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No. 22

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**Proceedings of the Third Session of the Assam Legislative  
Assembly assembled after the first General  
Election under the Sovereign Democratic  
Republic Constitution of India**

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M., on Saturday the 4th April, 1953.

**P R E S E N T**

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, eight Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers, one Parliamentary Secretary and sixty-four Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Pay of Lower Division Assistants in the Office of the Deputy Commissioners**

**Maulavi TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI** asked :

\*180. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the scale of pay of the Lower Division Clerks in the Office of the Deputy Commissioners ?
- (b) What is the scale of pay of the menials in the same Office ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to consider the question of increasing their emoluments in view of the economic hardship of the staff ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)** replied :

180 (a)—Rupees 50—3—80—E.B.—4—100 per mensem.

(b)—Rupees 22— $\frac{1}{2}$ —28 per mensem (Biennial Re.1).

(c)—There are other categories of Officers in other Departments who are also placed in similar position. If any revision of pay scale is to be undertaken, it must include all such categories. Isolated treatment of one section is not warranted.



In view of upward revision of pay scales in 1948 and in view of the very stringent financial condition of the State at present, it is not considered feasible to undertake such a revision now.

Besides the pay, these employees are in receipt of Dearness Allowances and Rice Concession or Free Rations and Cash Allowance to mitigate their hardships. Further there is an indication of improvement in their condition due to the tendency of prices going down bit by bit. This also makes the case of revision untenable.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** With regard to (b) what is the amount of dearness allowance given to the menials ?

**Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Minister):** Probably Rs.12 or something like that. I cannot give the exact figure.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** Do Government consider the pay below standard ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** That is a question of opinion.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** What is Government's opinion ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** That is hypothetical.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Do Government consider the amount sufficient ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** If everything is taken into consideration the pay comes to Rs.45 or something like that.

#### Loan application of Karimganj Municipal Board

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** asked :

\*181 (a) Is it a fact that at the instance of the Hon'ble Shri A. P. Jain, Central Minister, the Karimganj Municipality constructed a Refugee Market, spending more than a lakh of rupees in 1950 and applied for loan from the Central Government, Ministry of Rehabilitation through the State Government ?

(b) Is it a fact that the loan application of Karimganj Municipal Board which was recommended by the Relief and Rehabilitation Officer, Karimganj, Subdivisional Officer (Civil), Karimganj, Deputy Commissioner, Cachar and the Examiner of Local Accounts in his special inspection report on 21st August 1952 is still lying with the State Government for more than a year ?

(c) Is it a fact that at the instance of the Central Minister, Shri Jain, Shri Suresh Chandra Dev, M. P., wrote letters to the Chief Minister of Assam for recommending the loan application ?



\*182. (a) Is it a fact that Government has issued a notice upon Karimganj Municipal Board to show cause why it should not be superseded for certain alleged charges about the administration of the Board during 1949-51 ?

(b) Is it a fact that the Examiner of Local Accounts made a special inspection personally of the account of the Board during this period on 18th August 1952 and 20th August 1952 and was fully satisfied with them ?

(c) Is it a fact that the present Board was constituted in 1952 after the general election ?

(d) Why Government have issued such notice upon the present Board constituted in 1952 for the alleged irregularities during 1949-51 ?

\*183. (a) Are Government aware that the town of Karimganj has become very congested after Partition and the population has increased three times ?

(b) Are Government aware that the immediate suburbs of the town, viz., Charakuri, Station Road area, Longai Road are very thickly populated and the out-break of cholera, small-pox, etc., is very frequent ?

(c) Is it a fact that the Karimganj Municipality under the instruction of the local authority submitted a proposal for the extension of municipal area in 1948 and preliminary notification has been published in the *Assam Gazette* ?

(d) Is it a fact that the Director of Public Health, Assam also recommended strongly for the extension of municipal limit of the town from the point of public health and sanitation ?

\*184. (a) Is it a fact that the Examiner of Local Accounts has ordered for a surcharge of about Rs.8,000 to be realised from Shri Paresh Chandra Das, Ex-Chairman of Karimganj Municipal Board ?

(b) Is it a fact that the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar ordered upon the Subdivisional Officer, Karimganj to take up "Bakijai" proceedings against him ?

(c) Was the order of the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar executed ?

(d) If not, what are the reasons and how the matter stands at present ?

**Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister)** replied :

181. (a)—The Karimganj Municipality applied for a loan from the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation but Government have no information whether it was at the instance of Shri A. P. Jain that the Municipal Board constructed a Refugee Market.



(b)—The proposal for the loan is under consideration as certain enquiries had to be made in this connection.

(c)—One letter was received from Shri S. C. Dev but it is not known whether it was sent at the instance of the Central Minister mentioned.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Is it a fact that a refugee market has been constructed in Karimganj?

**Maulvi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister):** Yes, Sir.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Has it been inspected by the Minister?

**Maulvi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister):** I saw it once.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Do Government consider it necessary to give them that loan?

**Maulvi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister):** The question of giving loan depend on certain circumstances, and not only, on the construction of a market.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Will Government state what are the factors that constitute mal-administraton?

**Maulvi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister):** Sir, the first is, the diversion of one lakh of rupees which was advanced for water supply but has been spent for other purposes. Without the sanction of the Government though the Municipal Board is in straitened financial condition about Rs.15,000 was paid to a private organisation, and so on there are others. It was been reported Sir, that a Park in the name of late Ramani Mohan Das, of Karimganj has been constructed and about Rs.15,000 has been given to that fund without giving any information to the Government.

**Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA:** Who authorised?

**Maulvi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister):** Government did not aushorise.

**Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister)** replied:

182. (a)—Yes; charges also include mal-administration of the Board during 1952.

(b)—The Examiner forwarded the Board's reply with adverse comments.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Does not arise in view of reply to question 182 (a) above.

183. (a)—Yes. Government have, however, no information about the exact increase.

(b)—Reports have been received about the congestion in these areas and also about out-breaks of epidemic diseases on this account.



(c)—Yes. The matter is under consideration as the area to be included is not finally settled.

(d)—Yes.

184. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No.

(d)—The matter is under consideration in view of the appeal filed by the *Ex-Chairman*.

### Social Education in the State

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** asked :

\*185. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) How much money Government have spent up till now for popularising social education in the State ?

(b) How many hours a week a student is required to work for social education ?

(c) What are the works they are required to do and from what hours ?

(d) How much money Government have sanctioned under this head to each school during 1952-53 ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** replied :

185. (a)—Rs.1,150, Rs.50 to each Government High School for boys from 1st April 1952.

(b)—No hours have been fixed. Such work is taken up on Saturday afternoons and its duration depends on the duties to be performed.

(c)—A brief statement is given below:—

### SOCIAL SERVICE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

On every Saturday the teachers and the students will go to the surrounding villages within a radius of 3 to 4 miles and do social service through a purely service spirit.

(i) They will in a systematic manner clean the village paths and gutters, fill up small pools of stagnant and dirty water, cut down un-hygienic jungles, clean the surrounding places of 'Pathsalas' and places of worship remove dirt and filth to convenient places for making composts, clean the village tanks, etc.



- (ii) Explain to the villagers individually or collectively the art of living a healthy and comfortable life without injuring the health and interests of others. They will specially explain the causes of different diseases so common among the villagers.
  - (iii) Explain to them the harm and futility of quarrels over petty matters and the art of attaining common and individual well-being through co-operation.
  - (iv) Give assistance to the poor villagers in constructing their dwelling houses, digging or cleansing ponds or wells for drinking water, constructing hygienic latrines, etc.
- (d)—Reply given against (a) above.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Do the Minister consider that the sanctioned amount is sufficient for the whole scheme in the whole State ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister):** Rupees 1,150 has been sanctioned for only six months. The operation started only in September last. With our experience the amount may be increased if necessary.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Are Aided Schools also included in the scheme ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister):** Yes, Sir.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Then why is it that no money has been sanctioned to them for carrying on this work because it is stated that only Rs.50 has been sanctioned to each Government High School ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister):** No, Sir, the total provision is Rs.1,150 and it includes the Aided High Schools also.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** May I know for how many schools this money has been sanctioned ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister):** This is a new question and I want notice.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** What are the hours during which the students are expected to work ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister):** No hours have been fixed.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Then there is no time-table ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister):** Time is fixed according to the work.

**Shri GHANAKANTA GOGOI:** What are the items on which this money is expected to be spent ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister):** Generally for purchase of implements like hoe, etc.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli:** How many schools are getting benefit of this money ?



**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** : That I cannot say off-hand but I have already stated that the Aided High Schools are also included.

**Number of Government employees of Sylhet and Professors of  
Sylhet Government Colleges opting for Service  
in India**

†**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS** asked :

\*186. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of Government employees of Sylhet District, who opted for Indian Union at the time of Partition ?

(b) The total number of them absorbed by Government up till now ?

\*187. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of Professors of the Government Colleges at Sylhet who opted for service in the Indian Union at the time of Partition ?

(b) The total number of such Professors absorbed in the State up till now and what are their names ?

(c) How many appointments have been made in the Cotton College and the Assam Dibrugarh Medical College since the Partition up till now ?

(d) What are the reasons for not appointing these Professors in those vacancies ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)** replied :

186. (a) —1496.

(b)—From information available, it appears that 1155 persons were absorbed by the Government.

187. (a)—Twenty.

(b)—Three.

Shri Digendra Chandra Datta, M. A.,

Shri Upendra Kumar Dutta, M. Sc.,

Shri Dinesh Chandra Dutta, M. A.,

(c)—Thirty, in the Cotton College and 11 in the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.

(d)—In the Assam Medical College, there was a vacancy of Professor in the Department of Chemistry but the Government did not consider it necessary to fill up that post as it was found that the Department could be run efficiently with one Lecturer and two



demonstrators. Out of the 20 officers who opted for service in the Rest of India, 15 were permanent and 5 temporary. Out of these 15, 3 have been absorbed in Assam, 4 in Tripura, 1 in West Bengal, 2 refused to accept appointments offered by Assam. 3 could not be appointed as their subject was Bengali and as the number of Bengali students in the Cotton College is very few, the prospects for absorption of these persons are very remote. 2 could not be appointed as there were no equivalent posts available without causing serious hardship to the existing personnel nor the creation of comparable posts was possible. Government have tried their best to absorb these persons as far as possible and the door for absorption is still open for those who have not yet been absorbed.

#### Raijhora High School

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli** asked:

\*188. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) If the authorities of the Raijhora H. E. School, Bahalpur, district Goalpara lately made some representation to Government praying for grant to repair the School building which was wrecked by a storm and also to construct a boarding house?

(b) If it is a fact that nothing has been done in this matter so far?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** replied:

188. (a)—Yes, a non-recurring grant of Rs.1,500 has already been sanctioned.

(b)—Does not arise.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli**: Has the money been already paid?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)**: Yes, it must have been paid.

#### Holiday for Schools on the 26th December 1952 in Dhubri

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli** asked:

\*189. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) If the 26th December, 1952 was a holiday when the schools were closed?

(b) If not, whether it is a fact that several schools at Dhubri were closed on that day to accommodate Congress delegates?

(c) If it is a fact that inspite of the protest from the Headmaster of the B. C. Memorial School, Dhubri, the school had to be closed down on that day for the Congress meeting?

(d) If in Mofussil area primary and other schools were selected for polling centres for election of the A. P. C. C. members during the last A. P. C. C. election?



(e) If the said schools had to be closed down on the election day without any permission from the proper authorities ?

(f) If in the Dhubri Town area the Deputy Inspector of Schools had to intervene to keep the schools open during the Congress Election ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** replied :

189. (a)—26th December, 1952 was observed as holiday for Dhubri Government High School only.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Government have no information.

(d)—Government have no information.

(e)—Government have no information.

(f)—The matter is under enquiry.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : What was the occasion for which 26th December 1952 was declared a holiday ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Not declared, but observed as holiday.

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** : 26th December was the day following the X-mas.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli** : Was 26th December 1951 also observed a holiday ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** : This does not arise as the question related to 1952 only.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : Was it to accommodate the Assam Provincial Congress Committee delegates that 26th December 1952 was observed a holiday by the Dhubri Government High School ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** : It may be, Sir.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli** : Will Government be pleased to make enquiries about the matters referred to in questions (c) and (d) ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** : The matters are under enquiry.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : Is it done in case of other political conferences ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** : I have already stated that Government have no information. I have also stated that an enquiry will be made.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli** : Will the report of the enquiry be placed before this House ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** : I cannot give the assurance, Sir.

(Starred Question No.190 standing in the name of Maulavi Muhammad Umaruddin was not put and answered as the Questioner was absent).



## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Old C. I. Sheets belonging to the Muslim Evacuees**

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli** asked :

149. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) if it is a fact that some old C. I. Sheets belonging to the Muslim Evacuees were kept in the custody of some Local Relief Committees in Goalpara District soon after the communal riots in 1950 ?

(b) if Government intend to return those sheets to the owners ; and

(c) if so, when and how ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)** replied :

149. (a)—Some old C. I. Sheets believed to belong to Muslim Evacuees are reported to have been kept under the custody of the Relief Committee at Bijni by the Officer-in-charge of Bijni Police Station.

(b) & (c)—The matter is now under investigation by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kokrajhar and the return of the C. I. Sheets, if called for, to the real owners will depend on the result of the investigation.

**Fishery embezzlement case of Nowgong Revenue Office**

**Shri BALIRAM DAS** asked :

150. (a) Is it a fact that fishery embezzlement case, 1948 of Nowgong Revenue office failed and all the accused were acquitted ?

(b) If so, how much money were spent in conducting this case from the Government exchequer ?

(c) Whether the officers involved in the case were permanent ?

(d) If so, whether they have been re-instated ?

(e) If not, why not ?

(f) If the answer to (d) above is in the affirmative, whether the officers concerned will get their full arrear pay and allowances ?



**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)** replied :

150. (a)—Yes. The cases ended in conviction of some accused persons in the lower Court but all these accused persons were also acquitted in the appellate Court.

(b)—As far as figures are available, approximately an amount of Rs.4,180 was incurred in conducting the cases in both the courts.

(c)—Yes. The officers involved were all permanent.

(d) & (e)—Those persons who were acquitted by the appellate court have not been re-instated. Government are taking steps to draw up departmental proceedings against these officers.

(f)—Does not arise at this stage.

**Names and designations of re-employed Government Servants**

**SRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI** asked :

151. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the names and designations of the Government servants re-employed or given extension of service in each of the Government Departments giving their present position and the term for which they are re-employed or given extension of service ; and
- (b) the considerations in view of which such personnel have been re-employed or given extension of their service ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)** replied :

151. (a)—A statement embodying the information is laid on the table for the information of Members. Data, relating to the establishment of the Deputy Commissioner, Lushai Hills could not be collected in time. The number of personnel, re-employed or granted extension of service in this establishment is small.

(b)—The main consideration is the interest of public service. Column seven of the statement furnishes reasons for the specific appointments.



**Statement referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No.151(a) and (b) by Sriraman Prafulla Goswami, M.L.A., at the Budget Session of the Assembly, 1953**

*Statement showing the names of Government servants re-employed or granted extension of service in Government Departments*

Serial No.	Name of Government servant	Department or office in which serving	Office held	Whether re-employed or granted extension	Term of re-employment or extension	Consideration for which re-employment or extension granted	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Shri Purna Kanta Barkakati.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong.	Revenue Sheristadar.	First granted extension and subsequently re-employed.	Extension for one year from 16th September 1951. Re-employed for 6 months from 16th August 1952.	Due to defalcation of Revenue and Criminal Fines, many of the senior Assistants were suspended or discharged. There was, therefore dearth of experienced hands in the office. The extension and re-employment were given in the interest of public service to train up junior assistants in revenue works.	Since re-tired from 16th March 1953.
2	Shri Bimal Gupta.	Office of the Project Executive Officer, Silchar.	Head Assistant ..	Re-employed.	1st August 1952 to 28th February 1954.	For want of experienced hands and for the reason that he had all round experience in office management, he had been re-employed for efficient running of the newly created office.	
3	Shri Jenison Sangma	Office of the Project Executive Officer, Garo Hills.	(1) Village Level worker. (2) Supervisor ..	Ditto	(1) 1st November 1952 to 30th December 1952. (2) 1st January 1953 to 28th February 1954.	In view of his vast experience and in view of the fact that he commands respect from village people of the area which is essentially necessary for efficient execution of work.	
4	Shri Jogendra Nath Sarma Bordoloi.	Office of the Project Executive Officer, Gola-ghat-Mikir Hills, Sarupathar.	Supervisor Kangu.	Ditto	2nd January 1953 to 28th February 1954.	In view of his wide experience in settlement, acquisition and requisition of land and Survey and Relief works.	



Serial No.	Name of Government servant	Department or office in which serving	Office held	Whether re-employed or granted extension	Term of re-employment or extension	Consideration for which re-employment or extension granted	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5	Shri Mukunda Narayan Barua.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara.	Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Granted extension.	1st August 1951 to 31st August 1953.	His retention in service has been necessitated by the State of Criminal files and in the absence of a suitable officer to replace him.	
6	Shri A. Samuel	Public Works Department.	Temporary Executive Engineer.	Re-employed.	19th April 1950 to 31st December 1953.	Shortage of suitable Executive Engineer for construction of hill roads.	
7	Shri Shon Rai Huru	Ditto	Temporary Computer.	Ditto	9th September 1952 to 8th September 1953.	Shortage of experience Computer in the Technical Branch of the Office of the Chief Engineer.	
8	Shri M. C. Palit	Ditto	Temporary Overseer, Agartala-Assam Road Construction Division.	Ditto	25th March 1951 till completion of Road in 1954.	Shortage of qualified Staff.	
9	Shri J. C. Gupta	Ditto	Temporary Computer, Agartala-Assam Road Construction Division.	Ditto	25th July 1950 till completion of Road in 1954.	Ditto	ditto.
10	Shri Jogesh Choudhuri.	Ditto	Temporary Up-per Division Assistant, Agartala-Assam Road Construction Division.	Ditto	5th July 1948 till completion of Road in 1954.	Shortage of experienced Assistants for new offices.	
11	Shri R. R. Khound.	Legislative Department.	Chief Electoral Officer and Executive Additional Secretary, Legislative Department.	Ditto	21st May 1948 to 30th April 1953.	Due to the dearth of an experienced officer to carry on the responsible duties of the Chief Electoral Officer.	



12	Shri Chanbal Momin	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills.	Peon	..	Re-employ- ed.	1st July 1952 to 30th June 1953.	In the public interest.
13	Shri Dhoron Sangma.	Education	Teacher, Practising School attached to Tura Training School.	..	Ditto	15th July 1952 to 14th July 1953.	In the interest of Public service. There was a strong demand from the public including a request from the Chief Executive Members, District Council, Garo Hills, for his retention in service.
14	Shri N. C. Shome	Office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner.	Accounts Officer	..	Ditto	Upto 31st August 1953.	In consideration of the fact that in the working of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department, especially in the Accounts Branch, experienced Officers are essential.
15	Shri Umesh Chandra Choudhury.	Ditto	.. Senior Accountant.	..	Ditto	Upto 28th February 1954.	Ditto ditto.
16	Shri Ishan Chandra Chakravarty.	Ditto	.. Head Asistant	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
17	Shri Parbati Mohan Das.	Ditto	.. Accountant	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
18	Shri Prabhat Chandra Dutta.	Ditto	.. Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
19	Shri Mahendra Nath Bhatracharya.	Ditto	.. Accounts Clerk (Senior).	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
20	Shri Mahin Chandra Sen.	Ditto	.. Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
21	Shri Kshetra Mohan Das.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Relief and Rehabilitation Branch.	Accountant	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.



Serial No.	Name of Government servant	Department or office in which serving	Office held	Weather re-employed or granted extension	Term of re-employment or extension	Consideration for which re-employment or extension granted	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
22	Shri P. C. Sarma Borua.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, Relief and Rehabilitation Branch.	Accountant-Cum-Store-keeper of the Destitute Home.	Re-employed.	Upto 28th February 1954.	In consideration of the fact that in the working of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department, especially in the Accounts Branch, experienced Officers are essential.	
23	Shri Thanu Ram Deka.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, Relief and Rehabilitation Branch.	Supervisor, Kanungo.	Ditto	Ditto	Due to dearth of experienced hands.	
24	Shri Dinesh Chandra Dutta.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara.	Special Relief and Rehabilitation Officer.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	He is now in Barepeta.
25	Shri Tita Ram Talukdar.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup.	Mandal, Lot No. 2 of Choygaon-Panetan Mauza.	Ditto	Till reversion of the permanent incumbent.	In view of his experience and some knowledge of Survey work.	
26	Shri Lakhmi Nath Kakoti.	Requisition Office, Jorhat.	Head Assistant	Ditto	1st July 1944 to 31st March 1953.	Re-employed during the war period due to dearth of experienced hands.	
27	Shri Dharmeswar Sarma.	Supply Office, Jorhat.	Accountant	Ditto	11th September 1944 to 15th October 1952.	Ditto	ditto
28	Shri Basiruddin Ahmed.	Accounts Branch, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Jorhat.	Ditto	Ditto	16th October 1951 to 16th October 1952.	In the interest of public service as there was no experienced hand to replace him.	



- 29 Shri Kutichand Das Silchar Treasurer .. Granted extension. 1st June 1951 to 31st March 1953. No suitable substitute with the requisite amount of security is available in spite of advertisements.
- 30 Shri Raghab Chandra Barman. Education Department. De-Teacher, Choto-wapu Government Lower Primary Schools, North Cachar Hills. Re-employed. One year from 15th November 1951. In the interest of public service.
- 31 Shri Kadam Rai Deka. Deputy Commissioner's office, Darrang. Stenographer to Deputy Commissioner, Darrang. Ditto .. Six months .. For want of a suitable and qualified candidate for the post.
- 32 Shri Girish Chandra Sarma. Transport .. Under-Secretary. Ditto .. (On contract basis). From 1st March 1952 to 31st May 1953. In view of his efficiency, long experience and satisfactory record of service, it was considered necessary to retain him in the interest of public service.
- 33 Shri H. G. Cockledge. State Transport Secretary, Board of Control. Re-employed. From 3rd October 1952 for 5/6 months. Was re-employed in place of Shri H. P. Rajkhowa who was deputed for Training. The services of Shri Cockledge were considered necessary in the interest of the State Transport Organisation in view of his long experience.
- 35 Shri A. L. Das .. Village Defence Organisation. Deputy Chief Organiser. Ditto .. Upto 28th February 1953. The Village Defence Organisation is under the control of Police and has to function in close co-operation with police. Hence the services of Police Officers are necessary. No serving officer could be spared due to shortage.
- 36 Shri K. C. Katak .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Upto 31st March 1953. Ditto .. ditto ..



Serial No.	Name of Government servant	Department or office in which serving	Office held	Whether re-employed or granted extension	Term of re-employment or extension	Consideration for which re-employment or extension granted	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
37	Shri Surendra Ch. Das.	Jail Department	Warders	Re-employed.	Nos. 37 to 43 for a period of 5 years each and No. 44 for 3 years.	They are all Sylhet released personnel and re-employed in consideration of good and meritorious service rendered by them to the Department previously.	
38	Shri Chandrika Singh.						
39	Shri Ananda Kanta Das.						
40	Shri Bhagawan Ch. Dutta.						
41	Shri Digendra Kr. Das.						
42	Shri Sashindra Kr. Sukla Baidya	Office of the District Sessions Judge, Lower Assam Districts.	Upper Division Assistant.	Ditto ..	1 year from 1st November 1951.	For want of trained hand in return work in that office.	
43	Shri Sona Moni Deb.						
44	Shri Prema Nanda Dey.						
45	Shri Boli Narayan Barua.	Office of the Conservator of Forests.	Dutry	..	Granted extension.	Under Rules, a Government servant of Grade IV can be re-tained in service upto the age of 60 years. At the time, Shri Kalita was below 60 years.	In the interest of public service.
46	Mahananda Kalita..						
47	Shri Suresh Chandra Dey.						
		Office of the Sub-divisional Officer, Goalpara.	Peon	..	Re-employed.	From 28th August 1951.	



48	Shri B. K. Choudhury	Supply Director of Supply (Accounts.)	Deputy Director of Supply (Accounts.)	Ditto	16th August 1951 to 15th August 1953.	The nature of duties of the post requires an experienced officer in audit. Shri Choudhury being a retired officer of the Indian Audit Department, he was re-employed against the post. Another consideration is that the Deputy Director is required to function as the Primary Auditor on behalf of the Accountant General.
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49	Dr. Bichitra Kr. Dhar				49. 24th October 1952 to 23rd October 1953.	Owing to the acute shortage of qualified Doctors (Licentiates) the re-employment of retired Doctors is necessary to keep the Dispensaries running. Despite re-employment, the cadre of Assistant Surgeon II in the Medical Department is still short by 31 persons and 18 in the Public Health Department.
50	Dr. Byomkesh Dasgupta.				50. 16th March 1952 to 15th March 1953.	
51	Dr. Debendra Chakraborty.				51. 11th November 1951 to 10th May 1953.	
52	Dr. Suriya Narayan Ghosh.				52. 15th April 1951 to 14th April 1953.	
53	Dr. Binanda Ch. Sarma.				53. 11th June 1952 to 10th June 1953.	
54	Dr. Sachi Mohan Paul.				54. 16th June 1952 to 15th June 1953.	
55	Dr. Amir Khusru ..				55. 1st July 1951 to 30th June 1953.	
56	Dr. Pramath Nath Sen.				56. 24th July 1952 to 23rd July 1953.	
57	Dr. Bharat Das Mukherjee.				57. 22nd September 1952 to 21st September 1953.	
58	Dr. Kumud Ranjan Nandi.				58. 22nd September 1952 to 21st September 1953.	

Medical Department. Assistant Surgeon II.



Serial No.	Name of Government servant	Department or office in which serving	Office held	Whether re-employed or granted extension	Term of re-employment or extension	Consideration for which re-employed or extension granted	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
59	Dr. P. Dutta Hazarika.	Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon II.	Re-employed.	59. 1st June 1949 to 30th November 1953.	Owing to the acute shortage of qualified Doctors (Licentiates) the re-employment of retired Doctors is necessary to keep the Dispensaries running. Despite re-employment, the cadre of Assistant Surgeon II in the Medical Department is still short by 31 persons and 18 in the Public Health Department.	
60	Dr. Sushil Ch. Dutta				60. 24th January 1953 to 23rd January 1954.		
61	Dr. Girija Kr. Majumdar.				61. 26th August 1951 to 25th August 1953.		
62	Dr. Syed Ahmed ..				62. 21st December 1950 to 20th December 1953.		
63	Dr. Lukira ..	Public Health Department.	Assistant Surgeon II.	Re-employed.	63. 10th January 1952 to 9th January 1954.		
64	Dr. Syed Faful Husain.				64. 1st July 1952 to 30th June 1953.		
65	Dr. Sochindra Mohan Dutta.				65. One year from 10th November 1952.		
66	Dr. Surendra Mohan Gupta.				66. Three years from 22nd January 1953.		
67	Dr. Romesh Sengupta.				67. One year from 11th April 1952.		



68	Shri Dandi Hazarika.	Ram Public Health Department.	Accountant, Vaccine Depot.	Re-employed.	6 months from 23rd December 1952.	In public interest.
69	Shri Bipin Dutta.	Bihari Office of the Accounts and Textile Commissioner.	Clerk	Ditto	From June 1949 to 31st March 1953.	Re-employed in view of his long experience in the line and Textile Department needed the services of experienced hands deal with Accounts work.
70	Shri Gopi Barua.	Ditto	.. Assistant Secretary.	Ditto ..	From 1st April 1952 to 1st April 1953.	Due to his past experience and his contact with the Department ever since its creation.
71	Shri Bimala Chakravarty.	Charan Assam Survey	.. Computer	Ditto ..	For six months from 19th February 1953.	For want of experienced Computers due to the retirement of Technical staff in rapid succession in recent year.
72	Shri Satish Bhounick.	Ditto	.. Ditto	Ditto ..	For six months from 14th February 1953.	Ditto ditto.
73	Shri Jagadish Prasad Das.				73. 16th August 1947 to 30th June 1953.	On account of dearth of Veterinary graduates.
74	Shri Lalit Mohan Das				74. 16th April 1951 to 30th June 1953.	Ditto ditto.
75	Shri Hem Chandra Dey.				75. 27th August 1952 to 26th August 1953.	Ditto ditto.
76	Shri Sajidur Raza Laskar.	Veterinary Department.	De- Assistant Surgeon	Ditto ..	76. 19th December 1951 to 30th June 1953.	Ditto ditto.
77	Shri Mohendra Kr. Das.				77. 30th October 1949 to 30th June 1953.	Ditto ditto.
78	Shri Moazzam Husain.				78. 16th July 1952 to 15th July 1953.	Ditto ditto.
79	Shri Dharneswar Konwar.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur.	Supervisor Kanungo.	Re-employed.	From 25th December 1951.	Due to paucity of experience hands.



**Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI:** Will Government examine the list and try to find out substitutes from now in place of the re-employed personnel so as not to extend their tenure of service further after their present terms are over?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Yes, Sir, but the difficulty is that suitable persons are not available and that is why re-employments are made.

**Land available for Settlement to the Cultivators in Kowarpur Village in Hajo Mouza**

**Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI asked :**

152. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) How many bighas of land are available now for settlement to the cultivators in Kowarpur village in Hajo Mouza of Kamrup District?
- (b) How many cultivators are given patta in the lands in Kowarpur village in Hajo Mouza since 1947 to 1951?
- (c) The names of the persons who have been granted patta in Kowarpur village since 1950 to 1952 August, with areas of land granted to each?
- (d) The number of applications pending for settlement of land in Kowarpur village at present?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :**

152. (a)—546 Bighas 2 Kathas 7 Lochas.  
 (b)—195 cultivators were given pattas from 1947 to 1951.  
 (c)—205 persons were granted patta in Kowarpur in respect of 930 Bighas 2 Kathas 14 Lochas during 1950-52. Their names with areas allotted to each are laid on the Library Table.  
 (d)—483 petitions are still pending for settlement.

**Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI:** With regard to (d), will they be disposed of early?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Yes, if land becomes available. It all depends on the availability of land.

**Number of Criminal Cases**

**Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA asked :**

153. (a) Will the Minister in-charge of Judicial Department be pleased to refer to the interim reply given to Unstarred Question No.344 asked by the Questioner on the 20th September, 1952 and state in tabular form the number of criminal cases instituted and disposed of during and left pending at the end of 1949, 1950, 1951 respectively in the Subdivisional Courts of North Lakhimpur, Mangaldai, Barpeta, Golaghat and Goalpara showing also the number of Magistrates doing criminal work during the said period in each of the said Subdivision?



(b) Will he also be pleased to state if at North Lakhimpur there are only two part-time first class Magistrates, viz., the Subdivisional Officer and the Senior Extra Assistant Commissioner in-charge of the Munsifi, the Sub-Treasury and Sub-Registry and one Second Class Magistrate, dispensing criminal justice ?

(c) If so, what action, if any, are Government taking to relieve the distress and hardship to which the litigant public have been put due to frequent adjournments of their cases ?



Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) replied :

153. (a)—A statement in tabular form is appended.

Name of Court	No. of cases instituted during				No. of cases disposed of during				No. of cases remained pending at the close of				Remarks
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	
1. Mangaldai ...	2,069	1,990	2,238	1,591	1,693	1,966	478	292	272	5	5	6	
2. Barpeta ...	3,356	3,595	3,864	2,402	2,406	2,745	954	1,189	1,119	4	4	*5	*Including Munsif and S. D. M. each working 2 days in a week.
3. Goalpara ...	1,396	882	1,170	1,222	956	1,200	639	555	525	"3	@3	2+1 Munsif.	*Of which Munsif Magistrate was short for 5 months.
4. Golaghat ...	2,494	2,386	2,208	2,404	2,286	2,289	485	585	504	£4	4	4	@Of which 1 Magistrate was short for 6 months.
5. North Lakhimpur.	1,831	1,793	1,768	1,152	841	856	247	259	344	3	4	4	£One Magistrate worked upto 31st August 1949.



(b)—Yes.

(c)—Since the posting of the Second Class Magistrate on the 20th September, 1952, the congestion has been relieved.

**Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA**: From the replies given, it appears that there were as many as 4 magistrates upto the end of 1951 and at present there are only two part-time first class Magistrates and one second class Magistrate. *i.e.*, less than 3 Magistrates. But in answer to (c), it has been stated that "since the posting of the Second Class Magistrate on the 20th September, 1952, the congestion has been relieved". Is the Second Class Magistrate a prodigy that he has been able to relieve the congestion working almost single-handed?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister)**: I have got definite report that the position has improved since the appointment of a Second Class Magistrate.

**Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA**: The position has been improved by reducing the number from 4 to less than 3?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: What is your question?

**Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA**: How has it been possible to reduce the congestion?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister)**: I have already stated Sir, that we have given an extra hand there.

**Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA**: What was the number of Magistrates immediately before this appointment?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: The Minister said that the position had improved.

**Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA**: Sir, there were four magistrates upto the end of 1951 but the congestion was there. Is the newly appointed Second Class Magistrate a prodigy that he can cope with the work which could not be disposed of by four Magistrates before?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: That is an argument.

#### Basic Training Institute of Dudhnoi

**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY** asked:

154. (a) Will Government be pleased to state when the Basic Training Institute of Dudhnoi was started?

(b) Have Government taken any action to conduct the audit of the accounts of the said Institute from its start till now?

(c) If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the balance sheet and the Audit objections?



**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** replied :

154. (a)—The 7th March, 1949.

(b)—It is a Government Institution and is to be audited by the Accountant-General. Steps have been taken by Accountant-General for auditing.

(c)—Does not arise.

**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY** : May I know the reason why the audit was not taken up for so many years ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister)** : The audit is made by the Accountant-General's Office and they make periodic inspections.

### **Rehabilitation of Refugee camping in the Village Harideva in Kamrup**

**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY** asked :

155. (a) Are Government aware that some hundred refugee families are camping in the village Harideva near Nagarbera in the district of Kamrup ?

(b) Have Government taken any steps for the rehabilitation of these refugee families ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)** replied :

155. (a)—Yes.

(b)—These refugees are mostly self reliant people and are living there by their own efforts. Most of them are cultivating lands of other people on Adhi and Chukti terms just like the indigenous landless people. They have almost got themselves rehabilitated with their own efforts and with the assistance of the local people. Government have not taken any steps for their rehabilitation as being unnecessary.

**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY** : In reply to (b), it is stated that these refugees are self-reliant people, and they are living there by their own efforts. What does the Hon'ble Minister mean by this ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : That you should understand.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : Will Government consider about giving them land somewhere else ?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister)** : They have already rehabilitated themselves and so the question of giving them land does not arise.



**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** But they are working as adhiars and chuktidars.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** There are more indigenous people who have not got any land and work as Adhiars?

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** That's true, but will Government consider their cases?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Why? They have already got themselves rehabilitated and question of consideration of their case does not arise in consequence.

#### Number of Applications for C. I. Sheets

**Shri BALIRAM DAS** asked :

156. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the total number of applications for C. I. Sheets received from the western part of Nowgong district comprising the Mauzas of Ghagua, Gubha and Mayong from the 1st January 1950 to the 31st January 1953?

(b) The total number of such applicants who have received C. I. Sheets?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister)** replied :

156. (a)—23 (twenty three).

(b)—9 (nine).

#### Professional Grazing Reserve

**Shri KHORSING TERANG** asked :

157. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is no Professional Grazing Reserve at Rangali, Daithur, Kahora and other neighbouring areas?

(b) If so, why the Graziers of Golaghat Subdivision who have their Khuties at the Brahmaputra Chaparies near the places mentioned above have been allowed to shift their Khuties to the aforesaid places?

(c) Is it a fact that the Mikir Ryots of these areas have requested Government on several occasions to take necessary steps to stop shifting of these Khuties to these places as the cattle cause heavy damages to their crops?

(d) If the answer to question (c) above is in the affirmative what measures Government have taken to protect the interest of the Ryots?



**Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI** (Chief Minister) replied:

157. (a)—Yes.

(b)—During floods when the Chaparies in the Brahmaputra are submerged under water and there is paucity of fodder in the Professional Grazing Reserves on the bank of the Brahmaputra, these Graziers are compelled to shelter their cattle in the high lands of these places for the safety of their cattle. This practice has been continuing over a long period.

(c) & (d)—There have been sporadic complaints about damage to crops by cattle and due to removal of individual Khuties and these were dealt with by the District Authorities on the merit of each case. Recently a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Mouza Committee of the Duarbagoni Mouza for the removal of the Khuties from the Duarbagoni Mouza has been received by Government. This has been referred to the Subdivisional Officer, Golaghat for a report which is awaited. In the meantime, with a view to safeguard the interests of the Graziers as well as the Mikir people of the area, the Deputy Commissioner, United District of Mikir and North Cachar Hills is taking steps to allot an area which will not be required by the Mikir people, to be declared as a Grazing Reserve to provide shelter to the cattle of these Graziers.

### Re: Formation of Estimates Committee

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Report of the Committee appointed by the Assam Legislative Assembly for further examination and scrutiny of the Draft Assembly Rules, in the last paragraph at page 1, it is said—

“We also thoroughly considered Draft Rule No.122A, regarding the constitution of a Committee on Estimates. As this is a new innovation in this country, we recommend after hearing what has been said by the Finance Minister that the proposed rule be omitted from the Draft Rules for the present so that this point may be taken up in the next Session by a Committee for proper appreciation of the full implications of the Estimates Committees and after making such further studies of the workings of such Committees in the Centre and in the States and frame such rules as they may consider proper”.

I think it is necessary to appoint this Committee Sir, to go into the matter.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes, I find here that the Assembly will take steps to form such a Committee. What does the Finance Minister say?



**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister):** I think I should explain the position Sir, as I am dealing with this matter. The other day after my motion for the consideration of the draft rules was accepted it was decided that the consideration of these draft rules, rule by rule will be taken up at a future date to be fixed by you.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Have you got a copy of the Rules with you?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister):** No Sir, but I have heard what the Leader of the Opposition has read and understood his suggestion. My point is this that when we take up discussion of the Report and the draft rules submitted by the Committee, rule by rule, which is going to be considered at a future date to be fixed by you Sir—I do not know whether the date has already been fixed—but I have not yet received any notice about it—the point raised by my friend will be discussed at that time. There is no necessity of raising this point to-day.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Sir, my Friend Mr. Goswami has raised the question for the formation of a Committee to go into the matter. Sir, the question of these Rules will be taken up during this Session at a later date, so we can decide on that day Sir, whether a Committee will be constituted to go into this matter.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The only difficulty here is in the wording in this Report.....“so that this point may be taken up in the next Session by a Committee.....etc.” The hon. Member’s proposal is to form a Committee in time during this Session and that will be in conformity with the direction contained herein.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Sir, as the House may be prorogued on the 9th, I think it is necessary to form this Committee now to go into all these matters.

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister):** Sir, if my Friend Shri Goswami wants that not only the Committee should be formed in this Session but the decision of the Committee should also be placed before this House during this Session, then I am sorry for my Friend, because he has missed the bus and that was not the intention of the Committee.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** No, that is not the idea. This Committee when it is formed will not go into the matter straightaway, but they will have to study the workings of such Committees in the Centre and in the States, so that is a long way hence. But the point is whether you are agreeable to form this Committee in this Session?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** Yes, Sir, we have agreed to that.



**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Sir, I think I am perfectly in order in making my suggestion that it is necessary to form this Committee now.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes, you are in order in maintaining that the Committee should be formed, but of course I don't think today is the proper time, but still it should be formed during this Session.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** All right, Mr. Sangma may now continue his speech regarding his Resolution.

**Resolution regarding the increase of daily Allowance  
of the Members of the Assam Legislative  
Assembly**

**Shri EMONSING SANGMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that sometimes the Members of this House receive their guests and thereby they are to bear charges for food, conveyance and the like. As this town itself is very costly in respect of living, naturally the expenses for the said charges are very high.

Besides this when people come to us for certain donations and contributions they come with a hope that the M. L. As will give them some reasonable amount; and we also as M. L. As are bound to feel as the people expect from us. Such requests for donation and contribution very often come to us while we are in Shillong, sometimes in great number.

As Members of the Legislature we are to subscribe some newspapers and purchase some books and periodicals even during the Sessions for better experience and wider knowledge; and this makes us to incur additional expenditure, the expenditure for which is not less important.

Some of the Members are to remain outside the Members' Hostels due to their ill-health and due to insufficient accommodation in the Members' Hostels. Thereby they are to spend much to suit their ill health and to cover the high charges in hotels.

Another thing for me to mention here is about the aim of Members to have closer friendship and acquaintance amongst themselves with a view to know and study the affairs of other districts and constituencies. For this also the Members are to spend in a way of entertainment or in going round as friends amongst themselves.

As we know, our Sessions are not so short-term sessions, it is difficult for the Members to run the families at home having two establishments, one here and another at home. This also causes additional expenditure for the Members. Besides this, in such



long-term sessions, proper amenities are necessary for the Members to sustain a long and strenuous period of hard mental labour.

At the end of giving my explanation to my Motion, it will not be out of place to mention that some of the Members are being gradually encouraged to attend the Assembly during the sessions bringing their families here along with them. This, I think, will bring us also to closer friendship and acquaintance amongst ourselves ; and will give brighter future to the country. For this purpose also, with a view to make it successful and more encouraging, increased daily allowance for the Members is indispensable.

Under these objects and reasons I request the hon. House to accept my Motion.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Motion moved is that the halting allowance of the Members of this Assembly be increased from Rs.10-8-0 per diem to Rs.20 per diem, in addition to the usual daily conveyance allowance of Rs.2-8-0 with effect from the beginning of the present Budget Session and this Assembly requests the Government to take appropriate steps to implement the same.

**Shri CHANOO KHERIA :** মোৰ বন্ধুবৰ শ্ৰীযুত ইমনচিং চাংমা ডাঙৰীয়াই এই বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলৰ দৈনিক বানচ ১০।।০ অনাৰ পৰা ২০ টকা হব লাগে বুলি যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰিছে, সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** কেৱল সমৰ্থন কৰিলেই নহয় ; যুক্তি দৰ্শাবও লাগে।

**Shri CHANOO KHERIA :** এই সময়ত দৈনিক লাগতিয়াল বস্তুৰ অভাৱ বৰ বেচি। লগে লগে আমাৰ সমষ্টিৰ পৰা বিভিন্ন কাম লৈ আমাৰ ওচৰলৈ আহে আৰু তেওঁ-বিলাকক আমি আলহী হিচাপে ৰাখিব লগীয়া হয়। কাৰণ আমি যেতিয়া সমষ্টিৰ কামত যাও আৰু একেলগেঠাবৈকৈ গাওঁত থাকো তেতিয়া আমি তেওঁলোকৰ আলহী হব লগীয়া হওঁ।

দ্বিতীয়তে সমষ্টি সম্বন্ধীয় কিছুমান বিশেষ বিশেষ কাম কৰোতে আমি সমষ্টিৰ বা-বাতৰি আদি জানিবৰ কাৰণে চিঠি পত্ৰ বা টেলিগ্ৰাম পৰ্য্যন্ত কৰিব লগা হয়, সেই বকমেও আমাৰ বহুত খৰচ বাঢ়ে।

শ্বিলঙলৈ আহিলে খোৱা বোৱা আৰু বা বতাহৰ সাল সলনি হয় ও কেতিয়াবা কেতিয়াবা আমাৰ স্বাস্থ্য হানি হয় ; আৰু তাৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণেও দৰব পাতি আৰু পথ্য আদিত যথেষ্ট খৰচ কৰিব লগীয়া হয়।

সমষ্টিৰ কাম বিলাক কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আমি অনেক সময়ত আফিচ বিলাকলৈ অহা যোৱা কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। আৰু নানা কামত যুৱোতে আমাৰ যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে খৰচৰ মাত্ৰা বাঢ়ি যোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক।

এটা মন কৰিব লগীয়া কথা যে ৰাইজৰ এটা অংশই, বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলে বহুত দৰমহা পায় বুলি ভাবে আৰু সেই কাৰণে বহুত সময়ত বহুত অনুস্থানে আমাৰ ওচৰলৈ সাহায্য বিচাৰি আহে। আৰু আমি সেই অনুস্থান বিলাক বিমুখ কৰিব নোৱাৰো। গতিকে আমাৰ খৰচৰ মাত্ৰা বাঢ়ি যায়। সেই কাৰণে মই তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো, আৰু আশা কৰো সদস্য সকলেও প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিব।



**Shri JADAB CHANDRA KHAKLARI:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত চাংমা ডাঙৰীয়াই আজি যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰিছে, সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সাদৰেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো; আৰু সেই সম্বন্ধে দৃষ্টিৰমান কৰিলে আগ বাঢ়িছে। আমাৰ দৈনিক বানচ বঢ়োৱাটো এটা বিশেষ ধৰণৰ কাম হৈছে। যেনেকৈ মাউৰা লৰা বিলাকে নিজৰ বিয়াৰ কাৰণে নিজে ছোৱালী বন্দবস্ত কৰিব লাগে, ঠিক সেই দৰে আমিও আজি নিজৰ দৈনিক বানচৰ বন্দবস্ত নিজে কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। আমিও নিৰুপায় হৈছে এই কাম কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে, কাৰণ ১০১১০ অনাৰে শিলঙৰ নিচিনা ঠাইত আমাক নোজোৰা হৈছে। আমি বহুত খৰচ নিজে বহন কৰিব লগীয়া হয়, বিশেষকৈ সমষ্টিৰ কাম সমাধান কৰোঁতে চিঠি পত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া, টেলিগ্ৰাম কৰা, টেক্টি মটৰত উঠি ইপিনে সিপিনে ফুৰা, ইত্যাদি বহুত খৰচ কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ দৈনিক বানচ ১০১১০ অনাৰ ঠাইত ২০ টকা কৰিব লগীয়া প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

আমি, মহোদয়, কিমান ত্যাগ কৰিছো তাক সকলোৱে জানে, কিন্তু সেই অনুপাতে আমি দৰমহা বঢ়াই লোৱা নাই। আমি বহুত সময়ত আমাৰ সমষ্টিৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে বেল, জাহাজ বা মটৰেৰে যাব লগীয়া হয় আৰু কাম কৰোঁতেও বহুত সময়ত টকা খৰচ কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। আমি যিমান দৰমহা লব লাগে সিমান নলৈ যথেষ্ট ত্যাগ কৰিছো। এতিয়া মাত্ৰ আমাৰ শিলঙত থকা কালৰ খৰচ খিনি জোৰাকৈহে দৈনিক বানচ ৰূপত লগীয়া হৈছে।

ইয়াকে কৈ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থ কৰিছো। আশাকৰো সকলো সদস্যই সমৰ্থন কৰিব।

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heartily thank you for allowing me to speak, for it is very trying to sit dumb in the Assembly. For this, some of the hon. members sleep and snore in their seats.

The second point is that I am not at all willing to speak in English. I find, no country in the world except India which conducts its business in legislature in a foreign tongue. But I see Assamese is received at a discount in this Assembly, so I try English. I hope, you will kindly excuse me if I run into mother tongue in midst of English like our Chief Whip.

To go to the resolution, I feel a little delicacy. Perhaps, for this, the resolution is entrusted to the back benchers.

I find the Budget estimates for this year is Rs.15 crores and of this Rs.93,800 is provided for the Chief Minister, for his salary and travelling allowance and for his office assistants, etc. and Rs.4,09,700 is provided for all other Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, towards their salary and travelling allowance and office assistants, etc. Besides these they have State cars and free-furnished houses and free rations for their IV grade establishment not included in the Budget. But the fund of the situation is that their subordinates draw more. For 93 ordinary M.L.As Rs.1,67,400 is provided as salary but actual amount which be spent is Rs.1,58,400 because there are only 88 Members, two of them have not as yet been elected. By this, I want to show that the M. L. As do not get a big amount and the resolution moved for an increase 1/3000 part of the whole Budget estimate. And we know that except a few M. L. As all other M. L. As are poor. It is natural



that when anybody in Assam takes to politics as a profession, is poor. He is ill equipped to run his profession. He cannot look after his own business as he has no time for it. He has to travel in his constituency on his bicycle. He has to write letters with his own hand. He has not even a typewriter. He has to bear the cost of postage from his own pocket. He has to meet the expenses of guests both at Shillong and at his home.

For all these reasons, I think, the amount asked for by this Resolution is not very much and if all these points are taken into consideration, I hope, the hon. Members of this House will be glad to agree to grant this money. Even if the opinion of the electorate is sought in this regard they would be glad to grant it on condition that we the Members work for them. Therefore, I would urge upon the House that they will grant this amount.

With these few words, I support this Motion.

**Mr. AARAN SANGMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise in this House to support the Motion moved by my Friend, Mr. Emonsing Sangma.

Sir, there is no need on my part to comment on the necessity of the Motion moved by my friend but I want to point out a few points. These are, high cost of living at Shillong; for want of seats in the Assembly Hostels, many Members are living in other Hotels by paying high charges; those who have families at home have to maintain two establishments; those who have brought families here have to bear higher charges; high contingency charges—such as—purchasing of books, papers and periodicals and other necessities; maintenance of guests from constituencies;—inadequacy of the conveyance allowance—required in attending to various programmes and official business; to keep body and mind in perfect order to sustain long and hard mental labour; and, it is only a temporary measure to be enforced during the Sessions of the Assembly.

Sir, I feel that this will be very helpful to all the Members, specially those coming from the distant parts of the State.

I hope every Member of the House will agree with me.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Siddli:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Resolution with all the emphasis that I can lay my hands on. (Loud laughter), (Voices—You are a Raja, you are a Zamindar, you do not want any money so you are opposing).

Yes, because I am having the position of “so-called Raja,” I am subject to such jeerings. But, unfortunately, I shall not be able to support this Resolution. We all know that we have come here to this House with a spirit of sacrifice and service to the people. When we started our election campaigns we gave assurances to our people



that we are going to the Assembly for serving and benefiting them but when we have not been able to raise their standard of living or their *per capita* of income and when we have not been able to satisfy any of the demands of our constituencies, we are trying to increase our allowances by double the rate. Moreover, at present the price of rice in Mofussil areas is going down and consequently the prices of other things are also slowly going down. I appreciate the pathetic conditions of hon. Members as enumerated by my friends from the Congress benches, yet I cannot support their arguments with regard to the increment of the rate of allowance of the Members. During the Budget discussion, we have heard most of the Members speaking about retrenchment of highly paid officers and demanding increase of pay in respect of lowly paid employees, such as school teachers and others. At the same time, to day in the very same session of the Assembly, we are demanding higher allowances for ourselves. I challenge the hon. Members to go down to their respective constituencies with the proposal of raising their allowances and if they say 'yes' then it may be considered. I challenge if the people in their respective constituencies will be agreeable to such a proposal. They have got lots of demands and they will not allow the House to raise the allowances of the Members. One of the Members said that the living condition is very bad in the Members' Hostels. He could have come up with a proposal to increase the amenities in the Members' Hostels. Another Member asked for typewriters. Probable it would be better for Government to purchase some typewriting machines to be used by Members during their stay in Shillong. But I do not support the motion for raising the allowances of the Members for this purpose. Then Sir, some Members spoke about postage stamps and some other petty things. If we could do.....

**Shri NILMONI PHOOKAN:** They omitted telegrams. You may include it.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli:** Sir, if we could do without it before, with this allowance of Rs.10-8 per day, I do not find any reason to increase it now. Definitely the work has not increased since the last session or the session before last. I do not find it absolutely necessary. With all my sympathy for the pathetic statements of the Members from the Congress Benches, I cannot agree with them with regard to this Resolution.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, unlike my Friend Raja Ajit Narayan Deb, I am a poorman and therefore I fully appreciate the sentiments and difficulties as enumerated by my Friends Messrs. Sangma, Khaklari, Barua and Momin. I know that the pay and allowances drawn by us are not sufficient to give us a decent standard of living. I know that when we get



elected as Members of the Legislature, many incidental expenses automatically come in and most of these have been enumerated by my Friends. For example, the postage, telegraph and telephonic charges, the touring expenses and so many other things. It is quite natural on our part to expect that we should be in a position at least to purchase a bicycle to tour our constituencies when some of our more fortunate Members who have become Ministers are getting very good motor cars. It is quite understandable when we expect that we should be able to give a cup of tea with two biscuits to a Friend of ours when he comes to our room whether in Shillong or in Mufusil when we see our more fortunate Members the Ministers entertaining their guests with sumptuous dinners costing about Rs.10 per dish. So, I quite appreciate and sympathise with the feelings of my Friends who preceded me, except of course my Friend Raja Ajit Narayan Deb. It is also true that unless and until we are to some extent free from the worries of economic difficulties, it is not possible on our part to do our job with the whole of our heart and as it is made clear from the specific nature of Members who preceded me it is evident that those Members who are coming from the far corners of the country, those who are economically worse placed, it is they who have expressed the opinion that the allowances should be raised and this has got a particular reason because they have got no "chamber practice" which is generally known as "M.L.A. practice" in Shillong. Most of them are not perhaps Lawyers so that they might earn some good fees in the court. Everyone knows that as soon as a Lawyer gets elected as an M.L.A. his income goes up, particularly if that M.L.A. belongs to the ruling party. Many of us are not Lawyers and they are also not living near the capital, so that they might come and do some amount of "chamber practice" here in Shillong. So it is quite reasonable on the part of those Members to try to improve their living condition by raising the allowance. But there is another aspect of the thing which we should seriously consider before we go to decide to raise our allowances. That aspect is—whose representatives we are? I know, there was a time when there was no pay for the Legislators. At that time only those people—well-to-do people, like Rajas, Zamindars and the rich could contest the elections and come as the representatives of the people, because they had sufficient money to depend upon. Now those days are changing, we are contributing our mite to change those circumstances. We want that the Membership of Legislatures should not be the monopoly of well to do people only. The poorer section of the people also should have equal opportunity to get elected as representatives. And if it be so, then it is only natural that they should be given the economic basis for that. So, it is a salutary provision that the Members are to be paid adequate allowances. Again as these Members are the representatives of the



people, their lives, their standard of living should be such as it would be appreciated by the people. It depends upon not the money that we get, but in what direction we go, what ideal we take. When Mahatma was living, his ideal was simple living. It is said that he used to spend only six pice per meal or Rs.7 per month. He used to put on something like a loin cloth for which a British Imperialist sarcastically called him a "half-naked fakir". And yet Mahatma Gandhi is called by his countrymen to day as the "Father of the Nation" not because he used to live a sumptuous life but because he used to live up to the ideal of a good life according to his conception. Therefore, we see that he was universally respected not only in his own country but throughout the whole world. It is a question of direction in which we want our people to give their appreciation. If our Ministers and others—I do not want to mention the names of those, whom, perhaps, we are constitutionally not permitted to criticise—and other high personalities would have set an ideal of simple living, of living on a very simple salary, of living an honest and honourable life as they used to do when they were fighting for the liberation of the country, things would have been quite different. But now whenever something is said about the reduction of Ministers' salaries or reduction in their daily allowances or car allowances, the answer invariably given is that for the prestige of their positions they must get such and such big amounts. If the Ministers, whom I might call our elder brothers, if the elder brothers are to get so much than the younger brothers naturally expect something at least, and it is therefore natural for them to say that let us have an increase, if not sufficient enough to be approximately equal to that of the Ministers or the Parliamentary Secretaries, at least to a certain extent. But I cannot subscribe to that point of view. Whose representatives are we? Are we not the representatives of the common man? Do we not hear in to day's session from the Finance Minister himself that some of the employees of the Government who are termed as Class IV employees and who are living at Shillong are getting, all told, an emolument of Rs.45 per head per month? Are not this class of employees being given only As.12 as daily allowances now? Are not even the Class III employees of our State Government given a small pittance? Do these people and their like not constitute the overwhelming majority of our people?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Your time is only 15 minutes, Mr. Bhattacharyya.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** Is it so Sir ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Yes, in Resolutions.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** So, when we examine the question from that angle, when we consider that we are here as representatives of the common man, we must try to learn to



live like common men and even though our Ministers have failed to set an example of good but simple life to the country, an example of thriftiness, an example of hard work but simple life, we should collectively try to set that example. So long as we cannot improve the economic condition of the common man, we cannot improve the per capita income in our country, we have no right under the present circumstances to improve our own economic condition only. There is a proverb in Assamese which runs as “হাকোটা দাই নিজৰ গাঁৱ ফালেহে টানে।”

It is, therefore, not surprising that some of us should feel like filling our own pockets as the wearer only knows where the shoe pinches. But Sir, we want to impress it upon the House that the difficulties of the common man should first be removed. Let us look to the daily income of the common man who is getting much less than anyone of us here. If we consider the matter from this point of view, we shall feel shy to improve our own economic condition only. Moreover, the country is passing through difficulties. We must not make the Ministers our ideal. Let us make the people our ideal. The people is our inspiration, the people is our prop. It is from them that we gather all our strength, all our prestige and position. Therefore, while our countrymen are poor and we who are in the Legislature itself have not been able to curtail the top-heaviness of our Government, we have no right to increase our daily allowances in spite of the fact that we have our own economic difficulties. Therefore before we decide to raise our daily allowance let us think of our country, let us think of our common man, let us think of the people in our respective constituencies. What relief have we been able to give to them, what measures have we been able to pass in this House for improvement of their economic condition? If we can satisfy our conscience that we have done our best for the good of the common man, then definitely we can think of raising our daily allowances, otherwise not. Moreover, Sir, while we are running a deficit budget, if we increase our allowance what will be the re-action of our countrymen, what will be the moral effect of this raising of the dearness allowance? I quite agree with Mr. Barua that the amount drawn by the M. L. A. is not big amount and that even after the increase of the daily allowance that amount will not be so big as to compare with the allowances and salaries of the Ministers. But we should remember that we should try to create a morale in our country and that morale can come from our own ideal and inspired life. Therefore, I think that before raising our daily allowance we should first of all ask ourselves as to what measures we have been able to take to ameliorate the difficulties and hardships of the overwhelming number of our poor countrymen. And if we have failed to do that, as I think, we have failed miserably, then I should say that we have no right to raise our own allowance in spite of the difficulties that we are passing through



**Shri KHORSING TERANG :** মই জানিব খুজিছিলো।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** What is your point please Mr. Terang. I have not been able to follow.

**Shri KHORSING TERANG :** মই জানিব খুজিছিলো তেখেত সকলৈ Daily Allowance draw কৰেনে নকৰে ?

**Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA :** I do not propose to speak on the resolution itself, but I propose to place before the House certain views which I feel may solve the delicate problem that has arisen before the House. I do not doubt the honesty and sincerity of purpose of many of my friends who have been taken part in the deliberations of the resolution. There are many Members who can manage without an increase in the daily allowances. But there are again others who really feel difficulties which arise as a result of law rate of allowances.

Therefore, in view of this conflicting opinion a solution must be found out on the subject. My friend Mr. Bhattacharyya said that in view of the deficit Budget and in view of the fact that we have not been able to give some relief to the law paid officers, this Resolution will be inopportuned and should not be passed. Mere passing of this resolution will not increase the allowance of members. The Government will have to bring a Bill before the House to increase this allowance. For this reason, I would suggest that Government may bring an enabling Bill, whereby those members who want more allowance will have to make a declaration that the amount they are receiving now is not sufficient, and those members who do not make a declaration to that effect will not get the benefit of increased allowances. The declaration will be the declaration of a gentleman and I do not think any member will file a false declaration. My Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya said that the appeal of same member for increased allowance is a pathetic appeal ; but I say, Sir, that the necessity is being keenly felt by these members and they have accordingly frankly and honestly placed their views before the House. I don't doubt the sincerity of the statements of such members, though they have come here to serve the country, yet they have also to express their difficulties. As I have said to solve this difficulty Government should bring an enabling Bill with the result that those who sign the declaration will get the benefit of the increased allowance.

With these few words, I beg to resume my seat.

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি ইয়ালৈ আহিছো দেশৰ আৰু ৰাইজৰ কাৰণে কিবা কাম কৰিম বুলি। আমাৰ অন্তৰত যি ভাব জাগিছে মুখতো সেই কথা ফুটি ওলাইছে। কিন্তু তেখেতসকলৰ তেনে নহয়। তেখেতসকলৰ মুখত এটা, পেটত এটা। আজি হয়তো ৰাইজক দেখুৱাবৰ কাৰণে বা পুচাবৰ কাৰণে নানা বকম কথা কৈ গুণাইছে কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যত যে সেইটো পৰিণত কৰিব লাগে সেই কথা তেওঁ লোকৰ নাই। মই যোৱা অধিবেশনত এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছিলো যে সদস্য সকলৰ বেতন বঢ়াব লাগে কিন্তু সেইটো উত্থাপন কৰা নহল বহুত কাৰণত। এতিয়াও আমাৰ এজন সদস্যই দৈনিক বাৰচ বৃদ্ধি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো ডাঙি ধৰিছে। এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিব বুলি মই ভবাই নাছিলো। Sir,



মই আচৰিতেই হইছে। তেখেত সকলে কেনেকৈ বিৰোধীতা কৰিলে। আমি ৰাইজৰ কাম কৰিবৰ কাৰণেই ইয়ালৈ আহিছো। আৰু আমি এই দৈনিক বানচ লোৱাটো সকলোৱে জানে আৰু সমৰ্থন কৰে, আৰু সেই কাৰণেই তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতেই মোক কোৱা মনত পৰে যে আপুনি ভালৈই কৰিছে কাৰণ আমাৰ ওচৰলৈ সমষ্টিৰ পৰা অহা মানুহক আমি খুৱাব নোৱাৰো। থাকিবলৈ সুবিধা কৰি দিব নোৱাৰো। আনকি কিছুমানক ঘূৰি যাবলৈ ভাড়া পৰ্য্যন্ত দিব লগাত পৰে। অথচ তাকেই আমি সকলোৱে সেইবিলাক সুবিধা কৰি দিব নোৱাৰো, কাৰণ আমাৰ সবহভাগেই দুখীয়া। সেই কাৰণেই আমি সকলোৱে মিলি পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া উচিত যে আমাৰ দৈনিক বানচৰ অলপ বৃদ্ধি হ'ব লাগে যাতে আমি আমাৰ কাম বিলাক কৰোতে কোনো বাধা নহয়। এনেকৈ তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতে কৈছিল কিন্তু আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ মেম্বাৰ সকলে আজি কেনেকৈ সমালোচনা কৰিলে তাকেহে বুজি নাপালোঁ। অৱশ্যে ৰাজ্যচাহাবৰ নিচিনা মানুহে সমালোচনা কৰিলে আমাৰ কব লগীয়া একো নাথাকে—কাৰণ দুখীয়াৰ দুখ তেখেতে কেনেকৈ বুজিব। তেখেতৰ শিলঙতে এটা ৰাজপুসাদৰ নিচিনা ঘৰ আছে, আৰু এই ১৩০০ অনা তেখেতৰ চিগাৰেটৰ খৰচেই নোজোৰে। কিন্তু আমাৰ নিচিনা দুখীয়া সদস্যৰ কাৰণে তেনে নহয়। আমাৰ মাননীয় বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দৰে মইও কওঁ যে তেখেত সকলৰ যি সকলে এই বানচ ল'ব নোখোজে তেওঁলোকে আজিয়েই ঘোষণা কৰক যে এই বেচি নিবিখটো প্ৰত্যাখ্য কৰিব, আৰু কেতিয়াও গ্ৰহণ নকৰে। কাৰণ উপদেশতকৈ আহি ডাঙৰ। সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ দৰে জীৱন যাপন কৰিবলৈ তেখেতসকলে আমাক উপদেশ দিয়াৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। তেওঁলোকে কয় যে তাকৰীয়া বেতন পোৱা পণ্ডিত বা পিয়নৰ কাৰণেহে তেওঁলোকৰ অন্তৰে কান্দিছে। কিন্তু এইটো কথা অকল মুখত কলে নহ'ব, কাৰ্য্যত পৰিনত কৰি দেখুৱাব লাগিব তেতিয়াহে দেখিম তেওঁলোক কিমান উদাৰ। শ্ৰীযুক্ত চাংগাই কৈছে যে তেখেত এজন সাধাৰণ মেম্বাৰ—আহিছে পাহাৰীয়া এখন ঠাইৰ পৰা আৰু নিজেই কৈছে কিয় এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আনিব লগা হৈছে। গটাকৈ তেখেতে অভাৱ ভোগ কৰিছে। বিৰোধী দলৰ মেম্বাৰ সকলৰ দৰে পেটত এটা মুখত এটা কথা নকয়। সেই কাৰণে উপদেশতকৈ আহি দেখুৱাবলৈ পেণ্ট আদি খুলি তেওঁলোকে কোৱা সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ দৰে আধা নঙঠা কাপোৰ পিন্ধি অহা উচিত। যদি তাকে নকৰে অকল মুখত কলে নহ'ব। গতিকে আকৌ কওঁ যদি কম দৰমহা পোৱা মানুহৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰিছে তেনেহলে ডিঙিৰ নেকটাই খহাওক আৰু যি পেণ্ট পিন্ধিছে তাক খহাই দেখুৱাওঁক, তেতিয়াহে বুজিম তেওঁলোকৰ কথাৰ মূল্য। আজি মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ কথা কলে নহ'ব। তেওঁলোকে নিজে নিজৰ কথাৰ প্ৰমাণ কৰিব লাগিব। আমি কথাৰ বাহাদুৰি নেচাওঁ কামৰ বাহাদুৰিহে চাওঁ।

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel very much embarrassed to speak on this motion particularly so after the speech made by my Friend Mr. Basumatari. It was not our intention to cast any reflection on any body. We have accepted the economic situation, as such, we have also accepted that it is not possible to carry on with this amount of allowance, yet Sir, if we are opposing this motion it may not be so much on economic ground or any legal ground, but on a moral ground. Sir, we have been told by the Father of the Nation that politics divorced from morality has no meaning, and we must keep that in our mind whenever we take anything into consideration. Sir, what is the tradition of India, what is the spirit of India? India is quite different from other countries. In England, America and other countries their Legislators are sufficiently paid, they are adequately given allowances so that they can carry on their work. Sir, we have trained our people



during our struggle in a manner which is very different from them. Sacrifice was the case of our struggle. Without bringing them upto the same level of consciousness, if we take any step that may be misinterpreted or misunderstood by them, it shall be wrong. Sir, we have all the time been speaking of sacrifice. And indeed no country has sacrificed so much and no people have sacrificed so much as Indians have done during their struggle for independence. Sir, even today we shall not be found wanting in our spirit to sacrifice. The other day when some 13 U. P. Primary teachers went on hunger strike what did our Prime Minister say? He said 'I agree with your proposal. I feel for you. I know that your condition is very pitiable. We want to do something for you. But unless the national dividend is increased we cannot help you. we cannot give you any relief'. Sir, the national dividend has not increased. The national *per capita* income is still in a very low level, and therefore in our State we are face to face with a deficit budget. We have a deficit to the tune of 2 crores. Yes, it is true, I am bold to say that I had a talk with Mr. Basumatari, and I said that our allowance is not sufficient. But Sir, to speak something in one thing, when certain things pass out and we get a reaction of the people, then it is our duty also to revise our schemes and our proposals.

Sir, last time when this matter was raised, when there was a question about increasing our salary to Rs.250 I objected. I said it is not necessary. It will be stupid. It will be improper. But even then I was under the impression all the time that the Finance Commission will come to our help in such a way that we shall not have to face a deficit budget. But even after the dispensation of the Finance Commission we are running a deficit to the tune of 2 crores. And after we have turned down so many proposals of increasing the pay of others because there is no money and therefore we cannot increase the salary we cannot do any thing, will it be proper, I ask Mr. Basumatari, at this moment to increase our salary? I am not questioning the validity of the proposal, I am not questioning the need of our members. All that I ask is, will it be the opportune moment for us to increase our salary.

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI :** On a point of clarification Sir, Mr. Goswami has not talked to me about these things any time and I have suggested nothing to him at all.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** Sir, will it be proper at the moment to increase our salary? What will be the reaction of the people, what will be the reaction of this man—(pointing to a Chaprassi standing nearby)—who is standing here and who gets a pay in the scale of only Rs.22 to Rs.28? All these things have to be considered. We have sacrificed, we know. But Sir, the first item in the scale of preference should be the people who should come for our treatment, are people who today are living in the lower level,



whose standard and whose subsistence level is too low. Sir, today simply because the treasury is in our hands, if we increase our allowance, if we increase our salary, then it will be wrong. Sir, I do not say that we should not increase our allowance but that the moment is not opportune. If today there had been no deficit in our State I would have surely accepted this proposal. I can go round and tell the people that there is no deficit in our country so we can afford to do it. But when this deficit is there, when this deficit which cannot be bridged by any amount of our taxation—and taxation itself is bad—is there then this question will certainly have a serious repercussion. Its moral side will have also to be considered. If we do not consider it, if we go ahead with our proposal then Sir, the people might give it a misinterpretation. I want the House to be unanimous in this matter, I do not want a division in this matter.

Again Sir, Mr. Borah has suggested a formula, that those who are willing to have this money, they may take it and give a declaration to that effect, and those who are against it, they will not have it. Sir, if it is to be a test of our sincerity, I can boldly say that so far the members of this side are concerned, we are prepared to sacrifice this amount for some time to come. If after sometime they find that they cannot tolerate the hardship or that it will be really difficult for them to carry on, of course they will not hesitate to come to the Government and say 'give us this money'. It is true for staying a month or 20 days in Shillong, this allowance is not sufficient and I personally found that I had always to spend from my own pocket over and above the allowance I get to keep myself going.....

**Shri MAHENDRA HAZARIKA:** আপোনাৰ অৱস্থা ভাল বুলি আপুনি খবচ কৰিব পাৰিছে, আনৰ অৱস্থা সিমান টনকীয়াল নহয় নহয়।—

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Sir, if you go into the history of this allowance I do not want to compare it with other States—our allowance was Rs.7-8-0 only a few years ago and it has been increased to Rs.13, i.e., Rs.10-8-0 plus Rs.2-8-0. If today when there is a little tendency for recession in the prices of commodities if we increase our dearness allowance and on the other hand tell our officers 'your dearness allowance should be cut down because there is some recession in the prices' where is the consistency if we increase our allowance? There is no consistency at all.

Sir, as I said, I am not questioning the validity of this proposal, I realise that our members should have some social standard, but there is no use to make a parade of our sacrifices. I do not want to make a parade of our sacrifices, but I want that we should make an impression upon the people by our sacrifice and perhaps in that way enthusiasm may be created in the country and we must do our level best to create that enthusiasm.



Sir, in Bengal recently there was a proposal to increase the salary to Rs.250, but I have just verified that that has been dropped—the whole proposal has been dropped. In Bombay the salary is only 150 also in Orissa it is 150.

**Shri BIMOLA KANTA BORAH :** No, in Bombay it is not Rs.150.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** Any way Sir, my whole contention is that I do not want to compare our State with other States. I do not want to compare anything. We stand on a different footing. We want to take into consideration the objective situation in the country, the subjective mind of the people. If we do so we will know what the mind of the people is. I agree that this is not an absurd proposal. I agree that this proposed enhancement of allowance will not come to a very big sum, because we meet here only for about 60 days in a year and the total amount, after calculation for the whole year, will be about one lakh. But that is not the ground of my opposition. Even if we do this our sacrifice is not going to be curtailed. Yesterday a Friend of mine who has come from Gauhati asked me "How is it that you are going to have three lifts in a year, viz., you will increase your salary, you will have three sessions in a year and also you are going to increase your daily allowance?" I said "All this is not true. It may be that there is going to be three sessions, but that has also not been finalised and that we are not going to increase our salary. Regarding allowance we are still considering." I said we have not decided anything about this matter finally. We want that the whole House should be unanimous in the matter. Sir, if that is the reaction of a friend of mine then what will be the reaction of the whole population today. In a way our capital is far away from the common people. I am not suggesting its transfer-elsewhere. But the fact is that from here we can't gauge the reaction of our people. We come here to represent the people and here we are very high up from the people and so we do not know what will be the reaction of the people if we go to do this. Everything has a reaction. When this matter will be out in the news papers there will be reaction from the people. If we are to serve the people then we must know their feeling and we must react according to their feeling. If we cannot do that they will think otherwise. At the same time I do not say that we are to follow them at all times. On some occasions we are to educate our people too and tell them what they should do. In this particular case it will be better to follow the people and to know their reaction and we should act accordingly. After all we have been called upon to sacrifice for the people. We are here to set an example of sacrifice. In a way, although this Resolution is a very embarrassing one and I thank Mr. Sangma for his courage of conviction such kinds of Resolutions we do not get here very frequently,



yet it affords to us an opportunity to show to the people that we are with them in the matter of sacrifice too. By this we will show them that we are going to make sacrifices for the people though we are hard hit economically while carrying on our business here. With these words, Sir, I want to request the House that we should not make any attempt to increase our allowance at this moment. We must remain content with what we get now and with this amount we hope we shall be able to serve them in the same way, rather we should try to serve them better. If better times come and we see the road to prosperity, we may be able to have this increased allowance. Till then we should wait.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister):** Sir, I want to make the position of the Government clear. Government will observe strict neutrality during the discussion of this motion and in taking a decision on the motion, the Government will take into consideration the verdict given by this House.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Does Mr. Emonsing Sangma want to press his Motion?

**Mr. EMONSING SANGMA:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that the halting allowance of the Members of this Assembly be increased from Rs. 10-8-0 per diem to Rs. 20 per diem, in addition to the usual daily conveyance allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 with effect from the beginning of the present Budget Session and this Assembly requests the Government to take appropriate steps to implement the same.  
(The Motion was carried.)

**Resolution regarding revision of pay scales of Lower Primary School Teachers under the State Primary Board**

**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in view of the fact that the present time-scale of pay of the Lower Primary School Teachers under the State Primary Board of Assam is quite meagre, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take necessary steps to revise the present time-scale of pay of the said teachers on the following basis:—

(i) Untrained teachers Rs. 40—1—50—(E. B.)—2—60—1  
—70 per mensem :

(ii) Trained teachers Rs. 50—1—55—(E. B.)—2—65—  
1/8—80 per mensem.

Sir, when we discuss this we should also know the existing scales of pay of the Primary School Teachers. The present time



scale of the Primary School Teachers is as follows :—For untrained teachers—Rs. 30—1—35—(E. B.)—1—Rs.40 per mensem. For Guru Trained Teachers—Rs. 35—1—40—(E. B.)—1—45 per mensem. For Normal School passed teachers—Rs. 40—1—45—(E. B.)—2—55 per mensem.

In short, Sir, the untrained teachers get from Rs. 30—40. Guru Trained teachers get from Rs.35—45 and Normal School passed teachers get from Rs. 40—55. These are the present time scales of pay of the Primary School teachers. Sir, the scales of pay are very meagre and they are equivalent to the scale of pay of the fourth grade employees of the Government. The teachers of the Primary Schools have no free ration, no travelling allowance and no leave with pay and they do not enjoy free medical treatment in any Government hospital and dispensary. So, Sir, these teachers are very hard up from all corners and on the other hand their responsibility is more and their task is no less than that of an administrator. Sir, any hon. Member who has the teaching experience of his or her children of class A and B knows well what a difficult and troublesome job it is, but a poor teacher has got to teach and maintain boys and girls numbering 40 to 50 at a time. So, Sir, we can well imagine what is the task and what responsibility lies on a Primary School teacher. Besides, these teachers have got to work in every sphere of Government activities. These teachers are to go and help the Government when there is Education Census and when there is population census, etc.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** What is the number of Primary School teachers altogether ?

**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY :** The total number of teachers as I got the figure from the Secretary, Primary Education Board is 14,653 as included in the Budget provision of 1953-54.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** What amount will be involved if your proposal is accepted ?

**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY :** The amount involved in the first year is Rs. 19,57,800, but the actual amount spent will be lesser than this because some of the teachers have already got increments and thus the amount involved will be about Rs. 19 lakhs.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** When the maximum scale is earned by them what will be the expenditure ?

**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY :** In the successive years as the number of teachers will be between 14,000 to 15,000 and they will get increment of Re. 1 each, it will be about Rs. 1½ lakhs or so. In the first year it will be about Rs.19 lakhs.

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) :** Minimum cost will be Rs. 22,15,000 and ultimately it will be Rs. 1,27,00,000.



**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY:** It is said by our leaders that the teaching profession or work is a missionary work. It may be so, but we should not expect missionary work forever. It is wrong to think so. Teaching is not a common thing. It is a nation building work. It has got a relation with the upliftment of our future generations. So when it is related to upliftment of our future generations, it should get priority in the eyes of Government.

Again, Sir, every year we sent some of our students for higher studies in foreign country, but, unless, we are able to solve our basic problem of the primary education, it is meaningless, to send students for higher studies in foreign countries because we have not been able to solve our basic problem.

At page 8, paragraph 4 of the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education, 1944 it is remarked like this. "It is a notorious fact that the teaching profession is miserably paid." So this remark is still applicable even today. In 1942, the Central Board of Education appointed a Committee to consider the entire question of Primary Education in the Country. The Committee recommended Primary Schools having 3, 4 or 5 sections, the teachers in those schools should get a scale of Rs. 50 with annual increment of Rs. 4 upto Rs. 70. This scale which was recommended by the Committee, was unanimously accepted by the Central Advisory Board of Education in January, 1943. On the basis of this recommendation, the present scale of pay of Primary School Teachers should be much more because the cost of living index of the general working classes of our people of the State is much higher than what it was in 1943 or 1944; therefore, if the scale of Rs. 50-4-70 recommended in 1943 or 1944 is compared with the scale of pay suggested in my Resolution and the present cost of living index, then it is not a higher one. I should say that this scale of pay suggested in my Resolution is a modest and reasonable one. This scale was not based on the demand of teachers, but this scale has been based in between the demand of the teachers and stringent financial position of the Government because in the Provincial meeting at Silchar, the teachers demanded that there should be two scales of pay one for Guru-trained Rs. 70 to 120 and the other for non-trained Rs. 50 to 100. So, my scale has not been based on the demand of the teachers, but is based in between the demand of the teachers and the stringent financial condition of the Government. There should not be three scales of pay as it is now existing and the teachers in their Conference also demanded two scales of pay, *e. g.*, one for Guru trained teachers and the other for untrained teachers. In our Primary Schools, Normal-passed teachers are not necessary and the qualification of Normal passed for Primary School is a overqualification and as the number of such over-qualified teachers is few, the scale meant, for them now



should be deleted. There should be only two scales of pay, one for trained teachers and the other for untrained teachers and the difference at present between a trained teacher's pay and un-trained teacher's pay is only Rs.5. We should have a higher difference of pay between the trained and untrained teachers. In the scale suggested by me, the difference shown is Rs.10. It is a reasonable one. Sir, I have already stated that the total number of Primary School teachers as given by the Secretary, Primary Education Board is 14,653 including the Budget provision of 1953-54 out of which 11,329 are untrained and 3324 are trained. To give increment at the rate of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 we required Rs.19,57,800 in the first year, but I have already stated that actually the amount will come lesser because some of the teachers might have already got one or two increments. Again, Sir, this nineteen lakhs of rupees is not so heavy an amount because we have seen that for the improvement of single constituency, say Hajo constituency. Rs. 13 lakhs was allotted for one Bund. I would like to say that if we can spare Rs. 13 lakhs for the improvement of a constituency, why should not the Government spend another 19 lakhs of rupees for improving the lot of the ill paid Lower Primary School Teachers of the State ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What was the total expenditure in the Primary Education, before Partition ?

*(After a pause.)*

If you are not in a position to state you need not trouble.

**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY:** Sir, I know Government is faced with a deficit of about two crores of rupees. If we can have this deficit for our various development works, let us have our deficit increased by another 19 lakhs of rupees for this nation building work, I mean for our Primary Education. Again, Sir, just a few minutes back the House was pleased to increase our allowances. So, if we could be liberal in our own case why should we not be so in case of these ill paid teachers ? We should also be equally liberal in case of the poor teachers. We should be liberal in case of the poor teachers and others who are ill paid.

With these words, Sir, I request the House to consider this Resolution of mine and accept it.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Resolution moved is that in view of the fact that the present time scale of pay of the Lower Primary School teachers under the State Primary Board of Assam is quite meagre, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take necessary steps to revise the present time-scale of pay of



the said teachers on the following basis :—

(i) Un-trained teachers Rs. 40—1—50—(E. B.)—2—60—1—70 per mensem.

(ii) Trained teachers Rs. 50—1—55—(E. B.)—2—65—1/8—80 per mensem.

Mr. Das will you like to speak now ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) :** I shall speak afterwards, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Then Mr. Gogoi.

**Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to give my support to the Resolution moved by my Friend, Shri Chaudhury.

Sir, the scale of pay suggested by him is after all modest. We know we have a deficit Budget. We know that the deficit is to the tune of about two crores of rupees. Sir, the Treasury Bench, particularly the Finance Minister, had got a headache. When he can bear one headache, I hope, he can also bear this additional headache, which is meant for a very good cause *i. e.*, for increasing the scale of pay of our very poorly paid primary school teachers. The scale of pay suggested by my Friend will increase the deficit by 19 lakhs, and I do not know how this money is to be found. But I hope Government will find out some way to have this money for this purpose. Sir, I feel it a very important matter and Government should find out some means to implement it. As for myself I do not find any way how this money could be made available to enable us to increase the pay scale of our primary school teachers. If our Finance Minister can have so many headaches, I hope he can have this additional headache. I hope our Education Minister will see if he can curtail some expenditure in the Education Budget and divert that money towards this very important purpose.

With these words, Sir, I support the Resolution brought by my Friend, Mr. Chaudhury.

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় শ্রীযুত বাধাচরণ চৌধুরী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰিছে মই তাৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিবলৈ উঠা নাই। কিন্তু আচৰিত হৈছে যে তেখেত সকলে নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত Election Manifesto ত যিবিলাক কথা লিখিছিল সেই কথাবিলাকক যদি আজি আমাৰ এই সদনত গাবলৈ আহে তেতিয়াহলে আমি টান পাও। পণ্ডিত, পিয়ন আদি কম দৰমহা পোৱা মানুহবিলাকৰ আৰু অন্যান্য যিবিলাক মানুহে কম দৰমহা পায় সেইবিলাকৰ দৰমহা আজিৰ দিনত বঢ়োৱা উচিত, যদি ৰাজ্যিক ৰাজহৰ পৰা দিব পৰা যায়। মই তেখেতৰ লগত এইখিনিতে বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো যে যোৱা নিৰ্বাচনত তেখেত সকলৰ Manifesto ত পণ্ডিত বিলাকৰ দৰমহা এশ টকা হ'ব বুলি কোৱা হৈছিল। (এটা মাত—কাৰ মেনিফেষ্টো)। চৰিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ Manifesto. এতিয়া যদি তেখেত সকলে ৰিধান সভালৈ আহি সেইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেতিয়াহলে সেই পণ্ডিত সকলে তেখেতসকলক ধৰিব।

মই আগতেও কৈ আহিছো যে তেখেতসকল মুখত এটা পেটত এটা।



## Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 1-30 P.M.

### After lunch

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মই ইয়াৰ

আগতে ও কৈছিলো যে শ্রীযুত বাধা চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে, সেই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ লগত মই একমত হ'ব নোৱাৰি দুঃখিত। ময়ো অন্তৰেৰে সৈতে অনুভব কৰো যে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ অন্তৰ্নিহিত উদ্দেশ্যটো ভালেই আছিল। কিন্তু তেতিয়া তেখেতে নিজেও স্বীকাৰ কৰিছিল যে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো তেখেতে বাধ্য হৈয়েহে আনিব লগীয়া হৈছে তেখেত সকলে যোৱা সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়তে এই শিক্ষক সকলৰ দৰমহা ১০০ টকালৈ বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰাৰ এটা প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দি আহিছিল, আৰু আজি এবছৰে নানা কাৰণত সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ এই সদনত উপস্থাপিত কৰিবলৈ অসমৰ্থ হৈছিল। এতিয়া আকৌ বহু শিক্ষকে টানি ধৰাতহে তেখেতে আজি এই প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰিছে হ'ব পাঁয়।

এইখিনিতে মই উনুৱিয়াব খোজো যে আজি দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচৰ পৰা আমাৰ দেশৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ জীৱনৰ মানদণ্ড বৃদ্ধিৰ লগে লগে এই শিক্ষক সকলৰো যে সেই অনুপাতে দৰমহা বৃদ্ধি হোৱা নাই সেইটোও ক'ব নোৱাৰি। কাৰণ মাহে ১২ টকাৰ পৰা ৩০ টকা আৰু ৩৫ টকালৈ বৃদ্ধি কৰা হৈছে। অৱশ্যে দেশৰ অৱস্থা চাই সেইখিনি যথেষ্ট নহয়। গতিকে শিক্ষক সকলৰ দৰমহা বৃদ্ধি হ'ব লাগে তাকে। মই অনুভব কৰো, কিন্তু ইয়াৰ লগে লগে ইয়াৰ সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয় বিলাকলৈকে। আমি মন কৰিব লাগিব। প্ৰস্তাৱ অনুসৰি আমি অকল প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষক সকলৰ দৰমহা বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ মন মেলিলেই নহ'ব আমাৰ যিবিলাক চতুৰ্থশ্ৰেণীতকৈ চাকৰীয়া আছে, যিবিলাকে মাত্ৰ মাহে ২২ টকা পায়, যিসকলে সেই তাকৰীয়া দৰমহাৰে নগৰত নিজৰ জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰো নগৰতে পোহপাল দি ৰাখিব লগীয়া হৈছে সেই সকলৰ কথাও আমি ভাবিব লাগিব। আজি আমাৰ S. D. C., মণ্ডল কানানগু আদি অংক আন আন বিভাগৰ তাকৰীয়া কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কথাও ভাবিব লগীয়া লৈছে। এই প্ৰস্তাৱকাৰীয়ে কেৱল শিক্ষক সকলৰ বেতনভোগী বৃদ্ধি কৰাতেই আৱদ্ধ থকাতহে মই আচৰিত হৈছো। তেখেতৰ মতে কেৱল শিক্ষকসকলৰেই বেচি কষ্ট হৈছে। ইটো কথাও মিছা নহয়। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা বৃদ্ধি কৰিব নোৱাৰা-লৈকে আমি কি কৰিছো তাকেই এইখিনিতেই মই কও যে আমাৰ যিবিলাক গাঁৱৰ শিক্ষক আছে তেওঁলোকক আনৰকমে কিছু সকাহ দিবলৈ প্ৰত্যেক স্কুলৰ কাষে কাষে যাতে শাক পাচলি লগাই খাব পাৰে, তাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ এবিধাকৈ মাটি দিবলৈ স্কুলৰ Managing Committee বিলাকে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয় তাৰ কাৰণে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে। তাৰ লগে লগে তেওঁলোকক যাতে সেই নিজ নিজ গাঁৱৰ স্কুলৰ পৰা দূৰলৈ বদলি কৰা নহয় তাৰো ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে। এইবোৰ ইতিপূৰ্বেই স্কুলৰ কৰ্ম কৰ্ত্তা সকলক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে।

ময়ো সচাকৈয়ে দুঃখিত হৈছো যে যিসকল শিক্ষকে আমাৰ সমাজৰ, দেশৰ ভৱিষ্যৎ উন্নতিৰ প্ৰতিভূষণৰূপ লৰা-ছোৱালী সকলক গঢ়ি তোলাৰ ভাৱ বহন কৰিছে, সেইসকলক আমি আমাৰ ইচ্ছাৰ বিৰুদ্ধেও এনেকুৱা এটা অৱস্থাত ৰাখিবলগীয়া হৈছে। ইয়াত মোৰো সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি আছে।

কিন্তু তেখেতে যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাত অকল শিক্ষক সকলক অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নকৰি লগতে যদি সেই শ্ৰেণীৰ আন সকলোকে বিবেচনা কৰিলেহেতেন তেন্তে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰাৰ মোৰ কোনো আপত্তি নাছিল।

তেখেত সকলে যে অকল শিক্ষক সকলৰ দৰমহা বৃদ্ধিৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছে, তেখেত সকলক মই শুধিব পাৰোনে যে ১৯৪৩ চনলৈকে সেই শিক্ষক সকলে কি হাৰে দৰমহা পাইছিল? ইতিপূৰ্বে এই শিক্ষক সকলৰ দৰমহা আছিল মাহে ১২ টকা তাৰ পিচত হল ২০ টকা আৰু তাৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা বঢ়াই ৩০ টকা কৰা হৈছে, তাৰ লগে লগে শাক পাচলি কৰি খাবলৈ মাটিবোৰো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে বুলি আগেয়ে কলো।



তেখেতৰ মতে শিক্ষক সকলক বৃদ্ধিত হাবে দৰমহা দিবলৈ আৰু ১৯ লাখ টকাৰ দৰ্কাৰ হব। এইখিনিতে মই দুখেৰে সৈতে কব লগীয়া হৈছো যে অকল শিক্ষকৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰি আন বিলাকৰ কথা নাভাবিলে অন্যায় কৰা হব। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতিৰ লগে লগে সেইশ্ৰেণীৰ সকলো কৰ্মচাৰীৰেই বেতন বৃদ্ধিৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিলে বেচি ভাল হব। ইয়াত মই ইয়াকে কব খোজা নাই যে শিক্ষক সকলৰ বেতন বৃদ্ধিত মোৰ সহানুভূতি নাই তেওঁলোকৰ দুখ-কষ্টৰ কথা মই অন্তৰেৰে সৈতে অনুভৱ কৰো। আৰু লগে লগে মই ভাবো, আন নিম্নবেতনভোগী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলকো এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হলে কোনো দুখৰ কাৰণ নাছিল। তেখেতে তাকো নকৰি কেৱল 'ইলেকচনৰ ভোট' লবলৈ কৰা প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতিহে বন্ধা কৰিছে। কাৰণ শিক্ষক বুলি ধৰিলে কলেজৰ প্ৰফেচাৰ সকলবোৰ দৰমহা তেওঁলোকৰ জ্ঞান বিদ্যাৰ অনুসাৰে আনৰ তুলনাত যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই বুলি ভাবো। মোৰ মতে তাকো ধৰা উচিত আছিল। গতিকে স্বাধীনতা প্ৰাপ্তিৰ পিচত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মানদণ্ডৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ সকলো নিম্নতম বেতনভোগী কৰ্মচাৰীৰেই দৰমহা বঢ়াব লাগিবই। তেখেত সকলে জানে যে Sub-Deputy Collector সকলেও তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্মঅনুসৰি দৰমহা নাপায়। সেই একেশ্ৰেণীৰ আৰু বহুতো কৰ্মচাৰী আছে যিবিলাকে তেওঁলোকৰ দক্ষতা অনুসৰি দৰমহা পোৱা নাই। এই সকলোবিলাকৰ কথা তেখেতে যদি তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱত উল্লিখ্য কৰে তেন্তে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ কেতিয়াও বিৰোধীতা নকৰিলোহঁতেন। আকৌ তেখেতৰ মতে যদি কেৱল শিক্ষকসকলৰ দৰমহা আজি ১০০ টকালৈ বৃদ্ধি কৰা হয়, তেন্তে এই আকস্মিক পৰিৱৰ্ত্তনৰ কাৰণে সেই শ্ৰেণীৰ আন আন কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ মনত ভয়ঙ্কৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ দেখা দিব

সেই কাৰণে মই তেখেতক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে তেখেতে সেইসকলৰ মনত কষ্ট নিদিবলৈ তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লয়।

**Shri MOHENDRA NATH DEKA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here to oppose the Resolution moved by Shri Radha Charan Choudhury. From the Resolution at (i) it appears Sir, that after 25 years of service a teacher will get the maximum of Rs.70, and at (ii) Sir, after 20 years of service a teacher will get the maximum of Rs.80. So if we accept the Resolution, we should look to the financial implication of the Resolution. It is known to us all that usually a primary teacher joins his service at the age of 20 years, and if he retires at the age of 55 years, he will be able to draw his maximum at the age of 45 and thus during the span of his service life he will be able to draw his maximum for a big number of years. So Sir, when such a question involving financial implication comes before the House, we must be very careful in considering whether we should adopt or not.

The second point is that there is no limit to the number of venture schools and the number of primary school teachers. The numbers of both the venture schools and the primary school teachers are going up every day and if we proceed taking up venture schools, as we have done now, then after 10 years we shall have as many as 30,000 primary school teachers. So, Sir, if we adopt the scales laid down in the Resolution, after ten years the Assam Exchequer shall have to pay not less than 4 crores of rupees for education a year. So, unless and until we, the Members of this House, are determined to enlarge the Exchequer, it is not practicable to accept this Resolution.



Sir, it appears from the Budget that this year the provision under Education comes to Rs.1,99,88,000 and if we add to it the expenditure of 10 lakhs for educational buildings, it comes to about Rs. 2,10,00,000. Of this sum, if we look to the sub-heads J and L we shall see that an amount as much as Rs.80 lakhs is going to be spent next year for primary education only,—that means 7.5 per cent. of the total income. We find from Sub-heads J that for Government primary schools we are going to spend about 6 lakhs of rupees and for grant to the Primary Education Board Rs.75,33,000 (Sub-head L), the total being about Rs.81,33,900. Sir, the number of primary school teachers is near about 15,000 and there are other employees on similar scales of pay. We have got as many as 5,616 Constables, who draw pay on a scale of Rs.18 to Rs.22 and the Head Constables between Rs.25 to Rs.30. Similarly, we have got as many as 1200 Lat Mandals whose scale is Rs.35-55. Again, Sir, the Nazarat peons, who number about 500, get a scale of Rs.25-30. So, Sir, if we are to increase the salary of the primary school teachers we should also take into consideration the cases of the other Government employees who get a salary varying from Rs.18 to Rs.55, viz., the Constables, the Nazarat peons, the Lat Mandals, etc.

(A Voice:—Don't compare them with peons. It looks odd. The Primary School have got a higher status.)

Sir, nowadays Matric passed youngmen are joining up as constables, as primary school teachers, and as Nazarat peons. By "peon" I don't mean the orderlies, but the Nazarat peons. I have definitely used the words "Nazarat peons." So, Sir, when the number of primary school teachers is sufficiently big and their number is becoming larger every day, we should consider very seriously whether Government can take up this additional burden on their shoulders. It may be said that to-day we have taken steps to increase the daily allowance of the Members of the Legislative Assembly, but, Sir, their number cannot go up by more than 108. But the number of primary school teachers will be about 30,000 after ten years. All these things should be considered. Another point is that when the pay of higher officers was reduced, the pay of the primary school teachers, the Lat Mandals, constables and the Nazarat peons and clerks getting less than Rs. 50 was not touched. And I believe it is not going to be touched in future also.

Then, Sir, in the same Department there are other employees whose case should not also be ignored. I cite for instance the case of Middle Vernacular School teachers who get a salary of about Rs.30, and in some cases even Rs.15. Some Local Boards are unable to pay them more than Rs. 15. The number of these teachers is also not inconsiderable. So, if the primary school teachers' pay, is fixed, their case also should be considered along



with it. In the aided schools also, Sir, the number is not so small. A graduate teacher in the aided school gets only Rs.80 and that also provided the Government normal grant of Rs.520 is given, otherwise a graduate teacher is not expected to get even that much of salary. Sir, when we are going to consider to increase the pay of Government employees which is considered to be meagre, we must also consider all the members of the Government Departments, as also the members getting lesser pay below Rs.50 should be considered along with it. To do that we have to consider the financial implication which will be at least 3 or 4 crores of rupees. If we are to accept this demand of constables, Nazarat peons, to be on the same scale, the amount that will be required will not be less than one crore of rupees, it may rise up to 3 or 4 crores. So, Sir, my considered opinion is that at present the scale of pay of the Lower Primary School teachers proposed by my Friend, Mr. Chouchury, in his Resolution brought before the House is not practicable. As such, I want to oppose it, and I hope the hon. Members of the House will reject the Resolution.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARRYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in agreement with my Friends, Mr. Basumatari and Mr. Deka, that when we talk of the pay of the different grades of salary earners, we should take the view of the whole thing, and everybody who is getting less than is necessary for a decent standard of living should get an increase so that they may have a decent livelihood. Therefore, the question of constables, Mandals, peons, Chaprasies and other class 4 category staff as well as class 3 category should be seriously taken into consideration by the Government and their emoluments and pay should be increased. Sir, I am also in agreement with the proposition of my Friend, Mr. Basumatari, that teachers play a very important role in our society. He has also said that they are one of the basic factors of building our society, and, therefore, the cause of the teachers deserve special consideration. If it would have been possible that the Government would revise the entire pay scale of the lower paid staff, it would have been very much welcome, but because the case of some other categories has been left out, it cannot stand as a ground for leaving aside the question of teachers also. So the question before us is not that we should not take up the cause of teachers as the case of the other categories of low paid staff which has not been taken up. The question is as to whether the Resolution is justified on its own merit or not. If we have failed to take up the cause of Chaprasies, peons and others in this very Session, will we remember them by the next Session? That is my first point. Then, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to another important factor. When the representative form of Government was discussed and debated scores of years ago,



it was argued as to whether universal adult suffrage should precede universal education or the other way round. Literacy of the entire electorate or in other words, primary education of the entire electorate was considered as a very essential factor for making the representative form of Government a success. Sir, we have adopted the principle of universal adult suffrage though we have not yet been successful to eradicate illiteracy from our country. But though we are rather late, it is always better to do something even late than never, and, therefore, in order to make our representative form of Government successful, effective and efficient, we should do everything that lies within our power to educate our masters, to improve our education and to make Primary education universal within as short a time as possible. Teachers in that work have an important role, if not the leading role to play. Mr. Basumatari has admitted that the teachers are not getting the pay that they ought to have got. He has also thrown certain aspersions to my Socialist Friend, the Mover of this Resolution, that he has brought this Resolution only because of the promise given in the Election manifesto. I am sorry to say that in this respect I cannot agree with my Friend, Mr. Basumatari. The scale that has been suggested by the Mover of the Resolution is not the one that was suggested in the Socialist Party manifesto. Secondly Sir, is it a crime, is it something bad to stick to one's principles to stick to one's promises given in the Election manifesto? Should we learn from the Congress leaders like Mr. Basumatari that we should do just the opposite of what we had promised in our election manifestos? Is it a fault of Mr. Chaudhury when he tries to fulfil what was promised in the manifesto?

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** The objection is that the demand is not reasonable.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Sir, the point raised by Mr. Basumatari is not whether the question is reasonable or not. If the question is unreasonable, if what was stated in the manifesto is un-reasonable, we cannot support it. But if the question is reasonable, then it does not become bad simply because it was stated in the election manifesto. We should rather be glad if someone reminds us of our promises given to the Electorate in the manifesto. At any rate, Sir, some very important questions have been brought up by my Friends Mr. Basumatari and Mr. Deka. The first of all these points is the financial implication that this Resolution carries. It is said that if this Resolution be adopted by this House and if the Government give effect to the Resolution, then several crores of rupees will be necessary in the long run. Mr. Deka has made sufficient efforts to find out as to what that amount would be. He has said that already we have been spending about 7.5 per cent. of our total income for primary education. I do not



think that we should regret this expenditure. It is on Education, on enlightening our people, Sir, that the success of democracy depends. Not only the success of democratic form of Government, but the success of all our plans, of all our schemes and of all our programmes depends on the enlightenment of our people. Be it co-operative, be it mechanised cultivation or be it industrial efforts everywhere, in all spheres, in all walks of our life, we require at least primary education so as to make ourselves efficient workers, efficient agriculturists and so on. And therefore, we cannot take a static view of things. With regard to our national income also, if we can raise the productive capacity of our people, if the taxable capacity of our country rises, then we shall have a bigger exchequer than at present. The history of every progressive nation proves that.

Sir, I am not going to take much time of the House on that point because I hope all my Friends here know that, for example, before 1917 the percentage of literacy in Russia, which is now called Soviet Union, was low as in Assam, or even lower. It was something like 9.6 per cent. or so and was even below our present standard—ours is almost double. Within 10 years of the new regime, they have eradicated illiteracy altogether from that country. From the approximate 9 per cent. they could raise literacy within ten years to cent per cent. Now, how could they do it? Was there no difficulty in that country after the Revolution? Had they not to face financial stringencies as big, if not bigger, as what we are facing to-day? All these problems were there, yet they could raise their literacy cent per cent. and that too within 10 years.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Was it within ten years?

**Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Yes, Sir, it was within about ten and a half years because in 1928 or 1929 illiteracy was completely removed from there. At any rate, Sir, I am giving this parallel only to show that inspite of difficulties, in spite of adverse circumstances, if we really want to fight for better life, for improvement of the society and for a more progressive State, we must take to more urgent and more important things. The question is where to begin and how to begin? Whether we should just begin among ourselves as we did in the first half of today's session, that is, to raise our own allowance because charity begins at home, or whether we shall begin with a factor, which factor is one of the most important and basic factors for building up our society? And that factor is primary education. So, inspite of my respects for my Friends who preceded me speaking here, I must say that they have seen the entire issue from a static point of view. Let them take a dynamic point of view and they will see that funds will be found out and this fund which we shall spend for the improvement of our education, for the upliftment of our country will only be invested.



It will bring interest, nay, compound interest with it. It will not be money wasted, but money invested.

Then, it has been said that primary school teachers used to get much less before when the British imperialists were ruling our country here directly. At that time the primary school teachers used to get very small pittance. Sir, should the imperialist regime be our guide? Because the former regime used to pay our teachers a miserable pittance, should we also take that as an ideal? I think my Friend, Mr. Basumatari, will not take that regime as the ideal regime. At that time the pay of these primary school teachers was something like rupees 12 per month. But one fact we must reckon here. Before the war, the price of one maund of paddy was about one rupee; to-day the price of one maund of paddy is about 9 to 10 rupees. So, while the most primary necessity, the staple food, has gone up in price ten times, what has been done in the matter of increasing the pay of our teachers? Sir, what was the cost of living index in our country during the British regime and what is the cost of living index in our country to-day? Has the pay increased even proportionately not to speak of improving from the former position? But I think all our Friends will agree that we should not be content even with proportionate increase in the pay of the teachers taking the basis of pre-war days because we should remember those were the days of imperialist regime and that regime all of us opposed and condemned. Therefore, let us not bring that parallel. Let us rather bring some other parallel. Let us think of those countries where democracy has been advancing. What has been done in China, for example? They are passing through no less difficulties than we have been passing and yet what is the pay that a school teacher in China gets at present? I am not quoting from a Communist, because it might be said that Communists are always exaggerating. I am quoting from a book written by Pandit Sundarlal, the famous Gandhian Scholar of India. He has written a book entitled 'China To-day' after visiting that country and therein he has stated that the minimum pay of a primary school teacher in China is Rs.100 per mensem in terms of Indian currency. Of course that is the minimum pay for every body, including Chaprasis, Peons, etc. There is no pay below Rs.100 per mensem in China. At the same time, there is no pay higher than Rs.350 per month in terms of Indian currency in China. So, there is no pay scales with far wider gap and there is at least equity in the distribution of pay. In China and other countries teachers and as a matter of fact all other low paid people have got special consideration. Now, therefore, what I propose to impress upon my Friends whose intention I do not want to crush, is that if they are really keen about the sufferings and about the lowness of pay of the teachers and other lowly paid employees like the



Chaprasis and Peons, let them come forward with a proposal for raising their pay and we shall give our wholehearted support to that proposal. But let it not be made a plea to stop the betterment of the condition of the primary school teachers simply because some others have been wronged to-day. From all these considerations I think, they will agree with us that the primary school teachers deserve not only what has been suggested in the Resolution of my Friend, Mr. Radha Charan Choudhury, but even more. This Resolution even does not go to the desirable extent. Even then as it tries to go a little ahead, let our Friends agree to this Resolution and let this Resolution be passed unanimously. If we can do it then only we shall be able to justify the increase of our own allowance. Otherwise, if we do not care what may happen to others and we concern ourselves only to the raising of our own allowances, then we shall have to say to the people of our country “নাকের বদল নরুণ পেন্সন, টাক্ ডুগা ডুন্ ডুন্।” (*Laughter.*)

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry, I am unable to accept the Resolution moved by my Friend, Shri Radha Charan Choudhury.

Sir, while moving the Resolution you raised certain questions about the financial implication. To the queries made by you, Sir, he stated that the financial implication of this increased salary would be about Rs.19 lakhs. But I pointed out at the time that for the trained teachers it would be about 22 lakhs 52 thousand as the immediate cost and the ultimate cost will be about 56 lakhs and for the untrained teachers whose number is 10,850 the immediate cost would come to about 52 lakhs and the ultimate cost will be about 91 lakhs 14 thousand. Sir, he also mentioned about the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Committee in the year 1942 or 1943. But, Sir, the scale which used to prevail at the time was improved in the year 1948. Sir, I had already mentioned during the discussion of the Cut Motion on the Budget Demand for Education the other day. While discussing the Cut Motion I mentioned that the question of educational reconstruction including the question of the teachers' salary was under consideration of the Government; the Central Government has also issued a direction for the improvement of the teachers' salary and the Planning Commission also made a note of it. Sir, Shri Radha Charan Choudhury also mentioned during his speech about certain expenditure incurred in the Hajo Constituency. He argued that while an amount of 30 lakhs of rupees was to be spent in the Hajo Constituency, there was no reason why the proposal for the increase of salary for the teachers should not be accepted. I do not understand why he brought in this argument. Hajo Constituency is not served with



roads, while nearly 30 miles of the National High Way passes through his constituency and thus when I cannot understand why should he now object Hajo having better road facilities and have embankment and drainage projects. Should it not be developed because it happens to the constituency of the Chief Minister? However, Sir, I do not propose to refer to this point any further.

Sir, I want to deal with certain pertinent facts relating to education. Some points were raised by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, during the discussion on this Resolution. I agree with him when he raised educational reconstruction to which we should give our serious attention. He mentioned that for success of democracy which is based on adult franchise we should remove illiteracy. I am in agreement with him, Sir, on this, and in this connection, I want to mention about the wastage in the present primary education and to show that this needs much improvement. We have enlarged the number of primary schools and even after this we find that only 40 per cent. of the children of school going age between the ages of 6 and 11 go to these schools. In our State we find only 35 per cent. of the children of school going age go to schools. Up till now we have nearly 9,560 schools throughout the whole State and teachers working in those schools number 14,653. It would have been better if all these children continued in these schools to attain permanent literacy. But our experience is that only 20 per cent. of these children continue to attain permanent literacy and 80 per cent. of the enrolment discontinues after first or second year. We have introduced compulsion not only in the backward areas but also in 12 urban areas and in 4163 villages and 2,80,000 children are enrolled in the Schools which have been provided in these areas, and out of these only 20 per cent. children continue in their schools to attain permanent literacy. That is, after having spent more than 21 lakhs of rupees.

Sir, I agree with my Friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, that so long that the emphasis that was needed on the primary education was not given, the Primary School teachers were not given training and untrained teachers used to be employed at a small pittance, but after 1947-48 when the Primary Education Act was passed we established as many as 15 Training Centres and up till now we have trained nearly 3,000 teachers and this is the reason why the Planning Commission has mentioned that this wastage was due to teacher, and the method of teaching and have recommended basic education to stop this wastage.

Sir, there is another fact which I must bring to the notice of this House, *i. e.*, the disparity in educational expenses. In primary education, we are spending nearly 72 lakhs of rupees for



nearly 7 lakhs of pupils, *per capita* expenditure for these children would be about Rs.11 whereas.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What was it before ?

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister):** It was much smaller and only Rs.17 lakhs were spent in 1947-48 for 4 lakhs of children, and as regards secondary education of the high school stage, we are spending nearly Rs.39 lakhs and the number of pupils in these schools would be less than a lakh and more than 60,000 and the *per capita* expenditure will be little above Rs.65. For college education, including University, our expenditure is Rs.15 lakhs and the number of pupils at this stage is about 6,000 only and the *per capita* expenditure comes to about Rs.260. This disparity must be removed. We are conscious of this.

Sir, I have mentioned that the Planning Commission has recommended basic system of education. Our experience with the present traditional type of education and all my Friends will agree with me that it has tended to develop in the minds of our young-men who go to attend these schools a disregard for manual labour and that is a point to be noted by us seriously. Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation, gave serious consideration to this traditional method of education and he placed before the country a programme of basic education. The other day I mentioned that education is a very complicated subject and it is related to psychology and it is not static, but it is progressive and it requires time to revolutionise the method of teaching. So long basic education was in an experimental stage. But now that stage has passed. The Educationists of India have agreed about the efficacy of this system of education. That is why the Planning Commission adopted and our State Government is also examining this question to amalgamate primary education with basic education. In basic education, we have provided a scale of pay which ranges from Rs.40 to Rs.55 for a junior basic school, and Rs.55 to 95 for a senior basic school. This scale is certainly much higher than the scale suggested in the Resolution. But, it will take some time, because we will have to give training to the teachers. Unless we improve the quality of teaching staff we cannot improve the teaching. Only by mere increasing pay scale, we cannot attain the objective. I am at one with the Mover that the pay scale should be raised, but at the same time, we must look to the Public Exchequer and our financial limitations.

Sir, we have adopted a Constitution which is based on democracy and we cannot afford to give less emphasis to primary education. This democracy is based on adult suffrage and for adult suffrage every common man or woman must be made literate. That is why I only bring to the notice of this House that we are



considering this question of educational reconstruction. We are examining the question to amalgamate basic education with primary education and when this question is solved, the Primary Teachers will naturally come into our consideration and certainly they will get the better scale of pay.

With these words, I request my Friend, Shri Radha Charan Choudhury, not to press his Motion.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Mr. Choudhury, do you like to withdraw your Resolution ?

**Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY :** No, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The question is that in view of the fact that the present time-scale of pay of the Lower Primary School teachers under the State Primary Board of Assam is quite meagre, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take necessary steps to revise the present time-scale of pay of the said teachers on the following basis.—

(1) Un-trained teachers Rs.40—1—50—(E. B.)—2—60—1—70 per mensem ;

(ii) Trained teachers Rs.50—1—55—(E. B.)—2—65—1/8—80 per mensem.

(The Resolution was negatived.)

**Shri SARVESWAR BARUA :** Sir, I do not like to move the \*Resolution.

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\*7 **Shri SARVESWAR BARUA :** Whereas the administration of the subdivision of North Lakhimpur has become difficult and inconvenient from the District headquarters of Dibrugarh, whereas the development of the areas covered by the subdivision and the neighbouring Mauzas of the contiguous subdivisions has been slow and whereas it would be expedient to form a new district including some adjoining Mauzas from the Dibrugarh subdivision and the Sibsagar and Darrang districts, as a compact and homogenous unit of administration, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do now proceed to devise ways and means to constitute the new district with North Lahimpur as its head-quarters.



**Resolution regarding re-distribution of land putting the ceiling on holdings at one hundred Bighas.**

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that with a view to give land to the actual cultivators of the State so as to reduce the existing economic inequality and increase production, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate and necessary steps to redistribute land putting the ceiling on holdings at one hundred bighas.

Sir, before I begin my arguments in support of my Resolution I have to make it clear to Mr. Basumatari at least that there is no motive in this Resolution, because Mr. Basumatari is very anxious to impute motives. There is a saying—“Even Devil knows not what is in the mind of a man”, and it appears Mr. Basumatari is greater than or worse than a Devil.....

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** On a point of information, Sir, can my Friend refer to one hon. Member as Devil?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Mr. Basumatari is not in the House, and you need not use hard words.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Sir, in the preamble of the Constitution it is laid down as follows: “We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens: Justice, social, economic and political;”

Our Constitution wants to secure for the people of India economic, political and social justice. Then again, Sir, in the directive principle of the Constitution—Article 39—it is laid down—“The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;
- (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;” etc.

So, we have before us noble ideals. We do not want that there should be any concentration of wealth in the hands of a few persons, and with a view to do that we have to look both to the agricultural and industrial and other spheres, so that few men may not thrive by the sweat and labour of other people.



Sir, in the Five-Year Plan also at page 48, regarding the land policy it lays down that the future of land ownership and cultivation is perhaps the most fundamental issue of national development. The system of economic and social organisations will depend upon the manner in which the land problem is solved. It is necessary, as it has been said in the Five-Year Plan and in other places, that the land policy should be such as will reduce the disparity of wealth and income and eliminate the scope of exploitation of one section of people by another.....

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister):** On a point of information, Sir, does my Friend accept the Five-Year Plan?

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** I do not accept the whole Plan. We do not accept these things which are not in agreement with our policy, but there are certain points which are very important and if the Minister agrees with them I shall be very happy as it will help me a lot to get my Resolution passed. In the last paragraph—it is here stated, “While only a small number of substantial owners are directly engaged in managing their land without the aid of tenants, the question whether some limit should not be placed on the amount of land that an individual may hold, has to be considered from a general stand-point, rather than in relation to the amount of land that might become available for redistribution”.

I am reading out this because we are in agreement with these points.

Sir, when we put forward any proposal to increase the pay of the poorly paid Government Servants, Government come up with the plea that there is no fund to increase the salary. When we suggest that the land should be redistributed they put up the excuse that there is not enough land. In this way they always try to shirk their responsibility. The party—The Government party is very slippery. It always tries to escape from one point and tries to get into other and thus evade the issue.

Now it further says, “In relation to land, individual property in excess of any form that may be proposed has to be conceived in terms of public interest, and not merely on grounds of individual rights or claims.” I am not reading this from my own manuscript, I am reading these from the Five-Year Plan, prepared by the Congress Party. It further adds—“The principle that there should be an upper limit to the amount of land which an individual may hold, therefore, recommended for adoption”. Then it may be questioned how we can get the land? The Five-Year Plan provides an answer to such a query also, and it states in page 50:



"Secondly, the principles for determining the price of land and payment by the tenant should be laid down. Ordinarily the price should be a multiple of rental value and payment should be in instalments spread over a period. The Government should establish direct contact with tenants and arrange to collect land revenue from them, the price of land being recovered along with the land revenue. Payment of compensation could be made in bonds as in the case of intermediary rights."

And, Sir, the Congress Party has accepted this Plan to work out for the progress of the country in the next five years. If we take to redistribution of land according to this Plan the problem of the agriculturists, the agrarian problem, I am not suggesting, will be solved. There is a pressure of people on lands and unless people can be diverted from land to other avenues of profitable employment, it will not be possible to solve the land problem. The land problem is the product of various factors of history, and it is essential that we take steps now to solve this problem. If we do not make a move now it will assume a proportion more complicated and serious than what it is now. It has become a habit with the party in power to speak of the years that have gone by, but that will not serve any purpose. It will be more profitable if we compare the progress of our country with that of the countries that have recently gained Independence. If we are not to remain where we are, if we want to move forward, if we want to be dynamic, then it is essential that we change the pattern of our society, and our Five-Year Plan accepts that it is possible to change the existing pattern of our society without going through a major operation, a "red" revolution as some of my Friends call it. Sir, my Resolution clearly shows that it is not a resolution for distribution of land. Let there be no confusion between distribution and redistribution. I am not emphasizing on re-distribution as it is the only method of solving the agrarian problem. But at times we also feel that redistribution of land will not serve the whole purpose. I do so for another purpose. Because there are people in our State who own more than 100 bighas of land; even there are people who own thousand and thousand bighas of land. On the other hand we find there are people who have not got even a single bigha of land to cultivate.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What is the percentage of landless people?  
**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** I have got that figure also. In Darrang district it is stated 12·6 per cent. of the people who own more than 30 bighas of land per family and the percentage of landless people there is 43·4. Then in Sibsagar we find that about 52 per cent. of the people own land above 31 and below 100 bighas and 30 per cent. own above 100 bighas, and about 20 per cent. of the people are landless in the Sibsagar district. This shows that there are people who own land which is barely sufficient for their subsistence and there are others who possess more than 100 bighas of land.



It is not my contention that if that land is taken out from their hands and re-distributed amongst the landless people, the problem will be solved. But if we are really true to our principle laid down in the Constitution, if we believe in social, political and economic justice, if we believe in building up our society on a sound foundation where there will be no concentration of wealth in any form in a few hands, a society free from exploitation and oppression, then it is necessary that the question as to what should be the minimum and maximum holdings must be gone into. If it is decided to redistribute land putting the ceiling on holdings at 100 bighas, *i.e.*, about 30 acres, that will go a long way to solve the problem to a very considerable extent. We may not be able to give 30 bighas to everybody, but it is possible, it is within the competence of the State to take over the lands from these people who own more than 100 bighas and if that land is given to the landless people, even though that will be a tiny drop in a vast ocean, that will produce a very salutary psychological effect in the minds of the people. People will feel that this Government is really determined and are doing their best to solve the problem of the landless people and this will help checking concentration of wealth in the hands of a few men. This will help the Government in carrying out all their programmes. To-day there is a crisis in confidence. People have lost all their faith in our programmes. If we can get over this crisis, if we can make the people believe that we really believe in bringing about a new pattern of society, a society where there will be no exploitation, where everybody will have equal opportunity to earn their living, where everybody will get social and economic justice, then there will be very salutary change in the attitude of the people and we shall be able to go ahead with our programmes. In Assam it may not be possible even after the distribution of land to solve the land problem, I have suggested therefore, that other methods must be found out to reduce the pressure of land and also to reduce the pressure of the people on land, and if we along with it come to certain measures of re-distributing lands, then it will be possible for us to bring out psychological change in the people and this will be helpful in the Grow-More-Food Scheme as well as the Five-Year Plan of the Government. Sir, if we look at the problem from both these angles, then we will be able to take up the matter of solving the pressure of the people on land. When the Congress came to power there were reasons why they could not do all these things. Because the British were here. To-day after six years of independence, if we still say that it is impossible to do such things, then the people will not believe. Even to-day I am not raising the question of compensation, although I do not believe in compensation in giving land to the people for which they do not deserve. I am not raising that complicated issue to-day. Give what you like, let us have this re-distribution problem taken up, let us try to solve this problem



efficiently and effectively. With that view, Sir, I beg to move to-day that this Government do take immediate and necessary step to redistribute land putting the ceiling on holdings at one hundred bighas. Sir, there are not many big estates in Assam, these estates are small in number, if then we take up the matter it will be easier. In fact Sir, if we will be able to solve the land problem, we shall have in fact the support and backing of the people of Assam to bring forth this reform and we shall thereby enjoy the confidence of the people.

With this speech I command my Resolution to the acceptance of the House.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Resolution moved is that with a view to give land to the actual cultivators of the State so as to reduce the existing economic inequality and increase production, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate and necessary steps to redistribute land putting the ceiling on holdings at one hundred bighas.

**Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Resolution of my Friend, Mr. Goswami. We all agree that Government should take some steps immediately to put the ceiling on holdings of land. Sir, our country is an agricultural country, and there is a large number of people who have no land of their own, on the other hand there are some people who have got vast tracts of lands. Sir, I know of one gentlemen in Titabar who pays land revenue to the tune of Rs.32,000 a year, he is a first class Zamindar, I think he is owning the land of the whole Mauza as well as lands scattered over the adjoining Mauzas as well. Sir, I also know there are some Marwaris in Tinsukia who have 1,000 Puras of lands.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Do you say that the amount is more than 1,000 Puras ?

**Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI:** Sir, it is difficult to say just now about the exact figure, but there are some people in Dibrugarh who own such big holdings of land. There is something wrong with the system of distribution of land, Government should rather come forward with some scheme for the distribution of land among the tillers of the soil. Sir, unless and until we can do this, our peasants, who are agriculturists, cannot be satisfied, and whatever they earn, a big percentage of his earning go to the pocket of the owners of the land. Sir, democracy has come into the country. What is the meaning of democracy ? Unless and until we can just do something appreciable, something to solve the economic difficulty of the people, I say that democracy is meaningless. So, Sir, I entirely agree with my Friend, Mr. Goswami, by putting a ceiling on the holdings at one hundred bighas, and that is not very big holding. With these words, Sir, I support the Resolution.



**Shri SARJU PRASAD SINGH:** With your permission Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to speak a few words in support of the Motion of my Friend Mr. Goswami—the Socialist Leader. Sir, the object of moving this Resolution was to request Government to take immediate step to redistribute land equally so as to increase food production. Since the attainment of Swaraj, our national leaders and Ministers have been found talking of production—production of many things. Sir, perhaps the best thing for a nation and the most important thing to-day for us is to produce good and honest men and women. Sir, unless we can produce the wealth of our country sufficiently the economic condition of our people cannot be improved. Here, Sir, comes the question of distribution which is no less important than the problem of production, itself. Sir, when it has been accepted as stated in page 53 of the First Five-Year Plan, “small and uneconomic holdings are at the root of many of the difficulties in the way of agricultural development” then, Sir, I don’t see any reason why this Government should add more difficulties in giving settlement of lands to the individuals without fixing any economic holdings. To raise food production of our State, lands lying waste in the neighbourhood of tea estates and various forest reserves, are being requisitioned. Sir, settlement of these lands is being given through a so-called democratic District Land Settlement Advisory Committees having a democratic colour only. Democracy of the 20th Century is being exploited to-day. To-day Democracy means tolerance, tolerance not merely of those who agree with Government, but also of those who do not agree with it. Sir, in settlement of these requisitioned lands preference should always be given to co-operatives imposing certain conditions so that these lands may be brought under cultivation within a specific period possible.

In so far as small agricultural holdings are concerned, Government should try to consolidate these holdings either through legislation or by winning the hearts of the small faithimbibed farmers, teaching them the advantages of the co-operative activities. It is now 7 long years passed since we achieved our political independence. It is no doubt a good and great thing, but does it mean anything to those who are still starving? So, Sir, my request to the Government is that they should wake up and arise and to keep in view the changing conditions of the world. To-day when nobody can say what will happen and when it will happen, sooner this land problem is solved the better it is for all of us.

With these few words, Sir, I support the Resolution moved by Friend Mr. Goswami.



**Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very carefully gone through this Resolution and I find that the object of this Resolution is good so far as it goes. I have nothing to dispute with the object of this Resolution. The object of this Resolution is to reduce the existing economic inequality and also to increase production. Sir, by this Resolution my Friend wants to reduce the existing economic inequality in our country and also to increase production. We on our side also stand for this principle. Our object is to reduce the economic inequality between classes and classes and the sooner this is done, the better for the country as a whole. Sir, this is the accepted principle of our Party and also the accepted principle of the Government. So long as there is economic inequality in our society, there will be no peace and no tranquillity in the country. Sir, the difference lies in the method suggested for solving this problem. My Friend Mr. Goswami's suggestion for solving this problem is by redistribution of property and by putting a ceiling on holding. Sir, at present we find that in our country there are three different ideologies in operation. One is the ideology of the Congress, the second is the Socialist ideology and the third is the ideology of the Communist party. Our ideology envisages peaceful solution of this land problem. We want to acquire land and settle it by peaceful means and by payment of compensation. That naturally becomes a gradual process. It takes time. But though it is a slow process no doubt, the result is sure. Let me point out, we have already started implementing the spirit of this Resolution and I say that there is absolutely no necessity for such a Resolution.

First of all let us see what is the land problem in our State of Assam and what steps we have taken in solving it. There are various land tenure systems in our country. I am speaking about my own State and I do not propose to compare it with other States. We have got Zamindari lands in Goalpara. How are we treating these Zamindars? Are we not trying to implement the object of this Resolution by abolishing Zamindari and redistributing lands among the people who have got no land? It is due to legislation that there has been some delay. But the objective is there. So, Sir, it is clear that this Resolution is already in the process of execution, that is why I say there is no necessity for this Resolution.

Secondly, let us consider the case of tea garden lands, we cannot take away lands where there is already tea plantation. But the surplus tea garden lands have already been acquired by our Government and they are being redistributed among the landless people. Redistribution has already been undertaken and I think it is completed by now. From this also you will see, Sir, that this Resolution is not necessary. Then there are other lands like Nisfi-Khiraj



and Lakhiraj lands. It is not so easy to take away these lands and settle it with others. These lands are already in occupation of tenants for years who pay rent to the owners of such lands. These tenants are virtually enjoying those lands as their own and as they have been living there for more than 20 or 30 years, they cannot be easily evicted. So in these cases, the question of redistribution of land does not arise at all as a practical proposition.

Then there are some other land tenures which it is very difficult to touch. These are lands specifically assigned to shrines for maintaining the worships of deities and idols. They are religious endowments. We cannot touch these lands for redistribution as my Friends in the Opposition have suggested ; because by doing so the religious sentiments of a large number of people will be affected. This is a matter in which Government does not like to take the risk of rousing and wounding the religious sentiments of the people. We must be very cautious when we deal with such lands. I am one of those persons who believe that something must be done with regard to these lands. But, as I have already said, we must be particularly cautious in dealing with these lands. So Government do not like to thrust their hands in a hornet's nest by touching these lands for redistribution to the landless people.

Let us now consider the method of acquisition of lands.

It is very difficult to take away lands by force from those who enjoy them. If we attempt to do so, force may be met by force and sword may be met by sword. Mahabharat illustrates this clearly. When Shri Krishna wanted a few villages for the Kaurabas, the Kaurabas said “বিনা যুদ্ধে নাহি দিব সূচ্যগ্র ধৰণী” The result was a civil war in which thousands of citizens were killed in the battle field of Kurukshetra. Sir, the last war was also fought on the issue of land. The German population expanded and increased to more than 8 crores. They wanted a place under the sun. Wherefrom they would get land ? They turned their eyes to Sudetan lands and the result was a devastating war. The Japanese wanted land for their expanded population anywhere and the result was the Russo-Japanese war. Now if we try to take land forcibly in our country from those who have it, there will be war. So the Congress Government adopted a policy whereby there will be no war. (Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya যঃ পলায়তি সঃ জীবতি ।) Yes, that is so. Now, Sir, this solution of the problem as suggested sounds very easy, but very difficult to execute. The next point I want to refer is the settlement of waste land. There are waste lands in our State. It is the suggestion of the Opposition as well as the accepted principle of this side of the House that land should go to the landless. We are giving land to the



landless. It is also our policy that land should be given to those who have no land by taking it from those who have it, but that must be done by peaceful means. We are trying to solve this problem as best as we can in our own way. Therefore, Sir, this Resolution is not necessary.

On the top of this there is the Five-year Plan. It is a scheme prepared by the Congress Government. In that Plan we have decided to take a positive scheme of land reform and at the end of 5 years or 10 years we will be able to make certain improvement in that direction. Government has thus already started to work on that line. Within 5 or 10 years they are going to solve this problem. Therefore, Sir, there is no necessity for this Resolution.

During the last 12 months—from March last to this March Opposition has been debating the land question. They will be glad to hear that suggestion from the Opposition side in this matter has received the attention it deserves from our Government.

A few words about the Socialist ideology on land reform. They say that land should be taken peacefully, but without payment of compensation. I say this is a policy of the thief (*laughter*). This is a policy we do not accept. The policy of the Communists is the policy of violence. "Take land by force and distribute it among those who want it" is their policy. There are three ideologies now before the country, but I do not know which ideology will ultimately succeed. But we have our own ideology. When Mr. Bhattacharyya comes to power let him execute his own policy; when Mr. Hareswar Goswami comes to power let him follow his own ideology; but so long we are in power we are determined to follow our own policy. We will certainly listen to their suggestions, but will not budge an inch from the position we have taken.

Now, Sir, there is the question of fixing ceiling. This question has engaged the attention of the All-India Congress Committee. Probably the decision of the Congress Working Committee on this point is known to all the Members of the House. In a big problem like this, if Government take a decision hastily, there may be serious repercussions in the country. So, Government is unable to take a decision speedily in fixing a ceiling. Some people say 50 bighas should be a ceiling and some say 100 bighas should be a ceiling. This is a matter which has already received the consideration of the Congress Government. Our policy is to make a survey first to know how much land is going to be acquired for redistribution. We are following a process of lawful acquisition and then redistribution. After taking all aspects of the matter into consideration we shall be able to fix a ceiling. It is not desirable to come to a decision in haste. While the highest authorities in the Congress Working Committee are giving due attention to this matter none of



us here should be so anxious about it. We will know the result very soon. Therefore, Sir, this Resolution is not necessary.

Now, Sir, I have touched almost all the points raised by my Friend. I again repeat that this problem requires very careful consideration. If we say something about land redistribution, a section of an electorate likes it. There is nothing that appeals more to a section of our electors than the question of land redistribution. If one wants to be in news one should speak on land and tomorrow his name will come out in the newspaper in bold head lines. Sir, a case is judged by its merits. If we have merit, we can survive in the world and if we have no merit, we go down. I take this Resolution as something like a reminder to us and we will try to examine the position accordingly. Sir, with these words I again say that there is no necessity for this Resolution and I oppose it.

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI:** মাননীয় অধ্য মহোদয়, এই কথা মই বাবে বাবে কৈ আহিছো যে, আমি যি কও, আগত কও, আৰু যি কৰিবলৈ উঠো, তাক কৰো বুলি কৰো। বিৰোধী দলৰ নেতা অথবা বিৰোধীদলৰ সদস্যবিলাকৰ দৰে, মানুহৰ অনুপস্থিতিত, আমি back-bite নকৰো, কাৰণ সেইটো আমাৰ অভ্যাস নাই। বিৰোধী দলৰ নেতা শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো মাটি বিতৰন সমস্যাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আজি এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে—তাৰ যথাযথ উত্তৰ, শ্ৰীযুত বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই মোৰ আগতে দি গৈছে মই আৰু সেই বিষয়ে বেচি নকও। মাত্ৰ কব খুজিছো, শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামীয়ে যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে সেইটো মাটি বিতৰন সম্পৰ্কীয় কোনো যুক্তিসংগত নীতি অথবা আহিমূলক suggestion ৰ আভাষ পোৱা নগল কাৰণ, কেনেকুৱা মাটি ক'ত আছে—তাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই। যেতিয়া তেখেতে, তেখেতৰ ভাষণ আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল, তেতিয়া মই, কিছু সময়ৰ কাৰণে বাহিৰলৈ.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Sorry, you were absent.

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI:** I was there and I heard with rapt attention but only for a few minutes I was not in the House.

তেখেতে আজি যি প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে তাত কোনো নীতি নাই আৰু তাত তেখেতে to reduce existing economy, inequitable আদি কিছুমান high sounding শব্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰিছে মাত্ৰ। মুঠ কথা, তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱত আলোচনা কৰিব খোজা মাটি সম্পৰ্কীয় সমস্যা সমাধানৰ পথত কোনো নীতি নাই আৰু তেখেতৰ আলোচনা, কোনো যুক্তি সাধনক 'পলিটিৰ' অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নহয়। অবশ্যে তেখেত 'বাৰিষ্টাৰ' মানুহ.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** নহী, নহী No personal reference please.

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI:** All right, Sir. তেখেতৰ ভাষণ শুনি দেখিলো যে এই সদনৰ বাহিৰত public platform ত যিবিলাক অমূলক কথা গাই ফুৰে, ঠিক তেনেকুৱা অদৰকাৰী কথাকে আজি তেখেতে ইয়াত আৱৰাইছে। যদি public platform ত সদাই গাইফুৰা কথাকে ইয়াতো কবলগীয়া হয়, তেন্তে আমি আমাৰ ঘৰ-বাৰী এৰি ধৈ আজি কিয় ইয়াতলৈ আহিছো? আমি ইয়াতলৈ আহিছো এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ দায়িত্ব হাতত লৈ; আমি ইয়াতলৈ আহিছো আমাৰ সমষ্টিৰ হাজাৰ বিজাৰ বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ কিবা এটা ভাল কাম কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু সকলো বকমৰ সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে। তেখেতে ভাষণ প্ৰসঙ্গত



কলে যে land redistribute কৰিব লাগে আৰু সকলোকে একে স্তৰত ৰাখিব লাগে ইত্যাদি কথা মুখেৰেই কৈ গল ; কিন্তু সেই কামবিলাক বা মাটি পুনৰবিতৰণ কেনেকৈ কৰিব লাগে তাক হলে নকলে। এই যে একো কৰা নাই এই কথাটো আৰু কিমান গুনিম, গুনি-গুনি আমনি লাগিছে।

এতিয়া তেওঁবিলাকে কৈছে যে জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদ কৰিব লাগে without compensation কিন্তু যি সময়ত সংবিধান ৰচনা কৰিবলৈ লৈছিল সেই সময়ত সকলো দলৰ সদস্য আছিল, যেনে তেওঁলোকৰেই বৰ্তমান নেতা শ্ৰীকৃপালনী, সেঠ দানোদৰস্বৰূপ ইত্যাদি। আৰু সেই সময়ত তেওঁলোকৰ নেতা ক'ত আছিল? আজি তাকে কৈ থাকিলেতো নহব যে জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদ without compensation কৰিব লাগে বুলি। এতিয়া আকৌ তেনে কৰিবলৈ কোৱাটো জানো যুক্তিসঙ্গত কথা হ'ব। গতিকে Zamindari abolition without compensation ৰ কথা এতিয়া উঠিব নোৱাৰে, তাকে কৰিবলৈ হলে প্ৰথমে সংবিধান খন amend কৰিব লাগিব। তেখেত সকলে জানে যে ইয়াত সেইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰে। Parliament ত গৈ কলেহে হ'ব। তেওঁলোকে ইয়াকো ভালকৈ জানে যে ক'থোৱাছেও compensation নিদিয়াৰ কথাৰে ভাবিছিল, কিন্তু সেই সময়ত তাকৈ নকৰিলে সংবিধান ৰচনা কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে হেতেন। সেইবোৰ কথা আৰু মই ইয়াত কোৱা যুক্তিবদ্ধ বুলি নাভাবো। গতিকে যেতিয়ালৈকে সংবিধান খন সংশোধন নহয় তেতিয়ালৈকে এইবোৰ কথা কোৱাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ থাকিব পাৰে বুলি মই নাভাবো। অবশ্যে মই বৰাৰ দৰে তেওঁলোকক চোৰ বুলি ক'ব নোখোজো। ক'ব লাগিলে মই দকাইত বুলিহে ক'ব লাগিব। কাৰণ কমিউনিষ্টবোৰৰ কথা বা কাৰ্য্যকলাপ সকলোৱে জানে, কাৰবাৰ এডাল ধান থাকে বা এহেজাৰ টকা থাকে তাকে ধনী বুলি মৰা কটা ইত্যাদি কৰি নানা বকম অত্যাচাৰ কৰি টকা লুটে। ভাবি নাচায় যে বেচেৰা হতে কেনেকৈ বুকাৰ তেজ পানী কৰি সেই খিনি ধন আজিৰ্জলে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে বাকীৰো মানুহৰ কৌণী টকাৰ কথা নকয় কিয়? কাৰণ সেইবোৰ তেওঁলোকৰ বন্ধু হ'ব পায় নহয় তেওঁলোকে সেই সকল মানুহক বলে নোৱাৰে। প্ৰকৃততে যিবিলাক কাম আইনৰে কৰিব নোৱাৰি— সেই বিলাক কাম বলেৰে কৰিবলৈ কয়, আৰু যিবিলাক কৰিব পাৰি সেইবিলাক কৰিবলৈ নকয়। তেখেতে যে land redistribution কৰিবলৈ কৈছে আজি কোন ঠাইৰ land distribution কৰিব কত মাটি আছে তাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই। আজি লাখেৰ জ, নিক্ষিখেৰাজ দেৱোত্তৰ, ব্ৰহ্মোত্তৰ আদি অনেক মাটি অনেক ঠাইত আছে। সেইবোৰ মাটিতো আৰু খালি হৈ থকা নাই। মাত্ৰ দখলী সম্বন্ধে দখলকাৰীৰ নাই। গতিকে সেইবিলাক মাটি চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ আনিবৰ কাৰণে যদি তেখেতে এখন বিল আনিলেহেতেন, তেনেহলে মই তেখেতক প্ৰথমেই অভিনন্দন জনালোহেতেন। আজি মাটি খালি আছে ক'ত? কেৱল জনজাতি অঞ্চলতহে আছে। গতিকে তেখেতে তাত মাটি ভাগ বটোৱাৰা কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে। আজি যদি ৰঙিয়াৰ দক্ষিণে ও নলবাৰীৰ দক্ষিণে যায়, তেন্তে দেখিব যে ঘৰে প্ৰতি প্ৰায় ৬ বিঘা মাটি আছে। আৰু সেইবোৰ মাটি হৈছে হয় দেবন্তৰ নহয় খেৰাজ লাখেৰাজৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত। তেনেস্থলত আজি ৰুচিয়াৰ কথা কলে কি হ'ব। সেইবিলাক কথা সাধাৰণ হোজা মানুহক ক'ব পাৰে, কিন্তু আমাক ক'ব নোৱাৰে। অকল সেইবোৰ কথাৰে অকাই-পকাই গালি পাৰি থাকিলে নহ'ব। মই অলপ সময় নাছিলো ইয়াত সেই কাৰণেই গালি পাৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পালে।

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** He is paying in his own coin.

**Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI :** এইটো এটা অৰ্থশূন্য প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে। ইয়াক কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিব কেতিয়াও নোৱাৰে, মাত্ৰ সময় নষ্ট কৰিছে। ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দৰে কথাৰ প্ৰতি ৰাচিয়াৰ কথা আনিলেতো নহ'ব। ৰাচিয়াৰ মাটি বাঢ়ী ও জনসংখ্যা আমাৰ দেশৰ তুলনা কৰি চাব লাগিব। তাত কিমান মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ আৰু কিমান লোক সংখ্যা। আৰু তাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক, সামাজিক আৰু শিক্ষাৰ অৱস্থা আমাৰ লগতে তুলনা কৰি



চাব লাগিব। আমাৰ দেশখনক কয় infant country. তাকেই যদি আজি ৫৬ বছৰ হওতে নহওতে সেই বাচিয়া, ইংলেণ্ড, আমেৰিকাৰ লগত তুলনা কৰিলে পাগলৰ প্ৰলাপৰ বাহিৰে কি হব পাৰে। গতিকে তেখেতক এই অশুশূন্য প্ৰস্তাৱ উঠাই লবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

**Shri NARNARAYAN GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, if Mr. Goswami (Voice—which Goswami?), I mean, Mr. Goswami of the Opposition, would have opened his eyes (*laughter*) if he would have known his own limitations in bringing this Resolution, if Mr. Goswami would have known the limitation of the Government and if Mr. Goswami would have known the limitation of this House, he would have known that this House is under the Indian Constitution and above this House there is a Judicial Department, the Supreme Court and the High Court, which are to interpret our Acts. So at the outset in fixing the ceiling at 100 bighas, he should have considered that this Government has practically fixed the ceiling at 30 bighas with regard to Government waste land for settlement. This Government has fixed the ceiling at 30 bighas, this Government has abolished the Zamindari and these are within their capacity, but it will not be possible, it will not be good on the part of this House and on the part of the Government to go beyond the limit as the limit is within the Constitution.

If Article 31(2) and Article 19(1)(f) of the Constitution are compared with, it will be found by my Friend and he will be satisfied that it is not possible under the Constitution to proceed with this Resolution. What is in the Article 19(1) of the Constitution? Article 19(1)(f) reads as follows:—“All citizens shall have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property” and what does Article 31 says? It says “(1) No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. (2) No property, movable or immovable, including any interest in, or in any company owning, any commercial or industrial undertaking shall be taken possession of.....”

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The House stands adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 6th April 1953.

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Monday the 6th April, 1953.

SHILLONG :  
The 12th November, 1953.

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