদ কৰা হোৱা নাই।

(খ)—সম্পূৰ্ণ ক্ষতিপূৰণ এতিয়াও দিয়া হোৱা নাই, কিন্তু প্রতিজ্ঞা পত্ৰ আৰু চহীতৈ, অনুমানিক ক্ষতিৰ শতকৰা ৫০ টকাকৈ দিবৰ বাবে উপায়ুক্তক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে।

(গ)—সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগৰ পৰা মঞ্জুৰী পালেই সম্পূৰ্ণ ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হ’ব।

Re: Compensation paid to Dilli Tea Co. (P) Ltd.

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

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

(a) Amount of compensation paid to Dilli Tea Co. (P) Ltd, for acquiring land on behalf of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. at Namrup ?

(b) The area of land acquired from the above tea estate in Bighas ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister, Revenue)
replied:

271. (a)—Rupees 7,17,660.80 P.

(b)—1,074 Bighas, 2 Kathas, 6 lessas.

Re: Land acquired for Oil India Ltd. (Duliajan)

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

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

(a) Whether some land has been acquired by the Government for Oil India Ltd., Duliajan at Modhuting Village of Tipling Mauza belonging to Shri Gobardhan Gogoi and Mohananda Baruah respectively ?

(b) What amount has been paid to them as compensation ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister, Revenue)
replied:

272. (a)—Government have not acquired any land till now at Modhuting Village for Oil India Ltd. But the Company is trying to purchase some on amicable arrangement and the area is not known.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re: Excess land vested in Government by the operation of Fixation of Land Ceiling Act.

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

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

(a) The area of excess land vesting in Government by the operation of fixation of Land Ceiling Act from the date of its enforcement up till now, district-wise ?

(b) Area of such land, so far allotted to the landless people of Assam ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister, Revenue)
replied:

273. (a)—Total area of excess land vested in Government by the operation of the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956 from the date of its enforcement up till now, district-wise, is given below:—

Cachar	..	..	..	..	9,739	Bighas
Goalpara	..	..	..	..	7,201	"
Kamrup	..	..	..	..	54,729	"
Sibsagar	..	..	..	..	1,977	"
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	3,719	"
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	8,388	"
Darrang	..	..	..	..	53,266	"
Total	..	..	..	..	1,39,019	Bighas

(b)—Total area of such land so far allotted to landless people of Assam is 2,275 Bighas.

Cachar	..	..	..	Nil.
Goalpara	..	..	..	4 Bighas
Kamrup	..	..	..	655 "
Sibsagar	..	..	..	69 "
Nowgong	..	..	..	569 "
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	564 "
Darrang	..	..	..	414 "
Total	..	..	..	2,275 Bighas

The bulk of the balance land is already under occupation of tenants.

Re: Land for Construction of Quarter for the Assistant Surgeon—I of Civil Hospital, Sibsaagar

Shri PROMODE CHANDRA GOGOI asked:

274. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

- Whether it is a fact that a plot of land near the Civil Hospital, Sibsaagar, was acquired to construct a quarter for the Assistant Surgeon—I ?
- Whether it is a fact that the Sibsaagar Transport Agency has been using the land as their motor garrage?
- Whether the Government has taken any decision to construct the quarter at the above site in the current year ?

Shri SATINDRA MOHON DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

274. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No. As the plot is lying vacant some motor trucks of Sibsaagar Transport Agency are seen parking in the vacant land but no garrage has been constructed.

(c)—Plans and Estimate have been prepared and sanction for execution of the work will be issued during the current year if fund position permits.

Re: Fixation of seniority of Health Service personnel

Dr. SURENDRA NATH DAS asked:

275. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

- Whether the seniority of the Health Services personnel including A. S. I and II were fixed ?

- (b) If so, what are the basic principles for such fixation?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the said list was published in the *Assam Gazette* of 10th April, 1963?
- (d) Whether it is also a fact that representations were invited from aggrieved persons to be submitted within a specific time?
- (e) If so, how many representations were received by Government within that time?
- (f) Whether the amalgamated list has been finalised after considering all such representations?

Shri SATINDRA MOHON DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

275. (a)—The seniority of the A.S. I was provisionally fixed and that of the A. S. II has not been fixed by Government.

(b)—The date of regular entry into the cadre, *i.e.*, the date of nomination by A.P.S.C. is taken as the criterion for fixation of seniority.

(c)—Yes. A provisional list was published in the *Assam Gazette* in May, 1963 and not in April, 1963.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—From the records available 61 representations were received.

(f)—The matter is still under consideration.

Re: Number of dispensaries running without doctors

Shri ATAUR RAHMAN asked:

276. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Dispensaries in the State running without doctors?

(b) The way Government propose to meet the shortage?

(c) Whether to meet the demand for doctors Government are prepared to consider the re-opening of the L.M.P. course of medicines?

Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV (Minister, Health) replied:

276. (a)—Eighty-five dispensaries.

(b)—From the subsequent batches of the Medical Graduates out of the Medical Colleges and if necessary by contract from outside the State.

(c)—No.

Re: Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Instructor in I. T. I. Gauhati

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked:

277. Will the Minister, Labour be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that since September, 1965 in the Industrial Training Institute at Gauhati, there is a Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Instructor?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that there is not a single student in the said subjects?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the said Instructor originally belonged to the Sericulture and Weaving Department?

(d) If so, whether Government propose to send him back to his parent Department?

(e) If not, how Government propose to utilise him?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied:

277. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d) and (e)—Government introduced this Trade at the Industrial Training Institute, Gauhati and also appointed an Instructor with the idea of imparting training in Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing. It was expected that trainees will be forthcoming but inspite of the best endeavours of the Department, so far no one has come forward for this Trade. Government are therefore, considering the question of abolishing this Trade and the Instructor may then revert to his parent Department.

Re: Steps taken to stop erosion at Origuli village in Kharija Bijni Mauza

Shrimaiti PRANITA TALUKDAR asked:

278. Will the Minister-in -charge, P. W. D. (E. and D.) be pleased to state—

(a) What steps have been taken by the Government to stop erosion at Origuli village in Kharija Bijni Mauza?

(b) Whether Government propose to enquire into the extent of damage caused by erosion so far?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, P.W. D., F.C. and I. Wing) replied:

278. (a)—The matter has been referred to Soil Conservation Department as the nature of erosion is gully erosion.

(b)—Soil Conservation Department has been requested for taking necessary action.

Re: Steps taken to stop erosion at Bhodabo in Kharija Mauza

Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR asked.

279. Will the Minister-in-charge P. W. D. (E. and D.) be pleased to state—

(a) What steps have been taken by the Government to stop erosion at Bhodabo by the strong current of Hakua river in Kharija mauza?

(b) Whether it is a fact that Umaguli village has been completely wiped out by erosion of the Naljora river?

(c) What measures Government propose to take to stop these erosions?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister P. W. D., F. C. and I. Wing) replied:

279. (a)—There is no proposal.

(b)—No such information was received.

(c)—Does not arise.

Re: Number of arrested persons of Oil India Worker's Union

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

280. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The number of members belonging to Oil India Workers Union, Duliajan arrested on the mid-night of May 20, 1967?

(b) Under whose order these persons were arrested?

(c) What were the causes of arrest?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

280. (a)—Eleven Members of the Union were arrested in early hours of 20th May 1967.

(b)—They were arrested by the Bordubi Police under section 151 Cr. P. C.

(c)—These arrests were made as a preventive measure apprehending commission of cognizable offence and breach of peace in that area.

Re: Exchange of Village Grazing Reserve with a plot of land of Dilli T. E.

Shri BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Village Grazing Reserve No.256 measuring an area of 93 Bighas 4 Kathas 3 Lessas of land has been exchanged by the Government with Dag No. 343 with equal area of land belonging to Dilli T.E.?
- (b) If so, when ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Government notified that the above Village Grazing Reserve is going to be exchanged with the above land belonging to Dilli T.E. ?
- (d) Whether this Notification has been published after the exchange?
- (e) If so, what is the purpose behind this notification ?
- (f) Whether Government has received any objection from the public after this notification?
- (g) If so, what action Government proposed in this behalf?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

281. (a)—Yes, an area of 93 Bighas 4 Kathas 3 Lessas under dag No. 256 of Saikiagaon Village Grazing Reserve in Joypur Mouza was exchanged with an equal area of land under N. L. R. Grant No.343 belonging to the Dilli Tea Estate?

(b)—In 1955.

(c)—After the exchange was agreed upon, the formal proceeding was initiated for dereservation of the area from the Village Grazing Reserve and to make it available for settlement with the Dilli Tea Estate. Accordingly, notice under Rule 95(A) of the Settlement Rules framed under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation was issued by Deputy Commissioner inviting objection as required under the rules.

(d) & (e)—No part of a Village Grazing Reserve land is given formal settlement unless the area is formally dereserved from the Village Grazing Reserve. So dereservation proceedings are taken up and notice issued to regularise the exchange already effected.

(f)—An objection petition was received by Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur.

(g)—The objection was enquired into locally by the then Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur and in a public meeting the villagers agreed to the proposal. Hence the petition stood rejected.

Re: Sirajuli Irrigation Scheme in Dhekiajuli

Shrimati PUSHPALATA DAS asked:

282. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to state—

(a) The position with regard to the Sirajuli Irrigation Scheme in Dhekiajuli?

(b) Whether the survey work has been completed?

(c) Whether there is any possibility for taking up this scheme?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY [Minister, P.W.D. (Flood Control & Irrigation)] replied:

282. (a)—Collection of Hydrological and minimum data and preparation of estimate have been taken up.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Difficult to predict.

Re: Digging of a drain from Joysagar

Shri ATUL CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

২৮৩। মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) পূবখৰিয়া মৌজাৰ জয়সাগৰ জলনীত জলসিঞ্চন বিভাগে এটা নলা খন্দাৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে গম পাইনে ?

(খ) এই নলা খন্দাত কিমান টকা খৰচ হ'ল ?

(গ) এই নলা খন্দাৰ ফলত কিমান খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটি আবাদ কৰা হ'ল ?

(ঘ) এই মাটিবোৰ খেতিয়কৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰা হ'লনে ?

(ঙ) এই নলা খন্দাৰ ফলত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিঘা শালী খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটি নষ্ট হোৱা বুলি চৰকাৰে গম পাইনে ?

(চ) এই নলা বন্ধ কৰি দিবলৈ বা নলাটোত পানী দুৱাৰ দিবলৈ ৰাইজে কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষক আবেদন কৰি থকাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ? যদি জানে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কিবা ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছেনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control etc.) replied:

283. (a)—Yes.

হয় ।

(b)—Rupees 51,320.

৫১,৩২০ টাকা

(c) & (d)—There is no information .

এই বিষয়ে কোনো খবর পোৱা নাই ?

(e)—There is no such complaint.

এনেকুৱা কোনো ওজৰা-আপত্তি পোৱা নাই ।

(f)—There is no such information .

এনেকুৱা কোনো খবৰ পোৱা নাই ।

Re: Bungalow Constructed by the Forest Department at Kalabari in Barpeta Subdivision

Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR asked:

284. Will the Minister in-charge, Forests be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a Bungalow has been constructed at Kalabari in Barpeta Subdivision by the Forest Department?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the final payment has already been made though construction of the building has not yet been completed ?

(c) If so, whether Government will be pleased to make an enquiry into the matter ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Forests) replied:

284. (a)—A quarter for a Head Game Watcher has been constructed departmently.

(b)—No, the work as per sanctioned estimate was completed before disbursement of payment to the working labourers.

(c)—Does not arise.

Re: Delay in carrying luggages by the Luggage Vans in Shillong-Gauhati route

Shri UTTAM CHANDRA BRAHMA asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that in the Shillong-Gauhati route the luggage vans carrying the luggages of the passengers arrive the stations one or two hours late, thereby causing inconvenience to the travellers?

(b) If so, whether Government will take necessary action to remove the grievances of the public in this behalf?

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHAUDHURY (Minister of State, Transport) replied:

285. (a)—No. Generally State Transport Luggage vans on the Shillong-Gauhati route arrive destination within 15 to 20 minutes after arrival of passenger bus and not after one or two hours.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re: Nationalisation of Silchar-Karimganj-Churaibari road

Shri PHANI BORA asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government proposed to nationalise Silchar-Karimganj-Churaibari portion of the Road Communication as far back as in 1957?

(b) If so, whether the said scheme has been implemented?

(c) If not, why?

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHAUDHURY (Minister of State, Transport) replied:

286. (a)—A portion of the road *viz*, Silchar-Badarpur-Karimganj was nationalised with effect from 1st March 1958. There was a proposal under consideration of Government to nationalise the remaining portion of the road, *viz.*, Karimganj-Patharkandi-Loharpur-Churaibari under the Second Five Year Plan. But this was dropped as Planning Commission did not allocate funds for State Transport, Assam during Second and Third Five Year Plans.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Due to financial stringency, it has not been possible to nationalise the remaining portion of the road, *viz.*, Karimganj-Patharkandi-Loharpur-Churaibari.

Re: Permission for prosecution of Director and Deputy Director of Industries and Manager, Industrial Estate

Shri PHANI BORA: asked:

287. Will the Minister-in-charge of Law be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that one Shri Birendra Kumar Barua of Nowgong, a political sufferer and a supplier of defence store has sought permission of the L. R. about 10 months back for prosecution of Shri A. D. Adhikari, Director of Industries, Shri K. C. Bhagoty, Deputy Director of Industries and Shri D. P. Bora, Manager, Industrial Estate under different Sections of Indian Penal Code for the injustice done to him by these Officers ?

(b) If so, whether permission has been given ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister, Law) replied:

287. (a)—Yes. But he ought to have moved the Government and not the Legal Remembrancer for necessary sanction under Section 197 Criminal Procedure Code.

(b) & (c)—Information are being called and the entire matter has been under consideration of Government.

Re: Sorbhog Beel

Shrimati PRANITA TALUKDAR: asked:

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

(a) When Sorbhog beel was taken over by the Government for reclamation ?

(b) When reclamation work will be completed ?

(c) How many bighas of land of this fishery have been encroached ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Fisheries) replied:

288. (a)—In December 1960, Sorbhog Beel was taken over by the Fisheries Department from the Revenue Department.

(b)—The work in respect of reclamation will be taken up and the same is expected to be completed within the current financial year itself.

(c)—Government have no information. Land covering 39B. 1K. 4L. occupied by persons and for which periodic pattas were issued within the fishery has since been acquired by this Department on payment of due compensation to the owners.

Re: Land under Nagrijuli Tea Estate**Shri MONESWAR BORO** asked:

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

- (a) What is the total acreage of land under Nagrijuli Tea Estate (please give details with dag Nos.) ?
- (b) What is the area of land under tea cultivation ?
- (c) What is the area of land without tea cultivation ?
- (d) How the excess lands are utilised by the Tea Estate ?
- (e) Whether any land belonging to the local cultivators are included in the said Tea Estate ?
- (f) If so, how ?
- (g) Whether Government has received any complaint from the local cultivators regarding this ?
- (h) If so, what steps have been taken by the Government against the Tea Estate ?
- (i) If not, why ?
- (j) Whether the local cultivators have been allotted any land in the above Tea Estate and annual pattas were issued by the Revenue Department ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue) replied:

289. (a)—The total acreage of land under Nagrijuli Tea Estate is 2320.92 acres (5520B.3K.18½ lessas in dag No.1 of Grant No.1 ; 1500B.0K.0L in dag No.2 of Periodic Khiraj patta No.1 ; total 7020B.3 K.18½ Ls.).

(b)—1651.93 acres.

(c)—668.99 acres.

(d)—363.43 acres are utilised by paddy cultivation, 52.82 are utilised for factory, office, residences of employees and labour colonies. The balance 252.74 acres are situated on the side of River Barnadi and are lying waste.

(e)—No.; but an area of about 500 bighas of periodic patta land belonging to the Tea Estate is under the possession of the cultivators of village Khatarbari.

(f) —Does not arise.

(g)—Yes;

(h) & (i)—A petition filed by Shri Akhil Chandra Brahma and others of village Katarbari has been sent to Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, for enquiry. The matter is being enquired into by Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, whose report is awaited.

(j)—No.

Re: Villages under Panidihing Mauza

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA asked:

290. Will the Minister, T. A. & W. B. C. Department be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the number of villages under Panidihing Mauza in Sibsagar Subdivision?
- (b) What is the number of villages inhabited by Plains Tribal people in the said Mouza?
- (c) Whether Government has provided water supply facilities from out of the Welfare grant of T.A.D.?
- (d) If not, whether Government propose to provide at least two ringwells in each Tribal Village?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A. & W.B.C. Department) replied:

290. (a)—There are twenty three villages under Panidihing Mouza of Sibsagar Subdivision.

(b)—Eighteen villages.

(c) & (d)—Yes. Three tube wells were constructed in 1964-65 and the grant of further assistance for the purpose will be considered depending upon the availability of funds.

Futher information on Starred Question No.174 replied on 28th June 1967 re: Encroachment of a plot of land near Umsohsun Bridge by Shri D. P. Agarwala.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in course of my replies to supplementaries to starred question No. 174 on 28th June 1967, I promised to make a full statement with regard to granting of 'no objection' certificate and licence to a cinema house at Gauhati. That day, the papers were not with me for reply and I depended on my memory. I would now like to make a comprehensive statement based on the records.

On 17th July, 1961, Government approved of the issue of a 'no objection' certificate to Shri Sawalram Goenka of Gauhati for the construction of a cinema house i.e., Meghdoot Cinema House. This was on the basis of a report from the Deputy Commissioner that a Nepali Mandir and a Gorkha School were sufficiently away from the

site, he further said that the site was free from any reasonable objection and that the Headmaster of the School had also no objection. At the time the distance prescribed under Rule 6(2) of the Cinema Rules was 2 furlongs.

Under this Cinema Rule as they existed then, it was not necessary to obtain a 'no objection' certificate from the Development Authority. This was prescribed later on 17th December 1962 by an amendment to rule 4(1) (a). Besides, the Development Authority was also legally established by a notification of 20th February, 1963 after the original Act was amended. In January 1961, an objection was received from the Chairman, Gauhati Development Authority. After due consideration the Cinema was informed on 27th July 1962 that as a 'no objection' certificate had already been granted on the basis of the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, Executive Engineer and Municipal Board it was hardly possible for the Government to withdraw or cancel it.

During the Budget Session 1963, in connection with an Assembly question the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, reported that the distance of the Gurkha M. E. School was 228 feet and the Nepali Mandir 360 feet from the Cinema house.

When this came to my notice, I observed that it was clear that Government had issued a 'no objection' certificate in clear violation of the Rules under the Assam Cinema (Regulation) Act, 1953. I also called for the reasons as to why the correct picture was not presented to him. I further directed that I would not like to allow the cinema house to be constructed against the rule and ordered the Legal Remembrancer to be consulted as to what would be the implication in case Government withdraw the 'no objection' certificate.

The opinion of the Legal Remembrancer was that there was no suppression of facts and that the 'no objection' certificate was granted with the full knowledge of the surrounding circumstances. His opinion was also that it would be improper to cancel the certificate. He held that the rule as it stood would not permit granting of a license to the petitioner. He considered it to be a hard case and the applicant was entitled to some relief on equitable grounds.

In this connection, I would read out what the Legal Remembrancer's advice was :—

"From the report of the Deputy Commissioner it is abundantly clear that there was no suppression of facts on the part of the petitioner. The conclusion that follows therefore is that 'no objection' certificate was granted with the full knowledge of the existing facts and surrounding circumstances. In that case, it will really be improper to cancel the 'no objection' certificate.

Having regard to the Assam Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1960 it may be argued that 'no objection' certificate is no guarantee for granting a Cinema license. Clause (II) of Rule 4 clearly lays down that 'no objection' certificate does by no means guarantee the issue of a cinema license which depends on a separate application and fulfilment of

requirements of prescribed Rules and Instructions. Rule 6 lays down the conditions and the circumstances under which license for permanent Cinema House may be granted. But one thing appear to be certain is that the Government, after having granted a 'no-objection' certificate, will not be justified in refusing the licence, if the house is completed in conformity with all the conditions laid down for granting such "No objection" certificate. The conditions precedent to the issue of such license should be taken into account at the time of issuing 'no-objection certificate for the purpose.

"It now appears as a fact that there are a School and a Nepali Mandir within a radius of two furlongs of the Cinema House. This will be a violation of Sub-Rule (2) Rule 6. From the report of the D. C. it is found that some arrangement or agreement was entered into between the authorities of the Nepali Mandir and the Gurkha M.E. School by the petitioner, and the construction of the Cinema House was not objected to by any of them. This however does not improve the position of the petitioner in any way. The agreement being ultimately for the purpose of defeating the express provision of law is illegal and void and this cannot be given effect to.

"The Rule, as it stands, will not, therefore, permit granting a licence to the petitioner. This is a hard case and the petitioner is entitled to some relief on equitable grounds.

"I would therefore suggest suitable amendments to Rule 6. Such amendment is called for also for meeting other exigencies having regard to the prevalent conditions, in different towns. The Government should, under appropriate circumstances, have the power to issue licence even when the Educational Institution and hospitals, etc., be within the prescribed distance. It should be ensured that Hospitals, Educational Institutions or the Public Places of Worships are not prejudiced in any way by the exhibition of such cinematographs'

It is, however, a question of policy of the Government if you so desire, please indicate in what respect the Rule 6 has got to be amended.

"I would suggest that Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 6 should be replaced by the following Sub-Rule to meet the ends.

"(2) No permanent cinema house shall be allowed within such a distance as the State Government considers reasonable, having regard to the surrounding circumstances, from the existing hospitals, educational institutions, places of worship, cremation-ground, grave yard, cemetery or other standing permanent cinema house."

Sir, this was the legal advice which was accepted by Government and on the basis of which the Rule was amended.

The other day hon. Member Shri Bhattacharyya was pleased to place before you some facts challenging what I said. The L. R. in suggesting the amendment stated that such amendment was called for also for meeting other exigencies having regard to the prevalent conditions in different towns. This is what I meant. Now we have accepted this advice of the L. R. and the Rule was amended.

Sir, hon. Member Shri Bhattacharyya made a remark about one cinema house at Sibsagar and wanted to know what relation I had with that cinema house. Sir, I would like to take the House into confidence and say that that particular cinema house, which Shri Bhattacharyya had in view, belongs to a nephew of mine. That cinema house, it is true, got the benefit of this Amendment, and the reasons therefor I am telling the House. The permission for construction of that cinema house was granted by the Deputy Commissioner as early as 1958 before the Rule for 'two furlong distance' came into force. Sir, with regard to the Cinema Rules the original Cinema Rules of 1960 and the subsequent Amendments by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in its Sixth Report at page 10 made several recommendations of Rules issued in 1960. After due consideration all these amendments were accepted by the Government. One of them relates to the reduction of the distance from two furlong to one furlong. These Amendments were notified on 17th December 1962. Therefore, after in the Twelfth Report at page 1 the Committee made some further recommendations regarding the subsequent Amendment which are still under consideration. Sir, we have been from time to time sending to the Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly, copies of the Act and the Rules together with all Amendments as and when asked for. In November 1964, the General Administration Department sent to the Secretary, Legislative Assembly, copies of the Act and Rules with up to date amendments for the consideration of the Committee.

Sir, this is the statement which I had promised to make.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I am grateful to the Chief Minister for frankly admitting what the position is. Of course on that very day I said that I did not mean any aspersion to the Hon. Chief Minister. Nor even did I bring in his nephew's name. It is only he who has referred to it. As a matter of fact, I knew everything, and yet I did not like to bring it in. I knew this case as also another Minister's case whose cousin was benefited in the Rangapara Cinema Hall. Because my contention was that the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, who is a responsible I. A. S. Officer and also a senior Officer, knowing fully well the provisions of the law and knowing fully well the intention of the Government misled the Government by false report even when according to him the distance to the School is only 220 feet and the distance to the Mandir is only 300 feet and while the prescribed limit was 2 furlongs. Why did he mislead the Government by saying that he did not contravene any law? Secondly, Sir, Shri Devendra Nath Sarma, the then Chairman of the Gauhati Municipal Board issued a 'no objection' certificate without the approval of the Municipal Board knowing fully well the actual locations of the School and the Mandir. That is another thing. Then there is also a provision to obtain permission from the Deputy Commissioner and the Chairman, Municipal Board while constructing the cinema hall. Now whether the person who managed to build the hall managed to influence the Deputy Commissioner or the Chairman, Municipal Board even at that time. Whatever that may be, that party who constructed the cinema hall also must have known that the chosen plot was occupied by the School. There was objection from the M. L. A. of the time of that constituency, from the District Congress Committee and also there were several meetings held to protest against it and the resolutions passed by those meetings were sent to Government. All these things were not

brought to the notice of the Chief Minister. Those photostate copies clearly show the whole position. It is really strange that the different officers connected with this matter, the Chief Secretary, the Secretary, the Legal Remembrancer all these officers created such a situation that ultimately the Chief Minister was goaded to a position, or rather he was led to a position (Mr. Speaker: Better misled to a position) Yes! Sir, misled to a position, and in an unenviable position when he had ultimately to say, "I agree". That is why, Sir, I say that sometimes it so happens that the bureaucratic machinery behaves in such a manner that they flout the Government and also the Legislature because at that time this was considered in this House also. But the bureaucratic machinery defied the House and created a situation when the Chief Minister was ultimately misled to a most unenviable position. This sort of things should not be allowed to happen. That was my contention; and I did not mean any aspersion to the Chief Minister.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: May I submit, Sir, it was indeed very wrong on the part of the Deputy Commissioner not to properly look into the matter and send the recommendation to the Government accordingly. I am really very sorry for that. I have however explained the subsequent position.

**Privilege Motion—Allegations Against the Minister, Agriculture
made by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, M. L. A.**

Mr. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Privilege Motion. There is also one more item added to the Agenda after item No.7 and that is No.8 Private Members' Business, which will be taken up between 2-30 P. M. and 5-30 P.M.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir. On the Motion placed by Hon'ble Members Shri Jadunath Bhuyan, M. L. A. yesterday the 29th day of June 1967 on the floor of the House, I beg to submit the following amendments:—

"That in the concluding sentence of the Motion the expression 'for a period of one year as from today, 29th June, 1967' be substituted by the expression 'for the remaining period of the current session as from today, the 30th June, 1967.'"

Mr. SPEAKER: Amendment moved. Do you accept the amendment?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir. Hearing the debate and respecting the wishes of the hon. Members on either side, and in order that the House may be unanimous in this respect we are prepared to accept this amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved is that the House has heard the written statement of Hon'ble Member Shri Dulal Chandra Barua wherein he has accepted that his allegation against the hon. Minister, Shri L. P. Goswami, has been disproved and has tendered unconditional apology to the Hon'ble Minister, Shri L. P. Goswami and to the House.

In view, however, of the seriousness of the baseless allegation he made with the fullest responsibility and the unbecoming way in which he tried to substantiate his allegation and the challenging statement he made immediately after the hon. Speaker gave his ruling—this House recommends, that the Hon'ble Member, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua be expelled for the remaining period of the current session as from today, the 30th June, 1967.

(The Motion was adopted)

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: may be recalled.

Although Shri Dulal Chandra Barua did not hear the verdict, he has informed me in writing which reads: "I beg to inform you that I have accepted the verdict of the House."

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua will remain expelled from this House from today, the 30th June, 1967, till the end of this session.

Voting on Demands for Grants for 1967-68

Demand No.17

28—Education

Shrimati PUSHPALATA DAS: Sir, there is a complaint that some of the hon. Members cannot hear my voice. So, Sir, with your permission I would like to come to the front near the mike. Sir, yesterday while taking part in the debate I made it clear that of the points raised by Shri Bora with three of them I agree and with three others I differ, when he criticised the Government for inefficiency, about the text books and also with his request that a scientific bias must be there, I agree with him. But when he suggested a solution, when requested by Hon. Members from this side, he gave a prompt answer that he wants that the school buildings must be constructed in villages, children must be brought in and they must be given free-ships and free books and all that, and that this problem of educating the children will be solved. Sir, the same experiment was made by this Government just after independence, and you know, Sir, in the whole of India, Assam was the first State to introduce compulsory Primary Education and for the tribal children it was free also. In the Parliament Government of Assam was complimented by other States for introducing free Primary education for the tribal children. These tribal children if they did not come to school, used to be fined. Let me narrate a story as to what happened in a certain Miri village. When the Inspector of Schools and the then Education Minister visited the school the Education Minister saw an old man sitting in the School. He at first thorough that it must be the chowkidar but he was sitting there with the children. Then Education Minister asked as to why that old man was sitting there. The old man replied, "My son has gone to the field. There would be a fine. So, I am sitting in his place". Therefore, it is, another problem. We must give midday meals, and also free books uniforms and everthing free, but for that we want money. That

is also another point. From where the money will come? The name of the village I do not remember. It is in the district of Lakhimpur, I think the name of the village is Khersuti. After enquiry, I will tell you.

Hon. Members know from the Finance Minister's speech that in the backward pockets in the tribal areas..

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: There is nothing called 'backward', for instance, in the budget, page 80 we find that for one M. V. School in Sibsagar Government allotted 1,43,000 rupees, but in the rural areas no money has been allotted for such School.

Shrimati PUSHPALATA DAS: I quite agree with him. For dearth of money when Government has taken a policy that within the next three years no high school will be taken over and within the next five years no college will be taken over then the standard for those institutions which have already been taken over be properly maintained and regularly inspected. I am coming from a certain constituency and even in that constituency if certain schools do not have the proper standard then not a single pie must be given to such schools and that policy should be strictly adhered to. If some standard is to be maintained then that standard must be maintained whether it is in my constituency or in any other constituencies. The standard of the teachers must be maintained even in the backward pockets. Yesterday Shri Bora was telling that he did not understand the meaning of Dhondarali and the name must be changed. But I feel the name must not be changed. In the 18th century even the Ahom rulers maintained certain standards and followed some policies and according to that policy even the 'Dhunds', that is, opium edicts, were made to work—they could construct roads and as such the 'Dhundor-Ali' was constructed by them. In the history such 'Dhunds' gave us an inspiration that even they could create wonders. Such kind of inspirations are really welcome.

Yesterday some friends criticised Government Officers for not listening to them. I feel that there is unnecessary interference in our day today administration. I have already said about the district administration. I would not like to request Hon. members of this august House from this side of the House and the other side not to interfere with the day to day administration unnecessarily and not to poke our nose into the affairs of the administration. If we want to maintain efficiency and if there is anything wrong then we must approach the Minister concerned so that the officer or officers concerned could be asked for giving explanation. A healthy convention is required because there is unnecessary interference in every department.

About the teachers' amenities I am glad that there is a suggestion from the hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech. He said that like the tea garden employees' scheme there is going to be made a scheme for the provident fund for the teachers and also there will be a scheme for their pension and insurance. But I would request the Minister to see that not a single pie will be diverted from this fund except for the amenities of the teachers.

Some of the Hon. members wanted that there should be beautiful school buildings. I do not mind for this. But on what I should like to insist is better trained teachers for our children. I also would like to put emphasis on aptitude test for pupils in art, craft and science. If aptitude test is taken our children's energy would not be diverted to other fields in which they have no interest. From my experience I find that if aptitude test is taken in Assam then it will be found that our pupils' aptitude is for technological subjects and for fine arts. If there are more technological institutions in Assam then we shall be able to solve our unemployment problem to a great extent.

Sir, I am glad that the Social Education Department is going to be amalgamated with the Education Department. It is also another experiment of the Education Department, as is learnt from the Finance Minister. Let there be some drive from the Social Education Department about social education and let there be some welfare work done with imagination. Let the Social Education Department take a 'Clear City Drive'. Let us take Gauhati, for an instance. It is one of the dirtiest towns and I do not want to call it a 'Mahanagar' or a city, but let me call it a big town. When any outsider comes to Assam he will first get down at Gauhati and see this dirty town. When we go outside the State and get down in a dirty city or town what impression we would have about that place? With the help of the Ministers, Local M. L. A.s from both sides and officers of the Social Education Department let there be a 'Clean City Drive', to see that an enthusiasm is created in every ward of the town. We can take a drive not for publicity purpose, because, as you know, Sir, for publicity our people become allergic. Let us strengthen the Social Education Department and let the enthusiasm of the students, teachers, Ministers and members is directed towards certain constructive things.

About the standard and scientific bias and about the text books there was a discussion when Mr. Chagla was the Union Education Minister. Mr. Chagla wanted uniformity in text books all over India. And he wanted to appoint a Committee to select certain books as text books as also to see that national integration is achieved through such books. In the field of education some standard should be maintained and such text books should be prescribed which while maintaining certain standard would help to maintain national unity standar. Yesterday I quoted something just to strengthen my point.

You know, Sir, our pupils are very susceptible to accept things. The influence of society and their mother on them is very great. Even a naughty boy can be brought under control by a strict teacher because the boy will think that as his teacher wants him to do certain things and as he is very strict the boy must finish that work and so he may think that he has no time to play or to qurrel with anybody. Therefore, if the students find strict teachers then from my experience, I find that the students do obey them. That shows that even a bad boy can be made good. There must be created some sort of urge in the mind of the child to do something good and that is to be done when the child is very young. Such an atmosphere can be created all over the world in the Primary Schools. Some people think that lady teachers

are better. But I have my own doubts about it. Let men and women teachers study the psychology of the students and guide them. Whether lady teachers are better suited for teaching let the Government make an experiment and let the psychology of the students be studied also. Sometime back I read a story of an American boy who was a kind hearted boy and very sensitive by nature but afterwards he became a villain because he could not be handled properly by his teachers. When his mother was ill and hungry he went to beg bread from a shop; the shop refused to give him bread. He remembered his mother's face and he stole the bread from the shop. For that he was punished, he did not get sympathy although he was forced to steal for his ailing and hungry mother on refusal of the shopkeeper to give him bread. Since then, Sir, he became a villain and committed murder after murder. I forget his name—he was an American boy. Yesterday, I told the Speaker that the teddy boys' problem is a big problem not only in the capitalist countries but also in the socialist countries. As my Hon. friends suggested, a child takes shape in home as well as in the school. So the parents and teachers have equal responsibilities for a child. I should, therefore, think that there should be meeting between teachers and the guardians every month. I saw an ideal institution in Jessore Road near the Dum Dum Airport. We were invited to that School. On reaching the School, we saw on the gate two sentences were written "মোর নাম এই বোলে খ্যাত হোক আমি তোমাদেরি লোক" I never heard those two sentences before, they sounded like Biswakavi's. Afterwards I learnt that they were Rabindra Nath Tagore's. The personality of the poet was reflected in those two sentences. Here also, the impact of their character is felt in the songs written by Nava Kanta, Nalini Bala, Jyoti Prosad and Nirmal Prova. Let me not praise Dr. Hazarika, who is present here now, as any praise in the presence of the person concerned only insults him. Nevertheless, I should like to say that from any song sung or any poem recited by the artist we can make out the personality of the poet from that particular piece of work. In this way, Sir, when I entered that school I found that it was of a different type. All the teachers were bachelors, the ex-revolutionaries of East Bengal, of the Jugantar and Navabidhan parties. These bachelors started this school, which was called Vidyapith. A guardians' and teachers' meeting was going on while the children were giving a variety show. The guardians brought their problems before the teachers and the teachers brought their problems before the guardians. If we can have this kind of co-operation between the guardians and the teachers we can solve most of the problems. (The bell rang). Sir, I had many more things to say but since my time is over I shall take some other opportunity in future. All I want to say, Sir, is that the Education Department can solve the problems of all the other departments. Many of the problems that we discussed in course of cut motions on General Administration, Police and other heads can be corrected if we can give real education to our children. With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All the demands will be guillotined at 11.30. I would therefore request the members to be brief.

Dr. BHUPEN HAZARIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the arguments offered by the Opposition members for the cut motion

and also respecting some of the points of Shrimati Pushpalata Das, I would like to state that Jhno Dewey, the great pragmatic educationist, said that true education looks at a three dimensional personality, three dimensions of a human being. *viz.* psychological, sociological and physiological. Yesterday in this very House we saw our physiological aspect only. Yesterday Hon. Jadu Bhuyan, Hon. Jagannath sinha and all of us showed our physiological aspect, not the psychological or sociological aspect. We have been spoiled by yesterday's education. Sir, we have been trying to evolve a suitable system of education since 1947. During all these 20 years *i.e.*, from 1947-67, we have only been experimenting on the guinea pigs, who are our young generation. This generation has become our guinea pigs. It is said that we have not got any co-ordination between the home atmosphere and the social atmosphere. For example, our primary teachers are always telling our children "মদার মতা কথা কবা" When the child comes in contact with the society he sees that even big leaders speak lies to themselves, to the people and to the society. So, I agree with Mrs. Das when she says that there should be parent-teachers' association almost every month if not more frequently. We know about John Dewey's institution, Tolstoy's educational farm schools, Tagore's Santiniketan, Mahatma Gandhi's adult and basic educational institutions. This beautiful programme could have been adopted for our monasteries in Assam. Our Satras are dying out completely. Why can't the Education Department analyse the psychological and sociological aspect of education? Why can't the monasteries be intergrated in our educational system? Why can't there be a Santiniketan in each of the monasteries of Assam?

Then, Sir, I feel that cultural education has not been respected properly in our State. For example, our students in the Lucknow Music College sometimes do not get their Scholarships for two years. How can they live there? In the Poona institute also our boys are not getting regular scholarships. Whenever they get scholarships they get an amount of Rs.60. p.m. Nobody can live there with this small sum. A student needs at least Rs.150 p.m. Then, Sir, about national theatre, which is an important thing in our country. Many of the States are giving due importance to it. The previous Education Minister, Shri Dev Kati Barooah, received so many deputations since 1963, 1964, and 1965. I have got all the records, but when I asked an unstarred question to the present Education Minister, the reply I got was "No", Does not arise", and so on and so forth. The national theatre is a great institution. It makes a nation think about yesterday's culture, to-day's culture and to-morrow's culture. But, Sir, nobody has thought about this theatre. Government may say that the artists have not thought about it. But the Government should have. It is high time that the Education Department should think about it. Sir, as I said in my speeches during discussions on the Governor's Address and the Budget, the Gauhati University has failed to provide opportunity for releasing the creative energies of the students. That is why the creative energy of our students is diverted to less desirable channels. We have seen something of that in this very House yesterday. So can we blame the students! As Mrs. Das said, we cannot blame the students. During the course of last 20 years we have not been able to evolve the right system of education. Our present system needs reorientation and rethinking immediately. Then, Sir, we want to make our boys air minded. Surrounded as we

are by Pakistan and China we want our boys to get training in flying. But the Flying Club has not yet been taken over by the Education Department, although we are giving it one lakh of rupees. The affairs of the Flying Club are not very happy. We give to it one lakh of rupees, it gets Rs.20,000 from other sources and Rs.40,000 from the Central Government. I think it should be taken over by the Government immediately. Sir, many hon. Members have spoken about the affairs of the Dibrugarh University. In the Political Science Department, the Head of the Department has been brought from outside who is a youngman of 32 years as if there is no Political Science student in our State! This is very sad because no Assamese Political Scientist, M. A. or Phod. will get job either in Punjab or in Madras, I am sure. Why cannot our boys be given chance? There is no justification in spending Rs.48,000 for entertainment in Dibrugarh University.

Then about the Publication Board, was there any audit of the Publication Board? The Publication Board says, "we are to publish only the classics". But if we take the creative literature, the Board has published not a single creative literature. This should be published. Sir, the Publication Board Secretary who has not done anything should not have been promoted to the Parliament with a Congress ticket. His activities should be seen and his properties should be properly seen, whether he has got more properties than his earning.

Then, Sir, I will speak about the backward masses. There are many Miri villages in my constituency where roads are bad. There the Gorsiga High School is not getting anything from Government, I want the Minister to note it down. They also talk about the scheduled caste boys and girls. Sir, there is a scheduled caste hostel at North Lakhimpur which has not been repaired for years and God knows what has happened to it and perhaps bats are staying there. We also talk about the children of 26 lacs of the tea garden population. Sir, Harmoti High School has not received any attention from Government although most of its students are from the tea garden labour area. Do they not need enlightenment? Sir, there are many teachers who are under suspension. In 1952 Shri S. K. Dutta, Chief Secretary issued a circular that the cases of suspended teachers should not be kept pending for more than one year. But still there are cases and I took one case to the Minister of State, Education, yesterday.

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education): May I know his name?

Dr. BHUPEN HAZARIKA: Shri Prakash Gogoi of Mangaldoi High School. He has been waiting since last three years.

Then, Sir, we talk of giving encouragement to the Hindi Teachers. Sir, I have documents with me which show these teachers, though they are qualified, have not been given proper attention.

Then about the Elementary Education Board, I think it needs immediate attention. I have already discussed about the torture and domination by the so-called D. I. In my view such a person should be immediately transferred because thousands of pupils and hundreds of teachers are being tortured by him. I do not know whether any enquiry

has been made or not. But I have got a letter from one Bolo Saikia that after I made a speech here he has become more "Atyachari". Why should we come and shout here if no attention is paid in such cases?

Sir, about mass literacy I would say one thing that in the last election in every 10,000 votes 2,500 votes are invalidated because the people do not know how to vote. What the Social Education is doing for the last 20 years? Can't they teach people even that? Can't the text books include that? Sir, of the thousands of anomalies I have only mentioned a few.

With these few words I support the Cut Motion.

***Shri ABALA KANTA GOSWAMI:** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি কব খুজিছো যে, শিক্ষক সকলৰ নাগৰিক স্বত্ব কথাৰি কনিচনৰ ৬৩ পৃষ্ঠাত লেখানতে :

Teachers should be free to exercise all civic rights and should be eligible for public offices at local, district, State or National level. No legal restriction should be placed on their participation in election. When they do so, they should be expected to proceed on leave during the election campaign and relinquish their teaching duties temporarily if the requirements of the public office interfere with their proper discharge.

আৰু শিক্ষক সকলৰ আচৰণ বিধি নতে দেখা যায় দুয়োটা Contradictory। শিক্ষকৰ আচৰণ বিধি অনুযায়ী নিৰ্বাচনী অভিযানত শিক্ষক সকলে কাম ইস্তফা দি অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰে। নিৰ্বাচনত যিবিলাক শিক্ষকে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল, তেওঁলোকৰ বেলিকা আচৰণ বিধি, সকলোৰে ওচৰত সমভাবে প্ৰযোজ্য হোৱা নাই। যিবিলাকে কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টীক সমৰ্থন কৰিছিল, তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি বেলেগ treatment আৰু যি সকলে অন্য পাৰ্টীক সমৰ্থন কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি বেলেগ treatment কৰা দেখা গ'ল। মই কও এই আচৰণ বিধি সকলোৰে কাৰণে একে হ'ব লাগে আৰু ব্যৱহাৰৰ প্ৰতি প্ৰতিবাদ জনাওঁ। এই আচৰণ বিধি সোনকালে সংশোধন কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত দেখা গ'ল, শিক্ষাৰ ফলাফলৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি যি ৬০ খন স্কুলৰ স্বীকৃতি চৰকাৰে উঠাই লৈছে, তাৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ চাৰিখন টাউনৰ স্কুল আৰু বাকী থিনি গাঁও অঞ্চলৰ। চৰকাৰে এই স্বীকৃতি প্ৰত্যাহাৰৰ পৰা যে, এই স্কুল সমূহৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব এই কথা মই নাভাবো। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত স্কুলবিলাকৰ প্ৰতি আৰু অধিক পৰিমাণৰ মনোযোগ আৰু শিক্ষক সকলৰ প্ৰতি guidance দৰ্কাৰ।

যিবোৰ স্কুলে উপযুক্ত ফলাফল দেখুৱাব পৰা নাই সেইবোৰৰ grant লাহে লাহে কমাই দিছে বা যিমান পাইছে তাতকৈ বেচি কৰা নাই। তাৰ ফলত শিক্ষক সকলৰ বছৰেকীয়া বেতন বৃদ্ধি বন্ধ হৈ যাব। আজি কালি শিক্ষক সকলে পৰিয়াল পোহ-পাল কৰা টান হৈ পৰিছে। এই দৰে বাৰ্ষিক বেতন বৃদ্ধি বন্ধ হলে তেওঁলোকে স্বাভাৱিকতে অন্য ফালে মন দিব। আগতকৈ শিক্ষাৰ ফালে কমকৈ মন দিব আৰু তেতিয়া ফলাফল

*Speech not corrected.

বেয়াহে হব। Board of Secondary Educationত কেইজনমান Inspector বাখিছে ইংৰাজী, অৰু আদি শিকাবলৈ। তেওঁলোকক পঠাই স্কুলবোৰ পৰিদৰ্শন কৰোৱা ভাল হব। বিবোৰ লবাই test দিব তাৰ শতকৰা ৩০ জনে পাছ কৰিলেহে শিক্ষকৰ বেতন বৃদ্ধি হব। অৱশ্যে অবাঞ্ছনীয় উপায়ে সেই শতকৰা হাব বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰে। সেই অবাঞ্ছনীয় উপায়ৰ কথা মই নকওঁ। They will cure the disease by Killing the patient.

চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুলৰ শিক্ষকক Ad hoc grant দিলে। কিন্তু Aided High Schoolৰ শিক্ষকৰ বেলা Deputation ত যাৰ লগা হ'ল আৰু কৈছে সক্ৰিয় বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে। এই সক্ৰিয় শব্দতো শুনি শুনি কান বোলা হৈছে। ১৯৬৪ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ পৰা ১০ টকা আজিও দিয়া নাই, ১৯৬৭ চনৰ জানুৱাৰী মাহৰ পৰাও ১০ টকাকৈ দিছে। আমি দাবী কৰিছো এই টকা আমাক দিবই লাগিব।

১৯৬২ চনত চৰকাৰে Compensatory Allowance নিদিওঁ বুলিছিল। কিন্তু যেতিয়া Strike কৰিম বুলি কলে তেতিয়া দিবলৈ বাধ্য হ'ল আৰু যেতিয়াৰ পৰা বিছাৰিছিল তেতিয়াৰ পৰাই দিলে। এইদৰে যুদ্ধ কৰি টকা ললে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি শ্ৰদ্ধা কৰি যায়।

Craft শিক্ষকৰ বেতন নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা হোৱা নাই। কৈছে যে General Education চাইহে দিয়া হব। কিন্তু সংস্কৃত আৰু হিন্দী শিক্ষকৰ বেলা সাধাৰণ শিক্ষাৰ মান চোৱা নাই। Martic বা I. A. হলেও বেতন একে পায়। হিন্দী শিক্ষকৰো একে কথা। Craft শিক্ষকৰ বেলিকা নতুন নিয়ম কয় হ'ল কব নোৱাৰো।

চৰকাৰী M. V. স্কুলৰ হিন্দী শিক্ষকক যি দিয়া হয় অন্যান্য M. V. স্কুলতো Craft শিক্ষকক উপযুক্ত সুবিধা সোনকালে দিব লাগে। আৰু এটা কথা, শিক্ষাৰ মান বেয়া হৈছে গতিকে হিন্দী Class IVত আৰম্ভ কৰিব নালাগে। 'One difficulty at a time, কৰিব লাগে। হিন্দী Class Vৰ পৰা দিয়ক।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister will have to reply and our time is limited and now about 15 minutes only is remaining. As you know as the demands will be guillotined at 11-30 A. M. the Minister should be given some time to reply.

(Some Members took their stand to speak).

Shri Hiralal Patwary may speak only for 5 minutes after which the Minister will reply.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** মহোদয়, শিক্ষা বিষয়ে মই কওঁ যে বৰ্ত্তমানৰ চৰকাৰৰ হাতত শাসন থাকিলে আৰ্থিক, সামাজিক, নৈতিক আদি সকলোতে ব্যাঘাট হব—ইয়াত স্পষ্ট কৈছে Education Commission's report said "Growth of local, regional and State..... are going to make people forget India" আজি আসামত separate Hill State বিছাৰিছে, গাৰো পাহাৰৰ শিক্ষক সহাই ধৰ্ম্মঘট কৰিবলৈ! বিছাৰিছো গতিকে এই চৰকাৰৰ ধ্বংস যিমান সোনকালেই হয় সিমানেই ভাল। ১৯৬৪-৬৫ চনত শতকৰা ২৪.১ ছাত্ৰ, ১৯৬৫-৬৬

চনত ১৪%, ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনত ১৩.৮ ছাত্ৰ আহিছে—তেখেতসকলে কৈছে যে স্কুল খুলিছে কিন্তু শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত কোনো উন্নতি হোৱা নাই।

আজি চৰকাৰে মানিছেনে? **Backward**ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ কথা সম্পূৰ্ণ পাহৰিছে। দৈনন্দিন এখন স্কুল আজি ১৬ বছৰে সেই লোক সকলে চলাই আছে ১৪ জন ছাত্ৰ আছে—কিন্তু বঙালী ছাত্ৰ আছে বুলি নতুন বৰ্ত্তমান **D. I.** বিলাকে কমিটি কৰিছে : প্ৰথমতে **D. I.**ৰ ওপৰত, তাৰ পিচত মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওপৰত action লব। ইমান দুৰ্নীতি সোমাইছে—আজি এখন **M. V.** স্কুলৰ কাৰণে ১ লাখ ৪০ হাজাৰ টকা দিব পাৰে—তেন্তে আৰু কিছুমান স্কুলক সেই হাৰত কিয় দিয়া নাই? এইটো দুৰ্গতি নহয়?

এতিয়া আমাৰ চৰকাৰে স্কুলবিলাক তিনিবছৰলৈ আৰু কলেজ বিলাক পাঁচ বছৰলৈ স্বীকৃতি নিদি—ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলক হত্যা কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে। আমি কিন্তু এই হত্যা কাণ্ড কৰিবলৈ দিব নোৱাৰো।

(Voice : মাননীয় সদস্যৰ আনদিনাৰ সন্মুখৰ ভাষাৰ ঠাইত আজি কটু হৈছে)

এই **derecognition**ৰ অধিকাৰ চৰকাৰৰ নাই।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ড কমিছে—কিয় কমিছে তাৰ কাৰণ নিৰ্ণয় কৰি উন্নত কৰক, স্কুল কলেজৰ সা-সুবিধা, আহিলা—পাতি আদি যোগান ধৰক। এইদৰে নকৰিলে কেনেকৈ আমি সমাজবাদলৈ পদক্ষেপ কৰিব পাৰিম?

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order ! The Minister will reply.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: শিৱসাগৰত এখন **M. V. School**ৰ কাৰণে কিয় ১ লাখ ৪০ হাজাৰ টকা চৰকাৰে দিলে তাৰ উত্তৰ লাগে।

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Minister of State, Education): আপুনি শুনক, উত্তৰ দিছো।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order ! The hon. Minister is to reply now. We have very little time ; only 7 minutes left.

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have very minutely heard the speeches of the hon. Members both for and against the Cut Motions. Sir, some criticisms have been made simply against the policy and principle in the matter of education. And some hon. Members, besides criticising this also advanced very valuable suggestion and in these days of democratic set up of the country, the criticisms are necessary. Sir, the area of operation of education is so vast and voluminous that it covers every inch of the soil of the State of Assam. Sir

if you go to towns and villages, even if you go to the remotest part of Assam, if we go to the jungles, wherever we go, we at least find one Lower Primary School or a club or a night school or a library. Anywhere you go, in the remotest corner of Assam (Noise)..

Now, in view of this vast area and activities of different types and character in the field of education, Sir, there will be some omissions and commissions, odds and lapses. We do not deny or disagree. But I request the hon. Members to cast a long range of vision without any prejudice or bias in their minds and see things in their proper perspective, then...

Shri HIRALAL PATAWARY: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,***

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: This is very unfair.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Patwary, will you please take your seat. Please carry on Mr. Ahmed Ali.

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: Then we will surely appreciate the rapid growth, improvement and progress in the field of education in our State. But if you see things with a pink-eyed vision then everything will appear to you dirt and obscure.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Why the Minister does not give that reply ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order ! Please !

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: Sir, in short I will give an account of our achievement in this regard in comparison with other States (*Interruption*).

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY: (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): It is not possible to carry on . If interruptions and disturbances go on like this, it is difficult on the part of the Minister to carry on. Sir, unless you control the hon. Members from interrupting, it is difficult to carry on the business of the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order. At least the Minister must be given a chance to reply within a short span of time at his disposal. And if the Minister cannot give his reply, it is to our disadvantage. We have only three minutes more, let us hear him what he can say.

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: In short, I would like to give an account of our achievement in this regard in comparison with some other States which were once far more advanced than us but now they are lagging behind us. At the primary stage, I would try to cover almost all the questions and points raised. In my short but concise reports at the primary stage, we have one school for 700 population as against 1,000 in Andhra, 1200 in Bihar, 2000 in Gujarat and 3,000 in Kerala

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: You give our replies.

Shri SYED AHMED ALI: We have now 76.8 per cent of the school-going children .

(*Interruption*)

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: তেখেত সকলে কৈছে প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার কারণে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰা নাই। এই বিষয়ে উত্তৰ দিবলৈ এই বিলাক ৰাজ্যৰ তুলনা কৰিব লগা হৈছে।

Shri PHANI BORA: অন্ধৰ কথা আমি বিচৰা নাই। আমাৰ নিজৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কথা কওঁক।

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY: That is not the point. The point was that in Assam about 76.8 per cent of the total school-age boys are getting education.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: কাশ্মীৰত M. A. পৰ্য্যন্ত free. আমাৰ ইয়াত কি ব্যৱস্থা তাকে কওঁক।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I put the main question that a sum of Rs.11,31,26,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.15,04,68,700) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "28—Education".

(The Motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO. 18

"28—Education-E-Technical Education"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.46,81,900 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.62,42,500) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "28—Education-E-Technical Education".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO. 42

"39—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisation—X—Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.45,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.61,100) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "39—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisation—X—Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO. 59

"71—Miscellaneous (VI-Advanced Technical) Training and Scholarships, Etc."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.8,04,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.10,73,100) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the Administration of the head "71—Miscellaneous (VI-Advanced Technical Training and Scholarships etc").

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.85

"Q—Loans and Advances Etc. (VII—Educational Loans)"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.4,68,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.6,25,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the Administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances, etc. (VIII-Educational Loans)".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.2

"9—Land Revenue".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.1,11,62,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.1,48,83,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "9—Land Revenue".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.50

"64—Famine Relief".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.1,29,90,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.1,73,21,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "64—Famine Relief".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.62

"76—Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.4,20,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.5,60,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "76—Other Miscellaneous—Compensations and Assignments".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.66

"92—Payment of compensation to land—holders etc., on the Abolition of the Zamindari system".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.26,25,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.35,00,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "92—Payment of Compensation to Land-holders etc., on the abolition of the Zamindari system".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO. 79

"Q—Loans and Advances etc., (II—Agricultural loans, etc.)"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.25,20,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of (Rs.33,60,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the Administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances, etc., (II)—Agricultural Loans, etc."

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.53

"70—Forests".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.2,49,19,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of (Rs.3,32,20,500) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "70—Forests".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.75

"119—Capital Outlay on Forests".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.1,85,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of (Rs.2, 7,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "119—Capital Outlay on Forests".

(The Motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.44

"44—Irrigation and Navigation Embankments Drainage Works and 100—Capital outly on Irrigation, Navigation Embankments and Drainage Works (non-commercial)"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.5,19,56,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.6,92,74,900) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "44-Irrigation and Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works and 100-Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)".

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.76

"124—Capital Outlay on schemes of Government trading"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.26,36,14,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.35,14,85,500) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "124-Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading".

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.60.

"71—Miscellaneous (VII—Scheme of control of cloth and yarn)"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.1,19,900 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.1,59,900) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "71—Miscellaneous (VII-Scheme of Control of Cloth and Yarn".)

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.3

"10—State Excise Duties"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.24,10,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.31,98,400) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "10—State Excise Duties".

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.57

"71—MISCELLANEOUS (IV—EXPENDITURE ON ISSUE OF FREE RATION AND RICE CONCESSIONS ETC)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question that a sum of Rs.9,75,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.13,00,200) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "71.—Miscellaneous (IV—Expenditure on Issue of Free Ration and Rice Concessions etc)".

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.6.

"14—Stamps"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,62,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of (Rs.2,16,200) necessary to defray charges which will come in course of payment during year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the 'head' "14—Stamps"

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.7.

"15—Registration Fees."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.4,08,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.5,39,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head '15-Registration Fees'.

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.52

"68—Stationery and Printing."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.30,39,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.40,52,400) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "68—Stationery and Printing".

(The motion was adopted.)

DEMAND NO.19

"29—Medical."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.2,70,23,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge

charge to complete the sum (Rs.3,59,92,600) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "29.—Medical."

(The motion was adopted.)

DEMAND NO.20

"30— Public Health".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.2,05,53,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.2,73,77,800) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "30.—Public Health".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.58

"71—Miscellaneous (V—Expenditure on displaced persons)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.1,00,72,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.1,34,29,900) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "71—Miscellaneous (V—Expenditure on displaced persons)".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.84.

"Q.—LOANS AND ADVANCES, ETC. (VII—LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS)"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.66,26,300 be granted to the Minister in-charges to complete the sum (Rs.88,35,00) necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advance. etc. (VII—Loans to Displaced Persons)"

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.21

"31—Agriculture".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question : The question is that a sum of Rs.3,70,32,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum of (Rs.4,93,27,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "31—Agriculture".

(The Motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.24

"32—Rural Development"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.16,04,200, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.21,38,700) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968

for the administration of the head "31—Rural Development".

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.25

"33—Animal Husbandry".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,24,68,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.1,66,18,500) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "33—Animal Husbandry".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.26

"34—Co-operation"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.66,18,300, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.88,24,400), necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "34—Co-operation".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.30

"37—I—I—Community Development Projects-National Extension Service and Local Development Works"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.2,73,28,400, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.3,64,37,900) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "37—I-Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.31

"37—II—Community Development Project-National Extension Service etc. Local Development Works".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.28,20,400, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.37,60,500), necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "37—II-Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, etc., Local Development Works".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.34

“39—Miscellaneous (Social and Developmental Organisation—Statistics—II—Vital Statistics, Rain-Gauge, etc”).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.3,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.4,700) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head “39.—Miscellaneous (Social and Developmental Organisation:—Statistics—II-Vital Statistics, Rain-Gauge, etc”).

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.69

“96—Capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (II-INvestment in Co-operative Societies”).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.8,88,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.11,84,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head “96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development-II-Investment in Co-operative Societies”.

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.11

“22—Jails”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.35,73,400, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.47,64,500) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head “22—Jails”.

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.22.

“31—Agriculture—II-Fisheries”.

Mr. SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.15,38,600, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.20,51,400) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head “31—Agriculture-II Fisheries”.

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.27

"35—Industries-I-Sericulture and Weaving".

Mr. SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.50,75,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.67,67,300) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "35-Industries-I-Sericulture and Weaving".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.70

"96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (III.-Other Miscellaneous Undertakings)".

Mr. SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.8,68,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.11,58,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "96.—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development-(III.-Other Miscellaneous Undertakings)".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.10

"21—Administration of Justice".

Mr. SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.20,38,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.25,84,700) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "21.—Administration of Justice".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.38

"39—Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisations, Other Miscellaneous Organisations—VI.—Directorate of Social Welfare, etc."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.32,77,600, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.43,39,200) necessary to defray the charges which, will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "39.—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations, Other Miscellaneous Organisations—VI—Directorate of Social Welfare, etc."

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.81

"Q.—Loans and Advances, etc.—(IV—Loans under Community Projects)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.5,100, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.68,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, for the administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc.— (IV—Loans under Community Projects)".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO. 82

"Q.—Loans and Advances, etc.—(V—Loans to Co-operative Societies)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.11,17,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.14,90,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 for the administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc. (IV—Loans to Co-operative Societies)".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.86

"Q.—Loans and Advances etc.—(XX—Tea Garden Land Utilisation Loans, G. M. F. Loans, Fishery Development Loans etc.)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.15,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.20,00,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, for the administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances etc. (IX—Tea Garden Land Utilisation Loans, G.M.F. Loans, Fishery Development Loans, etc)".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.91

"Q.—Loans and Advances, etc.—(XIV—Loans to Panchayats)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,12,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.1,50,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, for the administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc.,(XIV—Loans to Panchayats)".

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.92.

"Q—Loans and Advances, etc.—(XV—Loans for Development of Live-Stock Industries).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.52,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.70,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, for the administration of the head "Q—Loans and Advances, etc.—(XV—Loans for Development of Live-Stock Industries."

(The motion was adopted).

DEMAND NO.1

"4—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.74,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.99,600) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "4—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax".

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.5

"12—Sales Tax and 13—Other Taxes and duties."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.15,41,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.20,54,700) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "12—Sales Tax and 13—Other Taxes & duties"

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.13

"26—Miscellaneous Department-I-National Savings Organisation".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,04,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.1,39,400) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "26—Miscellaneous Department-I-National Savings Organisation".

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.32

"38—Labour and Employment"

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.57,74,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.76,66,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "38—Labour and Employment."

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.51

"65—Pensions and other Retirement Benefits-66-Territorial and Political Pensions and 120-Payment of Commuted value of Pensions".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.64,44,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.85,92,500) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "65—Pensions and other Retirement Benefits-66-Territorial and Political Pensions and 120-Payment of Commuted value of Pensions".

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.55

"71—Miscellaneous-II-Donations for Charitable Purposes, Grants-in-aid and Contributions—Special Commission of Enquiry, Petty Establishments, etc."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,04,08,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.1,12,94,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the administration of the head "71—Miscellaneous-II-Donations for Charitable Purposes, Grants-in-aid and Contributions, Special Commission of Enquiry, Petty Establishments, etc.,"

(The motion was adopted)

DEMAND NO.90

"Q—Loans and Advances etc., (XIII—Advances to Government Servants, Assam Financial Corporation etc.)".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question: The question is that a sum of Rs.38,32,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum (Rs.51,10,000) necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 for the Administration of the head "Q—Loans and advances etc., (XIII—Advances to Government Servants, Assam Financial Corporation, etc.)".

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All the demands have been passed. The House stands adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

Adjournment

The house then adjourned for lunch till 2-30 P. M.

(After Lunch)

The Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1967

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No.4.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg leave of the house to introduce the Assam Appropriation (NO.II) Bill 1967.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Motion moved:

The question is: The Minister-in-charge of Finance be granted leave to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill 1967.

(The Motion was adopted)

The leave is granted.

Here is the Message from the Governor:

"Under the provision of Article 207(1) of the Constitution of India, I, Vishnu Sahay, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1967".

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): I be to introduce the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved: The Bill be introduced.

(The Motion was adopted)

The Bill is introduced.

(Secretary, Legislative Assembly read out the title of the Bill)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is another Message from the Governor::

"Under the provision of Article 207(3) of the Constitution of India, I, Vishnu Sahay, Governor of Assam, recommend that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1967, be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly".

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1967 be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved.

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that much of the discussions which we had anticipated during the time of the Cut Motions have had to be cut down, I would like to take this opportunity to raise one or two points in order to inform the House, through you, Sir, the extent to which this Government has failed in its commitment to almost, I can say, the betrayal of the people of the border areas. Sir, I am referring to Agricultural Loans under the Head of of Accounts 79—Loans and Advances for Agricultural Purposes. In November, 1965, you may recall, Sir, during the time when this country was at hostilities with Pakistan, the people of the border were in great distress. At that time the Finance Minister of the Government of Assam came to visit one or two villages in my Constituency. I happened to accompany him and he saw the conditions of the people when the trade had been completely stopped with East Pakistan borders, and he gave words of encouragement to them to be self-reliant and self-supporting and to grow food crops in place of cash crops, to put in poultry farming and so on and so forth. The people listened to these kind words. And then again in course of his public speeches made at Shella and Tyrna and to groups of people in Cherapunji he gave them a direction and an assurance that their applications for loans would be considered most sympathetically. He went beyond that. Sir, there was the Deputy Secretary of the Finance Department along with the representative of the Deputy Commissioner and we remember definitely, hundreds of people who heard the Finance Minister remember very clearly, when he said that Government would grant the loans under special rules. Sir, there are two ways of applying for these loans (1) the ordinary rules under which loans are granted on mortgage of landed property or some other property, and there are the special rules for smaller loans in distressed areas for which people are allowed to apply for loans under personal bonds or collective bonds and so on. Well, taking the then Finance Minister at his words and thinking that he did represent the Government of Assam, the people had applied for this second category of loans. The Deputy Commissioner's office processed these loan petitions long, long ago. But, Sir, it took not only days, weeks and months, now a year and a half has elapsed, and in 1967 a change of Government took place. We expect this Government to honour the commitments of the previous Government. Specially since it is of the same party. But, Sir, to our utter amazement after this whole process of preparing the people giving them expectations of rehabilitating themselves growing food crops through agricultural loans, the whole scheme, after being processed through the Tribal Areas Department and recommended by all the persons concerned, it came to that Himalayan hurdle, the Finance Department, and the Finance Department out-right rejected it. The reason was, they said that it should not be applied under the Special Rules. Now, if that had been told right from the start, the people would not have applied at all. But since the Finance Department in the person of no less than the Finance Minister himself had assured them, they applied for the loans which was also recommended by the Department. Sir, it is not a matter of crores, it is not a matter that the Government of Assam would collapse in

case they sanction these loans. It is merely a matter of Rupees one lakh, or even less, for these areas which the Finance Minister had personally inspected. The other day the people had come, not for the first time, probably for the 6th or 7th time, and on behalf of the Shella village Durbar and other Villages they presented petitions reminding the Deputy Commissioner about this loan. They thought it was mere paper redtape and I had assumed that it was redtape until after investigation in the Deputy Commissioner's Office and the Tribal Areas Department Office, after looking through the files it was found that it was rejected by the Finance Department itself. This, Mr. Deputy Speaker, shows beyond any shadow of doubt that the words of this Government, particularly when it refers to the Hill people, are empty and have no substance. The commitments and promises made even by the Finance Minister himself are not honoured. Can we wonder why there are uprisings in the hills? Even after the troubles in the Mizo Hills, even after the Finance Minister had promised they have the audacity to say that this was rejected outright. No reason was given. The people are not given the reasons, but they are only told 'it is turned down' a mere 90,000 rupees. I am told, all that was asked for. So Mr. Deputy Speaker, there are many other things which I would like to have raised, but I have said in my general remarks on this budget' is there any point, will they ever listen to us? Even when they have promised, not to the representatives, but to the people themselves who are suffering, who are, as represented by these people from Shella Village Durbar, are on the verge of starvation at that time particularly, they turned deaf ears, and then we hear of rosy promises 'Let us work together', and when we try to work together we are given a go-by, to the people of the border areas who have been trying to eke out an existence, and, so I shall not say anything more, Mr. Deputy Speaker, on this budget. I do not know whether the present Finance Minister knows about it. Perhaps his paraphernalia of office has done it without his knowledge. I bring it to his knowledge and those of the rest of the Members of this House who now can take this as only one of the many examples which the people have before them and why we realise beyond any shadow of doubt the necessity of complete separation. Thank you.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order. I want to apportion the time so that we can finish. From 2-30 P.M. to 4-30 general discussion on Appropriation Bill; 4.30 to 4.45 Minister's reply; 4.45 to 5.15 other business.

Is that the sense of the house?

(Voices—Yes. Yes.)

Now I want to refresh myself and other Members by Rule 145(3) wherein it is stated that "the debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration."

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय !

सदन की सेवामें जो २४ करोड़ ५४ लाख रुपयों का जो Appropriation Bill पेश किया गया है, उस बारेमें मैं सदन में कुछ बातें कहना चाहते

*Speech not Corrected.

हूँ। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो रुपया सदन से लिया जाता ई वह कैसे खर्च होता है। आज कुछ दिन पहले हमारे अखबारोंमें मने पढ़ा था कि सरकार हमारे बच्चों के लिये मुफ्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करेगी। आज हमारे देशमें यही सबसे बड़ी मांग है कि सारे देशमें एक Uniform Education Policy की व्यवस्था हो। लेकिन आज हमारे देशमें जो Education Policy चल रही है, उसमें बहुत बड़ी विषमता है। दूसरी बात आज सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है अधिक अनाज पैदा करने का है। कृषि विभाग के लिये हमारे कृषि मंत्री महोदयने सदन से जिस रुपये का मांग की है, उस बारेमें आलोचना करने के लिये हमें मौका नहीं मिला। हमें यह मौका नहीं मिला। कैसे इस रकमका इस्तेमाल होता है। इस विभाग की दिक्कतें क्या क्या हैं? मैं अब जो बातें बताना चाहता हूँ, वह बहुत ही जरूरी है। यह भी जरूरी है कि हम यह समझें कि सरकार किसी तरह हमारे यहाँ खाद्यवस्तु के उत्पादन को व्यवस्था कर रही है। Fertiliser के लिये काफ़ी रुपया सरकार खर्च करती है। सन् १९५८ में इस सदन का एक सदस्य था और उस समय एक विशेष बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा था। उस समय के कृषि मंत्री महोदयने इस संबंध में सदन को भ्रम में डाल रखा था। कैसे भ्रम में डाल रखा था? मैं सदन को यह बात बताना चाहता हूँ उस समय एक बेनामा कागज निकला था, जिसमें Fertiliser को सारे मारवाड़ी समाज को बंदनाम करने के लिये प्रयास किया गया था। उस समय के कृषिमंत्री महोदयने ४० हजार रुपया लेकर किसानोंके लिये Allot किया हुआ Quota से एक बहुत बड़े परिमाण का Fertiliser मारवाड़ी व्यापारियों को बेचा है और यह Quota किसानों के लिये Subsidy में मिला था। यही सारांश में उस बेनामा कागजका आशय था।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order ! Order ! No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of reply.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: उस समय के कृषि मंत्री श्रीमदन-उल-हक चौधुरी साहब ने सदन में २७ मार्च, १९५८ में बड़ी चालाकी बुद्धिमानी के साथ सदन में यह कहकर सदन को भ्रम में डाला था कि Apex Marketing Society और मारवाड़ी Organisation को Fertiliser दिया गया है। मेरा Allegation यह था कि एक मारवाड़ी व्यक्ति, शायद J. N. Bawri था—

(A Voice—D. P. Agarwalla)

को मारवाड़ी Organisation कहकर Fertiliser का quota दे दिया

है। उस समय के कृषि मंत्री ज जोने वास्तविकता (facts) को suppress किया था—। उस में लिखा था यह बहुत बड़ा है— relevant Portion पड़ता है

Of the eight parties from whom tenders were received, one was rejected because his tender was wrong. Out of the seven parties, it was found that five parties were tea quota holders; therefore, their tenders were automatically rejected. Government were then left with two parties. Of these two, one party viz, the Assam Co-operative Apex-Marketing Society, was also granted the quota. This Apex Marketing Society is an apex organisation of all the marketing Co-operatives of the State. It is a Government sponsored organisation in which Government have contributed to the tune of one lakh of rupees as share capital. The Directorate Board consist of people among whom are representatives of the Finance Department, the Co-operative Department and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Secretary of the Society is a man of the Co-operative Department. We are sure, Sir, that the position with regard to the distribution of fertilisers would now improve very much. Sir, this selection of ours has created a stir. It has been given out in the shape of anonymous pamphlet that this Assam Apex Marketing Society is a Benami organisation of the Marwaries.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: उसमें क्या लिखा है? आप कहते हैं कि किसी मंत्री ने ५० हजार रुपया लेकर fertiliser बेचा था। वह कागज कहाई?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: वह बेनामा leaflet सदन के सामने था। वह बेनामा leaflet मंत्री महोदय को मिला था। मंत्री महोदय के File में है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि बेनामा कागज में लिखा था.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: आप इसको प्रमाण कर सकेंगे?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: प्रमाण करना सरकार को काम है। जब सदन के सामने जो budget रखा था उसमें इस बात को suppress किया गया था और जान बूझकर ही suppress किया गया था। सन् १९६१ में माननीय मुख्य-मंत्री महोदय ने—

(शोर)

Shri JAGANNATH SINGH: आप बाबा आदम जमाने की बात कर रहे हैं।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: माननीय मुख्य-मंत्री महोदय ने यह चीज यकी थी। और यह कहा गया था कि दरंग, मंगलदै, उत्तर लक्ष्मीपुर और शिवसागर जिले में बहुत व्यापारी arrest किये गये थे। वह list मेरे पास है।

Some other accused persons have left the State and they are being treated as absconders.

2. Quantities of fertiliser stocks seized from the tea gardens in different Districts:—

(a) Darrang District	..	838 tons
(b) Sibsagar District	..	455 tons
(c) Nowgong District	..	310 tons
(d) Lakhimpur District	..	30 tons
(e) Cachar District	..	200 tons
		<hr/> 1833 tons

3. Complicity of Agriculture Department Staff in this case: Any disclosures at this stage will be prejudicial to the prosecution case:

4. Causes for delay in completion of investigation of the case:

- (a) Clarification of various points from Agriculture Department, Assam.
- (b) Local verification of sales of fertiliser in different Districts, There will not be less than 500 such items for verification.
- (c) Checking of Tea Garden records, since partially done
- (d) Verification of railway receipts and sale receipts, Despatch advice and seizures of Railway receipts from Sindri and/or Agriculture Ministry, Government of India.
- (e) Examination of witnesses of Agriculture Ministry, Government of India at Sindri and in Calcutta and in Calcutta and the Managing Agents of Tea Agency Houses.
- (f) Completion of overall audit.
- (g) Arrest of Absconding suspects.

Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY: क्या मकसद है आपकी!

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: उसमें यह इन्तजाम था कि जो Fertiliser double lock के अंदर गोदाम में रखा जाता है वह कैसे चाय बगान में जा सकता है। कैसे यह चाय बगान में जा सकता है? मैंने हिसाब करके देखा है कि इसमें करीब ५० लाख रुपये का गड़गोल है। इस बारेमें मैंने मुख्य मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया

था। मैं ने कहा था कि Agricultural Minister के खिलाफ तदन्त करे। यही मेरा निवेदन था। मुझे बड़ा कष्ट है कि इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया बहुत से आदमी arrest हुए थे। किन्तु ये सब departmental case ही रहा। सरकार इस बारेमें enquiry करें। मैं demand करता हूँ कि जल्दसे-जल्द enquiry करें। सरकार हमारे गरीब किसानों का गला घोट रही है। हमारे अधिक अन्न उत्पादन में बाधा पहुँचायी जा रही है। इसमें कुछ लोगोंकी पेट पूजा ही हो रही है। मैं सरकार से यह demand करता हूँ कि सरकार हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्रीरतन सेन तथा अन्य सदस्यों की लेकर एक कमेटी बनाये और इस बारेमें पुरी जांच कराये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आसम के १० लाख किसानोंके घोखा दिया जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से विनय निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस बारेमें जल्द से जल्द जांच करवाने के लिये व्यवस्था करे। आज सारे देश में national integration राष्ट्रीय एकता की बात चल रही है। हम यह एकता कैसे लायेंगे?

Dharma is a long-term politics and politics is a short-term dharma.

राजनीति में धर्म का स्थान नहीं है। मैं धर्म में विश्वास रखता हूँ। आज हमारे देशका टुकरा टुकरा होने जा रहा है। सब लोग इस बारेमें सोचे।

आज हमारे लोगोंमें Indian Feeling नहीं है। मुझे आज ही गारो पहाड़ से एक चिट्ठी मिली है। वहाँ के शिक्षकों से मिली है। वह का शिक्षक Association आसाम शिक्षक Association में शामिल होना चाहते हैं।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज हमारे पहाड़ी लोग और गाँवके लोग एकता चाहते हैं। जो लोग के इतिहास के परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। इसके लिये दायी कौन? इसके लिये २० साल की कांग्रेस की विभेद मूलक नीति भाई भतीजे दादी इस के लिये सब लोगों के दिलमें दुख ई। महीदय, शिवसागर में आहीम लोगोंके लिये एक आहीम राज और कमतापुर जैसे अलग अलग राज्योंकी मांग हो रही है। इससे सबका दुख है। यह हिम्मत लोग क्यों कर रहे हैं? एक समय जब था आहीम राजा के शासन मैं खराब काम करनेवाली को सजा मिलती थी। ऐसे लोगोंका धिला निकाल लिया जाता था। किन्तु आज लोग देश के टुकरा टुकरा करने की और प्रवृत्त है। किसलिये दुखके लिये जनता की दुख है। जब मैं देखते हूँ कि सरकार हमारे पैसे से ही ३ तल्ला सकान बनवाते हैं। उन में विजली का पंखा चलता है।

आज अगर हममें कषेत्रीय तेज है तो विपद मूलक नीति की छोड़ें। यह नीति देश के उन्नति में बाधा स्वप है। अगर हम ऐसा न करे तो भविष्य के हमारे बच्चे हमें कोसेंगे। हमें पीढ़ेंगे हमें मारेगें।

महोदय हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारा देश टुकड़ें टुकड़ें में विभाजित हो हिन्दुस्थान की सरकार यह नहीं allow करेगी कि पाकिस्थान और चीन हमारी एक ईंच भूमि लें ले ।

आज २० साल के अन्दर भी सरकार ने Primary Education Commission को नियुक्त नहीं किया ई । हमारी मांग ई कि Primary Education Commission नियुक्ति करें तथा Primary Education के लिये किसी अच्छी नीति का निर्धारण करें । सारे देश के लिये एक Unified Policy को अपनायें ता कि विवेद मूलक मनोभावोंसे हम परे आ सकें ।

हमारे शासन से bureaucratic मनोभाव के भी निकालन पड़ेगा Lowest District Level और Village level पर शासन सुव्यवस्था हो तो हम अपनी स्थिति को संभाल सकेंगे !

महोदय ! मैं किसी मंत्री की समालोचना नहीं करना चाहता । वे सब नये हैं । लेकिन मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि Control की खाद्य वस्तुएँ कैसे बाहर जा सकती हैं तथा black में बिक्री होती है ? जैसे—आटा एक Controlled Commodity है । लेकिन बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि बाहर बाजार में ज्यादा दाम में आटा ज्यादा दाम में मिलता है ! यह भी बड़े दुख की बात है कि हमारे सरकारी गोदाम में हजारों मन खाद्य वस्तु सड़ जायें । मुझे बहुत दुखते साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमारे गोदामोंमें ही ५० लाख रुपये का दाल और तेल सड़ गया है । ७२२ मन मसूर दाल इस तरह सड़ गयी है कि Civil Surgeon के अनुसार यह कॉवल मनुष्य के लिये नहीं बल्कि unfit for fodder, इस तरह नौगाँव, गौहाटी ५० लाख रुपये का अनाज सड़ गया है ।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I find under the Rule which says that—

“The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matter of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demand for grants were under consideration.”

Shri HILRALAL PATWARY: This has not been raised. I have gone through the book.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under Rule 154, page 83 (3) it says:—

The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demand for grants were under consideration.”

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI. Now, the hon. Member has raised different points during the discussion in the grants. In Appropriation Bill the Finance Minister has to reply the little points that had been raised during the course of discussion but when an overall reply with regard to the Appropriation Bill is sought for, it is not possible for the Finance Minister to reply all those points. For instance, the honourable member has raised some questions pertaining to Supply Department. So, this should have been raised during the discussion of supplies. It is not my fault. Now, the honourable member did not dispute the time. Now, even you know that in London some members always make it a point to select some of the branch for detailed discussions. No country in the world is discussing all the matters of administrative policy for three or four hours. How can then the honourable member discuss all the relevant points. Obviously, I will not be in a position to answer all the matters of administrative policy though of public importance. Therefore, I would request the honourable members to restrict themselves and raise question of administrative policy and of the public importance with regard to those points which have not already been raised.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: मैं सदन के सामने यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि अब ३ पंचवार्षिक योजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं और अब चौथी योजना चल रही है। योजना की किताब मेरे पास नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय पास है।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस के कारण करीब ४० लाख टन अनाज पैदा योग्य। लेकिन मैं ने हिसाब लगाया है और इसके अनुसार सिर्फ २ लाख टन से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा नहीं हो सकता। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय के इस वक्तव्य को challenge करता हूँ। इस तरह गोलमाल करके हिसाब रखा जाता है और यह बिल्कुल गलत है।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम जो हिसाब देते हैं, वह मैं खुद नहीं लगाता। हमारा अंक दफ्तर है उसीकी ओर से यह होता है। अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मैं गलत हूँ तो माननीय सदस्य भी गलत हैं।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: मैं इसे challenge करता हूँ। (Noise) मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी योजनाएँ गाँव मुखी होनी चाहिये।

अब तक हमारी योजनाएँ शहर मुखी थी। अब गाँव मुखी होनी चाहिये ताकि हम अपनी Man-Power को पूरा पूरा utilise कर सकें।

***Shri GOVINDA KALITA:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই ক্ষেত্ৰত দীঘলীয়া নকৰি চনু কৈ কেইটামান কথা কম।

প্ৰথমতে মই নিজ চকুৰে যিটো দেখিছো চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰত্যেক বিভাগত দুৰ্নীতি শিপাই পৰিছে—তাৰ ভিতৰত যোগান বিভাগৰেই দুৰ্নীতি বেচি। মই প্ৰত্যেকটোৰে উদাহৰণ দিম কিন্তু শুনিব কোনে? যোগান মন্ত্ৰীতো নায়েই। যোগান বিভাগৰ দুৰ্নীতিয়ে বাইজৰ মূৰত কেনেকৈ কুঠাৰাঘাট কৰিছে মই উদাহৰণ দি কম। যদিহে চৰকাৰে বিচাৰ কৰিব বুলি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়ে মই কেইটামান অভিযোগ দিম। চৰকাৰে বিচাৰ কৰি দিব লাগিব।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: আগতে মই কেনেকৈ কব পাৰো ?

Shri GOVINDA KALITA: তেওঁ মোৰ কোৱাৰ পৰা লাভ কি?

মোৰ অভিযোগ কেইটামান আছে, যি কেইটা বিচাৰ কৰিম বুলি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছে কম। চৰকাৰে এই অভিযোগৰ ভিতৰত থকা দুৰ্নীতি সমূহ বিচাৰ কৰিব লাগিব। ল

(A voice : আপুনি লিখি দিয়ক)

এইখিনি হৈছে চাপ্লাই বিভাগীয় দুৰ্নীতি। ধানচাউলৰ মিল বিলাকত চৰকাৰে কিমান ধান দিছে আৰু তাৰ বিনিময়ে কিমান চাউল মিল মালিকৰ পৰা পাইছে—সেই সম্পৰ্কত মই পূৰ্ণ বিৱৰণ দিছো।

		Date	Paddy allotted	Rice Supplied
(1) Radha Kisan Oil Mill	..	3421	215.90	25.18
	..	25.766		
	..	3494	631.66	198.24
(2) S. O. Rice Mill	..	28.2.67		
	..	3495		
(3) N. G. Mill	..	28.2.67	Ditto	319.28
	..	3447		
(4) Deba Raj Oja	..	420.69		174.05
	..	10.3.67		
	..	3499		
(5) Ganpat Rai	..	1-3-67.	Ditto	193.20
	..	3442		
(6) Ditto	..	631.66		84.00
	..	27-2-67.		
	..	3444		
(7) Dhanuka	..	203.01		78.00
	..	14-9-66		
	..	3473		
(8) Srimanta Mill	..	10-2-67	189.50	75.60

এই সম্পর্কত মই বিচাৰিছো, চাপুই বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দুৰ্গতি বিচাৰ।
এই বিচাৰৰ পূৰ্ণ বিবৰণ, বাইজক আনিবলৈ দিব লাগে।

(সময়ৰ সঙ্কেত)

তাৰ পিছত ৰাজহ বিভাগ সম্পৰ্কে কিছু কথা বেভিনিউ থ্ৰাণ্টত কম বুলি ভাবিছিলো
কিন্তু সেই সুবিধা নাছিল।

(A voice: এতিয়া কওক)

বেভিনিউ প্ৰসঙ্গত এই কথাই কও যে, ১৯৫৬ চনত যি চেটেলেমেন্ট আৰম্ভ হৈছিল সেই
বিলাক ১৮৮৬ চনৰ বৃটিছৰ আইন আৰু তেতিয়াই কৰা Land Revenue. Manual
মতে আৰু সেই কাম এতিয়াও শেষ নহ'ল। বৃটিছৰ দিনত ভাৰতক শাসন আৰু শোষণ কৰিবৰ
উদ্দেশ্যে যি ভূমিস্বত্ব আইন কৰিছিল, আজি স্বাধীনতাৰ কুৰি বছৰৰ পিছতো সেই
আইনকে আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰে অনুসৰণ কৰিছে। নতুন Settlement ৰ নামত মাটিৰ
শ্ৰেণী---ইচ্ছামতে কৰি, বাইজৰ ওপৰত খাজানাৰ বোজা বেচি কৰিছে। এই
ফালে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি নাই। বেভিনিউ বিভাগে বাজেটত সদায় টকা ধৰিছে---কিন্তু বাইজৰ
উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে আগৰ আইন বদলাব লাগে আৰু স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত
এই আইন বদলাই, ভূমিস্বত্ব ভালকৈ ৰাখা কৰিব লাগে।

***Shri SONESWAR BORA:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, Appropriation Bill
সম্পৰ্কে কব খোজো যে সাধাৰণ বাজেটত ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্যাসিত ৮ হেজাৰ লোকক
pension দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। সেই সকল লোকে কংগ্ৰেছৰ নিৰ্বাচনৰ বাবে
Volunteer আছিল। ভাৰতৰ বিপ্লৱৰ যি খন বুৰঞ্জী লিখা হৈছে সেইখন নকৈ
লিখিব লাগিব কাৰণ তাত থকা বহুত নাম থাকিবৰ অযোগ্য। মই কেইটামান পঢ়ি দিও।
পঢ়ি নিদিলে বগৰ নুঠে। এনেকুৱা কিছুমান মানুহৰ নাম আছে যি আশোন মহীয়া
গাঁওক ধৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে কাচিৰ কোব খাই নাক কটা গ'ল। পিচত বিপ্লৱৰ চিন বুলি
পেঞ্চন পাইছে। শ্ৰীমতীবাগৰী হাজৰীকাৰ গিৰীয়েক মিলিটাৰী ঠিকাদাৰ আছিল আৰু
বস্ত্ৰ চুৰ কৰাৰ অপৰাধত ফাটেক খালে। চাক দলে School S. I. আছিল আৰু
১৯৪৬ চনত মৰিলে। এতিয়া পৰিবাৰে পেঞ্চন পায়। কুশবাম নেওগ, বাগি মহৰি
আছিল, এতিয়া পেঞ্চন পায়; ইত্যাদি বহুত মানুহৰ নাম যি বিপ্লৱী হব নোৱাৰে।
(বিপুল হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: মাননীয় সদস্য
বগৰ তোলা উদ্দেশ্য সাধন হ'ল।

Shri SONESWAR BORA আৰু বহুসংখ্যক কথা শুনক। কলিয়াবৰৰ এজন
মানুহে পাইছে বয়স ৩৪ বছৰমান হব। পিচে চেহেৰাটো দেখিবলৈ বুঢ়ামুৱা। কংগ্ৰেছ
সভাপতি কলে যে অকৰ্মণ্য পেঞ্চন লব খোজো, চাৰ্টিফিকেট এখন লাগে আৰু পালেও।

* Speech not corrected.

মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে সিদিনা কৈছিল যে পাহাৰী সকলৰ লগত ফেডাৰেচনৰ যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ উঠিছে সেই বিষয়ে উপায় দিব লাগে। মই কওঁ যে অকল পাহাৰী সকলৰ লগত ফেডাৰেচন মানিব নোৱাৰো। সিদিনালৈ যিসকল দিল্লীলৈ যাব সেইসকলক কওঁ যে পাকিস্তানৰ পূৱত থকা অসম, মণিপুৰ, ত্ৰিপুৰা, নেফা সকলোকে লৈ ফেডাৰেচন মানিব পাৰো। তাতকৈ প্ৰথমতে জিলাবোৰহে পুনৰ গঠন কৰিব লাগে।

গাঁৱৰ খেতিয়কৰ খাজানা উঠাই দিয়ক, যিসকলে ব্যৱসায় কৰে, তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত কৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰক—খেতিয়ক এটাৰ হয়তো ১০ বিঘা মাটি আছে কিন্তু খাবলৈকে নাটে। বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই, হালৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই, তাৰ মাটিৰ খাজানা কেনেকৈ দিয়ে, চাক-বীয়াল, মন্ত্ৰী সকলোৱে ৩৬০০ টকাৰ ওপৰ আয় হলেহে কৰ দিয়ে।

খেতিয়কে সকলোকে খুৱাইছে। তেওঁলোকক সন্মান দিব লাগে। অফিচত খেতিয়কক মান নকৰে। বুঢ়া মানুহক পেঞ্চন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। তেওঁলোকে দেশৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিছে যিসকল খেতিয়কে দেশক খুৱাইছে। সেই সকল বুঢ়া হলে পেঞ্চন নাই। এখন বিল পাচ কৰি বুঢ়া বুঢ়ীক পেঞ্চন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক। সকলোকে সমানে আগ-বঢ়াই নিদিলে দেশ খণ্ড বিখণ্ড কৰাৰ কথা আছে। মই কোনো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কথা নকওঁ মই S. S. P. সিদিনা বামুণ ক্ষত্ৰিয়ৰ কথা কৈছিলো। যিবিলাক দুখীয়া পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায় আছে তেওঁলোক পিচ পৰিলে উন্নতি নহব। অন্যান্য সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ খাপ ভাৰ-তীয় সংবিধানৰ পৰা উঠাই দিব লাগে। যিসকলে আজি ৪০০ বছৰে শাসন কৰিছিল তাত জাতিৰ কথা নাছিল—আজিৰ শাসক বেলেগ।

Shri CHATRA-SING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes): তেখেতৰ মতে সমাজৰ জনসংখ্যা অনুপাতে মন্ত্ৰী লব লাগে নেকি?

Shri SONESWAR BORA: বেচিভাগ পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহে ৰাজনৈতিক, আৰ্থিক সামাজিক ক্ষেত্ৰত সুবিধা পাব লাগে। চাকৰি মাটিবাৰী আদিত উচ্চ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ আৰু আমাৰ পিচপৰাৰ সমান হব লাগে। আজিৰ পৰা ২০ বছৰৰ কাৰণে হব লাগে।

***Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত ৰাজহৰ যি বেমেজালী চলি আছে সেই বিষয়ে কব খুজিছো।

মহোদয়, গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত ৰাজহৰ যি কথা হৈছে, সেই বিষয়ে এই সদনত যথেষ্ট আলোচনা হোৱা নাই। আৰু চৰকাৰে সেই বিষয়ে সজাগ হৈছে নে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে সকলো সদস্যলৈ এখন চিঠি দিছিল ৰাজহৰ Settlement ৰ বিষয়ে পৰামৰ্শ বিচাৰি। প্ৰায় সকলোৱে পৰামৰ্শ আৰু মতামত দিছে। গোৱালপাৰাৰ ৰাজহ Settlement বা যি বেমেজালী তাক বিচাৰ কৰি মীমাংসা কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে, তাত ভয়ঙ্কৰ গোলমালৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব বুলি মোৰ আশংকা হয়। তাত Settlement operation আৰম্ভ কৰোতে পঞ্চম ষষ্ঠ মানত পঢ়া লৰাক ৫১৬ মাহ প্ৰশিক্ষণ দি সেই কামত সুমুৱাই কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিছে।

তাত তৌজিৰাহি যিবিলাক আছিল, সেইবিলাকৰ আলোচনা নকৰাকৈয়ে, বাহিৰা গাঁৱত যেনে তেনেকৈ জৰীপ কৰাৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। তাৰ ফলত বামৰ মাটি কৰিমৰ নামত record হৈছে। এনেকৈয়ে বিভীষিকাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। মোৰ অনুমান, কেচৰ

সংখ্যা ২০ হাজাৰৰ বেচি হ'ব। গোৱালপাৰাৰ জমাবন্দিৰ Draft publication ৰ পিচত বহুত আত্মকাল হ'ব। এতিয়াই মানুহক যি হিচাবে শোষণ কৰিছে, চৰকাৰে জানে নে নেজানে ক'ব নোৱাৰে।

গোৱালপাৰাৰ ১৫ লাখ মানুহৰ অন্তৰত যি বেমেজালীৰ জুই জ্বলিছে, সি নুমাবনে নাই ক'ব নোৱাৰে। চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে ইয়াৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবই লাগিব। এই আপত্তি বিলাক সোনকালে নিষ্পত্তি কৰিব লাগে। আৰু লগে লগে টকা 'ঘুচ' খাইছে। দুখীয়া মানুহৰ পৰা, কোনোবাই গ'ক বেচি কোনোবাই মাটি বেচি, ঘুচ দিছে অথচ আমাৰ গোৱালপাৰাৰ বাহিৰৰ মানুহে এই বিলাক নাজানে। আমি মাতিব নাজানে। ক'ব নাজানে অৱশ্যে কিছু case নিষ্পত্তি হ'ল কিন্তু বহু case থাকিল। তাৰ পিচত final publication হ'লে, তাৰ ৪ মাহৰ ভিতৰত কৃত্ৰিম দখল কৰিব পাৰে। কিমান মাটি খাচ হৈ থাকে-গোৱালপাৰা প্ৰজাসভা আইনৰ ২০৭ ধাৰা নতে কৃত্ৰিম দখল কৰিব পাৰে। Settlement হোৱাৰ আগতে মানুহে ভালকৈ নেজানে ৯৯ ধাৰা, ১০৩ ধাৰা আৰু ১০৭ ধাৰা নতে কেতিয়া কৃত্ৰিম দখল কৰিব লাগিব। সেইটো নাজানে।

আইনৰ procedure বিলাক বাইজক ভালকৈ বুজাই দিব লাগে। আইনৰ কথাত বিলাক নজানাই মানুহ বিলাকৰ কিমান যে অসুবিধা হৈছে ভাবিবই নোৱাৰি। ইয়াৰ ফলত মানুহ বিলাকৰ মাটি বিলাক খাচ হিচাবে record কৰা হৈছে। আইন নজনাৰ কাৰণে নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ৰ ভিতৰত মোকদ্দমা কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। লিমিটেচন আইন মতে সময়ৰ limit পাৰ হৈ গ'ল। নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত, চৰকাৰে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল যে, এই প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ অপাৰগ হোৱাই তেখেতৰ পতন আনিলে। খাচ হৈ বেকৰ্ড হোৱাৰ পিচত আইনৰ ১০৩ আৰু ১০৭ ধাৰা নতে মোকদ্দমা কৰাৰ সময় উকলি গ'ল। তাৰ ৬ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত Civil suit কৰাৰো সময় পাৰ হ'ল। এতিয়া এইবিলাক বেমেজালি দূৰ কৰাৰ একমাত্ৰ উপায় হৈছে, সেই আইনৰ সংশোধন কৰা।

(A voice : মানুহৰ সংখ্যা কিমান হ'ব?)

কেইবা হাজাৰো হ'ব। এই সম্পৰ্কত বৰ্তমান ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰী বনেন্দ্ৰ নাথ বসুমতাৰীৰ পিতাকৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰি। তেখেতৰ ৩৫ বিঘা মাটি খাচ হিচাবে বেকৰ্ড হৈছে।

(সময়ৰ লংকেত)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: এই লম্পৰ্কত মাননীয় সদস্যই কিবা উপায় দিব খোজেনে কি ?

Shri GIASUDDIN AHMED: উপায় হিচাবে এতিয়া চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক খাচ হিচাবে বেকৰ্ড হোৱা মাটি পাইছে সেই সদক্ষীয় ধাৰাটো সংশোধন কৰিব পাৰে। অন্য এটা উপায় হৈছে—খাচ হিচাবে record হোৱা মাটি বিলাক—এতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ উপযুক্ত তদন্তৰ পিচত প্ৰমাণ পত্ৰৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি আবেদনকাৰী সকলক নামত বেকৰ্ড কৰিব পাৰে। সেইটো উপায় সহজ হ'ব। ক'ৰ্টলৈ আৰু নোযোৱাকৈ হ'ব। দৰ্খাস্ত পোৱাৰ পিচত, দলিল আদি চাই, পুনৰ ঘূৰাই দিব পাৰে। গোৱাল পাৰা জিলাৰ সকলো মাটি occupancy tenant ৰ ম্যাদি পৰ্টা আছিল। এতিয়া নতুনকৈ এক-চনীয়া কৰিছে। এইবিলাক নচলিব। ম্যাদি কৰিব লাগিব। মই চৰকাৰক এই মৰ্মে অনুৰোধ কৰো যে, ৰায়তৰ এই সমস্যা অতি সোনকালে দূৰ কৰিব।

এইটো এটা সহজ উপায় বুলি ভাবো। কোনো মামলা মকদ্দমা নকৰি কাচাৰিলৈ গৈ মানুহবোৰে দৰখাস্ত কৰিলে নথি-পত্ৰ আৰু দলিল আদি চাই পটন দিব পাৰে। পিচে তাৰ ভিতৰতে এটা কথা আছে যে গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত সকলো মাটিত ৰাইজৰ occupancy tenant হিচাপে ম্যাদি পট্টাও আছে। কিন্তু এতিয়া চৰকাৰে একচনা পট্টা দিছে। এই পট্টা তাত নচলে। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এইটো গভীৰ ভাবে চিন্তা কৰি সোনকালে এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Minister, Revenue): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad that my hon'ble friend Mr. Giasuddin Ahmed has given me an opportunity to explain the actual state of affairs now going on in Goalpara after the Zamindari Abolition Act was implemented. Sir, after the Zamindari system was abolished, the settlement operation in Goalpara District started to prepare the records of rights, and this was closed on 30th September 1962. Anybody aggrieved against any entry in the final records was entitled, within 4 months from the certification of final records, to file objection under Section 103 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act. Besides, under Section 107 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act any aggrieved person can make application within 2 years of finalisation of records, for rectification of any bonafide mistake. After operation was closed and the time for filing objection within the stipulated period was over there was a great hue and cry for extending time to allow the people to file objections against the final records. The matter went up to Cabinet which decided that in view of genuine needs of the local people, an Ordinance should be issued extending the time for filing objections that the people can get fresh opportunity to get their records corrected. Government was even pleased to reduce the Court Fee for filing such objections so that no body faces any predicament in filing the objections. The period of extension was three months from the date of issue of Ordinance. Accordingly, the last date of filing of objections was 15th February 1962. People seized this opportunity, and as many as 37,167 cases were filed, which, from all consideration, is really heavy.

Number of cases instituted under section 103	..	16,115
Number of cases instituted under section 107..	..	21,152
Total number of cases under sections 103 and 107	..	37,167.
Total number of cases disposed of under section 103.	12,867	(Pending 3,148)
Total number of cases disposed of under section 107.	18,614	(pending 2,538)
Total	..	31,481 (pending 5,686).

No relief can be legally given by Government for filing objections because the extended period terminated as far back as 1962. Further amendment of Goalpara Tenancy Act will involve extension of time since 1962. It may be mentioned that at the time of

introduction of the Bills in the Assembly demand was voiced for further extension of time which however rejected by Government. When Government rejected the demand for further extension of time as far back as 1962, there is no justification now to give another extension. Secondly, as has been mentioned earlier, this extension, if granted, will have to be for more than five years as it must come into force from the last date which was over long ago. Thirdly, the fact that as many as 37,000 cases were filed shows that everybody has reasonable opportunity to file objection. It is, therefore, most likely that people's dissatisfaction is more for the delay in disposal of the cases which have been pending for more than 5 years. Due, however, to constant goading of the Department the progress of disposal of cases has now improved a little though not quite satisfactory. We have requested the Deputy Commissioner to impress upon the Circle Officers to resort to local trial to enable them to dispose of the cases expeditiously.

It also cannot be ruled out that in some cases at least, there may be dissatisfaction against the order of the Sub-Deputy Collector especially in those cases where presumably due to want of documentary evidences like Touzi and Farog of the Zaminders the tenants have not been able to prove their claim. But they can always seek relief against the order of the Circle Officers in the Civil Court. This is the way open to the objectors now. Anyway, there is no legal provision to entertain any new cases by Government under Section 107 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act nor there is any justification now for further extension of time by 5 years or more for filing objections by amending the Goalpara Tenancy Act. The matter, if reopened, will lead to a never-ending business.

However, attempt is being made to solve the problem of 'Khas' lands under occupation of tenants in another way, which is different from the procedure under Sec.107 of Goalpara Tenancy Act. 'Khas' lands can be disposed of by Government according to land-settlement policy, and in case where tenants have been genuinely occupying them for several years past, Government could possibly be entitled to settle them with those occupants subject to the over-all land settlement policy of Government. This aspect of the matter is being examined now and the Director of Land Records, Assam is going to visit Goalpara District very soon to study all the aspects of this problem.

Then with regard to the issue of Annual Pattas to the tenants, Sir, that has been done in the greater interest of the tenants themselves. Because as the Hon. Member has pointed out there have been some anomalies in the pattas. That is why these Annual Pattas are issued, so that in the meantime, the anomalies may be rectified and the grievances of the tenants may be removed when ultimately periodic pattas will be issued to them.

Shri PHANI BORA: উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কেইটামান বিষয়ত চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিব খোজো। টকা যিমান লাগে নিবই। আমি বাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছো যদিও আপোনালোকৰ majority আছে যেতিয়া কাঢ়ি নিছে।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: আপোনালোকৰো লাভ হব।

Shri PHANI BORA: এইদৰে টকা নিলে ভবিষ্যতে বেয়া আছে। যোৱা সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনত যি হ'ল সেইটো অসন্তোষজনক—বেয়া। চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্য কথাত উলিয়াবলৈ কিছুমান বিভাগ সমালোচনা কৰিব পৰা নহল। ইয়াত বহুত আছে যি Ayesৰ সময়ত Ayes ৰ ফালে আৰু Noes ৰ সময়ত Noes ৰ ফালে ভোট দিছে। কিন্তু প্রকৃততে আমাৰ কালেহে। কথা হৈছে যোৱা বছৰত নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত সন্তোষজনক অৱস্থা হৈছিল; এতিয়া হয়তো সেইটো নেথাকিব। সময়ৰ বাবে এইটো বেয়া যদিও পৃথিবীত দেখিছে। পুৰণিৰ ঠাইত নতুন এটা কৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি দেখি আহিছো বিভিন্ন সময়ত ৰাইজে আগ্ৰহ কৰি আগ-বাঢ়ে-ভৰিবাং ভাল হলে পদ্ধতিৰ কাৰণে মানুহে চিন্তা নকৰে। সেই কাৰণে আগৰ পৰা মই সাবধান কৰি দিছো। উপহৰণত শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ কথা কিছু কৈছো।

উদ্যোগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে গাঁৱক ভিত্তি কৰিব। অৱশ্যে সময় পাইছে আৰু সেই সময়ৰ ভিতৰত সেইটোত কৃতকাৰ্য্য হয়। পুনৰ আলোচনা কৰিব লগা হলে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে বৰ লাজৰ কথা হব।

কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীয়ে Agricultural University ৰ কথা কৈছিল—তাৰ পিচত ১৩ জুন তাৰিখে এটা প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছিল। প্ৰশ্নৰ নম্বৰ ২২৯৭।

Question No.2297.—Will the Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:—

- (a) Whether the Government of Assam have requested the Central Government to allot funds for the establishment of one Agricultural University for Assam?
- (b) If so, the amount asked for by the State Government?
- (c) Reaction of the Government thereto?

Answer:—(a) No request has so far been received from the Government of Assam. In the draft outline of Fourth Five-Year Plan of Assam, however, it has been proposed to set up an Agricultural University for the State. The Working Group which considered the State Plan has recommended an outlay of Rs.83.6 lakhs for an Agricultural University for Assam. No proposals have, however, been sent so far.

ইয়াত এইটো পৰিস্কাৰ বুজা যায়।

এইটো হৈছে কথা, এইটো হলে কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা পাবলগীয়া সহযোগীতাটোও যদি আদায় কৰিব নোৱাৰে, ইয়াতকৈ আৰু দুখলগা অৱস্থা কি হব পাৰে? মই সেই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছোঁ।

মই খবৰ পাইছো খাদ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ লগত আমাৰ Parliament ৰ সদস্য দেখা কৰি আতা নাই বুলি ডাঙি ধৰিছিল। তেখেতে কলে যে আপোনালোকৰ খাদ্য-

মন্ত্ৰী আহিছিল কিন্তু সেই বিষয়ে কোনো কথাই ডাঙি ধৰা নাই। “যত কথা বতে কিছু কথা বটে”। মই আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো। এইটো কিয় হব পাৰে? কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে বহু কথাই বক্তৃতা দিব পাৰে কিছু ভালকৈ argue কৰিলেই সেইটো পৰিষ্কাৰ হয়। আটাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগানে যি দাবী ডাঙি ধৰিব লাগিছিল, সেইটো হোৱা নাই।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ অহা সময়ৰ ভিতৰত তেখেত সকলৰ যি দায়িত্ব তাক সাহসেৰে পালন কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব আৰু এটা কথা কও—সেইটো হ’ল নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কথা। আমি যদি গতানুগতিক ভাৱে চলি থাকো, তেন্তে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাই এনে এটা অৱস্থা কৰিব যে চৰকাৰে টিকি থকা টান হব। ছাত্ৰই ঘেৰি ধৰে, কমিউনিষ্টে উচটাই দিয়া বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু কেইবা মাহো M. L. A. হোৱাৰ পিচত এনে অৱস্থা হৈছে যে লৰা সকলে বেৰি থাকে। আমাক এইটো চেষ্টা কৰি দিয়ক—বেকাৰ সমস্যা সমস্যাই সমাধান হব নোৱাৰে। নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান ঠিকমতে নকৰিলে এই সমস্যাই বিৰাট আকাৰ ধাৰণ কৰিব। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছত বাঢ়িছে—সেইটো সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰে পেপুৱা খাইছে। Automation বুলি এটা বস্তু আমেৰিকাৰ পৰা আনি ইয়াত খটোৱাৰ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু চাব লাগিব—আমেৰিকাৰ অৰ্থ-নীতি-আমেৰিকাত যি সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰে, আমাৰ পিচপৰা দেশত ডেকা নিবনুৱা, লাখ লাখ নিবনুৱা হব। Burma-Shell ৰ কেইবা হাজাৰো নিবনুৱা হৈছে, এতিয়া L.I.C.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: যিটো অনা হৈছে সি যদি নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰহে সৃষ্টি কৰে তেন্তে তাক প্ৰয়োগ কৰা নহব।

Shri PHANI BORA: Burma-Shell ৰ সেইটো কথা নহয়। অন্য ঠাইলৈ Industry নিব সেইটো নহয় যে অফিচ কেইটা বাঢ়িব পাৰে কিন্তু হাজাৰ হাজাৰ নিবনুৱা কৰা হব কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এই বিষয়ত যাতে সমস্যা জটিল নহয় তালৈ দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: No automation which promotes unemployment should be in Produced

Shri PHANI BORA মাটিৰ সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কত শ্ৰীগিৰাচুদ্দিন আহমদ ডাঙৰীয়াই যি কৈছে সি সত্য। জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদৰ পিছত মাটিৰ সমস্যা বৰ বেয়া হ’ল। প্ৰয়োজন হলে মাটিৰ আইন বদলাব লাগে আৰু কৃষকৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব লাগে। তেনে কৰিলে সকলোৱে সন্মতি দিব। গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ অৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতি একেবাৰে চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি দিয়া নাই। সেই কাৰণে তাত ‘কমতা ৰাজ্য’ দাবী উঠিছে। মানুহক চৰকাৰে যদি মৰম চেনেহৰে তেওঁলোকৰ সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰে, তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে সন্তোষ পায়। এইদৰে অন্যান্য জিলাতো অতি পিচ-পৰা অৱস্থাৰ অঞ্চল আছে। সেই বিলাকৰ সমস্যাবোৰো সমাধান লাগে। এই সম্পৰ্কত মই কব খুজিছো যে, ১৫ বিঘা লৈকে মাটিৰ ৰাজহ চৰকাৰে উঠাই দিব লাগে আৰু যাৰ মাটিৰ পৰা উপাৰ্জন বেচি হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ Income-Tax বঢ়াই দিয়ক আৰু কৃষক সকলক কমাই দিয়ক। তেতিয়াহলে বাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব।

তাৰ পিচত, কাকী প্ৰজেক্টৰ সম্বন্ধত কওঁ যে, ইয়াৰ যি সমস্যা তাৰ সমাধান নহল। আশা কৰো নতুন ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ইয়াৰ সমাধান কৰিব। মাটি বিতৰণৰ পৰিষ্কাৰ নীতি লওক আৰু দুখীয়া কৃষক সকলৰ সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰক। Land Advisory কমিটি যে হোৱাৰ কথা আছিল, সি এতিয়াও হোৱা নাই—হব হব বুলি কৈ আছে কিন্তু

হোৱা হলে নাই। এনেকৈ লেহেম হৈ থাকিলে সমস্যাই জটিল ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিব। নগাঁওত যি ৩৭০০ বিঘা মাটি উলিয়াবৰ কথা তাত ৩৭০ ঘৰ মানুহ বহুৱাব লাগিলে প্ৰত্যেকে ১০ বিঘা পাব। কিন্তু সেই মাটিত ১০/১৫ বছৰ ধৰি বহি থকা মানুহ সকলক কি কৰিব? সেই মানুহ বিলাকক মাটি নিদিলে, তেওঁলোক মৰিব লাগিব। চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক আঁচনি বা প্ৰজেক্ট হাতত লয় সেই বিলাক ভালকৈ কৰিব লাগে, যাতে তাৰ পৰা মানুহৰ উপকাৰ হয় আৰু সেই মানুহ বিলাকে যাতে চৰকাৰৰ কামত সন্তোষ পায়।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order. It is 4-30: I will ask the Minister to reply.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance):

Sir, most unexpectedly a long debate has taken place on the Appropriation Bill. As I said, Sir, in an earlier intervention that under the rules it is not postulated that a detailed reply to the detailed discussion which might have been appropriate during discussion on grants can be given during the Appropriation discussion. Somehow the discussions turned out to be extension of the discussion on the grants and very great details were discussed. Patwari Sahab raised a question about certain allegations he made long ago to the Chief Minister. Then Shri Bora raised the question of people who have smuggled their names into the history of revolution and they have obtained pension, and he cited a large number of names. Obviously, Sir, I am hardly in a position to reply to this.

With regard to land revenue problem which has arisen in Goalpara District, Shri Giasuddin Ahmed raised the question and our Revenue Minister intervened and explained the position.

Now the problem before us is—shall I start with Shri Nichols-Roy who raised a question with regard to Border areas? He said that about Rs.98,600 was asked for giving loans to the people of the border areas and the Finance Minister is so cruel that he rejected the prayer. I have looked into the position and I find that the request was that the loan should be sanctioned without enquiry. Now, this can be done if the area was not declared as famine stricken area under the rules. If it is not declared as famine stricken area, then loans cannot be given without investigation. Naturally, therefore, Finance found it difficult and said that either you declare the area as famine stricken area or you carry out investigation. So, can you say that it was a rejection? It was a request by the Finance Department to correct the procedure. Sir, it would be remembered that when there was mautam famine in Mizo Hills, the State did not declare famine. If you declare famine then certain other consequences follow and great financial liability arises. Therefore, considering these consequences famine was not declared in Mizo Hills. Here also there was no cause for declaring the area as famine stricken area.

Now, Sir, I find from the file movement that the proposal was received by the Deputy Commissioner on 24th June 1966, reference to the Finance made on 12th November 1966 and Finance raised queries as to what was meant by 'joint bond' system, whether applications were taken and what type of securities offered. These queries were necessary and the file was sent back seeking clarifications as to how the

loan could be sanctioned under the special rules without completing the formalities. Again it was referred and then the Finance finally rejected on 23rd March 1967. Now, I understand that the concerning Department of the Hill areas has agreed to deal with the subject in the normal way.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: What is the concerning Department ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: T. A. D. Therefore, Sir, enquiries will be made and as per enquiries loans will be given. 884 families of Shella and Bholaganj Development Blocks have applied for loans aggregating Rs.88,600. The difficulties were that the applications were defective and groups were not formed as required under the rules, and then appropriate forms also were not used. It is for these reasons rejection came. Now that the Department has taken up to regularise the matter, I think loan will be sanctioned. It was also roundly suggested by Mr. Nichols-Roy that the Government has been very wooden and has not helped the hill people in the least, and it is for this reason that the hill people are trying to move out of Assam. I think, Sir, it would not be correct to say that. Sir, I have here the figures which say that in relief work in 1965-66 Rs.3,97,300 was spent for the hill areas, in 1966-67 Rs.3,60,000 was spent and in 1967-68 Rs.5,40,000 is proposed to be spent. In gratuitous relief in 1965-66 Rs.6,99,000 was spent in 1966-67 Rs.1,00,000 was spent and in 1967-68 Rs.81,000 is proposed to be spent. For border relief scheme in 1966-67 Rs.1,20,000 was spent. Then loans to cultivators, in 1965-56 Rs.2,00,000 was spent in 1966-67 Rs.4,00,000 was spent and in 1967-68 Rs.2,50,000 is proposed to be spent. Then for subsidy for food concession in the border areas in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills, in 1966-67 Rs.4,00,000 was spent and in 1967-68 Rs.4,00,000 is proposed to be spent. It would be remembered, Sir, that another point was raised and for a long time it was discussed that the Government of Assam was spending nothing in the hills and it was only the Government of India which was spending in the hill areas. But this matter has been set at rest luckily because of the investigations by the Pataskar Commission by which it has been established that the Government of Assam has been spending large sums in the hill areas and that there is no neglect, and as a matter of fact it has been possible for us to raise the standard in the hill areas considerably

For instance, the number of schools. In the plains areas the number increases from 1,64 to 2300, whereas in the hills, the increase is from 139 to 480. Look at the percentage of increase. Now, the index of growth. This is a techno-economical term. In the plains it was 100 in 1950-51 and 217 in 1963-64 whereas in the hill areas it was 119 in 1950-51 and in 1963-64 it was 301. The growth rate has been higher in the hills after independence than the plains. So, it will be seen, Sir, that the State Government has not been neglecting the hills people. As a matter of fact, just after the partition, great difficulties arose with regard to border of Khasi and Garo Hills, because they lost their markets with Pakistan and for some time, their agricultural produce could not be sold. For the time being the Government utilised the aeroplanes for air-lifting the commodities inside Assam and with Calcutta. But, unfortunately, there was a plane crash and this programme did not

succeed. Ever since, the Government is trying to reorient the marketing policy of the borders of Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills with the rest of the country. We are now happy to find that a large number of people are settling themselves along the Gauhati-Shillong road and you might have seen how they are flourishing in agriculture and spreading towards the north of Assam. It would be appreciated that reorientation of marketing has always slow progress. Therefore, within 20 years of independence a great deal of relief has not been possible. I think if we could have developed canning industries in the border area and given the marketing facilities to that extent, further relief could have been given.

Sir, the point which has been raised by Shri Patwary who is not present here, has been already made to the Chief Minister. I think the Chief Minister will enquire into it. He said that we have not followed the proper integrating policy that is why the demand of the Ahom State, Kamata State or the Hill State has arisen.

His first point was that this demand was due to reorganisation of India. Sir, everybody knows that a Commission was set up by the Government of India which gave first fillip to fissiparous tendencies. Ever since then, there have been various demands all over India for separate States. To bring the blame on our Government is not fair. Secondly, I find that the expenditure scale followed by the Government of India in regard to various areas in Assam, Nagaland, N.E.F.A., Manipur and Tripura as compared to that of the hill areas of Assam has been discriminatory. The hill areas of Assam have been getting per capita expenditure for development at near about Rs. 68, whereas the per capita development expenditure in Nagaland, N.E.F.A. and Manipur has been very high. Naturally, therefore, people have been made to believe that if they become independent, they will be provided by the Government of India with high scale expenditure.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: They are getting Rs. 30 or 31 crores from the Central Government as a subsidy for their small States, whereas Cachar district which has a population of about 15 lakhs has got only about 3 or 4 crores.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Naturally all the expenditure is not only for development purposes. It will be appreciated by the honourable members that the expenditure in administration is not the expenditure for development. The scale of expenditure provided by the Government of India, to the hill areas of Assam is a pointer for hill people to demand for separate State.

(Interruption)

Sir, here I may remind a story of Mahabharata where we find all the children of Daibaki were killed by his own uncle.

(Interruption)

Now, regarding scarcity of atta some questions have been raised by the honourable members. Sir, this question was thoroughly discussed. So, I do not like to deal with it.

Then the question of wastage of food materials was raised. This has been fully discussed and I am not in a position to give additional information with regard to this.

(Interruption)

Sir, Shri Govinda Kalita has raised some questions about a number of paddy mills which have been giving more rice in return. Sir, this relates to Supply Department. So, this will be taken up by the Supply Minister. But any way, an enquiry will be made in this connection.

Now, a question was raised with regard to the settlement operation of Kamrup. They said that eleven years have passed yet settlement operation was not completed by the Government. Sir, I fully agree with the hon. member that this sort of settlement operation should be completed as early as possible. It would be our earnest endeavour to expedite the matter as far as possible. Sir, it was said that in our border between Kamrup and Khasi and Jaintia Hills there is no border. I do not agree to this.

The hon. Member Shri Soneswar Bora has raised some questions regarding decentralisation of District and some delay in their cases of political pensioners. Sir, a list has been submitted in this regard and it will be enquired into. Now, regarding the question of decentralisation of Districts. He said that every Subdivision is to be converted into a District. Sir, we have gone further to decentralise our administration as we have given powers to Mahkuma Parishads, Gram Panchayats, and Anchalik Panchayats for the purpose of administrative decentralisation.

(Shri Hiralal Patwary : Dominated by corrupt officers).

Let us not blame all Officers. If the hon. Member happens to be in the helm of administration he will have to manage with the same set of officers. Many people not in power think like that but when they come to power they know what it is.

(Shri Hiralal Patwary: We will change the corrupt officers).
I do not know whether he can do that.

Shri PHANI BORA: If you retain this institution without some changes, let me quote an example of official lapse. The Hon. Minister just now mentioned about decentralisation of power.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Minister finish, then if you want, put a question.

Shri PHANI BORA: This is not a question but to cite an example regarding decentralisation of powers. There is one Anchalik Panchayat, Golaghat Unayan Kendra and there one Shri Dharma Neog, in respect of Grow More Food Campaign produced 3,600 kg. of paddy per acre. There are such other examples. In one cultivator has produced 3838 and another cultivator in Maharashtra has produced 2159 k.g. and another produced 2159 k. g. in Gujrat. In this way if you see the list and compare you will notice that whereas the

two Maharashtra and Gujarat cultivators have received although they have stood 3rd and 4th in the list but the Assam cultivator did not get the 2nd Prize because of the fact that the Unayan Kendra officer forgot to send the name in time. This is how the decentralisation is functioning. It was a bright privilege of Assam to win the 2nd Prize in the All India competition but this officer Shri Dharma Neog could not get the coveted prize. I want an answer to this.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I quite agree with the hon. Member. He has cited one lapse on the part of an officer. I can cite more examples of such lapses. In an administration one cannot expect cent per cent success without lapses. There is no administration in the world which has no lapses. Decentralisation has been tried, so that people can take responsibility and they may be able to grow in their own way.

Sir, Mr. Giasuddin Ahmed's question has already been replied by one of our Ministers.

Then, Sir, Shri Phani Bora, raised the question of unemployment. It is a very valid point which he raised. With regard to unemployment it is no doubt that the number is increasing. When we became Ministers in 1958, there were only 300 unemployed graduates but now it is over 3,000. The rate of unemployment is daily increasing. The reason why our Government has not been able to decrease the number of unemployment is that our normal colleges which are turning out graduates, are turning out people in general line. So long these people used to get employment in Government services but Government services have become overloaded in terms of financial capacity. Now, we have come to a position of economy in which we cannot employ more and more persons in Government services. The other day the Finance Minister of Behar said the same thing and so also the Finance Minister of Madras. Government services no longer provide avenues of employment. Then what will happen to those coming out of our colleges? We have come to such a stage in our economy and in fact we have already reached that stage where it will not be possible to employ large number of graduates in services. So, what is necessary? We are to increase more and more investment in productive schemes. If you increase production then it will bring wealth to the people and taxes to Government and in which case, Government will be able to invest more and more in productive schemes. Can we do this? In fact, in order to curb this tendency of unemployment we are trying not to allow opening of more colleges. The other day I said in this House, that the number of colleges per unit of population in this State compared to other States are higher. Richer States have lesser number of colleges in comparison with a poor State like Assam, this state of affairs cannot be allowed to go on.

Therefore, it must be admitted that the number of colleges has come to a saturation point and to call them all colleges is also wrong because they have not been fully developed. Sir, in some States there is a rule that unless you can show 7 lakhs reserve fund no college is permitted to be started, whereas in Assam you can start a college without having any reserve fund. Therefore, a large number of colleges

have started. That is why we want to break this vicious circle by laying down a condition that within five years there will be no expansion of colleges. Now, about the High Schools. Sir, apart from Maharashtra, all the States in India have less number of high schools, in term of per unit of population than us. Therefore, we have to cry a halt. Our high schools have no buildings. Out of 12,000 teachers only 5,000 of them are qualified. The high schools have no library, they have no equipment, they have no amenities which can really benefit the students. Therefore, we have come to such a situation like Hojai. Sir, what I am trying to say was that education should be employment-oriented. This is absolutely a 'must'. Firstly, the education has to be made employment-oriented and secondly our investment policy is to change. So long we have been investing in education. What is education and what is health? These are the infrastructures of production. Now, if you spend only on infrastructure and do not spend on production, then infrastructure is infructuous. I was looking to the figures which were revealing in the last three Plans for Assam. We have invested 64 crores in education, health and social services. But in Industries? 14 crores only, and that too in ordinary loans that have gone to people who never set up any industry, and for medium industries how much we have invested? Only 4 crores. Now, how through the investment of 4 crores unemployment will be generated to absorb the prospects of camel through the eye of the needle, to use the biblical expression. This investment of 4 crores has been too inadequate. Similarly, in agriculture which is the second avenue of employment, I was surprised that only 28 crores has been invested. Now, obviously, you will appreciate that a very large investment in irrigation has to be made before agriculture can become intensive agriculture, and unless agriculture becomes intensive, extra employment is not possible. If you have irrigation, if you have manuring, if you have proper seeds and if you have contour bunding, then fresh employment in agriculture is possible. If you have milk production in large scale, if you have for instance poultry production in large scale and also if you have vegetables production in large scale, then it will be possible to have increased employment. Today the military wants 3,000 eggs per day. We are getting these eggs from Poona. The military is getting the goats from Bihar. Why can't they purchase them here. The military are getting the vegetables from outside. But there is no investment for all these things. Therefore, I say that we have come to a pass. Even if we invest, it goes to somebody's pocket. Now I come to unemployment. The position of the State in 1958, 1959 and 1960 was co-terminus with under-matriculいたes. But after 1962, the situation has changed. The unemployment is arising in the higher educated class also. Therefore,

(Interruptions)

You want to make a reply on my behalf? Why do you intervene? I am answering the debate on your behalf....

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Whether the Minister has got right of threatening the other hon. Member?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I am - answering in his behalf or if he wants to make a reply, I am ready to take my seat. Now, Mr. Patwary began to whip us also. I am not giving way. The hon. Member is the Whip of the Opposition, let him not whip us also. Sir, what I am saying was that we have realised this mistake in our planning. Sir, to-day I find from the Planning Commission that they have mercilessly cut the investment in all sectors excepting agriculture. The Planning Commission and the Government of India have become very careful and they have cut investment in social services like anything. They also have become conscious of this mistake in planning. Therefore, I agree with Shri Phani Bora that more emphasis should be put on the problem of employment. But unemployment cannot be solved without investment because if you want to create employment for one family in agriculture, 5000 rupees investment (minimum) is necessary. If you want to invest for a family in cottage industries 10,000 rupees minimum is necessary for investment; if you want to invest in medium industries at least 25,000 to 50,000 rupees per capita employment is necessary for investment. If it is major industry, then may be one lakh to 10 lakhs per capita of employment for investment is necessary. So, the colossal nature of investment which creates employment is realised. Investment for production which will bring in employment should be made. For every man employed directly in production in economy, another 10 men get tertiary and secondary employment. Supposing we create direct employment of 1,000 people, just as the refinery has done, then the tertiary and secondary employment created on this would run to more than 10,000 people or may be to 4 or 5 thousand people. Therefore, I say that to invest in productive enterprise creates a change in employment situation but to invest in Government services does not create impact of employment. Therefore, this re-orientation in our investment policy and planning is necessary.

I agree with Shri Bora with regard to automation on economy which is full of unemployed people, the policy should be less automation and more human labour. But what has happened with regard to Life Insurance Company and such other organisations? The calculations turn to millions and they have to re-produce crores of cards by mechanical device which can be distributed in the smallest possible time. Now, this mechanical effort of producing more could be handled by machines because crores have to be produced and distributed in a very short time. If it is done by hand, then it requires a very long time. So you require an army of personnel. Last time, when we were in the Standing Labour Committee of the Government of India in Delhi this matter was raised and the decision taken was that the automation should not be permitted if it creates unemployment and in fact the L. I. C. has given us the undertaking that nobody shall be unemployed as a result of the introduction of the machine. But if it merely takes over mechanised production of cards then in that case it will not create unemployment. So, it is to be seen since they have given us the guarantee that it will not create unemployment. The Central Labour Minister gave us the understanding that he will look into the matter personally.

Now, with regard to neglected districts of Goalpara and Cachar and Mangaldai which are most Backward, and Tezpur, they are not

getting any institution and North Lakhimpur is always under flood, and Tangla is not getting electricity since my days. There is no industry in Cachar excepting the Package Programme and all hills including Mizo Hills and Garo Hills in particular are all backward. Now what I am trying to say is this that this point was raised with the Planning Commission. In the National Development Council also this point was raised. We the underdeveloped States argued very hard. So the advanced States like Maharashtra, Bengal, Madras they worked out the areas in their States which are very backward and held forth and said look you may say Bombay is advanced but what about this area? Just as Shri Phani Bora said now that Kamrup may be advanced but there are pockets in Kamrup which are backward. Nowgong may be advanced like a city but there are places like Marigaon and our Mahendra Hazarika's places which are really backward. I agree with it. Now the point is how to make the backward forward. Now in this matter I humbly beg to submit that the world has not discovered two ways to going forward. There are two ways of managing your economy. In the matter of distribution there is Communist way of distribution and Capitalist way of distribution but so far as the development is concerned it is the same way. It is the industrial development-mechanisation, more mechanisation. If the investment of an individual produces ten times through machine then the economy moves forward. Therefore we require a gradually mechanised economy. On this point there is no quarrel between the Communist and capitalist politics. We might have shown some reason but unfortunately our population is galloping apace. Now when we became independent our population was growing at the rate of 1.2 per cent, in 1961, it became 2.1 per cent and to-day it is 2.8 per cent. Already we are 50 crores. By 1970 our population will become 65 crores and by 1975 it will become 61 crores if family planning cannot show any result to check the growth of population. There is one country in the world which has been able to show result in the family planning in quick time. This is Japan. They succeeded in controlling the growth of population in 4 years. Of course, they had to take recourse to abortion by legalising it. Whereas in our country there is difference of opinion and we have not been able to control the population. Therefore, it will be seen, of Sir, although the national income India has jumped up from Rs.10,000 to Rs.30,000 the per capita income has not jumped up. It is steady and static. In the first two Plans our production increased by 42 per cent but the population increased by about 21 per cent with the result that the per capita income was inconsequential. To-day the population is growing much faster and due to the last two wars the investment of productive nature has gone down with the result that our economy has slowed down and our production has become static. Our economy has come to recession. Therefore whereas the population is expanding the economy is receding and therefore the per capita income is going down and I think we will be finding ourselves again back in 1947 in relation to per capita income. We must cry a halt to social services for some time and redirect all our resources in money and materials including foreign loans for the purpose of investment so that in the productive side we may be able to create more employment. We have a deficit financing and we have asked the Government of India to stagger our loans but the Government of India has given the decla-

ration which appeared in the newspaper report that they are not going to stagger our loans although they themselves asked the Reserve Bank to stagger the loans so that they may get relief. What is this discriminatory attitude? They themselves wanted to stagger their loan and they now do not want to give us the benefit. I think they will have to reconsider the decision because West Bengal Government, Madras Government and Bihar Government all have asked for it.

(A voice from the Opposition: Then secede)

Secession means we will make ourselves more poor. The whole burden of defences will fall on our shoulder. Therefore, it is not secession but a proper appreciation of the economic situation. The Government of India by crying a halt suddenly to deficit financing as well as over draft has created a situation with regard to all States, because of the policy of deficit financing followed in last three Plans whereby every expenditure undertaken in a particular plan became a committed expenditure in the subsequent plan, they forced us to take to overdrafts. We are all almost in bankrupt situation. Not only Assam but Bengal, Bihar, Madras, apart from Maharashtra all the States are in the same difficulty. Therefore, I say that the problem has to be viewed in unison.

Now we will have to give more Dearness Allowance. We know, Sir, that the Government of India has announced the Gajendra Gadkar report. Gajendra Gadkar report means more Dearness allowance. Now every State has asked the Government of India to have the same policy with regard to D. A. If the Central Government announces the Dearness allowance and the State Governments do not announce the same then what happens? After all the same people are living in the same area. Central Government people and our people are living in the same economy. How can there be discrimination? Therefore, I say here right now the Government of India as well as the State Government are passing through great political crisis.

Now, there is economic crisis going round. This economic crisis shall have to be tackled by the Government of India. Loans have to be saccharined. Money shall have to come from the Government of India. The question of Dearness Allowances shall have to be tackled as a national problem. Government of India is very keen about this. I am grateful to the hon. Members for their valuable advices and I request them to accept the Assam Appropriation Bill.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Sir, the point is at page 11. ১১ পৃষ্ঠাত লেখা আছে তৃতীয় পরিকল্পনাত কৃষি সম্বন্ধে, বানপানী আৰু খৰাং বতৰৰ কাৰণেও ৩.৮৭ ভাগ ওপৰৰি উৎপাদন হয়। The point is in 1965-66 total production was 18.47 tones.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the question that the Assam Appropriation Bill be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No. II) 1967 Bill be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the question that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill 1967 be passed.

(The motion was adopted)

The Societies Registration (Assam Sixth Amendment Bill 1967)

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Societies Registration (Assam Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1967.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the question that the Societies Registration (Assam Sixth Amendment) Bill 1967, be introduced.

(The motion was adopted)

The Annual Financial statement of the Assam State Electricity Board for 1967-68

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No.6 Mr. Sarma.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Financial Statement (1967-68) of the Assam State Electricity Board.

Re Per Capita consumption of Electricity in Assam

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have got a clarification from the hon. Minister that in the 4th Annual Conference of the Association of Engineers where he has said, Sir, that the percapita consumption has raised to 40 K. W. in Assam. May I know from the hon. Minister of Industries and Electricity whether he said by this declaration that in Assam, energy has raised to 40 K. W.?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA [Minister, Power (Electricity)]: Sir, this figure was calculated by the Government of India.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is going to be discussed on 5th. The hon. Member will have ample opportunity.

The Annual report of the Assam Tanneries Ltd. Gauhati 1965

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No.7 Shri Sarma.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Minister, Industries): Sir, I beg to lay the Annual Report (1965) of the Assam Tanneries Ltd. Gauhati).

Calling attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance

দাৰিকা নৈত তেলৰ চামনি পৰি মাছ মৰি উছন ।

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Fisheries)
মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, “দাৰিকা নৈত তেলৰ চামনি পৰি মাছ মৰি উছন” সম্পৰ্কীয়
কল এটেনচন নটিচ সম্পৰ্কত মই জনাব খুজিছো যে শিৱসাগৰৰ এচ, ডি, অ'লৈ
টেলিগ্ৰাম আৰু টেলিফোন কৰা স্বত্বেও আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত অনসন্ধান ৰিপোর্ট পোৱা ন'হল ।
আজি বা কালিলৈ উত্তৰ পাম বুলি ভাবিছো । যদি পাওঁ সোমবাৰে ইয়াৰ উত্তৰ দিব
পৰা হব ।

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 3rd July 1967.

Shillong,
The 19th May, 1970 }

U. Tahbildar,
Secretary
Legislative Assembly, Assam.