



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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on  
Wednesday, the 26th October, 1960.

**PRESENT**

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, Five  
Ministers, Three Deputy Ministers and Seventy-one Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Regarding selection of books for the State District Libraries**

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-west)** asked :

\*73. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Who are the person or persons entrusted by the Government of Assam to select books for the State District Libraries ?
- (b) Whether any principle has been laid down for selection ?
- (c) If so, what are they ?

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

73. (a)—Each District Library has got an Advisory Committee consisting of eleven members both officials and non-officials, constituted by the Government for a period of three years and one of the functions of the Committee is to advise on selection of books.

(b) & (c)—No hard and fast principle has been laid down for selection but generally all Libraries follow certain principles in selecting books. Some of these are—

1. Suggestions of the readers.
2. Reviews from various trade, Journals, Book-lists, magazines, etc.
3. Local demand and suitability.
4. Current literature subject to suitability, etc.



**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) :** এড্‌ভাইজৰি কমিটিৰ বেচবকাৰী মেম্বাৰবিলাক কি ভিত্তিত বাচি লোৱা হয়।

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) :** District Libraryৰ একোটা rule আছে আৰু সেই মতে এই কেইজন Advisory কমিটিৰ মেম্বাৰ কৰা হয়। as the case may be the Deputy Commissioner, Subdivisional Officer, D.I. of Schools, Chairman, Municipal Board, Chairman, Local Board, Chairman, School Board, Head Master of Local High Schools and four District Librarians.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA :** যোৰহাটৰ District Libraryৰ মেম্বাৰ সকলৰ নাম জানিব পাৰেনে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** বৰ্তমান সেইটো কব নোৱাৰো।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** মেম্বাৰ বিলাকৰ নাম দিব পাৰে।

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** নাম এতিয়া কব নোৱাৰো।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA :** বৰ্ত্ত কেনেকুৱা মানুহক মেম্বাৰ হিচাবে লোৱা হয় ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** যিবিলাক মানুহৰ অধ্যয়নত বাপ থাকে।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA :** কাৰ recommendationত এইবিলাক লোৱা হয় ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** তেখেতে সুধিছে কাৰ recommendation এইবিলাক লোৱা হয় ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** এইবিলাক Inspectorএ চাইচিভি কৰে।

**Shri KHAGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara) :** এই বৰ্ড বিলাক function কৰেনে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** কৰে।

**Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** বৰ্ডৰ মেম্বাৰ সকলে কিবা পাইনেকি ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** নাপায়।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA :** এই বৰ্ডখনৰ আয়ুস কিমান দিল ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** তিনি বছৰ।



**Mr. SPEAKER:** সেইটোৰ উত্তৰ দিয়াই হৈছে। মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে, supplementary কবোতে, মূল প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰটো ভালকৈ শুনিব লাগে। এইকথা মই কালিও কৈ আহিছো যে, supplementary কৰাৰ আগতে উত্তৰটো শুনি ললে, বহুতো supplementary question কমি যায়।

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Jamunamukh):** আমি প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ বিলাক বহুত সময়ত শুনি নাপাও কাৰণে আমাৰ note কৰাত অসুবিধা হয়।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** নুশুনিলে—নাইশুনা বুলি কব লাগে।

**Regarding burning of houses at Mandia village in Barpeta Subdivision**

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-west) asked:**

\*74. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that all the houses of about 45 families of Mandia village of Barpeta Subdivision (distance from Barpeta to Mandia being about 5 miles) were burnt to ashes by miscreants on 6th July 1960?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that all the belongings of the said families were looted away and an old lady has been burnt to death?
- (c) Whether it is also a fact that the miscreants remained there for about three hours and came back towards Barpeta side with the booties?
- (d) Whether it is also a fact that during this period of operation local Government authority received the information, but no steps were taken to stop the miscreants in their acts of hooliganism?
- (e) If so, what measures have been taken by Government against the local officers at fault as well as to detect and punish the miscreants?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:**

74. (a)—It is reported that in between the night of 6th July 1960 and early morning of 7th July 1960, houses of 42 families at Mandia village in Barpeta Subdivision were burnt by miscreants.

(b)—(i) So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the Government have no information as no such complaint was reported but it is reported that houses of 33 families of the same village other than those referred to above were looted. They were petty businessmen.

(ii) An old lady who was said to be ill and infirm was reported to be burnt to death as she refused to come out of her house even though the neighbours tried to persuade her to come out.

(c)—No information is available up-till now from any source about the duration of the stay of the miscreants at Mandia nor about the particular direction by which the miscreants dispersed.



(d)—No information was received by the local authority till 8 A.M. on 8th July 1960. Mandia, although 7 miles from Barpeta town (Barpeta police station) is under the Baghbar police station. Police was sent at about 9 A.M. from Barpeta police station. The mischief was done before information was received at Barpeta or at Baghbar police station.

(e)—(i) No report to lapses on the part of the Government officers entrusted with maintenance of law and order have been received so far and therefore the question of taking action against them does not arise at present.

(ii) Three cases have been started and 15 persons arrested in connection with the above incident.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I want a clarification from the Hon'ble Minister. In reply to (b)(ii) it is stated, "an old lady who was said to be ill and infirm was reported to be burnt to death as she refused to come out of her house, etc", why could she not be taken out of the house ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance, Minister) :** This is our report Sir, I don't know why she was not taken out.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** It seems that there were people when that lady was burnt to death why the people instead of persuading her to come out, did not themselves take her out ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** These were all petty thatched houses. When the houses caught fire naturally inmates of those houses rushed out and shouted for the other inmates to come out but when the lady in question refused to come out those people dared not go into the flames. I think that was the position Sir.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-West) :** Mandia is only 7 miles from Barpeta and it is said that the fire was visible from the town, why within that three hours the police could not be sent to he rescue of the affected people ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** Where is it said that the place of occurrence was visible from the town ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Mandia is not in Barpeta police station in Baghbar.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY :** Is there any objection for one police officer who is being nearer to the place of occurrence to take cognisance of certain matters when there is an exigency ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** The reply was there. As soon as the information was received in Barpeta assistance was sent from Baghbar

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA :** Has any of the miscreants been arrested ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** Yes, 15.



**Regarding compensation paid to the owners of fruit and other trees felled by the Survey Party for tracing the Ropeway Line**

**U JOR MANIK SYIEM** [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

\*75. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department and Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether compensation has since been paid to the owners of fruit trees, ekra and other trees felled by the Survey Party for tracing the Ropeway Line ?
- (b) If not, what is the reason for the delay ?
- (c) When were the trees cut and felled ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that some of the fruit trees yield an income of Rs.100 to Rs.200 per annum ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the trees were forcibly cut without any reference to the owners concerned ?

**Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY** (Parliamentary Secretary, Tribal Areas) replied :

75. (a) - No.

(b)—The proposal of the payment of Rs.14,712 as compensation is now under scrutiny of Government and will be paid as early as possible.

(c)—The trees were cut and felled during the period from 1st October 1959 to 27th December 1959.

(d)—Government is not aware of. Even if some of the fruit trees did yield an annual income varying from Rs.100 to Rs.200 there was no other alternative but to cut them as they came on the alignment for the Ropeway Project which is for the benefit of the people in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.

(e)—No. At the instance of the State Government the Survey of India undertook the ground survey of a portion of the alignment of the proposed Shella-Shillong-Pandu Ropeway and in course of the said survey only those trees which stood in the alignment and when were found absolutely necessary to be cut down to facilitate the survey were felled. The Chief Executive Member, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Council and the Syiem of Myllem were duly informed of the matter prior to the undertaking of the actual survey operations, with the request to give all possible help and co-operation to the Survey Party. It was made clear to them that reasonable compensation would be paid to the villagers concerned for the damage that might be caused during the survey. Further, the Syiem was specifically requested by the Deputy Commissioner, Shillong to issue Purwana to the concerning villagers asking them not to obstruct but to help the Survey Party in their operations and as a matter of fact the Syiem did so under his Purwana No.274, dated 9th November 1959.

**U JORMANIK SIEM** : May I know when this compensation is going to be paid ?

**Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY** : It will be paid as soon as scrutiny is over.



**Construction of permanent bunds at Khanajan and Dhantola in Kamrup District**

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West)** asked :

\*76. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Flood Control) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the river Pagladiya in the District of Kamrup has been breached twice in the same place, at village Khanajan ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that a second breach took place near Dhantola ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that many villages of Dharmapur, Khetridharmapur, Batahgilla and Natun Dehar Mauzas were inundated by flood water rushed through these breaches ?
- (d) Whether these breaches have been repaired ?

(e) If not, why ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister-in-charge Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation)]** replied :

76. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—One breach at Khanajan has since been repaired. A low level Dam is being constructed at Dhantola. Permanent bunds will be constructed at these places during this working season.

(e)—In view of reply at (d) above, this does not arise.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East)** : Do Government know that the breach at Khanajan was due to the negligence of the Officers of the Department and that of the Subdivisional Officer was failing in his duty to attend to the work there which is only one mile from the town ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control)]** : No Sir.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY** : Will the Minister enquire whether the Superintendent Engineer went to Nalbari after the breaches occurred but did not visit the affected site ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : The Superintending Engineer might or might not visit, may be, he had more urgent work. What is there to be enquired into ?

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY** : Our information was that through he came to enquire about the breaches he made enquires simply at Nalbari and did not visit the spot ?



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control)]: I will take this information from the hon. member.

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS** [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to enquire whether the breaches were due to negligence of the Subdivisional Officer, Nalbari?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: If the hon. member tells me what is the precise nature of his negligence I can have an enquiry made. But what enquiry can I make on vague allegation?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: That he did not take timely steps.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: The breach might have been due to sudden pressure of water and it might not have been possible to take any steps. Therefore I would like to know the precise allegations before I can enquire.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY**: The public of the locality have written to the Anti-Corruption Department for an enquiry. Will the Flood Control Department also pursue the matter?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: How can Anti-Corruption Department come here?

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY**: About the allegation of negligence.

**Regarding contribution of the Government of India towards the expenditure of the rehabilitation of the people affected by the recent language disturbances in the State**

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA** (Nalbari-west) asked:

\*77. Will the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam is to bear all the expenditure of rehabilitation of persons affected during the time of recent language disturbances in Assam?
- (b) Whether any material aid has been rendered by the Government of India for this purpose?
- (c) If the reply to the question (b) above is in the negative whether any move to that effort has been made?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** (Finance Minister, for Chief Minister) replied:

77. (a)—So far the State Government have met all expenditure incurred for this purpose.



(b)—Not so far.

(c)—The matter has been discussed with the Government of India about the letter's contribution towards the expenditure of rehabilitation of the people affected by the recent disturbances and a formal letter requesting the Government of India to contribute towards such expenditure has also been sent.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** May I know what is the probable cost of rehabilitation of these people?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** It is difficult to say now. As the hon. Members are aware, we have already made a provision of over Rs.1,20,00,000 for the purpose of giving relief. This does not take into account other costs, like cost of transport, etc. It is, therefore, difficult at present to give any exact figure, but it may be over two crores of rupees.

**Regarding a Homeopathic Dispensary at Khatarupiabathan in Kamrup District**

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West)** asked :

\*78. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware that there is a Homeopathic Dispensary at village Khatarupiabathan (Kulbilghat) of mauza Dharmapur in the district of Kamrup?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the said dispensary is managed by the Dharmapur Shwatha Sangha since a long time without any help and aid from the Government of Assam?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that an average number of 500 patients a month have undergone treatment in the dispensary?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the said Shwatha Sangha have been submitting representations to the Government of Assam for monetary aid and recognition?
- (e) What steps Government have taken for the improvement of the dispensary?
- (f) If not, why?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue for Minister, Medical)** replied:

78. (a)—Government have no information.

(b) to (f)—Do not arise.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA:** Enquiry কৰা হৈছেনে enquiry নকৰা কৈয়ে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে।

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** The Registrar of the Board of Homeopathic Medicine and the S. D. M. O., Gauhati, were written to supply information about this matter. We have not received any reply from the S. D. M. O. though telegraphic reminder was sent. The Registrar of the Board of Homeopathic Medicine reported that they had no such information.



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):** May I know whether the Registrar of the Board of Homeopathic Medicine is a Government employee?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** He is Shri L. P. Changkakoti, a person who is interested in homeopathic medicine.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA:** My question was whether he is a Government employee over whom Government have control, and not whether he is or is not interested in homeopathic medicine.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** He is not a Government employee.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** Is it not a fact that the Homeopathic Board is not properly functioning?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** There may be some lapses, but the Board is functioning. There are 11 members, of whom one is dead. The term of 3 years has expired. The Act has been amended and there is going to be re-election.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** May I know when was the first letter written to the S.D.M.O., Gauhati?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** On 17th October, 1960.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY:** The Homeopathic Board is going to be reconstitute soon. Do Government propose to include some good Homeopaths in the Board?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** That is laid down in the Act itself.

**Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Are Government aware that many homeopaths have not yet been granted practising licences?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** That does not arise.

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** খাতাবোপীয়া বাধানত (কুলবিল) পকা buildingৰে সৈতে হাসপতাল খন আছে গতিকে এই সদনত প্রশ্ন উত্থাপন কৰিব খোজো এই প্রশ্নৰ বোগেদি যিবিলাক প্রশ্নৰ উদ্দেশ্য হবনে নহয় শোধা হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ উত্তৰ পোৱাৰ সুবিধা দিয়া হবনে?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** You cannot, by a question, press for assurance from Government for taking up certain institutions.

#### Regarding a Communique issued by the Education Department

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked:

\*79. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Political Department of Government of Assam has issued a communique wherein they



have warned the students community of Assam to remain aloof from taking any parts in organising strikes, demonstrations, hartals and demand days, etc., otherwise they will be penalised by cancellation of Government Scholarships and stipends and expulsion from education institutions ?

- (b) Why such a Government communique debarring the students community from taking parts in organising strikes, demonstrations, hartals and demand days were issued ?

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

79. (a)—Yes, such a circular was issued from the Education Department.

(b)—For promotion of academic activities of the students and for maintenance of academic discipline among the student community at large.

**Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta)** : Is it not a fact that the Constitution has accorded the students certain fundamental rights like freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and so on and how can Government take them away.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Most probably those rights have not been taken away by the circular.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : 'চাৰ, "ছাত্ৰাৱলী: অধ্যয়ন তপ" এই উদ্দেশ্যৰে চৰকাৰে circular দিয়া নাইজনো ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : হয়।

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** : Do Government desire to safeguard the rights of the students as given by the Constitution, [e. g., freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, etc. ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : These are for all, not for the students alone.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS** : Is it a fact that the student community is responsible for the recent disturbances ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : How does that question arise ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : It does not arise.

**Grant of two advanced increments to Government servants for their successful completion of studies abroad**

**Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked :

\*80. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government grant a Post-Graduate allowance to these Government servants of regular cadre who proceeded



aboard for higher studies on Assam Government Scholarship, on resuming duties (if no higher post is allotted) after successful completion of diploma or degree assigned to them ?

(b) If not, whether the Government propose to grant such allowance to those officers ?

(c) If not, why ?

(d) If the answer to (a) above in the affirmative what is the amount of such allowance ?

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

80. (a), (b), (c) & (d)—A decision has been taken to grant two advanced increments to Government servants on return from their study/training abroad if they are appointed to the same or equivalent post which they held prior to their going abroad, subject to certain conditions.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) :**  
দুটা advance increment দিয়া হৈছে—এনেকুৱা কিমান মানুহ আছে, এই সংখ্যাটো সদনত দিবপা বিবনে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** কিমানক দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ সংখ্যাটো এতিয়াই দিব পৰা নহব।

**Shri MOHI DHAR PEGOO (Porhat [Reserved for Scheduled Tribes]) :** কেতিয়াৰ পৰা কৰা হৈছে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** এইটো recently প্রচাৰ কৰা হৈছে।

**Mr. SPEAKEKR :** He said there are certain conditions.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Sir, these are the conditions:—

- (1) that the training or higher qualification obtained has a direct bearing on the Government servants normal duties ;
- (2) that advance increments should not be given for a short training of less than six month unless it is followed by recognised degree or diploma. In the case of a course of training of six months or more it will be preferred if it is followed by a degree or a diploma ;
- (3) the training/study should be completed satisfactorily by the Government servant concerned and the prescribed examination, if any, should be passed in order that he may be eligible for the advance increments.

These are the 3 conditions Sir.



### Regarding establishment of Magistrate's Court at Nazira

**Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira)** asked :

\*81. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government have lately received a copy of the resolution of the Nazira Town Congress Committee regarding the establishment of Magistrate's Court at Nazira ?
- (b) What action Government propose to take on the resolution ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** replied :

81. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

### Realisation of Land Revenue by the Sub-Deputy Collector, Naharkatia Circle

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

\*82. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Sub-Deputy Collector, Naharkatia Circle realised Rs.79-12-0 from one Tirtheswar Dutta, a flood-affected person, vide his receipt No.72, dated 21st May 1956 (of Book No.310) as land revenue for 15 bighas of requisitioned plot of land for 4 (four) years, i.e., for 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56 ?

(b) Whether possession of the 15 bighas of land was given to this flood-affected person ?

(c) If so, when ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that he applied to the Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh on 8th June 1957, 8th May 1958, 14th May 1958, 13th June 1958, 26th July 1958, 5th August 1958, 25th April 1960 and on other dates praying for giving possession of the land in question ?

(e) Why the Sub-Deputy Collector, Naharkatia could not give possession to this person in 1956, or 1957 when land revenue was realised from him since 1952 to 1956 ?

(f) Whether it is a fact that the Subdivisional Officer, Naharkatia served notice on this person to be present at Wilton Grant on 7th October 1958 and 15th February 1959 but no revenue officer visited the place on those days ?



- (g) Why the Sub-Deputy Collector could not keep programme and could not give possession to this person up to 1960 ?
- (h) What is the number of persons from whom revenue was realised but possession had not been given in requisitioned land in Wilton Grant in Jungakhat Mauza by the Subdivisional Officer, Nabarkatia ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

82. (a) to (h)—Information has been called for.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)** : Sir, when the notice was served more than a month before why the information could not be furnished ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : Sir, the question was received only on 13th October, 1960 and the informations were the be sent to the Assembly Secretariat on or before 21st October. So the information could no be furnished.

**Total loss due to breaches of embankment during the Flood of July and September 1960**

**Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-west)** asked :

\*83. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Flood Control) be pleased to state what is the total loss in breaches of embankment during the flood of July and September 1960 ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister-in charge, Public Works Department (Flood Control & Irrigation)]** replied :

83.—So far reported Rs 4,48,500. A statement is placed on the Library table regarding damage to embankment. Total damage to crops is awaited from Revenue Department.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East)** : Sir, whether this damage relates to the personal properties or damages to the E.N.D. and also to the P.W.D. roads ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : We took the question as related to E. N. D.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Regarding Completion of Panchayat Election in Assam**

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog)** asked :

193. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayats be pleased to state—  
(a) When the Panchayat elections in Assam will be completed ?



(b) Whether any Gaon-Sabha has been constituted in Assam having a population of less than 2,500 ?

(c) If so, what are their names ?

**Shri F. A. AHMED** (Minister, Panchayat, etc.) replied :

193. (a)—It is expected that election in all the subdivisions will be over by the end of this month. Only a few may, however, remain till November.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—A list of Gaon Sabhas with less than 2,500 population is placed on the Library Table.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER** (Sorbhog): Sir, why such a long time has been taken to complete the election ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : On account of the disturbances the election could not be completed.

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED** (Bilasipara): Sir, will the hon. Minister tell us as to what are the principles of constituting this Gaon Sabhas ? Why a Gaon Sabha cannot be formed with a less than 2,500 population ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : So, far as this Gaon Sabhas with a population of 2,500 are concerned, it has been done having regard to the compact areas. It is also desirable to bring the revenue villages with a population of less than 2,500 to constitute a Gaon Sabha.

**Regarding installation of a Hydro-electric project  
on the river Beki**

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER** (Sorbhog) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Beki River in Kamrup District has eroded a large number of villages in Kherija Bijni, DC, Bonsi, Ruposi, Tipopani, Ghilazari Mauzas ?

(b) If so, how many areas of lands have eroded ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that a proposal for installation of a hydro-electric project on the river has been abandoned by the Government of India on the ground that the source of the river falls within the boundary of Bhutan ?

(d) Whether Government propose to move the Government of India for fresh negotiation with the Government of Bhutan permission for installation of the project ?



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

194. (a) & (b)—Informations have been called for.

(c)—Preliminary investigation and Survey work for drawing up a scheme on the Manas was taken up in 1948 by Central Water and Power Commission and continued upto 1951. The proposed dam and reservoir site being within Bhutan Territory further work of investigation was postponed in 1952 due to imposition of unworkable restrictions by Bhutan Government.

(d)—Yes. Steps are being taken to move Government of India for taking up the matter further with the Bhutan Government for their consent to conducting remaining investigation of the project.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER** (Sorbhog): Sir, in reply to (a) and (b) it has been stated that informations have been called for. May I know when these informations will be available?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: Sir, we have received the question only on 13th October. So we could not obtain the information within a week.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: Will you supply the hon. Members the information when received.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: Yes.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY** (Nalbari-East): Sir, it has been stated that investigation started upto 1951. Why the State Government could not move the Government of India to take up this matter with the Government of Bhutan?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: Sir, I have already given my full reply in this House. I have nothing more to add.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER**: May I know what is the total area that has been eroded?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY**: I want notice Sir.

Regarding erosion of the rivers Pagladia, Baganadi, Gangar Khola and Diring in the district of Kamrup

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS** [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) asked:

195. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have lately received any application regarding the erosion and back-flow of the rivers Pagladia, Baganadi, Gangar Khola, Diring which are passing near the village Dihira under the Tihu Circle of the Uttarbuska Mauza in the District of Kamrup?



(b) If so, what steps have been taken to check back-flow and erosion of the said rivers ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the said rivers washed the paddy field of the said areas ?

(d) If so, what measures have been taken to protect the crops of the said areas ?

(e) Whether Government are aware that the people of the said areas are suffering badly due to want of drinking water as well as irrigation facility ?

(f) Whether Government propose to make provision for irrigation and drinking water of the said areas ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Public Works Department, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing)** replied :

195. Information have been called for

**Regarding construction of Anchali Girls' L. P. School in the Barpeta Subdivision**

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked :

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

(a) Whether the public of Anchali in the Barpeta Subdivision moved the Government since 1959 for giving the plot of land (Dag No.579 in Chapaguri Mauza) to construct a Girls' L. P. School ?

(b) Whether Government are aware that copies of the applications have been submitted to the A. S. O., Patacharkuchi, Sub-Deputy Collector, Barpeta, S. O. Gauhati and the Deputy Minister of Revenue ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

196. (a) & (b)—The Hon'ble member's attention is drawn to the replies on these points, given in the unstarred Question No. 462 (a) & (b) in the Budget Session of the Assembly, 1960.

**Regarding the advertisement of a post of Lower Division Assistant in the Office of the Superintendent of Taxes, Sibsagar**

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

197. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a post of Lower Division Assistant in the office of the Superintendent of Taxes, Sibsagar was advertised and that certain candidates were selected for interview and that the interview was taken on 9th April, 1960 ?



- (b) Whether it is a fact that certain candidates were found suitable and police verifications were made ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that none of the candidates interviewed were appointed and 2 fresh candidates from outside the district were appointed ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** replied :

197. (a)—An advertisement for filling up vacancies of Lower Division Assistants likely to occur in the office of the Superintendent of Taxes, Sibsagar, during the year 1960 was made and some candidates were interviewed by the Superintendent of Taxes on 9th April, 1960.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No. Two out of the interviewed candidates were appointed as Lower Division Assistants in the office of the Superintendent of Taxes, Sibsagar. Besides, one person belonging to Cachar district who was retrenched from the Relief and Rehabilitation Department was appointed as Lower Division Assistant in that office. This was done in pursuance of the Government policy to absorb as far as practicable retrenched personnel of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department in suitable vacancies in other Departments.

#### Regarding the purchase of Veterinary First Aid boxes

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog)** asked :

198. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—
- (a) Whether some Veterinary First Aid boxes were purchased by the present Director of Veterinary Department, Shri M. I. Malik ?
- (b) If so, the number of such boxes purchased, the total cost of all the boxes, the name and place of the supplying Firm and from where Shri M. I. Malik hails ?
- (c) Whether there was any requisition from anybody ?
- (d) If so, what are the names of the Dispensaries or Projects requisitioning the same ?
- (e) What are the articles supplied in the First Aid Boxes ?
- (f) Whether these articles could be supplied from the Dispensary stock or not ?
- (g) If so, why these boxes were purchased extra ?
- (h) Whether quotations were called for from different Firms and if so, whether a list of the Firms submitting quotations together with the quotation will be laid on the Table ?
- (i) Which firm quoted the lowest charge ?



- (j) Whether orders were placed to the Firm submitting the lowest quotation ?  
 (k) If no, what are the reasons and who is responsible for that ?  
 (l) Whether Government propose to realise the difference of the price from the Officer responsible ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)** replied :

198. (a) to (l)—Information is being collected.

**Regarding cattle epidemic in Saikhowa Mouza covering the areas of Makum Uban, Maithong and other villages**

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

199. Will the Minister -in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that of late there was wide spread cattle disease in Saikhowa Mouza in the areas covered by Makum Uban, Maithong, Dirak, Tangona and other villages ?  
 (b) Whether it is a fact that cattle epidemic spread over these villages just after the flood in the area due to breach of Nadihing bund near Dirakmukh on 10th July, 1960 ?  
 (c) Whether it is a fact that no Veterinary Officer could visit those villages before 1st August 1960 ?  
 (d) Whether Government are aware of the number of cattle mortality in the entire Saikhowa Mouza this year ?  
 (e) Whether it is a fact that the nearest Veterinary dispensary is at a distance of more than 15 miles from Maithong village which is the Central place of the Eastern part of Saikhowa Mouza ?  
 (f) Whether it is a fact that the possibility of a Veterinary Dispensary at Maithong was examined in the year 1957 or 1958 ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)** replied :

199. (a)—Information is being collected.

(b)—do.

(c)—do.

(d)—do.

(e)—do.

(f)—do.

**Regarding the quota of iron materials for Goalpara and Dhubri Subdivisions**

**Md. SHAHADAT ALI (South-Salmara)** asked :

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

- (a) The quota of iron materials for Goalpara and Dhubri Subdivisions for each of the years 1954 to up-to-date ?



(b) Who were the dealers (to be shown separately for each of the Subdivisions) ?

(c) Who are the consumers to whom iron materials were issued during these years and who issued permits to them ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the public had to purchase iron materials specially rods at the rate of Rs.50 to Rs.55 per maund ?

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

200. (a)—The quotas of iron materials to Goalpara and Dhubri Subdivisions during the years 1954-55 to 1959-60 are as follows :—

Year of allotment	Place of allotment	
	Goalpara in tons	Dhubri in tons
1954-55	240	400
1955-56	200	580
1956-57	322	562
1957-58	40	80
1958-59	83	207.25
1959-60	697	1202

(b)—The dealers of Goalpara and Dhubri are M/S. Udai Chand Danmal and M/S. Chaturbhuj Ghisalal respectively.

(c)—The General Public, institutions including Local Bodies and Government Departments were the consumers during these years and permits were issued to them both by the Director of Consumer Goods as well as by the Local Officers of the respective Subdivisions.

(d)—Government have received no such complaint.

**Regarding Organisation of a Co-operative Weaving Society at Jiadhol Village in Dhemaji Mauza**

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

201. Will the Minister of Co-operative be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a Weaving Co-operative Society has been organised at Jiadhol Village in Dhemaji Mauza, and the Society has been registered ?



- (b) Whether he would refer to the letter No.ACC.170/59/4, dated 24th April, 1959 issued by the Secretary, Co-operation Department and the reply given by the questioner on 4th August 1959 and state the action taken on the allegations ?
- (c) Whether departmental guide is extended to this society ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation)**

replied :

201. (a)—Information is being called for.

(b) The matter is being investigated.

(c)—Information is being collected.

**Regarding functions of Weaving Co-operative Societies in Panitola C. D. Block in Dibrugarh Subdivision**

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

202. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operative be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Weaving Co-operative Societies that has so far been organised within Panitola C. D. Block in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

(b) The number of Weaving Co-operative Societies that have been functioning properly within Panitola C. D. Block ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation)**

replied :

202. (a) & (b)—Information is being collected.

**Organisation of Co-operative Societies within Kakapathar Anchalik Panchayat of Dibrugarh Subdivision**

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

203. Will the Minister-in-charge, Co-operative be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Co-operative Societies that have so far been organised within Kakapathar Anchalik Panchayat, i.e., Saikhowa, Doom-Dooma and Buridihing Mauzas of Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

(b) How many of these Weaving Co-operatives have been functioning properly ?

(c) Whether any officer of the Co-operative Department has been working within Kakapathar Anchalik Panchayat ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation)**

replied :

203. (a) to (c)—Information is being collected.



**Regarding the survey of Hajo river in Sadiya Transferred Area**

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

204. Will the Minister, P. W. D. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to survey the Hajo river in Sadiya Transferred Area to ascertain the extent of damage done by it every year to the cultivator and to find out the cause of the trouble ?

(b) Whether the Department commenced the work of survey ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D., (F. C. & I. Wing)]** replied :

204. (a)—There is no such proposal as the river is in the N. E. F. A. area.

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

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** : What are the difficulties of the Government to take up this matter with the N. E. F. A. authority ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : Sir, there is no such proposal. If any such proposal is to be taken it will have to be taken up in the 3rd Five-Year Plan.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** : Whether the Minister remembers that he assured this House in the last session that the matter would be taken up with N. E. F. A. authorities.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : I do not remember.

**Regarding detection of opium smuggling cases in Dibrugarh Subdivision**

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

205. Will the Minister of Excise be pleased to state—

(a) The number of opium smuggling cases in Dibrugarh Subdivision during the years 1958 and 1959 and upto the end of September, 1960 ?

(b) The amount of opium seized in each of these cases and the total amount of opium seized during these 2½ years ?

(c) How many of these cases of opium smuggling were detected in Motor cars ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister-in-charge of Excise)** replied :

205. (a), (b) and (c)—The informations in respect of 1958 and 1959 were furnished on 9th April, 1960 while replying to unstarred question 369 asked by the Member during the Budget Session of the Assembly, 1960.



The informations in respect of 1960 (upto the end of September) are as follows :—

(1) Number of cases from January to September, 1960—127

(2) Quantity of opium seized during the above period—3 maunds 32 seers 50 tolas and 6 as.

Information regarding opium seized in each of the 127 cases is being collected.

(3) Number of cases detected in Motor Car—1 (one).

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** It appears that about 4 maunds of opium were detected during the last 9 months. Sir, may I know whether Government has taken any steps to discourage the opium habits of the people ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise):** Yes, detection means that.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Whether any propaganda is made amongst the public to give up opium ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** Yes, necessary propaganda is made.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchella) :** Whether there is any opium prohibition Centre ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There are several such centre in different places.

#### **Regarding recommendations of Central Water and Power Commission for the Manas River Valley Project**

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog)** asked :

206. Will the Minister-in-charge of E. & D. be pleased to state—

(a) Why the Manas River Valley Project has not been taken over yet ?

(b) When it will be taken up ?

(c) Whether the Central Water and Power Commission recommended for taking up this River Valley Project ?

(d) Why its recommendations have not been carried out ?

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

206. (a) & (b)—Preliminary investigations and surveys for drawing up a scheme on the Manas was taken up in 1948 by C. W. & P. C. and was continued up to 1951. As the reservoir area and dam site lie within the Bhutan territory the surveys and investigation inside Bhutan area could not be taken up due to unworkable restrictions imposed by the Bhutan Government, and had to be postponed in 1952. Discharge and silt observations at three stations within the State are, however, being carried out continuously up-to-date.



Steps are being taken to move the Government of India for taking up the matter further with the Bhutan Government for their consent to conducting remaining investigations of the Project.

Its implementation will depend upon technical feasibility, economics and availability of funds.

(c) & (d)—At the initiative of the State Government the Central Water and Power Commission, Government of India undertook investigation of the Manas Project in 1948 and had to postpone further investigation in 1952 due to restrictions imposed by Bhutan Government. After considering preliminary investigation report of a number of important river projects of the State and also the difficulty in carrying out investigations in Bhutan territory in which the sources of Manas and some other rivers are located, the State Development Committee in 1955, decided to take up further investigations of four projects, namely, the Kopilli, the Barak, the Noa-Dehing and the Subansiri in preference to others.

**Regarding Settlement of Land to the Non-deserving Persons  
within Bagbar Circle**

**Maulvi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :**

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that many non-deserving persons have got settlement of land within Bagbar Circle specially within Mondia, Jania, Bagbar Mauzas ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that when the facts were brought to the notices of A. S. O. and S. O. they passed orders to send N/R notices upon the pattadars in or about the year 1957 or so ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that these N/R notices have not been served as yet and the Pattadars are taking the possession of the land through Civil Court with the strength of their Pattas ?

(d) Why N/R notices could not be served for so many years ?

(e) Whether there are any complaints of corruptions in these cases ?

(f) Whether Government propose to remove the anomaly in this connection ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :**

207. (a)—It is not a fact.



(b)—It is not correct. The fact is that where illegal transfer of annual patta land came to the notice of the Settlement Officer, non-renewal notices were issued.

(c)—N/R notices have been served on the Pattadars in cases referred to in (b) above and Government have no information whether or not the pattadars have gone to Civil Court.

(d)—Does not arise in view of the reply above.

(e)—No.

(f)—No anomaly has been detected so far, Government will surely remove anomalies if any specific case is brought to their notice.

**Regarding erosion of lands by the tributaries of the Beki river**

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog)** asked :

208. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. be pleased to state—

(a) How many tributaries are there of the Beki river and what are their names ?

(b) How many acres of lands have been eroded by each of these rivers since 1942 ?

(c) What is the velocity of waters of these rivers at Mathargur Nizdakua, Kamargoan, Beki Rly. bridge and Bhuluk adoba Ghat and the breadth of these rivers at those points ?

(d) Whether the Chief Engineer E. and D. or the Minister investigated these rivers or visited these rivers ?

(e) When they will visit them ?

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

208. (a) to (c)—Information have been called for.

(d) & (e)—Chief Engineer or Additional Chief Engineer (E. and D.) visits the Beki river in the Mathanguri area at least once a year.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER :** When the Chief Engineer, E. & D. visited Mathanguri last ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** I have not got the date, but the report is that he visits at least once a year. Chief Engineer and Additional Chief Engineer used to visit Beki river at least once a year.



**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** Whether they visit those areas for pleasure trip at the sanctuary or for the purpose of supervision?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P.W.D. (Flood control)]:** For supervision of work.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER:** May I know whether the Chief Engineer visited the tributaries of the Beki river?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** That I cannot say.

**Regarding encroachment of about 600 bighas of Sarkari land by the Manager of Bardoibam T. E. in North Lakhimpur Subdivision**

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

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that there were complaints from public as well as local leaders such as Members of Land Settlement Advisory Board and Vice-President of Bardoloni Anchalik Panchayat that about 600 bighas of sarkari land had been encroached by the Manager, Bardoibam T. E. in North Lakhimpur Subdivision?

(b) Whether it is a fact that this encroachment was brought to the notice of the S. D. O., North Lakhimpur and to the Sub-Deputy Collector of Subansiri Circle?

(c) Since when the land in question is under encroachment of this Tea Estate and when there is likelihood of eviction?

(d) The reason of delay in ordering eviction by Government and executing it by the local authorities?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) replied:**

209. (a) to (d)—The information has been called for from the local officer.

**Regarding Construction of Embankment at Pata-noon Khaitijan in the Kaklabari Mauza**

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:**

210. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Pata-noon-Khaitijan in the Kaklabari Mauza of Barpeta Subdivision has waste cultivable lands?



(b) Whether it is a fact that the public gave representation to construct embankment to protect the crops from the erosion of Pata-noon-Khaitijan ?

(c) If so, what measures have been taken by Government for protection of the crops ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** [Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (F. C. & I.) etc., etc.] replied :

210. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Measures will be known only after receipt of the report from the Divisional Officer who has been asked to investigate into the matter.

**Regarding non-completion of the Brahmaputra-Dyke**

**Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur)** asked :

211. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government are aware that for non-completion of the Brahmaputra-Dyke up to Gamera Mail Bazar, a vast cultivable area under Sali paddy to the South of Gohpur and Kalongpur mouza remain exposed every year to the flood of the Brahmaputra and extensive damage to the crops is caused thereby ?

(b) Whether Government propose to take early steps to extend the remaining portion of the dyke from Sarutamuli to the Gamera Mail Bazar by giving priority in the Third Five Year Plan ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** [Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. (F.C. & I.) etc., etc.] replied :

211. (a) & (b)—Information from Divisional Officer has been called for.

**Regarding the total amount of arrear Tauzi revenue in Barpeta Subdivision**

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog)** asked :

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

(a) The total amount of arrear Tauzi revenue in Barpeta Subdivision since 1951 till date ?



(b) Whether there is any expectation for its realisation ?

(c) If so, when ?

(d) The amount of Tauzi revenue collected since 1951 till date ?

(e) The amount of Tauzi revenue so collected remains to be deposited ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

212. (a) to (e)—Information have been called for, but not received due to shortness of time.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog)** : With regard to reply to this, may I know when the information had been called for ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** : On 26th .....

**Mr. SPEAKER** : When you expect to receive the information ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : That cannot be given. We have given already 3 reminders, still we have not got the reply. We are pursuing the matter.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Shall I take from the Hon'ble Minister that when a particular officer does not reply to Assembly questions even after 3 reminders that officer is not taking any notice of the importance of the Assembly questions.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : We are taking steps, Sir. Explanation has been called for and after receipt of explanation further steps will be taken.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East)** : We want to know the result, Sir ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : On this assurance of the Hon'ble Minister, if you want the result then that will be communicated to you.

### Regarding Sale of Annual Patta Lands

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER** asked :

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

(a) Whether annual patta lands are allowed to be sold ?

(b) Whether patta are issued to buyers of annual patta lands ?

(c) How many such cases of sale of annual patta lands are there in Barpeta Subdivision ?



**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister)** replied :

213. (a) & (b)—The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the replies on these points given in the unstarred Question No. 91 of the Current Session of the Assembly.

(c)—The information, as far as can be collected, is called for.

**Regarding Settlement of Land to Tea Planters within the Dibrugarh Eastern Circle and the Tinsukia Circle**

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

214. (a) Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to lay on the table—

(i) a list of plots of sarkari land, waste land and annual patta land that have been settled with tea planters within the Dibrugarh Eastern Circle during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 ?

(ii) a list of periodic patta land that has been transferred to tea planters within Dibrugarh Eastern Circle during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 ?

(b) What are the circumstances under which these transfers have been given effect to ?

215. (a) Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to lay on the table a list of waste land, sarkari land or annual patta land that has been transferred to or settled with Tea Planters within the Tinsukia Circle during the period from 1947 to 1959 showing the settlement or transfer each year during the above period separately and to state—

(b) What are the reason of such transfers or settlement ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

214 & 215.—Information has not been received due to shortness of time and will be supplied when received.

**Regarding Rehabilitation of River eroded People of Barpeta Subdivision**

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked :

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

(a) The number of river eroded people of Barpeta Subdivision during last 5 years ?



- (b) How many of those river eroded families were given land for rehabilitation last year ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that many river eroded families of Barpeta Subdivision were shown land which was unfit for cultivation and for this reason they gave written and verbal information to Subdivisional Officer that they are unable to go and settle there ?
- (d) Whether those people will be given suitable land in other places ?
- (e) How many of the river eroded families of Barpeta Subdivision have not got land for rehabilitation up till now ?
- (f) When Government propose to give them land for rehabilitation ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister)** replied :

216. (a) to (f)—The information has been called for but not received due to shortness of time.

#### Regarding pay scale of tea Garden School Teachers

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

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

- (a) When the proposal of taking over of Tea Garden Schools would be given effect to ?
- (b) Whether the present pay scale of Tea Garden School Teachers would be retained ?
- (c) What is the total emolument of a Tea Garden School Teacher?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education)** replied :

217. (a)—During the current financial year on a progressive basis if funds are available in time.

(b)—The matter is under consideration of Government.

(c)—It varies from garden to garden. The maximum including all allowances and benefits is about Rs. 200 p.m. The average is about Rs. 167 p. m.



**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** May I know what is the total number of Tea garden schools in Assam?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** I have already given the figure the other day.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The figure was given the other day.

### Regarding Encroachments of Government Land in Assam

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog)** asked:

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

- (a) How many encroachments of Government land are there in Assam in each circle?
- (b) What are the names of those encroachers in Assam?
- (c) Whether Government has adopted a principle policy to settle lands with such encroachments?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied:

218. (a) & (b)—Information has been called for.

(c)—No.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR:** Sir, here also it has been replied that 'information has been called for'. May I know whether there is any hope of getting information?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes, there is hope.

### Regarding encroachment on P.G.Rs. and V.G.Rs.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR** asked:

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

- (a) Whether P. G. Rs. and V. G. Rs. can be encroached?
- (b) How many such encroachments are there in the State of Assam?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied:

219. (a)—Encroachment on P. G. Rs., V. G. Rs. or on Government waste lands is not permissible.

(b)—Information has been called for.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** On a point of orders Sir, I find that in the list of unstarred questions there are many questions where the reply has been given as "information is being called for."



What is the use of giving that reply ? If there is no information on any question, let it not be included in the list ; otherwise it looks very bad.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** May I inform the hon. Member that there may be one or two exception, but in most of the cases such replies have been given only to those questions which were received in the District about the 13th of this month, and the respect of which the informations have to be collected from the districts and other places. The replies in all questions had to be supplied to the Assembly on the 21st. So, due to insufficient time, the informations could not be collected by the Departments.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** The difficulty is that after all these are question which do not concern only a member, but we are also interested. If the informations are given later on to the member then we will be deprived of the benefit of the same.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Then you can put a separate question.

I also appreciate the difficulties of the Ministers. Sometimes the questions are sent late, and as you know, our communication system is not very perfect. Therefore, the questions sent to local officers for reply do not come in time. At the same time also, the hon. Member might feel to know about the fate of the question he puts. Therefore by replying that "information has been called for" the Hon'ble Minister means that steps have been taken to get a reply to the question.

**Shri GHNASHYAM TALUKDAR :** Here also Sir, I want to ask that when this question was received ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) :** It was received on 14th September, 1960.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** It is very difficult to get a reply of vague and wide questions I don't know why this questions has been allowed because it is too vague and wide. It is very difficult to collect informations regarding encroachments on P.G.Rs. and V.G.Rs. in course of a week or a month from all the places. I believe, the hon. Members will take note that if such questions are sent then those will not be allowed at all in future.

### Regarding the Assam Medical College

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

220. Will the Minister, Medical be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any enquiry was made on the allegation that the Assam Medical College was of late grown more mercenary than humanitarian which was published in a letter to Editor of the *Assam Tribune* on the 22nd August, 1959 ?

(b) If so, what was the result of the enquiry ?



**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister-in-charge of Medical)** replied:

220. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)**: May I ask why no enquiry was made when there was some allegations in the press.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)**: I can say only that no enquiry was made.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA**: Will the Government make enquiry on the allegations published in the Press?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS**: Somehow the Department missed this article in the Assam Tribune. Shri Hazarika, the hon'ble questioner himself wrote a letter to the Principal, Assam Medical College, and there the allegation was that the staff was not behaving properly, they behave rudely to the public. So instruction has been issued to them that they should behave properly.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon)**: চিৰিউনত বাহিৰ হোৱা চিহ্নৰ আপত্তিটোৰ বাহিৰেও আৰু কিবা আপত্তি পাইছেনে?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: তাৰ উপৰিও শ্ৰীহাজৰীকাই দিয়া আপত্তিটো চৰকাৰে পোৱা নাই জানো?

#### **Decision of the meeting of the Assam Road Communication Board regarding the Athiabari-Golbil Road**

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserve for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked:

221. Will the Minister-in-charge, P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Athiabari-Golbil Road Section II was allotted a sum of Rs.40,000 for the construction of the road in its 7th meeting of the Assam Road Communication Board?
- (b) If so, why the said road was substituted subsequently by Borkhat-Dhamdhama Road Section II, etc., after the decision of the meeting of the Assam Road Communication Board held at Shillong on 12th February, 1960?
- (c) Whether Government propose to reconsider the decision of the meeting of the Assam Road Communication Board regarding the Athiabari-Golbil Road?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)]** replied:

221. (a)—It is a fact that the Assam Road Communication Board recommended Athiabari-Golbil Road Section II and allocated Rs.40,000,



(b)—The same member who initially proposed Athiabari-Golbi Road Section II subsequently suggested the substitution by Borkhat-Dhamdhama Road Section II, etc.

(c) There is no such proposal or scope at present. There are many incomplete roads in Gauhati Subdivision and according to the present decision the Mohkuma Parishad should consider all these proposals in preparing their list to be submitted to the Government for consideration in drawing up the 3rd Five Year Plan.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Schedule Tribes)] :** Will the Government be pleased to allot money out of saving ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Dy. Minister Revenue) :** I will see to this.

### Regarding unification of cadre of the Medical Service

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]** asked :

222. Will the Minister, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) When the unification of Cadre of the Medical Service will be given effect to ?
- (b) Whether Government has been receiving repeated representation to absorb all the Medical Licentiates serving for more than 10 years into the Cadre of Assistant Surgeon I irrespective of their old scale of pay ?
- (c) If so, what steps have been taken by the Government in this regard ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister-in-charge of Medical)** replied :

222. (a)—The question of unification of cadres was taken up by the Government and it was decided to double the quota of promotion from 9 to 18 from Assistant Surgeon II to Assistant Surgeon I.

(b)—Yes, some representations have been received.

(c)—The matter will be re-examined.

### Regarding the plan and estimate of Amguri Hospital

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

223. Will the Minister, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the plan and estimate of Amguri Hospital, Sibsagar Subdivision have been made ready ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to start construction at the earliest ?



**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister-in-charge of Medical)** replied:

223. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

**Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUA (Amguri):** May I know the total amount estimated for the construction of the hospital building?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** The estimated amount is Rs.95,950. But there is no assurance that this project will be taken up.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA:** May I know whether the construction of the hospital building will be started this year?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He has already replied that there is no certainty whether the project will be taken up at all.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA:** If that is the reply, then may I know the reasons why construction of hospital will not be taken up by Government?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Sir, this is the reply from the Director of Health Services: "there is no necessity to have another dispensary at Amguri in view of the existing public health unit at Morabazar and a ten-bedded Ward attached to Jhanji hospital lately sanctioned under Medical Department letter No.MMD217/60/3, dated 30th April, 1960." Here out of this Rs.95,950, Shri Iswarlal Baheti will donate a sum of Rs.3,000 only for establishment of the purposed 6-bedded hospital.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What is the distance between Morabazar and Amguri?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** I cannot say the distance; but it must be nearabout.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Suppose there is a primary health unit at Dibrugarh will it serve the purpose of Amguri people?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** That will not serve; but I learn the distance is 3 miles.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA:** Sir, Amguri is going to be a town. So the necessity for a hospital is there.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Necessity may be everywhere. But it depends upon the funds available.



**Regarding declaration of Maridekhow Beel as Fishery in  
Sibsagar Subdivision**

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

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

- (a) The persons or institutions who recommended the Maridekhow Beel as Fishery in Dekhowmukh-Bharalua of Jokaichuk Mauza, Sibsagar Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether Government has made any public enquiry prior to the declaration of the Maridekhow as Fishery?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister)** replied :

224. (a)—Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar.

(b)—Yes, enquiry was made as required under section 16 of the A. L. R. R.

**Regarding pay scale of Adhyakhayas and Adhyapakas of three old  
Model Tols of Assam, including the S. K. T. Model Tols**

**Dr. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY (Lakhipur)** asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that in the three old Model Tols of Assam, including the S. K. T. Model Tols (Surjya Kumar Tarkasaraswati Chatuspatti) at Silchar there are no time scales of pay for the Adhyakhayas and Adhyapakas ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that salaries of the Adhyakhayas and Adhyapakas at the Model Tols are Rs.60 and Rs.40 per month respectively and such salaries have remained stationary for about twelve years past ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that students going out of the Model Tols on completion of the course are taken into Secondary High Schools as Teachers (Head Pandits) without any addition to their educational qualifications at the scale of Rs.125 to Rs.275 per month, exclusive of other allowances ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to consider the cases of the Adhyakhayas and Adhyapakas of old Model Tols, and take early steps for alleviation of their hardship by introducing suitable time scales of pay for those posts befitting their status and consistent with cost of present day living and the scales already provided for those whom they themselves prepare for certain posts mentioned in (c) above ?
- (e) If so, whether Government will give retrospective effect of this ?



**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education)** replied :

225. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No pay scales have been prescribed for the Adhyakhayas and Adhyapakas of Sanskrit Tols (including Model Tols) Government sanction certain amount of monthly recurring grants to these Tols and the Managing Committees of these Tols draw up the pay to their staff out of the Government grants plus other income of the institutions and the Assistant Inspector of Schools for Sanskrit Education approves of the scale thus drawn up by the Managing Committees.

(c)—Yes, but general education qualification upto Matriculation is preferred.

(d)—Not at present.

(e)—Does not arise.

**Dr. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY (Lakhipur)**: In reply to (b) it has been stated that the Managing Committee of these Tols draw up the pay to their staff out of the Government Grants *Plus* other income of the institutions. I would like to know what are these other income ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)**: The Tols may have certain other income. The Assistant Inspector of Schools for Sanskrit Education consults the Managing Committees and then makes recommendations to the Government which then allots a certain amount.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: What does he mean by other income ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: There may be other income from gardening.

**Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra)**: With regard to the Minister's reply at (d), do the Government feel that this matter needs early consideration ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS**: It is under the consideration of the Government for the re-organisation of the Sanskrit Tols and this matter has not been finalised. If possible, we shall take up the question of their pay-scales.

**Shri GOURI SANKAR ROY**: When do Government propose to take up this question for consideration ?

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West)**: I want to know from the Government whether they consider that the salaries of Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 per month for Adhyakhayas and Adhyapakas respectively are quite sufficient to maintain their livelihoods in these hard days ?



**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** Not even the pay of the L. P. School teachers is sufficient.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Whether Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 are sufficient ?

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West):** I want to know whether they have any other income besides this grant ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Besides, they get monthly donations from public men.

**Shri GAURISHANKAR BHATTCHARYYA (Gauhati) :** They also get Dakshinas.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) :** May I know from the Government what decision has been taken regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the committee with Shri Gauri Sastri as Chairman ?

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI :** How long this consideration will continue ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** The recommendations are under consideration.

**Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding) :** কোনো এখন—টোলব ছাত্রই পাচ কৰাৰ পাচত ১২৫ টকাৰ পৰা ২৭৫ পাই, কিন্তু সেই টোলৰ শিক্ষক জনে ৪০ টকা বা ৬০ টকা পোৱাটো এটা ডাঙৰ discrepancy বকথা নহয়নে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Discrepancy হয় আৰু সেই কাৰণে কথাটো লোৱা হৈছে।

**Shri GAURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlichara) :** The reply to (d) is "not at present". May I know from the Government when the proposal is going to be taken up for consideration could we have a definite time ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** He has already replied to that question.

#### **Complaints on Rupahibari Bund of Dandua Mauza in Nowgong District**

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

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the people of Saatoonibari, Garmari, etc., are complaining on Rupahibari-bund of Dandua Mauza, Nowgong District ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the present bund at Rupahibari, is not benefiting any area ?



- (c) Whether it is a fact that a bund in Borholajan with a culvert is needed on a permanent basis ?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to comply with the same at the earliest ?

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

226. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—It can be ascertained only after conducting a survey.

(d)—If after the survey it is found that the bund is necessary and would be beneficial, Government will sanction the same, if the project is approved by the Mahakumā Parisad, and the beneficiaries agree to pay 50 per cent of the cost.

**Provision for opening a bus line from Tihu to Musalpur Via Ranakuchi Jamunatari village**

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [ (Patacharkuchi (Rereved for Schedule Tribes) ]** asked :

227. Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government received a letter from the Questioner, dated 14th December, 1959 for making provision for a line bus from Tihu to Musalpur via Ranakuchi-Jamunatari village ?

(b) If so, what action has been taken ?

**Shri BISWADEV SHARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport)** replied :

227. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It has been referred by the Assistant Secretary, State Road Transport Board to the Divisional Superintendent, State Transport, Gauhati for enquiry.

It now appears that this is a matter within the purview of Regional Transport Authority, Kamrup. The letter addressed by the Questioner is therefore being forwarded to the Secretary, Regional Transport Authority for necessary action by Regional Transport Authority.



**Regarding Bus permit allowed on the Tihu-Nikasi and Tihu-Subankhata routes**

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS** [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) asked :

228. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) How many bus permits are given for plying on the Tihu to Nikasi route ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that some of the buses are lying unused for which passengers are suffering greatly ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that there are more demand from the public for buses in this route ?
- (d) How many buses are there on the route from Tihu to Subankhata ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that some of the buses are lying unused due to which public suffering greatly ?
- (f) Whether Government are aware about the necessity for opening bus line from Tarabari to Nikasi *via* Tihu and Tarabari to Subankhata *via* Tihu ?
- (g) If not, whether Government propose to enquire into the matter ?

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA** (Deputy Minister) replied :

228. (a) Three bus permits.

- (b) No withdrawal report was submitted by the permit-holders nor any information regarding non-plying of any vehicle was received either from the public of that locality or from the Bus Association concerned.
- (c) Yes, the matter will be considered in the next R. T. A. meeting to be held on 20th and 21st October, 1960.
- (d) No bus route from Tihu to Subankhata has yet been opened. The existing route Barama Subankhata is being extended upto Tihu in the next meeting of the R. T. A. Gauhati.
- (e) Question does not arise.



- (f) No demand from any quarter has yet been received for opening up of bus route from Tarabari to Nikashi *via* Tihu and from Tarabari to Subankhata *via* Tihu.

A new route from Tarabari to Tihu has already been opened and permits will be issued by the R. T. A. in its meeting to be held on 20th and 21st October 1960. Buses are plying on Tihu Nikashi and Barama Subankhata routes. Hence the question of opening up of another route from Tarabari to Nikashi and Tarabari Subankhata will not be justified for the present in view of overlapping.

- (g) The question of making enquiry in the matter does not arise at this stage.

### Regarding Railway concession to the Members of State Legislature

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

229. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Railway Board proposed to grant Rail concession to Members of State Legislature travelling to place of national importance ?

- (b) What is the extent of concession proposed to be granted to the Members of the Assembly by the Railways.

- (c) Whether he would obtain informations from the Railway and inform the Members the procedure of availing this concession ?

- (d) Whether this concession would be available to the family of the Members also ?

**Shri BISWADEV SHARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport)** replied :

229. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Once in a year and that is also when they travel in a party of not less than 20.

(c)—The concession may be obtained by applying to the Railway Administration stating that the Members mentioned therein are availing the concession for the first time in that year.

(d)—There is no such instruction.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : The reply to (b) is that "once in a year and that is also when they travel in a party of not less than 20" but the question was "what is the extent of concession proposed to be granted to the Members of the Assembly by the Railways ?" This is not the reply which was desired.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : He means that the word "concession" is vague.



**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Dy. Minister, Transport):** We have referred the matter to the Railway administration asking them to give us the full details. Uptil now we have not received their reply.

**Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding):** কনচেশনটো কি?

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** কিন্তু সেই কনচেশনটো কি তাকেহে জানিব লাগে।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The Minister says that he is in correspondence.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS :** Again in (c) the question was whether he would obtain informations from the Railway and inform the Members the procedure of availing this concession? But the reply given was "The concession may be obtained by applying to the Railway administration stating that the Members mentioned therein are availing the concession for the first time in that year." That was not the reply expected. The question was whether he would take the trouble for ascertaining the informations and then informing the Members of this House.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He has already replied that he is in correspondence with the Railway authorities.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhow) a:** Whether the Deputy Minister is aware that a circular from the Railway authorities came to this Government about a year before about this concession and that the extent of this concession is not yet known to the Government?

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA :** That circular was received but details were not received.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS :** Whether the circular was circulated amongst the Members of this House?

(Voices : Yes)

Whether any member took advantage of the concession?

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** As the circular was not clear, is the Deputy Minister aware that no member could avail of this benefit during the last year?

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA :** I do not know, Sir.

**Regarding establishment of Saw Mill on Jaloni Grant No.15 within Tipling Mauza of Dibrugarh Subdivision**

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

**230. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forest be pleased to state—**

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a Saw Mill on Jaloni Grant No.15 within Tipling Mauza of Dibrugarh Subdivision?



- (b) Whether any official of the Forest Department has supervision over this Mill ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that there was a large amount of timber in this Grant ?
- (d) Whether these timbers were sawn in this Mill with the knowledge of Officials of Forest Department ?
- (e) What is the approximate amount of royalty or monopoly fees that was realised from timbers of this Jaloni Grant and for timber sawn in the Saw Mill situated in this Grant during the last 5 years ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests)** replied:

230. (a)—There is no Saw Mill in Jaloni Grant No. 15. However, a part of this Grant was relinquished in 1940 and a portion of the relinquished area was settled with Shri T. Barua of Dibrugarh. Shri Barua established a Saw Mill in 1957 in the area settled with him. The Mill was running till June, 1958 after which date it did not operate. Presumably the hon. Member is referring to this Saw Mill.

(b)—The Mill established by Barua used to be checked from time to time by Forest Officers in the normal course of their duties.

(c)—Grant No. 15 still under the Tea Estate is under tea and the portion which was relinquished does not bear any tree forest. It is not known whether this Grant used to have a lot of timber in the past.

(d)—Some timber available in the settled area used to be converted in the Saw Mill which ran only for a period of six months. In view of reply to (c) above, (d) does not arise.

(e)—In view of reply to (c) and (d) above, (e) does not arise.

**Regarding the number of arrests made in connection with the recent disturbances in the State of Assam**

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

231. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The number of arrests made in connection with the recent disturbances in the State of Assam till the 1st August, 1960 ?

(b) The number of arrests made in different districts ?

(c) The number of persons released on bail ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** replied:

231. (a) & (b)—A statement showing district-wise break-up of arrests made so far is already placed on the Library table.

(c)—3984.



**Regarding construction of Road from Gauripur to Silghat via Kismat-Hasdoha and Dharmasala under Dhubri Subdivision**

**Shri TAMIZUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri)** asked :

232. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any proposal to construct the road from Gauripur to Silghari via Kismat-Hasdoha and Dharmasala under Dhubri Subdivision ?

(b) Whether Government are aware that the flood affected people of Dhubri will be benefited of work of the said road is undertaken this year ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGO, [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B. Wing)]** replied :

232. (a)—There is a proposal received from Mahkuma Parishad for a road from Gauripur to Silghari via Kismat-Hasdoha-Dharmasala-Ghewmari.

(b)—Government are not aware of it.

**Regarding provision in block budget of Panitola Anchalik Panchayat for a Veterinary Dispensary**

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

233. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a provision in block budget of Panitola Anchalik Panchayat for a Veterinary Dispensary ?

(b) If so, when commencement of work of this Dispensary may be expected ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)** replied :

233. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

**Regarding posting of Field Assistants including establishment of Stock Centre in the Mauzas, viz., Purbapar, Patidarang, etc.**

**Shri SARAT CH. GOSWAMI (Kamrup)** asked :

234. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) The head quarters of the Veterinary Field Assistants posted for each of the Mauzas, viz., Purbapar, Patidarang, Madartola, and Barbangsar and who are the Field Assistants so posted there ?



- (b) Whether Government is willing to establish one First Aid and Stock Centre or one Dispensary in each of these Mauzas in view of the fact that there is no Veterinary Aid of any kind in these areas and the Public are willing to give all necessary facilities for the purpose ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)** replied :

234. (a)—The head quarters of the V. F. As. and their names posted in each Mauzas are below :—

Name of Mauza	Name of V. F. As. posted	Headquarters.
1. Purbapar ... ..	Shri Ayamuddin Ahmed.	Changsari.
2. Patidarang ... ..	Shri Abed Ali	Muktapur.
3. Madartola ... ..	Shri Mafizuddin Ahmed.	Kamalpur.
4. Barbangsar ... ..	Shri Abu Bokar	Mandakata.

(b)—Not possible at present.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** : Is the Minister aware that some of these Mauzas are situated at considerable distance from the headquarters of the Veterinary Field Assistants, for example at Purbapar?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : The man located at Changsari can serve Purbapar.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI** : Is the Minister aware of the fact that it is at a distance of 10 miles ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : I cant dispute that.

**Repairs of Changsari Ballabh Bhai State Veterinary Dispensary Buildings**

**Shri SARAT CH. GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** asked :

235. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the necessary repairs of Changsari Ballabh Bhai State Veterinary Dispensary damaged by last storm have been done ?

(b) Why the Department has not yet been able to make necessary repairs of the buildings damaged by the last storm ?



- (c) Whether it is a fact that the C.I. Sheets, etc., which were blown away by the storm have now been missing ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)**  
replied :

235. (a)—The work of reconstruction of the building has already been taken up by P.W.D.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Government have no such information.

### Regarding Dairy Farms in Assam

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North-Salmara (Reserved Scheduled Castes)]** asked :

236. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) How many Dairy Farms have been started in the State by the Government ?

(b) Whether there was any proposal of establishing few more Dairy Farms in Assam ?

(c) If not, why this important project has not been taken up ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that other sister States have already taken up such projects ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the present Director of Veterinary Department neglected to take up this project and did not advice the Government in this matter, though he was asked to do so by the Government ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)**  
replied :

236. (a)—7 (Seven).

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Government are not fully aware of the extent of progress in this line in the sister States.

(e)—No.



**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):** মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ে (b) উত্তৰত কৈছে Yes. আৰু কেইখন Dairy Farm খুলিবলৈ চৰকাৰে সিদ্ধান্ত চলাইছে—জানিব পাৰোনে?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary):** এইটো এয় পৰিকল্পনাত ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question was whether there was any proposal to establish 3 more Dairy Farms in Assam. It does not depend on the Third Five Year Plan.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** There are proposals, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Then you should have said that.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** There are proposals as I have said.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** ২য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কৰিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰা খিনি কৰা হ'লনে?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** ২য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম কৰা হৈছে।

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** বাকীখিনি কৰাব কি সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হৈছে নে?

#### Regarding Tourist Buses in Assam

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked:

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

(a) Whether in Assam there are State Tourist Buses as in other States for occasional use of the same by the visitors, pilgrims and students?

(b) Whether any application for such buses from existing permit holders has since been made to the Government and if so, who applied for the same and what action is being taken?

**Shri Biswadev SARMAH (Deputy Minister, Transport)** replied:

237. (a)—No.



(b)—Yes, one Shri Pradip Kumar Das, B.A., Secretary Contract Carriage Corporation, Barpeta had applied on 26th March, 1960 for a Tourist Bus Permit in the State. As it will affect the interest and earnings of the State Transport and other private operators the applicant had been informed that the proposal for introduction of Tourist Bus in the State cannot be considered at present.

**Regarding deposit of Rs.200 by the Mahaldars to get Elephant Mahal**

**Maulvi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked :

238. Will the Minister, Forests be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that to get Elephant Mahal now-a-days Mahaldars are to deposit Rs.200 per seat as earnest money ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that this money is to be returned after the Shikar is over, successfully ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that in many districts these earnest money have not been returned even for many years ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests)** replied :

238. (a)—No. Earnest money of Rs.200 is required to be deposited for each tender and not for each seat. But scheduled Caste/Tribe and Backward class tenderers are to deposit Rs.100 only per tender.

(b) —Yes.

(c)—The information has been called for.

**Regarding sanction of leave of Dhubri Motor Vehicle Inspector**

**Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI (Dhubri)** asked :

239. Will the Minister-in-charge of State Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Motor Vehicle Inspector of Dhubri has been sanctioned leave for a long period ?

(b) If so, who is the person posted in his place ?

(c) Whether Government are aware that the absence of Motor Vehicle Inspector at Dhubri is causing difficulties to the public?

(d) Whether Government propose to depute an qualified expert at Dhubri immediately to examine the vehicles ?



**Shri BISWADEB SHARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport)** replied:

239. (a)—The Motor Vehicle Inspector went on leave on medical grounds for forty-five days with effect from the 2nd September, 1960.

(b)—The leave reserve Motor Vehicle Inspector who was at Gauhati was temporarily transferred in his place on 8th September 1960.

(c)—Some telegrams were received from the public in the 1st week of this month that the absence of the Motor Vehicle Inspector at Dhubri was causing difficulties.

(d)—It has now been ascertained that the leave reserve Motor Vehicle Inspector joined at Dhubri on 10th October 1960. Hence the question of deputing any Motor Vehicle Inspector to Dhubri does not now arise. He was directed to inspect vehicles of Garo Hills first and then to proceed to Goalpara and then to Dhubri. An explanation has been called for from him for the delay in reaching Dhubri.

#### Regarding requisition of a portion of Tea Garden Grants of Dhola Tea Estates

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

240. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government are aware that a number of representations were given to the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur as well as the Government requesting to requisition a portion of Tea Garden Grants of Dhola Tea Estates by the public of Saikhowa Bazar?

(b) Whether Government are aware that after devastation of former Saikhowa Bazar in the Great Earthquake of 1950 and subsequent flood, the Bazar was shifted to land belonging to Dhola Tea Estate on the assurance of Settlement by Government officials as well as Ministers?

(c) Whether a proposal for requisition of land in question is being prepared by S. D. G., Tinsukia?

(d) How long it would take to give effect to the proposal and to help these flood affected people?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied:

240. (a) to (d)—Information have been called for but not received due to shortness of time.



**Requisition of land for defence purpose for the villages of Lahoal Mauza**

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

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that about 700 (seven hundred) bighas of land were requisitioned in the year 1951 and 1942 for defence purpose in Miripathar, Titadimora and Athabari villages in Lahoal Mouza (Dibrugarh) ?
- (b) Whether these lands have subsequently been acquired and compensation been paid ?
- (c) The number of owners who are yet to be paid the compensation ?
- (d) How many of the owners are still paying land revenue for these lands ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

241. (a) to (d)—Information have been called for.

**Regarding replacement of old buses by new ones in the North bank of the district of Goalpara**

**Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI (Dhubri)** asked :

242. Will the Minister-in-charge of State Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total number of State Transport buses running in the north bank of the district of Goalpara ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that most of the buses are old and occasionally hold up the passengers on the road ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to replace old buses by new ones ?

**Shri BISWADEV SHARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport)** replied :

242. (a)—33 buses.

(b)—Out of 33 buses, 10 are old petrol buses which have since been withdrawn from service and set-aside for disposal. The other 23 buses are Diesel Buses acquired since 1955 which are not yet due for replacement.

(c)—Six new Diesel Buses have since been placed on the route in 1960 in replacement of 10 old petrol buses set aside for disposal.



**Regarding Bazar bus connection between Barpeta Road, Nalbari and Rangiya Bazar**

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked :

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

(a) Whether there is any Bazar Bus connection between Barpeta Road and Nalbari and Rangiya Bazars on Bazar days ?

(b) If not, why such connections are not given looking to the insufficient Railway timings in day time ?

(c) What action the Government is taking for the development of village hats by transport communication ?

**Shri BISWADEV SHARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport)** replied :

243. (a) No.

(b) Sufficient number of State buses are plying on the Road.

(c) Bazar buses are allowed to ply to Tihu, Barpeta, Barama, Nalbari.

**Regarding allotment of land of Nadoa Tea Estate to the Cultivators**

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

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

(a) Whether the 100 (one hundred) bighas of land requisitioned in Dag No.608 of Nadoa Tea Estate of Upper Assam Tea Company in Dibrugarh Subdivision have been allotted to the Cultivators ?

(b) Whether the allottees are actually occupying these lands ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied :

244. (a) and (b)—Information have been called for.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** There are many questions and of which as many as eleven questions standing in my name today, against all the questions, it has been stated that information is being collected. The Minister could not give replies to a single question when about a dozen of questions of mine were placed before the House. This is disappointing, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Most probably they came late,



**Sanction of land compensation of Dhubri-Patamari Road  
cum Embankment****Shri TAMIZUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri)** asked:

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

(a) Whether any land compensation of Dhubri-Patamari Road cum-embankment has been sanctioned to the land owners ?

(b) If the answer is in the negative, what is the difficulty in sanctioning the compensation ?

(c) Whether Government has lately got any representation in this regard ?

(d) Whether Government propose to sanction the compensation ?

(e) If so, when ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)** replied:

245. (a) to (e)—Information have been called for.

**Complaint about non-receipt of Answers to Questions put by  
the hon. Members**

**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I put certain questions during the middle of September regarding Dhubri Government High School. This question was repeated by me several times before and I have been putting this question in every session since 1959. Sir, I have not got the reply yet. I was sent a reply from the Secretary, Education, it being personally addressed to me, but I again repeated this question to be asked in this House. Since my question is being asked in every session of the House, I do not understand why the Hon'ble Minister or the Deputy Minister is reluctant to reply.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** On this point, Sir, may I draw your attention to Rule 31 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly. It says, "A member who wishes to ask a question shall give notice in writing to the Secretary at least ten clear days before the meeting of the Assembly at which he desires to put the question and shall together with the notice submit a copy of the questions which he wishes to ask." Admittedly, Sir, all these questions were submitted before ten days of 6th of October, I personally know I submitted certain questions before 16th of September and out of about 12 or 15 questions I submitted, only 3 or 4 have been replied. From this, it appears, Sir, that more than a month has since elapsed, but replies not yet given. I wonder, Sir, what the difficulties are in giving replies to these questions, though the rules say that for a reply to a question, only 10 days is necessary.



**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED:** My question is being continued since 1959.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Such questions which relate to matters regarding which informations can be had from Shillong—even lesser period will be sufficient, but sometimes question is of such nature that for a reply, informations are sought to be obtained from the districts where communication is bad and it is not possible to give reply within 10 days. We have stated only that information is being obtained in respect of those questions which were received in the Secretariat after the 12th of this month and if in respect of any particular question, any hon. Member can point out that this question was tabled and received by us before that date and no reply has been given, I shall certainly look into.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat):** Sir, we all appreciate the difficulty about supplying answers to questions. It takes time and the District Officers are usually very busy. Our functions have expanded in such a way that the officers may not cope with them. But, Sir, it has another aspect of it. We, the Members of Legislative Assembly have no other alternative but to approach the Chair for devising a respectable and useful way so that the importance of asking questions and the dignity of the Members of this House is not lessened. Now let me give an illustration. Question No.82—Starred question—was very specific. It says—whether it is a fact that Sub-Deputy Collector, Naharkatia Circle, realised Rs.79-12-0 from one Tirtheswar Dutta, a flood affected person *vide* his receipt No.72, dated 21st May, 1956 of Book No.210 as land revenue for 15 bighas of requisitioned plot of land for four years, *i. e.*, for 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56. Perhaps apparently this land was requisitioned, but the land was not in his possession, like the Brahmaputra eroded land which was swallowed by the Brahmaputra, but revenue was realised. This question was very specific. I draw the particular attention to the fact and a reply could have been obtained by sending a telegram when receipt number, book No. and everything was given. At least this portion of the question should have been answered. My friend Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, as I understand, is right when he says that not only in this session but also in previous sessions of this House, several of his questions were put and not replied to. Now the position comes to this. Sir you may please take note of the fact that there may be difficulties in answering. There is the other side of it as to how much it affects it because certain high officers not only do not hold the Members of Legislative Assembly in esteem, they do not have any regard for the Ministers and openly speak about them. The remark the Congress Members of Legislative Assembly as pocket Gandhis.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I think these are not relevant. I appreciate your point. Without entering into discussion on this subject, I also feel that some amount of indifference is being shown by certain officers in the matter of sending particulars particularly of Assembly questions. I am surprised to know from some Honourable Ministers that in spite of a three consecutive reminders, a certain officer having his headquarter in Subdivisional Headquarter has not cared to reply to the queries. These things do not reflect favourably to the credit of the Administration as well as to the credit of the officers. In the circumstances the Hon'ble Members will be perfectly right to hold that some amount of negligence or indifference has



been shown in matters of replying to questions. I hope the Honourable Ministers will take note, that Assembly questions should be given the top priority. Putting questions in the Assembly in a valuable right given in parliamentary Democracy and our Assembly Rules have reiterated it. Reply to questions is not only important to the Members alone, but it is also equally important to the public in general. Therefore, no Honourable Minister should try to bye-pass any questions even if the replies to these questions may not go to this credit of the administration and even to Minister himself. Therefore, I request the Honourable Ministers to try their best to get the replies in time. I hope I may not have the opportunity to hear in future from any of the Ministers that reply to any question has not been received from a particular officer after issuing several reminders.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** According to the Assembly Rule 31 10 days notice is required for putting a question. How these ten days are to be calculated? Is it from the date of submission of the question at the Assembly Secretariat or is it from the date of submission in the Civil Secretariat?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is from the date of submission in the Assembly Secretariat.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have made my observations as referred to by Honourable Members in this House on the subject. Therefore, it is better that no Honourable Member should try to speak on this matter further.

Now, item No.2—Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya.

**Motion for consideration of the Report of the Study Groups to assess the operation of the State Trading in Food Grains as presented by Shri Ram Nath Sarma to the House on 17th October, 1960**

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** I beg to move that this Assembly do now take into consideration the report of the Study Groups to assess the operation of the State Trading in Food Grains as presented by Shri Ram Nath Sarma to the House on 17th October, 1960.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to reserve my speech to be delivered later on or preferably in the afternoon.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that this Assembly do now take into consideration the Report of the Study Groups to assess the operations of State Trading in Food Grain as presented by Shri Ram Nath Sarma to the House on 17th October, 1960.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** We have gone to all the three parts constituted in the instance of the Honourable Speaker to go round to study the conditions and difficulties and methods of improvement of State Trading as has been enforced in our State. At the instance of the National Development Council, the Government of Assam by a resolution took up State Trading of paddy since the beginning of January, 1959 in Nong and Mikir Hills Districts. It was only on the experimental basis, i. e., to observe how it is operated in these particular areas,



The target for the year was in the neighbourhood of 20 lakhs or so as has been reported by the Department, and the price was fixed. The minimum price payable to the growers was fixed to be Rs.9 and in the operation the cost involved was expected to Rs.1.25 nP. per maund and the maximum price fixed at Rs.10.25 nP. at Government level. The commission for these three agencies—the Primary Service Co-operative Society, Primary Marketing Society and the Apex Marketing Society is given at the rate of 19 nP., 62 nP. and 19 nP. respectively. The Apex Marketing Society is the sole financial authority. From the report of the Government, it appears that an advance of Rs.20 lakhs was made by the Apex Bank of Assam to the Apex Marketing Society with which they operated. This Society has given financial assistance to the extent of Rs.10 lakhs credit societies for paddy procurement although the amount involved was a few crores.

At the initial stage, some difficulties were experienced by these societies, because it was then a quite new thing and the State Trading we have been doing now was there all along. Now, it has been switched over to the co-operative sectors. The Co-operatives were entrusted with the procurement of paddy. This was a difficult task and a great risk is taken by our Co-operative Department. Many of the societies have not yet come into being, because they cannot function properly.

Sir, State Trading was first started in the district of Nowgong and then gradually it was extended to the districts of Kamrup, Goalpara, North Lakhimpur and so on. Now, this time, decision has been taken all on a sudden and due to shortness of time, some difficulties had to be experienced. Of these difficulties the financial difficulty was the greatest. Out of the three agencies, the Service Co-operative Society has the greatest responsibility to function to-day.

It has to play a great role. The Service Co-operatives are the agency for issuing credit to the agriculturist for agricultural operation, and it was perhaps done with a view to link credit with the marketing. This was a very right thing and in doing so the Service Co-operatives had to be organised properly. They had to be revitalised and financed when the Gaonlia Bank did not function properly. But it was operating in the minds of some section of the people that State Trading meant only that portion of the thing the dealers perform. It is not the intermediaries but the peasants who should get the maximum profit and who should avail themselves of the opportunity. But difficulty was experienced of finance in the first instance and then of transport. The Primary Co-operatives had no sufficient funds which they were to receive from the Apex Marketing Society, and the Marketing Society could not issue sufficient money. So the dealers could successfully give obstacles and the Marketing Societies in certain places had to appoint agents of their own. The main difficulty, as has been given in the report, is with regard to propaganda side. I put stress on the propaganda side because the peasants for whose benefit and interest it was introduced have not yet fully realised the implications of State Trading through Co-operative sector. Even in some places the villagers silently endured the dealers when they carried on propaganda which is not good for them.

Another main difficulty experienced by the Service Co-operatives was with regard to transport. The transport facilities were not there. Therefore, the different groups in their joint report have suggested certain things



with regard to transport. The Service Co-operatives have one other function to do. To make the Service Co-operatives successful if we lay stress on the money to be advanced by Government, then there will be no end to it. We are to find out ways and means to link up the credit with marketing. The Credit Societies have been issuing loans to the peasants and these loans are flowing from the Reserve Bank of India through the Apex Bank of Assam, and through the Central Banks the money flows to the village level. So, to revitalise or to make the village societies firm it is necessary that sufficient money should be advanced.

Sir, it has been stated that the peasants are experiencing difficulties for want of adequate funds and there is an overdue of 1 crore and 50 lakhs of rupees. Now, several discussions were held in this regard and several suggestions were made for taking drastic action against the defaulters for realisation of money because this money was provided by the Reserve Bank of India. Now, the Reserve Bank of India has made a formula at the request of the State Government that it will issue money only when there is 20 per cent overdue. But Sir, it appears that in many societies cent percent has become overdue. So the Service Co-operatives are experiencing difficulty in procuring paddy. To remove that difficulty certain suggestions were made for improving the procedure for realisation of the money and collection drive was also taken up. But what I feel is that if we take drastic action to realise the money it will take at least 3 to 4 years. So the time factor is there. So, Sir, I suggest that Government should take up the matter very seriously because a serious situation has arisen. In spite of the overdue if (fresh loans are not issued then ultimately it will not be possible to realise the entire overdue, but according to the rules of the Reserve Bank it is not possible. Therefore, I suggest that the State Government should take such steps so as to issue fresh loans so that the Societies are made active. There are certain Societies who have repaid their loan with great difficulty. There are many members in many societies who are very honest and sincere and they always try to repay their dues. There may be some members who, either due to negligence or due to certain difficulties or due to flood have not been able to repay their loans. But for that all the Societies should not be taken as defaulters. The members who are honest should get some loan. Sir, I suggest that to improve certain things we must take some amount of risk; otherwise it will not be possible to make a headway. So, we must devise some ways and means so that some money can be issued to the peasants. A question may arise; why there is heavy default. This heavy default may be due to the fact that while issuing loans proper account of the people were not taken by the Societies or by the officers of the Department, or it may be due to the fact that there was no follow-up. Sir, we must see that the loan is issued to the deserving people and that proper follow-up is made after the issue of the loan. Sir, at the initial stage of our State trading there may be some difficulty and we shall have to take some amount of risk. The State Government should try to find out further resources so that loans may be issued to the non-defaulting Societies.

Then again, from the procurement side also, if we successfully operate the service co-operatives the loans issued will be realised in time. If we organise service co-operatives in such a way that at the village level they will procure surplus paddy of the cultivators then the difficulty which we are experiencing now in this connection will to a great extent be mitigated. These service co-operatives will know the conditions of all the members



as well as their paying capacity at the time of issue of loans and also at the time of recovery, the recovery will be made in kind. As we have not been able to do so we are experiencing the difficulty of State trading. So the main and the very fundamental thing for us will be not only the organisation of societies. We have been sold that 2000 service co-operatives have been organised and there is demand for some more. But until and unless we can function these two thousand service co-operatives which are to function at different places in the State, what is the good of organising co-operative societies. So unless and until we can make these societies active, I do not know why Government put a limit and gave a target for certain number of societies that should be organised at certain time. That was very wrong. That was very wrong in this respect that the officers has to go round to approach the people because the initiative did not come from the people. The whole principle of co-operative is voluntary and in that respect we exceeded that and we forced the people to form co-operatives. Of course it is necessary to form co-operative societies, but after we have formed the society it is the responsibility of our State that finance should be made available to it. Then after working the societies we are experiencing these difficulties at present, namely, that the marketing societies are confronted with the difficulty of funds when all on a sudden in certain marketing societies thousands of maunds of paddy were available, they experience these difficulties. But these difficulties can be over come if that area is fixed to certain service co-operative society and the co-operative society properly function there. Then the requirement of lakhs of rupees for certain society will also be obviated. So it is so essential that these service co-operatives which issue loans should be entrusted with procurement. Then the question of marketing comes in. On the last occasion according to the report of the Study group the marketing societies were experiencing difficulty of gunny bags also. I fail to understand why the Supply Department is giving only one hundred rupees for one hundred gunny bags against the requirement of 130 rupees for one hundred gunny bags, how the Co-operative Department or this State Trading is made responsible for the loss of 4 lakhs of rupees. I do not know if there is a difference between the Supply and the Co-operative Departments? When the Co-operative Department has taken up the risk of procurement, the Supply Department cannot in any way escape by say that since we have left the matter to the Co-operative Department the loss should be incurred by the State Trading. Had the Supply Department themselves been required to procure paddy, they should have spent the amount which the Co-operative Department have spent and the 4 lakh rupees that was necessary to be spent or the loss made by the Co-operative Department should be compensated by the Supply Department which point I want to suggest to Government now.

Again Sir, there is a controversy above the margin. The commission has been reduced to enable the peasants and the growers to get more profit. That is also to be seen, because the marketing societies and the service co-operative society do not do their part. In so far as Kamrup district is concerned in some places in the North Bank the marketing society had to operate in certain area and they had to carry the paddy to a distance of 40 miles or more, for instance, from Masalpur which is in the remotest corner of the district to the Godown at Tihu. The rate fixed at present is not sufficient to cover up the cost of transport,



That is also to be seen. More margin of profit as recommended by the Study Groups should be allowed at least to the Primary Marketing Society. I do not bother about the service co-operative societies because their function remains the same at 0.19 nP. I bother about the Primary Marketing Societies which are the main machinery for procurement that some sort of commission to cover up transport cost should be given. It has been rightly said in the report that difficulty expended is due to the fact the paddy so procured is either to be given to the mills or sent to the Government godowns. Now from our experience which is also revealed in the report in respect of procurement of last Ahu paddy, what happened in our State? The marketing co-operative societies and the service co-operative societies which were entrusted with procurement took the paddy to the mill owners and the mill owners were entrusted with procurement and the mills in many places were overfed. So the mills refuse to procure and there was chaos because there is no licensee but there is only a marketing and service co-operative and the result is that the growers and producers were confronted with more difficulties there were many quarrels going on in many places and there was one riot also reported from Kumarikata. That was due to the failure for procurement of Ahu paddy. If the paddy is left like this the people are inclined to suffer. In fact most of the mills are overfed with the result that the millers misbehaved and thereby the lot of the marketing and service co-operatives become worse. The marketing societies cannot pay to the service co-operatives and the latter cannot pay to the growers. Now we are hearing that there is some sort of influence from some quarters even from some influential people that to save the position of the dealers. They want to find out *via media*. They want to bring the dealers into the field. That would be a very dangerous thing. We have organised service co-operatives and we have entrusted them with this work. How on the plea that the service co-operatives are not functioning properly if you allow the dealers to become sub-agents, the same sort of corruption and difficulties will again creep in. Therefore, I say that this demand from some quarters that dealers should be allowed to procure paddy is a very dangerous demand. It is our duty to see that the marketing co-operatives and the service co-operatives which have been brought into play as a result of the policy of the Government of India are not disturbed. The requirement of the Department in this respect is modest. They want a sum of Rs.2.5 crores. This in consideration of the renture is not a very big affair, Government should not hesitate to make this amount available because they will not give this amount either as gift or subsidy but this will be invested against paddy. I hope Government will not hesitate to provide this amount. Then, Sir, there has been a complaint from some quarters that the price of paddy fixed is not commensurate with the requirements of the growers. That is a question which should be very carefully examined. The prices of consumer goods are daily soaring and if the price of paddy remains steady what will happen? There are two things to be taken into consideration. One is who are the purchasers who will purchase paddy procured by the co-operatives? They are common people, whose economic condition we should take into consideration. So, while we should ensure that the producers get a fair price, we should also see that the ordinary consumers are not hard hit.

Then, Sir, a suggestion has been made, and rightly made, that consumer goods should be made available. So, there is a suggestion that co-operatives should be given the function of supplying consumer goods also,



That is a very important suggestion which should be considered very carefully. Most of the consumer goods are imported from outside. The merchants generally procure them in dry season and store them. When there is flood or scarcity and the prices are high they release them. If Government import consumer goods and distribute them through the co-operatives, that will be very good. Some co-operative societies may be entrusted with this work. Even the service co-operatives, which issue loans and in turn purchase paddy from the cultivators, may be entrusted with the supply of consumer goods. That will be a new link forged between the people and the service co-operatives. Sir, I think a portion of the Department's requirement of Rs.2.5 crores may be invested for procurement of consumer goods to be distributed through the co-operatives. Government may of course consider the question to what extent the price of paddy should be increased but in doing so the condition of the purchasers should also be taken into consideration.

Another important suggestion is for setting up of some processing co-operatives. We have the service co-operatives at the bottom and the Apex Marketing Society at the State level. In between them there should be processing co-operatives. At present the mill-owners take away a great part of the profit. So, there should be a net-work of processing co-operatives. The paddy-husking societies which are now operating under the Khadi and Village Industries Board may be brought in and better organised. This will give some sort of income of the poor huskers, mainly poor women in the villages. This scheme worked very well during the drought in Nowgong and floods in North Kamrup. These societies may be given some sort of commission. So, Sir, unless and until we can take up a programme of organising a number of processing co-operatives at different trade centres of the State, difficulties will continue. My suggestion is to start with Government should make a programme of starting at least 30 or 40 processing co-operatives, to be done within a period of five years and for doing this initiative should be taken from now. The marketing societies which are functioning may also become share-holders of the processing co-operatives. These processing co-operatives may come into being very soon. There may be one difficulty regarding grant of licences by the Central Government. If the State Government take up the matter with the Central Government the latter may be agreeable to grant new licences. We have seen that some of the mills which did not get sufficient paddy for procurement were agreeable to sell their mills to co-operative farms, but now with so much Ahu paddy lying they may not come forward. Some new mills may be purchased by the processing co-operatives with the help of Government and some old mills may also be taken over by them, so that the whole system may be completed.

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** মাননীয় উপাধক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজ্যিক ব্যৱসায় ক্ষেত্ৰত, ভিন ভিন ঠাইত ঘূৰি, এই সম্বন্ধীয় আৱশ্যকীয় তথ্য পাতি সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ, যিটো অধ্যয়ন 'গ্ৰুপ' পাতি দিয়া হৈছিল তেখেত সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণৰ যোগেদি আহৰণ কৰা অভিজ্ঞতা সম্পৰ্কীয় বিপৰিষ্ট আভিৰ সদনত উপস্থাপিত কৰা হৈছিল আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কতে মই, কিছুমান কথা কবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িছো। তেখেত সকলৰ ভ্ৰমণত কোন কোন ঠাইলৈ গৈছিল, কেনে ধৰণৰ মানুহৰ সাক্ষ্য লোৱা হৈছিল আদি কথা বিপৰিষ্ট মই বিচাৰি পোৱা নাই। সেই খিনি থকাহেতেন ভাল আছিল।



**Shri RAMNATH SHARMA (Lumding):** Sir, at the time of placing the report I informed the House that the respective group reports were placed in the Library Table. The hon. Member may be pleased to refer to these reports whenever necessary. In these reports details have been furnished as to how many people were contacted and other relevant informations.

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** But it is stated in the report that the Committee met the following members and Association:

1. Members of the Bar Association.
2. Member of Panchayats.
3. Assam Chamber of Commerce.
4. Office bearers of different political parties.
5. Mill owners and Mill Owners' Association.
6. Office bearers of Apex Marketing Societies, Primary Marketing Societies and,
7. Professor of Commerce of Gauhati University.

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS:** যেই নহওক ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে। "The Committee is of the opinion that the area of operation of the Primary Marketing Societies should be decided primarily and basically on the volume of business which in the last analysis means the size of the market and volume of production of an area".

ইয়াৰ পৰাই আমি লক্ষ্য কৰিছো যে, খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীটোৰ পৰা কিমান representation পাইছে সেইটো ভাবিব লগীয়া কথা। মই জানো যে উত্তৰ কামৰূপ ভ্ৰমণৰ সময়ত, অধ্যয়ন গ্ৰুপটোৱে, নলবাৰীতে ভ্ৰমণ শেষ কৰিছে আৰু নলবাৰীত যিবিলাক মানুহৰ সাক্ষ্য গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল সেই বিলাক মূলতঃ Consumer and Producers নহয়।

সেই কাৰণে মই কব খুজিছো যে, এই অধ্যয়নৰ কালত, বেপাৰী, ব্যৱসায়ী সকলতকৈ খেতিয়ক সকলক তেওঁলোকৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ, তেওঁলোকৰ পৰামৰ্শ আদি লোৱা হোৱা নাই। যি দুই চাৰিজনৰ সাক্ষ্য গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল তেওঁলোকৰ গাত ঠুী কৰা কাপোৰ, ঠুী কৰা পেণ্ট আছিল। তেওঁলোক যদি খেতিয়ক হয় তেন্তে সমস্ত বেপাৰী বা ব্যৱসায়ী শ্ৰেণীটোৱেই খেতিয়ক। তেওঁলোকৰ সাক্ষ্যই প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়ক সকলৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে, বিশেষকৈ নলবাৰী অঞ্চলৰ, অধ্যয়ন গ্ৰুপে সংগ্ৰহ কৰা সাক্ষ্য সম্ভাৱ্য জনক নহয়।

নেচনেল ডেভেলপমেন্ট কাউন্সিলৰ নিৰ্দেশ ক্ৰমে, জনসাধাৰণৰ উপকাৰ আৰু কল্যাণ সাধনৰ মৰ্মে এই ব্যৱসায়টো ৰাজ্যিক ব্যৱসায় হিচাবে চৰকাৰে নিজৰ হাতলৈ



লৈ তাৰ পৰিচালনাৰ কাৰণে সু-ব্যৱস্থা কৰাত সহায়তা কৰিবলৈ, এই অধ্যয়ন গ্ৰুপটো পতা হৈছিল। বৰ্তমান ব্যৱস্থাত এই বাজ্যিক ব্যৱসায় Organisation ত ৩ টা স্তৰ আছে।

(1) Apex Marketing

(2) Primary Marketing Societies

(3) Service Co-operative.

আটাইতকৈ তলৰ খাপত যিটো Service Co-operative ৰ ব্যৱস্থা তেওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থা শোকলগ্ন। তেওঁলোকেই আচলতে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কাৰ্য্যত বিভিন্ন ঠাইত, বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত খেতিয়ক সকলৰ সংগ্ৰহত আহি ধান কিনোতা। তেওঁলোকৰ টকা নাই বুলিলেও হয়। যোৱা দুৰ্গা পূজাৰ সময়ত বাইজক, তেওঁলোকৰ আহ ধান বেচা কাৰ্য্যত বহুত বেমেজালিত পেলাই এই চাৰ্ভিচ আৰু প্ৰাইমেৰী চচাইটি বিলাকে 'চচাইটিয়ে ধান কিনি, টকাৰ অভাৱত এখন slip দি পিচত টকা দিবলৈ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়ে। ধান বেচা দিনাই পয়চা নোপোৱাৰ ফলত, মহা ছলস্থলৰ সৃষ্টি হয় আৰু মই জনাত কুমাৰীকাটা বজাৰত মাৰপিত হয়; ডুমুণী বাগানৰ লৰী লৈ চচাইটিৰ মানুহ পলাব লগা হয়। বাগানপাৰাত মাৰপিত হয়, ও চচাইটিৰ মানুহে ধান বেচা মানুহৰ ওপৰত ডকাইটি কেচ দিয়ে। Slip দিয়া প্ৰথাটো বৰজুলুম দায়ক কেতিয়াবা কেতিয়াবা ২৩ দিনৰ ঠাইত সপ্তাহ দুসপ্তাহতো মানুহে ধান বেচি পয়চা নাপায়। তাৰোপৰি অনেক কাটি-কুট কৰি ধান বেচা মানুহক দাম দিয়ে আৰু শেষত উচিত দাম হিচাবত বাখি চচাইটিৰ কৰ্মীসকলে লাভ খায়। আৰু বাইজে ধানৰ উচিত মূল্য নাপায়। এই কথা অকল মোৰেই নহয় নলবাৰীৰ Apex Marketing ৰ মেনেজাৰ জনেও কৈছে। তাৰোপৰি চচাইটিৰ কৰ্ম-চাৰীয়ে ধান কিনোতে বাইজক মহা জুলুমত পেলাই আৰু কেতিয়াবা কেতিয়াবা তাৰ মাজতেই, পইচা দিব নোৱাৰা অৱস্থাত slip দিওঁতে দুৰ্নীতিও কৰে এই দৰে যে, slip ত কিনা ধান বিলাক, বহিত entry নহয়, আৰু এই ধান চৰকাৰী গুদাম বা চচাইটিৰ গুদামলৈ নগৈ ব্যবসায়ীৰ হাতলৈ বেচি দামত গুচি যায় আৰু ব্যবসায়ী সকলৰো, অধিক মূল্যত এই ধান বিলাক বিক্ৰী কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা আছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই মই, চৰকাৰী ব্যবসায়টোৰ সমৰ্থন কৰিব খোজা নাই বুলি মই কোৱা নাই। মই কব খুজিছো যে, বাজ্যিক ব্যবসায়ৰ উদ্দেশ্যৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাই এই মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি আৰু চাৰ্ভিচ চচাইটি বিলাক জনসাধাৰণৰ কল্যাণৰ হকে কাম কৰিব পাৰিছেনে নাই তালৈ লক্ষ কৰিব লাগে। তাৰোপৰি, আৰু এটা অসুবিধা বাইজৰ হৈছে যে, ধান বিক্ৰী কৰি, বাইজে আৱশ্যকীয় কাপোৰ-কানি তেল, নিমখ আদি কিনি লয়। ধান বিক্ৰীৰ ঠাইতেই এই বিলাক আৱশ্যকীয় বস্তু নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে পুনৰ অন্য ঠাইলৈ যাব লগা হয়। কাজেই, সকলোবিলাক অসুবিধাৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰি, চৰকাৰে ধীৰ স্থিৰ ভাৱে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত হব। কাষেই ব্যবসায়ৰ কাৰণে Finance side টো বেচি শক্তিশালী হব লাগিব আৰু Service Co-operative বিলাকৰ Proper Functioning ৰ কাৰণে Finance ৰ চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত, প্ৰায়মাৰী চচাইটি বিলাকৰ Service Co-operative বিলাকৰ স্থান সম্বন্ধে এই কথাই কওঁ যে দূৰণীবাটীয়া বাইজ সকলৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে, তিতকুৱা অঞ্চল বিলাকতো ক'অপাৰেটিভ বিলাক পাতিব লাগে। দেখা যায় মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি বিলাকৰ বেচি ভাগেই, deficit area ত আছে।



কাজেই **Production** চাবলৈ কৈছে সেইটো ভাল কথা। কিন্তু এটা এটা কথা কোৱা নাই মাৰ্কেটিং চোচাইটি হবলৈ হলে **volume of business** কিমান থাকিব পাৰে। কামৰূপ জিলাৰ ধমধমা, বৰমা আদি **paddy procuring area** এই বিলাকত নিজৰ ওদাম থকা দৰকাৰ বুলি কৰ্মিটিয়ে কৈছে আৰু সেইদৰে যাতে হয় তাৰ বাবে বিবেচনা হব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। সেইদৰে **Apex Marketing** চটাইটিবোৰ নিজৰ ওদাম থাকিব লাগে **Central place** বিলাকত।

গৰণমেন্টে ধান চাউলৰ ওপৰত একপ্ৰকাৰ আংশিক **monopoly** কৰিছে। আন ষ্টেটত মই জনাত অন্য ঠাইত এইটো এতিয়াও **compulsory** হোৱা নাই। গৰণমেন্টে ধান চাউলৰ এটা দাম নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰি দিছে কিন্তু এই **monopoly** হোৱাৰ বাবে কিছুমান অসুবিধা দেখা গৈছে সেই বিলাক সোনকালে দৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে। গৰণমেন্টৰ মাটি নীতি সম্পৰ্কে বহুতে আলোচনা কৰি গৈছে। সেই বিষয়ে মই আকৌ কোৱাৰ আৱশ্যক বোধ নকৰো। সেই **suggestion** বোৰ কামত লগালে বহুত উপকাৰত আহিব। কিন্তু এটা কথা কব খোজো যে, **surplus** আৰু **deficit area** ৰ ভিতৰত এটা ভীষণ বৈষম্য হৈছে। **surplus area**ত ধান এটা দামত বিক্ৰী হয়। অথচ **surplus area** ৰ ওচৰতে থকা **deficit area** ত সেইটো সিমানে **rigid** নহয়। সেই কাৰণে **surplus area** ৰ মানুহৰ মনত ভালেখিনি আসোৱাই হৈছে। তদুপৰি চৰকাৰে বান্ধি দিয়া দাম দুখীয়া খেতিয়কে উচিত দাম পোৱা নাই। গৰণমেন্টৰ **Farm** ত খৰছ পৰে ধানৰ প্ৰতি মোণে প্ৰায় ১০।। বা ১১ টকা কিন্তু বাইজক দাম দিয়ে মাত্ৰ ১০ টকা। গতিকে সেইটো বিষয়ে বিশেষ মনযোগ দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। শেষত আমাৰ গৰণমেন্টে যিটো **state trading** বা **paddy procuring** সমৰ্থন জনাই বজুতাৰ সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

### **Shri MOHANANDRA BORA (North Lakhimpur):**

মাননীয় উপাধক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি সদনত **State Trading** ৰ সম্পৰ্কত এই সদনে মনোনীত কৰি দিয়া কৰ্মিটিয়ে যি ৰিপট দিলে সেই **report** ৰ ওপৰত সমালোচনা কৰিবলৈ আমাক সুবিধা দিয়াৰ বাবে শলাগ লৈছো। আমাৰ অসমত এই ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰী ব্যৱসায় আৰম্ভ হয় ১৯৫৯ চনৰ জানুৱাৰী মাহত। ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্যটো হৈছে সাধাৰণ খেতিয়কে যাতে এটা নিয়মিত দাম পায় তাৰ এটা দিহা কৰা আৰু খাদ্য বস্তুৰ দাম নিয়ন্ত্ৰিত কৰি ৰখা। ১৯৫৯ চনত নগাওঁ, মিকিৰ পাঁহাৰ আদি ঠাইত আৰু ১৯৬০ চনৰ ১ জানুৱাৰীৰ পৰা কামৰূপ, দৰং, উত্তৰ লক্ষিমপুৰ, গোৱালপাৰা, কাছাৰ আদি ঠাইত এই ব্যৱসায়ৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হৈছে। এটা কথা চাব লাগিব যে, আমাৰ কৃষিজাত বস্তুৰ লগত আন ৰাজ্যৰ বস্তুৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ আছে। অসমত ধান বা চাউলৰ দামৰ লগত বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা দাইল, সৰিয়হ, তেল, নিমখ আদিৰ দামৰ লগত ঘনিষ্ঠ সম্বন্ধ আছে। কিন্তু আন ৰাজ্য বোৰত **State trading** নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে অন্য বস্তু বোৰৰ দামৰ নিৰ্দ্ধিষ্ট নিৰিখ নাই। আজি আমাৰ ধান চাউলৰ দামৰ ওপৰত এটা আংশিক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ হৈছে আৰু এটা **monopoly** ৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা কৃষক বাইজৰ উপকাৰ হৈছে নে অপকাৰ হৈছে সেই বিষয়ে দু-আধাৰ কব খোজো। জাতীয় পিতা বাপুজীয়ে কৈছিল যে যতে **control** তাতে দুনীতি আছে। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁ জীয়াই থকা সময়ত প্ৰায় বস্তুৰ **control** উঠি গৈছিল। **central** থাকিলে সাধু মানুহে ( **law abiding people** ) কষ্ট ভোগ কৰে আৰু নীতি পৰায়নৰ ৰাজত্ব হয়। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই মোৰ নিজ মহকমাৰ বিষয়ে কব খোজো।



উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাত ১৯৫৬-৫৭ চনত ধানৰ দাম ১০ টকাৰ কম হোৱা নাই আৰু ১৫ টকাৰ বেচি হোৱা নাই। ১৯৫৭-৫৮ চনত ৯ টকাৰ পৰা ১৫ টকালৈ আছিল। ১৯৫৮-৫৯ চনত, যি সময়ত চৰকাৰে নিজে ধান কিনিছিল, ৯ টকাৰ পৰা ১৫ টকালৈ হৈছিল। বৰ্তমান ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনত Control ৰ উদ্যোগ যাত্ৰে খেতিয়কে নিৰ্দিষ্ট দাম পায়, সেই সময়ত আজি পাইছে ৮ টকাৰ পৰা ৯।০ অনালৈ। এইটো চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা দাম। কিন্তু আচল খেতিয়কে তাকো পোৱা নাই। এই কমিটিৰ মূল ৰিপৰ্টত এটা কথা কৈছে আহ ধান সম্পৰ্কে। এই বছৰ আহ ধান, মোৰ মহকুমাত, আটাইতকৈ বেচি হৈছিল। কিন্তু খেতিয়কে বহুতো বিঘা মাটিৰ ধান গৰাক খুৱাই পেলালে; কাৰণ আহ ধান কোনেও নিকিনে।

**Marketing Society** বা তথা কথিত **Service Co-operative** আদিৰ কোনো নিৰ্দিষ্ট ঠাইত ধান কিনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। সেইদৰে গাঁৱলীয়া বেঞ্চৰও ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ নাই। **Service Co-operative** ৰ চেক্ৰেটৰী বা সভাপতিৰ ঘৰতে চলাই। সেইবাবে তেওঁৰ ঘৰতে ধান দি থৈ আহিব লাগিব আৰু পয়চা ১০।১২ দিন তেওঁৰ ঘৰলৈ গৈয়ো নেপায়। তেওঁলোকৰ হাততো টকা নাই। **Service Co-operative** ৰ দুজন চেক্ৰেটৰীয়ে মোলৈ চিঠি লিখিছে। গৰু বন্ধাৰ চেক্ৰেটৰীয়ে লিখিছে যে, “**Service Co-operative** এ আমাক অৱস্থা জুৰুলা কৰিছে। ভবিষ্যতে কি কৰিব কব নোৱাৰোঁ”। ধান কিনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে হয় কিন্তু তাৰ কাৰণে খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা কলাই-পাছিয়ে নধৰা হৈছে। এমাহৰ পৰা মানুহে ধান দিছে, কিন্তু তাৰ দাম দিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে গৰীব খেতিয়ক সকলে বহুবেকৰ বিহুটো পালন কৰিব পৰা নাই। আনজনে লিখিছে যে, “বৰ্তমান ব্যৱস্থাত থাকিলে চেক্ৰেটৰী হোৱাত প্ৰাণৰে আশঙ্কা আছে”। এই চিঠি বোৰ আহিছে চৰকাৰে পাতি দিয়া তথাকথিত **Service Co-operative Society** ৰ চেক্ৰেটৰীৰ পৰা। তেওঁলোকে কৈছে যে, চৰকাৰে যদি এই কামত কৃতকাৰ্যতা লাভ কৰিব খুজিছে তেনেহলে টকা-পয়চা দি ভালকৈ কাম কৰিব লাগিব। যদি সেইদৰে কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে এৰি দিব লাগে।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ নাৰায়নপুৰত আটাইতকৈ বেচি ধান হয়। তাৰ পঞ্চায়তৰ সভা এখনত এই বিষয়টো আলোচনা কৰি প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছিল যে, এই **Marketing Society** যদি সোনকালে গুৰু কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে গুচায় পেলাব লাগে। **Parliamentary Secretary** শ্ৰীললিত কুমাৰ দলৈ নাৰায়ন-পুৰৰ ৰাজহুৱা সভা এখনলৈ গৈছিল সমবায়ৰ বিষয়ে ৰাইজক বুজনি দিবলৈ। তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ পিচত ৰাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কলে যে, আপোনাৰ সকলো কথা বুজিলো। এই সমবায়ত ৰাইজৰ বিশেষ আস্থা নাই; আপোনালোকৰ সমবায় আমাক নেলাগে। ইয়াক আতৰাই আমাক আজৰাই দিয়ক। উপমহাদ্বীপীয়া শ্ৰীবিগ্ৰহদেৱ শৰ্মা পুনৰ বসতিৰ কাম চাবলৈ যেতিয়া তালৈ গৈছিল, তেতিয়া লালুক, বিহপুৰীয়া আৰু ধলপুৰত ডাঙৰ ৰাজহুৱা সভা হৈছিল তাত তেখেতক কৈছিল যে, ‘পুনৰ বসতিৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰিব নালাগে। আপুনি ছিলঙলৈ বাচি যাওক। আমি কাম সমাধা কৰিম। ‘কিন্তু চৰকাৰে যিটো ধানৰ কাৰবাৰ কৰিছে। তাৰ পৰা আমাক বেহায় দিয়ক।’ তাৰ উত্তৰত তেখেতে কৈ আহিছে যে, ‘এইটো যদি বেয়া হৈছে তেনেহলে মই চৰকাৰক জনাম।’ যিটো চাব-কমিটি উত্তৰ পাৰলৈ গৈছিল সেই কমিটিয়েও বহুত ঠাইত ৰাজহুৱা সভা-সমিতিত উপস্থিত আছিল। ইয়াত কৈছে **Besides the Committee attended**



public meeting at the following places Rangia, Tamulpur, দাৰ্শকুছি, নলবাৰী, টিহু, পাটাচাৰকুছি, টাংলা ইত্যাদি। সেইবোৰ ঠাইত বহুত গন্যমান্য লোক আৰু সত্ৰীক লগ ধৰিছিল। বিপৰীত লিখিছে যে,

The Committee also interviewed a great number of people including Members of Bar Associations, Principals and Professors of Colleges, Headmasters and Teachers of High Schools and other Schools, Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Members of Anchalik Panchayats, Gaon Panchayats, Chairmen, Secretaries and Members of Co-operative Societies, a great number of agricultural producers of all categories, millers, traders and middlemen dealing in paddy and a large number of Government officials.

(এটা মাত্ৰ--খেতিয়কক লগ ধৰিছিল নে নাই?) খেতিয়কক লগ ধৰা নাই।

সেই Study Groupৰ লোক সকলক, মই বানপানী বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলত বাস্তৱ হৈ থকা কাৰণে লগ পাব নোৱাৰিলো। মই শুনিছো যে, তেখেত সকলে বাইজৰ মতামত শুনি আহিছিল। তেখেত সকলৰ যিটো স্কীয়া বিপৰীত তাত মত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে যে, চৰকাৰে যিটো State Tradnig ব ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, সেই ব্যৱস্থাত কোনো খেতিয়কে সন্তুষ্ট হ'ব পৰা নাই। কোনো ঠাইত কোনো খেতিয়ক লোকে এই ব্যৱস্থা ভাল হৈছে বুলি মত প্ৰকাশ কৰা বুলি তেখেত সকলে কোৱা নাই।

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla):** এই কথা কোনটো page ত আছে?

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** কোনটো page ত আছে মই ঠিক কৰ নোৱাৰো। কিন্তু কোনোবা ঠাইত কৈছে যে, এই ব্যৱস্থাত কোনো খেতিয়ক সন্তুষ্ট হ'ব পৰা নাই আৰু এই ব্যৱহাৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে বহুতে কৈছে।

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** ১১ পৃষ্ঠাত আছে।

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA :** ইয়াত অকল priceৰ কথাই হোৱা নাই কেতিয়াও কোনো মানুহে কো-অপাৰেটিভক ধান দি নগদ টকা পাব পৰা নাই।

তাৰ পিচত আগতে মানুহে যিবিলাক দোকানত ধান দিছিল, তাৰ পৰা মাৰতীয় দৰ্কাৰী তেল, নিমখ, ডাইল, আদি বাকী কৰি লৈ যায়। আৰু অব-তৰত ধান লাগিলেও সেই মহাজন বিলাকৰ পৰা ধান পাইছিল আৰু ধান হলে ধান দি সেই ধান মাৰি দিছিল। আজি এই শ্ৰেণী খেতিয়কৰ আঁহকাল হৈছে।

আজি চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক Service Co-operative বুলি আখ্যা দিছে সেই বিলাকৰ কোনো ঘৰ নাই। কোনো ঠাইত হয়তো Service Co-operative সংগঠিত হোৱাই নাই। মানুহ বিলাকে বান বেচিবলৈ আহি Service



**Co-operative** বিচাৰি নাপাই ধান ফিৰাই লৈ যায়। হয়তো কিছুমান ঠাইত আগৰ কোনো সৰু এখন দোকানত **Service Co-operative** ৰ **Sign Board** এখন মাৰি থৈ দিছে।

মোৰ সমষ্টিত **Service Co-operative** ৰ এটা ঘৰো দেখুৱাব নোৱাৰে, য'ত মানুহে গৈ ধান দিব পাৰে আৰু টকা আনিব পাৰে। ই এটা বৰ শোচনীয় অৱস্থা।

এই ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে প্ৰথম জানুৱাৰীৰ পৰা আৰু আমাৰ তাত খবৰ পালে ৪ জানুৱাৰীত।

মহোদয়, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ৰাইজৰ একমাত্ৰ সম্বল হল ধান। তাৰ বাহিৰে দুটা পইচা পোৱাৰ কোনো উপায় নাই। বিশেষকৈ তাৰ গাৱলীয়া মানুহৰ একমাত্ৰ উপায় হল, অলপ ধান আনি দোকানত দি তাৰ পৰা ১।২ টকা ৰূপলৈ দৈনন্দিন আৱশ্যকীয় বস্তু কিনি লয়।

কিন্তু বৰ্তমান ব্যৱস্থাত, তাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ধানৰ বেচা-কিনাটো এটা অচল অৱস্থাত পৰিছে।

মাঘৰ বিহুৰ সময়ত তালৈ আমাৰ কোপাৰেটিভ বিভাগৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰী গৈছিল। তেখেতে বাটে-পথে কিছুমান সাক্ষীলৈ কলে যে, এই ব্যৱস্থাতো সকলোৱে ভাল বলিছে। কিন্তু প্ৰকৃততে আমি দেখিছো তাত ধান লোৱা মানহেই নাই। আৰু যদি এঠাইত ধান লয়ও টকা হলে নাপায়। এনে অৱস্থাত কেনেকৈ সৰ্বসাধাৰণ খেতিয়কে এই ব্যৱস্থাতো ভাল বুলিব পাৰে মই কব নোৱাৰো। আজি যি সকলে আবামা চকীত বহি আছে সেই সকলে এই পৰামৰ্শটো শুনি আনন্দ পাব, কিন্তু গাঁৱৰ খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা হ'লে শোচনীয় হৈছে।

আজি উপায়ান্তৰ হৈ এমোণ ধান, ৪ টকাত বেছিছে। তাৰ পৰা **cost of production** জানো ওলাব পাৰে? আজি ইমান বেচি বানচ দি মানুহ ৰাখি ধান উদপাদন কৰি সেই ধানৰ মোণে ৪ টকাত কেনেকৈ বেচে?

বিবিলাক **Marketing Society** আৰু **Service Co-operative Society** আছে, তেওঁলোকক ধানদিলে ধানৰ দামেই দিব নোৱাৰে। বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত ধানেই নলয়, আৰু কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত কয় যে, ধান কিনাৰ টকাই নাই। তথাপি আজি ধানখিনি দি যোৱা, টকা নিবলৈ কিছুদিন পিচত আহিবা। কিমান দাম দিব পাৰিম কব নোৱাৰো; সেইটো পিচত চাম। মোৰ ঘৰতে থৈ যোৱা, পিচত আমি টকা পালে দাম নিবা।

এতিয়া আহধান দিয়াটো প্ৰায় বন্ধ হৈ আহিছে। আহধানৰ দাম হল ৪ টকা। এই **Service Co-operative** ৰ ওদামেই নাই। যি ওদাম চৰকাৰে দিলে তাত আহধান হোৱাৰ ঠাই নাই। এতিয়া বোলে আহধান নচলে। শালি চাউলকো পঠাব নোৱাৰে; আহধান কেনেকৈ লয়?

মহোদয়, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত যান-বাহনৰ, বাস্তা-ঘাটৰ ব্যৱস্থা শোচনীয়। এখন মাত্ৰ মালবাহী জাহাজ আছে; সেইখনো সদায় নিয়মমতে নচলে।



সেই জাহাজতো ঠাই দিব নোৱাৰে। এনে বিলাক আহুকালে গাঁৱৰ মানুহক জুৰুলা কৰিছে। এনে অৱস্থা আৰু বেচি দিন চলি থাকিলে বৰ ডাঙৰ কথা হ'ব। আজি ভাষা সম্পৰ্কে যি অশান্তি হৈ গ'ল ঠিক তেনে ধৰণৰ অশান্তি এই বৰ্ত্তমান ব্যৱস্থাটো হ'ব বুলিহে মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

**Socialistic Pattern of Society** গঠন কৰিবলৈ এই ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰাটো হ'ব পাৰে, কিন্তু তাৰ জৰিয়তে আজি তলৰ মানুহ খিনিৰ যি দুগতি তাক বঙীন চৰি এখন দাঙি ধৰিলেই সেইটো কেতিয়াও ভাল ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

সেই কাৰণে মই এইটো কথা জনাব খুজিছো যে চৰকাৰৰ যদি মানুহৰ উপকাৰ কৰাৰ মন আছে আৰু বাইজৰ হায়বান কৰাৰ মতলব নাই, তেনেহলে **Apex Marketing Society** ৰ **Branch Manager** বিলাকক **efficient** কৰক আৰু মানুহৰ আগত উপস্থিত হৈ তেওঁলোকৰ অসুবিধা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বাধ্য কৰক। নাইবা এই বিলাক উঠাই দিয়ক।

ঠিক সেইদৰে তেওঁলোকৰ **Service Co-operative** বিলাকেও যদি বাইজৰ মাজত অশান্তি সৃষ্টি কৰে তেনেহলে সেইবিলাকো উঠাই দিব লাগে। মানুহে **Service Co-operative** বিলাকত বহুত ধান লৈ তাতে বিক্ৰী কৰিবলৈ লৈ আহে। কিন্তু **Service Co-operative** বিলাকে ধান কিনিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে বাইজৰ মাজত অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি হয়। ১০০,—২০০ টকাৰ দ্বাৰা কেনেকৈ ইমান ধানৰ দাম দিব পাৰে? এই বিলাকৰ হাতত ইয়াৰ বেচি টকা নাথাকে আৰু সেই কাৰণে মানুহৰ ধানৰ দাম দিব নোৱাৰে। দাম দিও নোৱাৰাৰ ফলত বহুত সময়ত মাৰপিতে হৈ থাকে। সেই দেখি মই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত জনাব খুজিছো যে, যদি চৰকাৰে এই বিলাকৰ হাতত যথেষ্ট **cash money** দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰে, তেনেহলে ভবিষ্যতৰ বন্দীন ছাৰ মনত লৈ মৰীচিকাৰ পাচত দৌড়ি খকাটো উচিত নহ'ব।

ইয়াৰ পাচত আৰু এটা কথা। বৰ্ত্তমান আমাৰ ইয়াত বস্ত-বাহানিৰ দাম বৰ বেচি। অসমত **Price index** গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত **highest**। ইয়াত বস্তৰ দাম হিচাব কৰি দেখুৱাই দিয়া হৈছে যে, অসমত খোৱা খৰচ আটাইতকৈ বেছি। অসমত চাউলৰ দাম ২৬ টকা আৰু কলিকতাত প্ৰতি মণ ২১ টকা ৯ নয়া পইচা। প্ৰায় ৬ টকা বেচি। আমাৰ ইয়াত মুগ আৰু মুগুৰ দাইল ২৯ টকা আৰু ২৭ টকা আৰু কলিকতাত ২৫—২৬ টকা। এইদৰে প্ৰত্যেকটো বস্তৰ দাম আমাৰ ইয়াত বেচি। একমাত্ৰ **Milk** দাম ইয়াত কম। তাৰ বাহিৰে সকলো খোৱা বস্তৰ দাম আমাৰ ইয়াত বেচি। তদুপৰি আমাৰ ইয়াত বনুৱাই কম পৰিশ্ৰমিকত কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কৃষক সকলে বেছি পইচা ভৰি খোৱা বস্ত কিনিব লাগে আৰু আনহাতে নিজৰ উৎপন্ন বস্তৰ উপযুক্ত দাম নাপায়। তেওঁলোকে ধানৰ দাম ৯ টকাৰ বেচি পাব নোৱাৰে। যদি **State Trading** এ কিনি খোৱা বস্তবোৰ সস্তা দামত মানুহক যোগাবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰে, তেনেহলে বাইজৰ **relief** হয়। মই ভাবিব পৰা নাই **State Trading** এ কেনেকৈ এটা **Branch** চলাব পাৰে। অকল ধান কিনাটোকে চলাব নোৱাৰে কাৰণেই **State Trading** ত মানুহৰ বিশ্বাস নাই। মই ক'ব খোজো ইয়াৰ **efficiency** নাই।



সেই কাৰণে মই প্ৰথমতে কম, হয় চৰকাৰে State Trading ভালদৰে চলাব লাগিব যাতে মানুহৰ উপকাৰ হয়। যদি নোৱাৰে তেন্তে এৰি দিয়ক। মোৰ দ্বিতীয় কথা হল State Trading অকল এখন জিলাতে বা মহকুমাতে কৰিলে বেয়া হব। State Trading ব Operation সকলো ঠাইত কৰিব লাগিব। কাৰণ মই দেখিছো আইন মানি চলাত এখন গাঁৱৰ মানুহে ধানৰ দাম ৮-৯ টকা পায় আৰু চাৰি মাইল দূৰত থকা এখন গাঁৱৰ মানুহে ধানৰ দাম ১২ টকা বা পৰা ১৫ টকা পাই থাকে। তেতিয়া হলে মই চৰকাৰক কব খুজো যে, সকলো ঠাইত মিল থাকিলে এজন মানুহে ধানৰ দাম বেচি পাব নোৱাৰে আৰু ওচৰৰ আন এজনে আইন মানি কম পাব নোৱাৰে। সেই ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে চৰকাৰে অন্য Scheme লবলৈ বাধ্য হব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে সমগ্ৰ ৰাজ্যত একে বকমৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ কেউফালে Non-state Trading area আৰু তাত ধানৰ দাম বেচি। এই কম দাম কোৱাৰ কৈফিয়ৎ মানুহক চৰকাৰে কি দিব ?

ভালকৈ চলাব পাৰিলে মই এই ব্যৱস্থা সম্পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থন কৰো। কিন্তু বৰ্তমানৰ দৰে চলিলে ইয়াক কোনেও সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

**Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled castes)] :** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মই এই সদনত আলোচনা হৈ থকা State Trading বিষয়ে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ পাই মনত আনন্দ পালো। আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া কৃষক সকলৰ খেতিৰ উৎপন্ন বস্তৰ দামটো যাতে কম হৈ যাব নোৱাৰে সেই কাৰণে তাৰ ওপৰতে গুৰুত্ব দি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই State Trading আমাৰ দেশত প্ৰযোজ্য কৰিছে। আজি ভাবতবৰ্ষৰ কোনো দেশতে নোহোৱা কথা এতি অতী সাহসে আমাৰ এই দেশখনত যি State Trading কৰিলে তাৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক মই ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। নতুনকৈ যি কোনো কথা এটি দেশত চলালে তাত যে কিছ নহয় কিছু দোষ নেখাবিবোক তাক কোনোৱে নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ এই সদনত থকা বহু সভাই কৈ গৈছে যে বৰ্তমানত যি ধানৰ দাম নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰিছে, সেইটো আন আন বস্তৰ তুলনাত কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে কৃষক ৰাইজৰ মহৎ অপকাৰ সাধন কৰিছে। সেয়েহে মই কব খুজো যে বৰ্তমানৰ ধানৰ দাম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট State Trading জৰিয়তে বেছি তাৰ প্ৰমাণ হিচাবে চালে পোৱা যাব। যুদ্ধৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্তী কালত যি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰিছে সেইটো আন আন বস্তৰ তুলনাত বহুত ধানৰ দাম ১ মোণত ১ টকা। বৰ্তমানত ধানৰ দাম ১০ টকা। কেবাচিন তেলৰ দাম ১ সেৰে ৭ আনা। বৰ্তমানত ১ সেৰে ১১০ আঠ আনা। গতিকে আমি দেখিব পাওঁ ধানৰ বাহিৰে যি বয়বস্তু আছে তাৰে দাম যুদ্ধৰ আগৰ সময়তকৈ ৪ গুণ বাঢ়িছে। কিন্তু ধানৰ দাম ১০ গুণ বাঢ়িছে। গতিকে বিবেচনা কৰি চাওক কৃষকৰ ধানৰ দাম বেছিকৈ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে দিছে নে নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই কব খুজিছো যে, এই State Trading কৃষক ৰাইজক মাৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰৰ কাৰণেহে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই আইন খন আমাৰ অসমত প্ৰযোজ্য কৰিছে। এইটো ঠিক যে, এই State Trading অসমৰ গোটেই জিলা সমূহত নকৰাৰ কাৰণে কোনো ঠাইৰ মানুহে সুকীয়া ব্যৱসায়ত কিছু টকা পোৱাৰ কাৰণে যি কেইখন জিলাৰ ওপৰত এই নিয়ম প্ৰযোজ্য কৰিছে। তাত থক সৰু-সুৰা ধানৰ কাৰবাবী সকলৰ কিছু ক্ষতি হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে



মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যাতে অতি সোনকালে এই State Trading গোটেই অসমত থকা জিলা সমূহত প্ৰযোজ্য কৰে। আমাৰ বাইজে ধানৰ দামৰ ওপৰত ওজৰ বা বেজাৰ পোৱা নহয়। যদিও বহু সংখ্যক সভাই এই কথাটো কৈছে তাত মোৰ এক মত নহয়।

বাইজে বেয়া পাইছে এই কথাটোত যে, গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা যি সবহীয়াটকৈ টকাৰ যোগান এই State Trading ত দিব লাগিছিল তাক আজিও দিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে ধান বিক্ৰী কৰোতা সকলে ঠিক সময়ত ধান বিক্ৰি কৰি টকা নেপাই ঘূৰি যাব লাগিলে তেখেত সকলে দুখ পোৱা স্বাভাৱিক। কাৰণ বিপদৰ অৱস্থাত ধান বিক্ৰি কৰি যদি টকা নেপায় তাতকৈ দুখৰ কথা কি হব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে মই কব খুজোঁ যে এই State Trading ক যথেষ্ট টকা দিব লাগে যাতে ৩৬৫ দিনে ধান কৃষকৰ পৰা বেচা কিনা কৰিব পাৰে। নতুন কথাৰ কাৰণে বহু বেমেজালী আহিব পাৰে বুলিয়ে এই সদনত থকা বহু সভ্যৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত এখন কমিটি কৰি আমাৰ অসমৰ চুকে-কোনে থকা কৃষক সকলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি নানা লোকৰ নানা মত এই State Trading সম্পৰ্কলৈ আজি এই সদনত তেখেত সকলে বহু বুদ্ধি বিপোর্ট যোগে সভা সকলৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে দাখিল দিছে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস যদি এই ইনকুৱাৰী কমিটিয়ে দিয়া বুদ্ধি খিনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সহায় কৰে। নিশ্চয় মোৰ গোৰেৰে যি কিছু খাম-খেয়ালী আছে সি সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে সামকাটিবোক। বৰ্ত্তমানত এই বছৰ ধানৰ উৎপাদন বঢ়াবৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ কিছু ঠাইত আত্ম ধানৰ ১ মোণত ৪১৫ টকা হৈছে। সেই কথা মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীমহানন্দ বড়াই কৈ গৈছে—কিন্তু এই State Trading থকা ঠাইত যিসকলে আহুধান কিনিছে তাৰ দাম মোণে ৭১৮ টকা কৈ গৈছে। গতিকে তাৰ পৰা বেছ বুজিব পৰা হৈছে যে, গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে লোৱা ধানৰ দামত কৈ গাই-গুটীয়াটকৈ লোৱা বজাৰ বাৰীৰ ধানৰ দাম কম।

আজি আমি শুনি সুখ পাম যে বুদ্ধৰ পিচৰ পৰা কাৰবাৰী সকলে টকাৰ কাৰণে ধানৰ ওপৰত একো নজৰ নেৰাখিছিল বুলি, পাতান সহ ধান বেচা-কিনা কৰিছিল। বৰ্ত্তমানত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে জাৰি ছালি ধান লোৱা কথা বাইজৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ হোৱাত সকলো বেচোতাই ধান জাৰি-চালি লোৱাৰ পৰা দেশত ছলি থকা এটি বদ অভ্যাস দৰ্ হল। আৰু তাৰ ফলত আমি কিনি খাওঁতা সকলে নিশ্চয় স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিবোক যে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে প্ৰযোজ্য কৰা নিতি ভাল হৈছে আৰু এই নিতিয়ে বাইজৰ মাজত প্ৰিয় নিতি হব যদিহে টকা পয়ছাৰ যোগান ঠিকমতে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ধৰে।

গতিকে মোৰ সানুনয় অনুৰোধ যাতে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ইনকুৱাৰী কমিটিয়ে দিয়া সকলো বুদ্ধি অতি সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰে। আজি যদি এই State Trading আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত গোটেই জিলা সমূহত কৰি বাইজৰ মাজত প্ৰিয় কৰি তুলিব পাৰে তেন্তে মোৰ বিশ্বাস ই নিশ্চয় ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বাইজৰ মাজত অসম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে চিৰদিনে সলাগ পাই থাকিবোক আৰু আমাৰ আদৰ্শট আন আন দেশকো পথ দেখুৱাই দিবোক। গতিকে বিপদ দলৰ বন্ধু সকলক মোৰ অনুৰোধ তেওঁ সকলে গালি-গালাজ নকৰি এই State Trading



ব বীতি-নীতি বাইজৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ কৰি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সহায় কৰাৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনালো। মহোদয়, মোৰ আকৌ কব লগা বহু কথা আছিল। দুখৰ কথা সময়ৰ অভাৱত কব নোৱাৰি সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

জয়হিন্দ।

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.

### After lunch

**Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যিক ব্যৱসায় সম্পৰ্কত এই সদনত বথেষ্ট আলোচনা হৈছে আৰু এইটো পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে যে, এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বিভিন্ন চচাইটি গঠন কৰাত চৰকাৰে যি ধৰণেৰে কাম কৰিছে, সেইটো সুখৰ কথা হৈছে মাত্ৰ, লাগে এতিয়া কেৱল প্ৰয়োজনৰ সফলতা। দেখা যায় যে, আজি বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত যিবিলাক মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি গঠিত হৈছে সেই বিলাক প্ৰকৃততে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ দ্বাৰাই প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত হৈছে। চাৰ্ভিচ কোপাৰেটিভ, মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি আৰু এপেক্চ মাৰ্কেটিং এই তিনিওটা স্তৰৰে, ইটোৰ লগত সিটোৰ যি প্ৰকৃত সম্বন্ধ তাক ভালদৰে বুজাই ৰাখি কাৰ্য্য পৰিচালনা কৰিবলৈ, চৰকাৰৰ পৰা আৱশ্যকীয় পৰিমাণৰ টকাৰ যোগান ধৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া হলে বাইজক ঠিকমতে মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটিয়ে, কিনিলোৱা ধানৰ মূল্য সময়মতে হাতে হাতে দিব পাৰিব আৰু আনহাতে বাইজৰো অসুবিধা নহব। এইদৰে যদি বাইজৰ উপকাৰৰ কাৰণেই, এই অনুষ্ঠান বিলাক প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব পৰা যায় তেন্তে মোৰ বিশ্বাস চৰকাৰে হাতত লোৱা ৰাজ্যিক ব্যৱসায়ত কৃতকাৰ্য্যতা লভিব। এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে যে, বৰ্তমানৰ ব্যৱস্থাত প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়ক সকলে দুখ পাইছে আৰু বিক্ৰোভ প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিছে। তাৰ কাৰণ সময়মতে তেওঁলোকে ধান বেচাৰ টকা নাপায় টকাৰ কাৰণে চচাইটিক ধান দি বহুদিন অপেক্ষা কৰিব লাগে। তাৰোপৰি খেতিয়ক সকলৰ দৈনন্দিন ব্যৱহাৰৰ সামগ্ৰী সমূহ চচাইটিৰ হাতত নথকাই ধান বিক্ৰি কৰি টকালৈ অন্য দোকানলৈ সেই বিলাক কিনিবলৈ যাব লাগে। ইও এটা প্ৰত্যক্ষ অসুবিধা। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ ইয়াৰ লগতে আৱশ্যকীয় জিনিষ-পত্ৰ সহ কিছুমান large scale society গঠিত হব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত এই কথাও মনলৈ আহিছে যে, মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি বিলাকে যি অঞ্চলত গঠিত হৈছে সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকত কিমান ধান উৎপাদিত হয় তাৰ এটা ভাল census লব লাগে আৰু সেই হিচাব অনুযায়ী, য'ত যিমান পৰিমাণৰ ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পৰা যায়, তাত সিমান পৰিমাণৰ ধান কিনিবলৈ টকাৰ যোগান ধৰিব লাগে ধৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া হলে ঠিক সময়ত বাইজে টকা পাব আৰু আপত্তি ও কমি যাব। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই এই কথাও কব খুজিছো যে, মোৰ সমষ্টিত ৫ টা মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি আছে আৰু তাত ১৩ টা মৌজা আছে। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত অকল বৰমা, পশ্চিম বাল্কা মৌজাত ৩,০০০ পৰিয়াল আছে। এই ৩,০০০ পৰিয়ালে যদি বছৰি প্ৰত্যেক পৰিয়ালে ২০ মোণ ধান বিক্ৰি কৰে তেন্তে বছৰি ৬০,০০০ মোণ ধান হব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে বৰমাত কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি বৰমাত এখন মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি গঠন হব লাগে। সেই দৰে টিহু অঞ্চলতো যিমান মৌজা আছে, মৌজাৰ পৰিয়াল উলিয়াই



কিমান মোণ ধান উৎপাদিত হয় তাৰ হিচাব পাব পাৰি আৰু সেই হিচাব অনুযায়ী মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি আৰু সেৱা চচাইটি বিলাকৰ কেন্দ্ৰ গঠন কৰি, আৱশ্যকীয় ধান তেওঁলোকক দিব লাগে যাতে, ধান কিনিবলৈ চচাইটি বিলাক মানুহৰ পয়চা দিব পাৰে।

সেই কাৰণে আজি আমাৰ **Marketing Society** বোৰে যি ধৰণে ফচল পাব লাগিছিল সেই ধৰণে নোপোৱা কাৰণে তেওঁলোক বহি থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছে। আমি আমাৰ কৃষক ৰাইজৰ অবস্থা শোচনীয় হৈ পৰিছে। বোকা, পানী খচি খচি পূজাৰ সময়ত লৰা-ছোৱালীক নতুন পোচাক এটি দিবৰ বাবে আশা পালি মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটিক ধান বিক্ৰি কৰিছিল কিন্তু টকা নোপোৱাত দখমনে ঘৰলৈ উভতি যাব লগা হৈছিল।

তেওঁলোকে লৰা-ছোৱালীক আশা দি ধানৰ গাড়ীত লৈ গৈছিল যে, ধান বেচি টকালৈ বাহিৰে বাহিৰে গিহঁতক পোচাক দিব। কিন্তু যিহেতু **Service Co-operative** বোৰে ধান কিনিব নোৱাৰাত ৰাইজ নিৰাশ হৈ দুঃখ মনেৰে ঘৰলৈ উভতি আহিব লগা হল। লগতে ইয়াকো কওঁ যে **Marketing Society** ৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰও কৃষকৰ ওপৰত জুলুম কৰা দেখা যায়। নলবাৰীৰ মাৰ্কেটিং কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে বাগান পাৰা বজাৰত পুলিচৰ দ্বাৰাই ১৭ জন কৃষকক তেওঁলোকে **arrest** কৰাইছিল। বৰষা বজাৰত প্ৰচাৰ হৈ গৈছে যে, **Marketing Society** ত ধান বেচিবলৈ যোৱা ৰাইজক **Society** ৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে পুলিচ দিছে। এইবোৰ অতি ঘোৰা কথা। এইবোৰ যাতে ভবিষ্যতে নহয় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। আৰু মই কওঁ যে **Marketing Society**, **Service Co-operative Large Scale Society**, **Apex-Marketing Society** ইত্যাদি যাতে এটা, সমিল-মিল থাকে সেইটো লৈ বিশেষ লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগে যাতে খেতিয়কে তেওঁলোকৰ উৎপাদিত বস্তু বেচি ঠিক সময়ত টকা পয়ছা পায়। আৰু তাকে কৰিব পাৰিলেহে **State Trading** কৃতকাৰ্য্যৰ পথত আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিব বুলি মই ভাবো। জমাই মমাই **Service Co-operative** স্থাপন কৰাতকৈ আমাৰ পঞ্চায়তৰ গাঁও সভাৰ এলেকাত **Service Co-operative Society** গঠন কৰা হয় আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ ভিতৰত **Marketing Society** গঠন কৰা হয় তেনেহলে **State Trading** ৰ কাম আৰু সূচাৰু কপে হব বুলি আশা কৰা যায়। আজি টিছ **Marketing Society** ৰ মই নিজে দেখিছো টকা ১১ দিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে টিছ বজাৰত **individual businessmen** ক ৬ টকা দৰত ৰাইজে ধান বেচিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে। অঞ্চল মানুহ বৰ্তমান ৮ টকা দৰত ধান বিক্ৰি কৰি কৃষকে টকা পাব লাগে। **Marketing Society** য়ে **Service** ক টকা নিদি **individual businessmen** ক ২২ হাজাৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত টকা দিয়াৰ প্ৰমাণ পোৱা যায়। এনেকুৱা দুৰ্নীতি চলিবলৈ দিব নালাগে। **State Trading** উদ্দেশ্যৰ ভিতৰত এটা হৈছে সবহ শস্য উৎপাদন। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াৰ লগত জড়িত আছে। যোগান বিভাগ, সমবায় বিভাগ আৰু কৃষি বিভাগ। গতিকে বিশেষকৈ এই ৰাজ্যিক ব্যৱসায়ত সমবায় বিভাগে বিশেষ নজৰ দি এই ক্ষেত্ৰত উৎসাহ দিব লাগে। এই বিভাগে কেৱল **Service Co-operative** গঠন কৰি **Register** কৰিলেই নহব। এই বিভাগে ৰাইজক উৎসাহ-উদ্দীপনা দিব লাগিব। এই বিভাগে চাব লাগিব যাতে ৰাইজৰ দৈনন্দিন ব্যৱহাৰৰ বস্তুবোৰ উচিত দৰত পায়। **State**



Treading ব Study Groupe ৰ লগত ময়ো টিহু, পাটাচাবকুচি, পাঠশালা আদি ঠাইলৈ বাবৰ সুযোগ পাইছিলো সেই সময়ত বাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা অনেক অভিযোগ শুনিবলৈ পাইছিলো। সেই বাইজকলে দুৰ্নীতিৰ অভিযোগ বৰিছিল গতিকে এই দুৰ্নীতিবোৰ একেবাৰে দূৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। চৰকাৰে আহু ধানৰ দৰ দিছিল ৮-৮।০ এতিয়া। individual business men ৭ টকাকৈ ধান কিনি নিছে। তেওঁলোকে কব carriage charge আছে loading ইত্যাদি আছে। আমি চৰকাৰক ৮ টকাতেই বেচিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে ৭ টকাৰ ওপৰ দিব নোৱাৰো। সেই কাৰণে বাইজে দেখাদেখিকৈ ১ টকা লোকচান ভৰিব লগা হৈছে—

সেই কাৰণে মই নিবেদন কৰিছো যে, মাৰ্কেটিং চোচাইটি ভালকৈ চলাব লাগে বা Service Co-operative ব Share Holder ৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াব লাগে আৰু অংশৰ দামো বেচি কৰিব লাগে আৰু যাতে পুঁজি ডাঙৰ হয় বাইজৰ মাজত উৎসাহ দিবৰ বাবে সমবায় বিভাগটো বিশেষ তৎপৰ হ'ব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি নাৰিলো।

**\*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr. Speaker Sir, before we go into the details of the problem we are at the outset to set our mind with regard to the basic approach to the problem, whether we should continue State Trading in spite of the many and varied difficulties that are there and try to overcome them, or whether because there are so many difficulties, dangers and defects, therefore, we should give it up. Because the first set of approach will naturally generate one kind of formula and the second type will generate another. Sir, when you were pleased to appoint this Committee you were pleased to say that the State Trading in foodgrains is a matter which should be encouraged by everyone of us. This is a mile-stone on the road to socialism. Many hon. Members most probably have not got the opportunity to study in full the implication of the State Trading policy, the propaganda in this behalf is also not quite adequate, in view of these I have decided in consultation with the Leader of the House and also the Leader of the Opposition to send 15 hon. Members of the House for study.

Now, so far as the approach is concerned, the approach before the hon. Members who went for study in the matter was a positive one and therefore, we find that their report is also in that line. But the different hon. Members who have up till now spoken from the Government side began to see the difficulties more overwhelmingly than the probabilities or the necessity of State Trading in Assam. They have said, 'yes, State Trading is good provided' but this 'provided' is so capitalised 'provided' that I am constrained to think that these difficulties might stray a little away from the main lines that is the line of State Trading. Sir, while replying to the debate in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd Five Year Plan the Prime Minister was pleased to say with regard to this State Trading—I am quoting from his speech—"I think we must progressively investigate more avenues of State Trading



certainly in food but in others also". Naturally this has made some persons nervous and a propaganda has been initiated to suggest that opinion on this is divided within the Cabinet itself. Sir, that opinion on foodgrain trading by the State is divided is amply proved not only in the State but also in the Centre because while the Prime Minister is laying so much of emphasis on the necessity of State trading in foodgrains, in particular the Food Minister of India Shri Patil has struck a discordant note and not only the Food Minister of India, there are also other big persons in the Congress hierarchy like the Chief Minister of Orissa, Dr. Mehtab, like the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy and even like our Planning Minister, Shri Tripathy, who appear to be against the State Trading in foodgrains. I need not go to the others in other States but so far as the opinion of our Planning Minister, Shri Tripathy is concerned I think it will be proper if I quote a few lines from what he had said in the Conference in the Secretariat on the 29th June 1960—I mean the Tripartite Conference with regard to rice milling industry in the State and labour employed therein. Therein Shri Tripathy reminded the officials present that monopoly was a dangerous thing and that it can easily lead to corrupt practices. The Secretary of Supply said that there was reason why the arrangement in Nowgong was working smoothly and why there was difficulty in Kamrup district and other areas. He further said that the Association in Nowgong was a strong and united one whereas the Association in Kamrup was not in a position to decide what amount of paddy could be allotted to a particular mill in the area. This accounted for why one mill had been allotted more and another less rice.

Now Sir, from the report also it would appear that the response from the Millers in different districts was different. This report says so far as the Nowgong District is concerned, there was a greater amount of co-operation from the Millers than other districts.

And now while going to the different tiers of this business the Committee has taken for granted that this business arrangement is the State Trading arrangement. Here I should like to submit that, as a matter of fact, the present State Trading is not a State Trading in the strict sense of the term; it is a monopoly license granted to the Apex Marketing Society for procurement and sale of paddy in the State. This Apex Marketing Society is not a branch of the Government or a Department of the Government; nor does the State Trading comes under the head of the State Budget. Therefore, there should not be any doubt that the arrangement which is going on in Assam is, as a master of fact, not state controlled business. Here the State, of course, helps this business with financial assistance and other arrangements, yet many other things are to be done by the Organisation itself. Most of the difficulties are there as we find from the report of the Committee arising for and from the objective situation that has confronted this Organisation. It is quite good that the Committee has gone through all these things and has placed very valuable suggestions on the different tiers of the Organisation. The Committee has particularly laid emphasis on a certain fundamental matters.

Firstly, with regard to the lower structure, *i. e.*, the Service Co-operative Societies this Committee has suggested that the Service Co-operatives should be efficient, and it should have better facilities for storage. As a matter of fact, in the recommendation with regard to the Service Co-operative



Societies it has been said that the Service Co-operative Societies should cover all the paddy growing areas of the State. Sir, I for one find it difficult to appreciate this recommendation of the Committee. Because it would perhaps have been better, if our experiences would have harnessed after it would have gone gradually from one area to another area ultimately covering the whole State. I should therefore like to submit that the recommendation of the Committee in this regard, has little to speak. If, instead of taking all the paddy growing areas it would have been better if the areas would have selected Subdivision-wise. Sir, I appreciate all the difficulties that were pointed out by my Friend, Shri Mahananda Bora. He pointed out that in the whole of North Lakhimpur Subdivision the Scheme of State Trading was introduced in his constituency and thereby the cultivators of this area have been getting lower prices than the cultivators of its neighbouring areas. It is really a bad thing.

Sir, there are certain difficulties in the Organisation. The main aspect, *i. e.*, the proper propaganda has not been properly looked into. Sir, there may be many hon. Members who themselves, hold very high position, yet they instead of popularising the thing, they actually incited the people. The Committee of the A. P. C. C. of which Shri Mahananda Bora is a member, in its meeting at Gauhati asked the Government to take measures to introduce State Trading and gave detailed instructions and recommendations in respect of the difficulties which were now pointed out by Mr. Bora who could have pointed out these things before that Committee at Gauhati.....

As has been pointed out here by the Committee that the Service Co-operatives were not actually formed by the actual tiller and cultivators. Often time they were found to have been formed by other people such as the office bearers of the Service Co-operative Societies. The Service Co-operatives are, in most of the cases are not formed by the genuine cultivators. The Committee has therefore suggested that "Service Co-operatives should be so organised as to enlist the support of the entire peasantry. Therefore, all growers should be made share holders of the Service Co-operatives and necessary propaganda should be made accordingly". Here in this matter of course, the Committee suggested all that all the growers should be made share holder. But I should like to submit that it would be better if all the growers are persuaded to be share holder, because before the introduction of the scheme of State Trading there were no real service Co-operatives in our States, but after the introduction of the scheme of the State Trading, the people out of violation, have formed some vague service societies as pointed out by my Friend, Shri Probhat Narayan Chaudhury. In other words, taking the advantage of the Scheme of State Trading many spurious organisations styled themselves as the Service Co-operative Societies and thereby they really brought the bad name of the Organisation itself. We have also seen in the report itself that even the office bearers are running the organisation without any proper training. They lack training particularly in the matter of keeping accounts, they are far from being ideal.



The result was that they could not get with the situation which confronted them; particularly this was a trade wherein there were people in it for many many years with all their cunning and experience they had run the organisation. When a new set of people came when unexperienced people came, those who were already in the field they began to create difficulties, and they also began to incite the peasants against this organisation. Often times they also planted some of their agents in the organisation who tried to torpedo these co-operatives from within; and in addition to that there was lack of finance, lack of experience and everything. Then there is also the social structure on which the scheme did not at that time take note of. The structure is that in our society so far as the peasantry is concerned they are often dependant on the money-lenders. In the mid-rainy season the people need advance from these money-lenders for their food, plough, cattle, seeds and also for medicines, clothes and everything. This advance they take in the form of *Dadan*. Now there was no such arrangement for advance payment in the present scheme and the result was that the peasantry suffered. Those traders, individual and one single, dealing in food grains refused to advance money because they could not have *Dadan*, and when the crops came they had to bring the crops to another place some time not only once but more than once. Now therefore, these peasants, who are by nature conservative, found two difficulties; one was that they were deprived of *dadan*, and the second was that in spite of the traders coming to their own courtyard, weighing the thing in their own house and taking them by paying cash or making adjustment with the advance, they had to carry the crops to distant places and some times they had to come frustrated because due lack of fund of service co-operatives or primary societies the paddy could not be purchased. In addition to that there was also inexperience. Furthermore, because in all places there was no such Service Co-operatives and because the State decided to make the Organisation far-flung, in several places they had to pick up individual agents. In fact, they are not agents of the Co-operatives but they are agents of private traders, and therefore, their main intention was not to popularise the Co-operative movement, not to popularise the State Trading but to malign it the people.

Furthermore, we know that so far as Primary Marketing Society, the second tier, is concerned, which is by far the more important from point of view of finance, in particular, they had firstly no finance, and secondly they had no Warehouse—no capacity of storage, and therefore, due to lack of adequate finance and also due to their inexperience and lack of store-house they could not purchase all the paddy that was advanced to them or that they should have purchased. And so far as the Apex Marketing Society is concerned, they also had to face almost the same kind of difficulty. Being confronted with all these, naturally these organisations have become to a certain extent unpopular among the people, and there, it has become to day necessary to make a close study of the difficulties, and we should now see that these difficulties are overcome. I have said this because there is a tendency growing in certain sectors not only among the traders but also among some of the rich peasants also that there should be no State Trading. *Laissez faire* should be the policy. If there be any impression created in this House also it is that *laissez faire* was better. Than the Government probably will find it difficult to carry on this programme, and if this fails then naturally we shall again have to go back to mercy of the individual capitalists and Millers, and we shall again see that the price fluctuation will be all the more.



Now, one thing must be said to the credit of the State Trading that is, last year though we had to face an unprecedented drought and then such a holocaust and then again a late flood, this time the price fluctuation has not been as dangerous as in some past years. Not that the State Trading could be positively and concretely of much help, but the very fact that the State was there in the trade, the very fact that there a stock and that this could be at any time rushed to any place where the monopolists and racketeers should try to fleece the people. That gave the profiteers great dead of shake, and not only shake but they also got a check, and therefore we must see this aspect of the matter also. In the first year it was only natural that there would be difficulties. As time will go these difficulties a surely will be overcome. If there is good will and if there is an effort to learn things and also to unlearn some of our past habits.

Now if we want to do that on the line of the recommendations of the Committee itself, I should like to stress that certain very urgent matters should be immediately looked into in order to make State Training popular. One thing has been said by several members with regards to Ahu crops is some way out. Now these Co-operatives who are in the grain trade, they are not purchasing this Ahu paddy particularly of the red variety. Now it is our policy that there should be double cropping; we should not depend on single crop. On the one hand there should be double cropping and on the other hand the second crop which peasants might take to is not getting any market. This is really unfortunate. My Friend, Shri Mohananda Bora has said that in vast areas they persuaded the people to grow Ahu paddy, but because Ahu paddy did not get any market, these were literally fed to the cattle. Ahu paddy was grown by the people not with a view to make it fodder, and therefore, some way out must be found out with regard to marketing of the Ahu paddy. If the State does not come to purchase the things or if the State sponsored or State supported Marketing Society do not come to purchase it, then how can we expect that the individual Millers or Traders would come to help our peasants? As a matter of fact, if some amount of Ahu paddy would not have exported to Bengal towards the latter part of the year, then probably the difficulty would have been much more stupendous in the season. Therefore, this is a matter which the Government particularly the Food Ministry should take special note of.

Secondly this question of gunny bags. There has been quite a lot of talk in the House with regard to the gunny bags and as a matter of fact the Committee has come to the finding that up till now a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs have been allotted under this account. They have, however, said that there are anomalies in the supply of gunny bags and the gunny bag affair has become almost a public scandal. These are really sufficiently strong observations by the Committee and I hope and trust that the Government will take special note of this because if one goes for the trade every thing necessary and ancillary to the trade should be at their disposal. The gunny bags should be there, the money, warehouse and if necessary the machinery for advance should also be there.

Another thing which has been said by the Committee is that the attitude of the Supply Department is step-motherly. Both the Departments of Supply and Department of Co-operatives are under the same Minister and I hope that the Minister sees that the two departments do not quarrel with each other, that they work in co-operation. There are some sections where



polygamy is allowed and if you take take to polygamy, it should be seen that both the wives get equal treatment and that their children are looked after with equal care. The wives should be taught not to ill treat the children of the other.

Then it has been said that by far the most important function of the Primary Marketing Society is to provide easy finance to the Service Co-operatives. This is, I think, not only with regard to the quantum but also with regard to the procedure. With regard to vote there should be some amount of increased emphasis and attention.

It has also been said that Service Co-operatives failed to command confidence of the entire peasantry and that in some cases individuals were appointed as agents in place of the Service Co-operatives. I do not understand, i.e., I have not been able to follow whether there were some Service Co-operatives and in spite of that some individuals were appointed as agents or whether individual agents were appointed because there were no Service Co-operatives. At any rate if there are not sufficient Service Co-operatives individual agents may be appointed provided they are honest people. But if there are Service Co-operatives then of course I think it is better to persuade all individuals to join the Service Co-operatives and to have their requirements through the Society instead of keeping the dual machinery of Co-operatives and individuals because as I said these individuals are trained people but our Societies are not and at the same time they are to follow certain procedure under the Co-operatives Act in doing so they often find some special difficulties.

It has also been said that if the the payment was properly guaranteed then paid in cash much of the unpopularity of the Service Co-operative have been minimised. I do not understand why the Government should not take that issue with greater earnestness.

Then another very important thing has been suggested by the Committee. I like to tell the Minister to underline this in particular. The Committee has said that the general demand of the peasantry as far as Committee has been able to judge, is to supply daily necessities required by the peasantry at a reasonable price throughout the year. Generally supplies are taken from the village traders who usually balance the credit extended to the peasantry by paddy just after the harvest. Unless Consumers Stores are opened and attached to the Service Co-operatives or the Service Co-operatives themselves take the task of the supply of Consumers Goods to the peasantry, it would be very hard job to short circuit the village traders. This I think is very important and is the crux of the problem. Because this economy of the villagers is not a one way traffic; they sell their paddy and some other goods also like vegetables and some amount of Jute, etc. But it is the paddy which the saleable commodity if our country. Now by selling the paddy they take other things.

If they have got some trade relations with any individual, then what happens is this—they take money on credit or they take goods such as kerosene, Salt and Yarn on credit and at the end of the season when the paddy is harvested, this they pay to the traders. Because in the rural areas generally these grocers not only sell goods of daily use but they also purchase the



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Village paddy. Now if one of the lines is snapped, there should be arrangement for the other line also. If this is not done, then the grocers will be much more efficient than the Government's Publicity Department. Our publicity Department can go only with the loudspeakers; of course I do not know how, far they have helped in this regard. At least the Committee has suggested that they should be of greater help otherwise the whisper campaign of these traders and middlemen will continue unabated against State Trading. Therefore, if we want to snap one line, we should be able to arrange the supply of goods to the villagers and we should also remember as the Committee has suggested that the bulk of our growers are consumers. In other words, the peasantry bring their paddy for sale just after the harvesting to fulfil their immediate commitments, viz. paying of land revenue, clearing up of arrears, festivities and social obligations, for medical treatment and liquidation of old loans, etc., and, therefore they should be able to get this money and the difficulties that have come now as hurdles should be overcome.

Then another important thing has been suggested by the Committee, that is quick turnover which is the secret of trade. If money is locked per block or in other words even if there can be one turnover then naturally there cannot be higher profit. If the rate of profit is not made at a higher scale. Now, I remember to have read in one Economics Journal where it was said that the policy of the American capitalists is that "Sell to the largest number at the lowest profit and then you will have a wide market and the biggest dividends." Now here in our case also if we can get quick turnover then naturally even if the margin or the profit of margin be lowest ultimately the quantum of profit—the total volume of profit—will be much higher. Now, when we speak of margin of profit, the question of price of paddy arises. This matter has been debated in this House before also and our Food Minister was pleased to say that here in this State we pay the highest price for paddy.

That was perhaps the substance of what he said that in no other State a higher price is given. Now, my Friend, Shri Mohananda Bora has pleaded a list that with regard to the other necessities of the cultivator also, he pays by far the highest price, be that dal or mustard oil or kerosene or salt or cloth or yarn, whatever that may be. In this country, in Assam, the price of everything is higher. Now, therefore, the price of rice or paddy must be such as would be able to cover the necessities of the peasants. Here, in this connection, the price policy of all commodities also come in. If it is less only for the competitive market, then after all the prices will be fixed according to the principle of demand and supply. That will be a wrong thing because in today's context the economic position is that of monopoly economy. The world is no longer in a competitive market stage. It has come to the stage of monopoly economy. That monopoly does not necessarily mean one individual's economy, for example, the millowners, association or foodgrains dealers association—that is a very powerful monopoly. They might make horizontal or vertical organisation, but their organisation, both vertically and horizontally is a very tight organisation and very powerful. They are not only controlling the market or the politicians, they control very powerful politicians. They control people and take the pose at one time as politician and at another time as lawyer and still at another time as the philanthropist. They control public opinion, they control legislature, they control Government and so to say the entire social machinery. So here there is an organisation very powerful, very intelligent and very influential with which



we are to confront. And then we shall have to go to the basic policy of price structure. In America also, let me not cite the example of Soviet Russia, what is the position? How does the price of the foodgrains actually operate. If Government would have followed a policy of *laissez faire*, free trade, completely free, if there would have been freedom as they say, then the peasants there would have been ruined completely. In America, the problem is that of over production. Vast land, very developed machinery and therefore huge production and actually much more than that they need or they can market. Therefore, what the Government do, Government fix a price and if the price goes lower than that, Government purchases it. May be, Government destroy the food, may be Government feed it to the animals or they sink it in the sea, but so far as the producer, is concerned for him there is a price fixed and there are also tracts of land which are kept fallow. If these tracts of lands are kept fallow, even then the producer will be getting proportionate amount of money. Here, in our country, because you have got a greater density of population with smaller areas of land, therefore in our country the rotation of crops double cropping and not to keep any land fallow. Therefore the problem here is just the reverse and in order to induce the people to keep lands fallow there is a fixed price which is guaranteed to them. The peasant also therefore does not suffer. Here no doubt because of the economic weaknesses of the peasantry, because of his lack of organisation, because of his educationally lower standard, because of weaker bargaining power, it might be a fact that if left alone in the stage of *laissez faire*, he would have got a much lesser price than what the Government is giving. Generally, the complaint has been that the actual peasant gets not more than Rs.7.50n.P. per maund of paddy that is generally the criticism. But I know from my own experience that before the State came to trading, in some months, at least in the month of January or February, i.e., just after the harvest, there were quite a large number of peasants who had to sell their paddy at Rs.5 or Rs.6 per maund. Now of course, they are not getting Rs.10, that is true, but they are not selling it at Rs.5. After some difficulties, at least they are getting Rs.7.50n.P. and I give this State Trading Organisation that credit that you have at list been able to ensure Rs.7.50n.P. as the lowest that a peasant is getting. I am not satisfied with that. That is why last year also I pleaded that the minimum fixed price should be at least Rs.12 per maund for the peasant because our experience has shown and as my Friend Shri Mohananda Bora has just now said, that there are areas where even price goes up to Rs.14 or Rs.15 per maund. If it is possible for the price to shoot up to Rs.14 or Rs.15, then it should be possible for the organisation even by giving some amount of subvention to fix it at Rs.12 at least. I cannot quite agree with the suggestion of the committee about the enhancement of Commission. As I said earlier, perhaps the total commission of Rs.1 per maund would have sufficed if there would have been quick turnovers and other facilities which I have just now submitted would have been there. At any rate, even by giving a higher commission, the present endeavour can be made successful. I think it is worth trying. I said perhaps year before last that I shall from the whole of my heart congratulate the Food Minister if he can help our peasantry, if he can make successful this State Trading within a space of three years. I think do not exactly remember the words, but I think I said some two years ago that this is a very difficult task and even a pace of three years I am prepared to wait. Two years have gone. I do not think that I am yet in a position to give him that promised wholehearted congratulation, but I do not want to but any cold shoulder on his enthusiasm. I only want to remind him that there are quite a large number of difficulties. Difficulties he



will find not only from inside the State, but from outside also. No doubt our Prime Minister is there to help him but I do not know whether he will get that wholehearted support from entire Planning and Development Board. I do not know, he is in a better position to know, whether he will get the same support and encouragement from the Food Minister of India, Sri Patil, as he would perhaps get from our Prime Minister. I do not know whether he will be getting as much support from the other members of his party as he has got from the members who have submitted this report. At any rate, being quite alive to these difficulties, I should only like to request him not to retreat. Difficulties, there are mistakes also there will be. Let us not be afraid of mistakes, but let us bear in mind that past mistakes will help us not to commit them again in future. Let us hope that the difficulties which confronted us in the past will be easily overcome in the future and I hope and trust that criticisms just now made by the hon. Members will be given due consideration by the Minister and he will please see that these difficulties are overcome and removed and that he gets willing co-operation from the vast mass of the peasantry, because that will ultimately decide whether our State Trading will succeed or fail. If the peasantry blesses it, then in spite of all the conspiracy of the past, and all the money bags with the monopolists, our State Trading will go ahead. But the peasantry, show or other believes that it is not a boon to them, it will be very difficult for the Minister to carry on any further. Therefore, with these last words, I request the Minister that if he wants to make the scheme successful, he should win the peasantry first. I hope and trust that the Minister will rise to occasion and not to retreat.

**\*Shri HARESWAR DAS (Rampur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I like to congratulate to members of the Study Groups for the report on State Trading. They have given an exhaustive report after meeting the people in various fields. This report deserves consideration of this House

Sir, in a State like Assam where we are not definite whether we are in surplus or we are in deficit. This surplus and deficit has a disproportionate effect on the whole food situation. Therefore, the Mehta Committee after going into the various questions regarding how to stabilise the prices of foodgrains had recommended that the State must come into the field of procurement.

I like to emphasize here that until and unless there is control of foodgrains, we shall not be in a position to bring about the stabilisation of foodgrain prices. Our policy, therefore, should be progressive. Therefore, Sir, State Trading should be one which we should support, at least, those who love socialism. We want that everybody should be benefited by State Trading of foodgrains which are essential for human existence. But we should know what are the purposes for stabilisation of prices. Mehta Committee suggested that if we can have the stock of foodgrains for stabilisation organisation, then they may permanently help our country to stabilise the price of foodgrains considerably. That suggestion of the Mehta Committee has not yet been accepted. Some idea of foodgrain stabilisation organisation was there. If there is a fall of prices in foodgrains, this organisation will come to help immediately and thereby bring the trend of market to the normancy. Similarly, if there is rise in prices of foodgrain the stock will stabilise it.



Now, Sir, so far as the stabilisation is concerned, we have to consider—

- (1) we want to assure that foodgrains will be available to the people at reasonable prices ;
- (2) there will be a smooth supply of foodgrains ;
- (3) we want to see that the producers will get the remunerative price so as to give them the incentive for greater production of our foodgrains.

Now, Sir, these are the three important points. There are also other important points which found place in the study groups report. These are—

- (1) What is the affect of the State Trading on the rural credit. Slightly it has been touched but not properly.
- (2) What is the effect of State Trading on rural consumption.
- (3) What is the effect of State Trading on rural hoarding.

Unfortunately, all these points the Committee did not enter. It is also necessary to know the fact of all these things so that we can assess the proper value of the State Trading. Sir, I do not want to repeat all what the other members have said, but I feel that it will be a misnomer to call it a State Trading. Because, here what I find is that it is only a monopoly which has been given to the Apex Marketing Societies to procure paddy and for that purpose we find that the bank made an advance of Rs. 85 lakhs. The Supply Department made an advance of Rs.18 lakhs out of which Rs.10 lakhs have actually advanced as loan. The Khadi and Village Industry Board made an advance of a sum of Rs.5 lakhs. So far as the State Trading is concerned, we know that in the budget there is a head "State Trading and also these will go to that head. Money that has been advanced to the Supply Department for giving it to the Apex Marketing Society is monopolised in procuring foodgrains for the State. Now, we find that Co-operative Marketing Societies have been encouraged to do the trade and thereby the Co-operative Societies have been given the monopoly and the Co-operative Department of the Government has been given the responsibility. So far as the Supply Department is concerned, they do not come directly into the picture. Therefore, it will be wrong to say that this is not State Trading in the proper sense of the term.

The Ashoke Mehta Committee, although went into this question, did not suggest as to how this can be done. The Committee said that there cannot be de-control as before ; nor can there be absolute control as envisaged by somebody. Now Sir, so far as the rural credit is concerned, the report also says at page 11 that "Rural credit is a big problem faced by our cultivators. Before the introduction of the scheme of State Trading in foodgrains cultivators used to get loans usually called "Dadan", "Bihi" and "Dad" from the merchants, Mahajans and traders. Then it goes on to say, in the recommendation, that "every Service Co-operative should have a Rural Credit Section which will advance money to the cultivators on the recommendations of the Co-operative." This is very important. Now, our cultivators immediately after the harvest sell their paddy at a low price because



they want money to repay their debts, to pay Government revenue, to pay the arrears and to purchase medicine and other necessities. Therefore, that credit should be made available to them and unless we can cater to the needs of the people in that direction they will not be fascinated by the State Trading whereby they are deprived of the credit they used to get from other sources. The agricultural loan and various other loans which are prevalent do not come in time and so the cultivators are not satisfied with these. Therefore, if we want to make State Trading popular, it is necessary that we give proper emphasis to rural credit and for that purpose it will be necessary to have a lot of money. I do not know whether by extending State Trading to the entire State that amount of money can be made available to the people, and if that money is not made available to the people then the money-lenders will try to put them into such a position that the people themselves will decry State Trading.

Another point which needs emphasis is whether we have, by this State Trading, enabled the Co-operative Societies to form capital. My reading is that they have not been able to form capital and my apprehension is that if we continue this policy of giving them encouragement to live on oxygen then ultimately they may not thrive because our experience of co-operative societies is that whenever we give them monopoly they survive. But as soon as the monopoly is taken away they die and they die because there is no capital formation. To-day it is seen that by giving the commission we have not been able to make the Service Co-operatives and Primary Marketing Societies form capital.

Sir, so far as the rural consumption is concerned, it is also cutting at the very root of State Trading because in our Society we find that the producers are themselves the consumers. A big percentage of our producers produce their 3 months' requirements and for 9 months they are to purchase their requirements from the big producers at a very high price. Then, there are landless cultivators also and they have to be given something for their consumption. Then again there are marginal producers whose production is not sufficient. They also must get something for their consumption. If they do not get paddy in time after selling their paddy to the Service Co-operatives or to the Primary Marketing Societies then they will go to the big landowners and will purchase paddy even at a high price. I myself have seen in the South Bank of Gauhati many people have sold their paddy to the Service Co-operatives and now because they did not get paddy in time, they had to go to the big producers and procured paddy at a high price. So the rural consumption has to be taken into consideration. Up till now the Service Co-operatives have not been able to meet the increasing demand for rural consumption. Sir, the third point is about rural hoarding. As the people are shaky about their future as to whether they will get paddy in time and at proper price, the hoarding has increased considerably. Therefore, the marketable surplus is not coming out to the market because people are apprehensive that to-morrow they may not get paddy at a reasonable price. So our attention has to be focussed on that also so that hoarding can be stopped and the marketable surplus may be available. But for that it is necessary to give proper stress on rural consumption so that the people may get the required amount of paddy in time. So far as these points are concerned, I do not see that these have been appreciated by the Study Group. They did not perhaps think it necessary to give emphasis on these points, but these things are very important if we want to make State Trading successful.



Sir, another point which I like to state here is about the fate of Ahu paddy. The other day a question was raised that the Ahu paddy was not taken by Government in Mangaldai Subdivision. Sir, on the one hand we are encouraging people to produce Ahu crop and on the other Government is not purchasing Ahu paddy as the paddy is not according to the specification. If the Ahu paddy is not purchased then the cultivators will be put to difficulty and they will suffer a lot. If we want to bring out the marketable surplus then we must also accept Ahu paddy which we encourage the cultivators to produce.

Now, so far as the price is concerned, it is true that the price cannot be fixed at a very high level because it will have very bad effect and it will destroy the very purpose of the scheme. At the same time we cannot be oblivious to the fact that in Assam the price of all commodities are very high and we have not been able to do anything so that the commodities may be made available to the consumers at a reasonable price. The price of all things are soaring every day, but we are trying to fix the price of paddy at a low level. So, Sir, I suggest that so far as fixation of price of paddy is concerned, we should be more liberal and the price should be fixed at a reasonably high level, and there should be some amount of fluctuation so that the cultivators may get necessary money required for purchasing other commodities. Sir, in a matter like this we should proceed slowly. I do not want to make this experiment unpopular later on by extending it to the whole State when we have not the machinery to cope with it. Sir, from the report we find so far the Service Co-operatives, the Primary Marketing Societies and the Apex Marketing Societies are concerned there is one complaint all throughout and that complaint is want of finance. That is No.1, No.2 is that we have vehicles to transport paddy from one centre to another and No.3 is that there are no warehouses for storage. And yet another complaint is that sometimes paddy is refused by the traders. Sir, as you know before State trading the traders used to go the cultivators' houses and purchase paddy and they are responsible for transporting it; but now that responsibility of transporting paddy is left to the cultivators. And therefore, this policy has become a burden. Therefore, we find that we have not got all the resources immediately at our command. I would request that let us take two or three districts and try to make this scheme successful and win the hearts of the people so that the people themselves would ask for State Trading. Let them say, 'we must have State Trading because it has given so much benefit to the producers'. As the producers are getting real benefit out of it, we the consumers should also get the benefit'. We also suggested that so far as the Service Co-operative are concerned, let nobody get the monopoly because this this monopoly system always leads to corruption. In certain places it is said that in the Gaonlia Banks for Primary Marketing Society the individual members include traders and in the Service Co-operatives it is these fake members that are creating mischief. So long they are getting this monopoly they stick on but once the monopoly is withdrawn they melt away. Therefore, Sir, from now on they should be allowed to face competition to a certain extent so that they may stand on their own legs, so that their legs may not be frail ones but their legs may be strong to be able to stand even when monopoly is removed.

Lastly Sir, about these bags which has been strongly observed that it is a scandal. It is necessary to observe that the price of bags is also to a certain extent responsible for the rise in the price of rice and paddy. I would request that this matter, which I have already said has been described as a scandal. ....



**\*MR. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** On a point of clarification Sir, does the hon. Member refer to any of the Government Departments? If so that is a mistake because neither the Supply Department nor any Government Department has anything to do in this regard.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** No, no I do not mean that. I am only referring to the report in which it is said that it is a scandal. I am glad that my Friend Mr. Haque Choudhury has said that State trading is not Government concern. Although it is called State trading it is run by co-operatives.

Now Sir, so far as this matter is concerned it requires a probe whether official or semi-official so that the people may be convinced that after all there is no room for corruption, that Government will come down with a strong hand at any attempt at corruption and let us try to move this movement a success. As a matter of fact even in many foreign countries like Canada and other this type of Government participation in food grain trading is there. Therefore, it is not something new. Also in surplus countries this kind of thing happens and it is necessary that in a matter like this it is very essential that the acceptance of the people is assured and we should not allow the traders to fleece others.

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ Study group to assess the operation of State Trading as food grain সম্বন্ধে দিয়া report টো সদনত discuss কৰা হৈছে, তাত কেবাগৰাকী মাননীয় সদস্যই participate কৰিছে তেখেত সকলে Study Group ৰ report সম্বন্ধে সমালোচনা কৰি তেখেত সকলক অভিনন্দো প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকে recommendation বোৰ appreciate কৰাৰ লগে লগে দুই এজন সদস্যই দুই এক সৰু সৰু কথাত কিছু আশঙ্কাও প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ তৰফক পৰা সেই আশঙ্কাৰ কাৰণ নোহোৱা কথা কেতা সদনত উল্লেখ কৰা উচিত। দুখৰ বিষয় হল যে আমাৰ report খনৰ লগতে তিনিওটা Group ৰ Group report কেটাও প্ৰকাশ কৰি দিব পৰা হলে সদস্য সকলৰ আলোচনাত বেছি সুবিধা হ'ল হেতেন আৰু মনলৈ যি দুইএটা সামান্য আশঙ্কাৰ ভাব আহিছে নিয়ো নাহিল হেতেন। মই খবৰলৈ জানিব পাৰিছো যে, Group Report কেখনৰ proof ছোৱা হৈ গৈছে আৰু অহা ২৯ তাৰিখে দিব নোৱাৰিলেও সদস্য সকলৰ খবৰলৈ পঠাই দিব পৰা হ'ব বুলি মই বিশ্বাস কৰো। যা হওক সদস্য সকলে এই Report টো দুই এটা সামান্য খুতৰ বাহিৰে report টো নিয়াৰি হোৱা বুলি মন্তব্য কৰাত মই Study Committee ৰ হৈ তেখেত সকলক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

তাৰ পিচত, মাননীয় সদস্য P. N. Chowdhuryয়ে কৈছে যে, তেখেতক প্ৰথম কথাটো হৈছে rural credit on State trading এই point টো সম্বন্ধে এতিয়াও মন্তব্য দিব পৰা অৱস্থা হোৱা নাই বেহেতুকে State trading নগাৱৰ বাহিৰে অন্যবোৰ জাগাত প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰা এবছৰো পূৰ হোৱা নাই। তেখেতৰ দ্বিতীয় point টো হৈছে rural Hoarding আৰু তৃতীয়টো হৈছে consumer growers ৰ কথা। এই দুটা point আৰি page 5-ত discuss কৰিছো। যে, নলবাৰীৰ State Trading ৰাইজৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰিত হোৱা নাই আৰু সুবিধা পোৱা নাই report ত আৰি সেই বিষয়ে কৈছো আৰু আন বিভিন্ন জিলাৰ পৰা খবৰো পাইছো ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা লোকৰ সুবিধা হৈছে।



আমার গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি, তিনিটা কথা কৈছে যে, আমি এই বিলাক লক্ষ কৰা নাই আমি লক্ষ্য কৰিছো আৰু discuss কৰিছো page(2)A তাত improvement ৰ যি, যি, বাস্তা তাকো দেখুৱাই দিছো ।

Mr. Bhattacharyya ই যি বিলাক কথা কৈছে আমি সেই বিলাক কথা ৰো report ত আলোচনা কৰি recommendation দিছো । consumer বস্তুবিধাৰ কাৰণে page 6ত কৈছে যে, service co-operatives are to run consumers' goods stores কৃষক সকলে যাতে উপযুক্ত সময়ত অগ্ৰিম পায় সেই সৰ্ব্বমুঠ আমি rural credit ৰ কথা কৈছো । বৰ্ত্তমান service co-operative বিলাকে অগ্ৰিম দিব পৰা নাই । গতিকে আমি কৈছো এই বিলাক এটা rural credit section থাকিব লাগে ।

বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিবিলাক কথা কৈছে সেই সৰ্ব্বমুঠ আমি আটাইখিনি reportত কৈছো ।

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আমাৰ যিটো report তাত State tradingৰ বিষয়ে সকলো কথা আমি কৈছো আৰু দেখুৱাই দিছো যাতে সকলো মানুহৰ সহযোগীতা পাব পাৰে । গোটেই report টো চাই যি সকল মাননীয় সদস্যই appreciation কৰিছে সেই সকললৈ ,মই মোৰ আৰু কমিটিৰহৈ কৃতজ্ঞতা জনাইছো ।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very out set I must thank very much the hon. Speaker of this August House who had appointed this Committee to go into the working of the State Trading in Assam. I also must record my deep appreciation to the hon. Members of the Committee for the very difficult job they had done in this connection. I also thank them very much for the valuable report they had presented to this House. I must say that this report will benefit everybody in this House as well as outside in understanding the problem.

Sir, when the scheme of State Trading was first lunched, that was a time when I used to feel myself often lonely and I was hasitating whether this scheme would be successful or not hearing the criticism all around. Even now that feeling occasionally come in my mind. At that time I had very few Friends with me in support of my venture; as such when this Committee was appointed by this August House I was rather alarmed. But I frankly confess that I have found that the hon. Member; examined the matter quite sympatheting. After reading the report I have found that gradually appreciations are coming for our achievements, although it may be practical. Considerable difficulties were experienced at the time of piloting this scheme of State Trading. Sir, the report itself in any way has not questioned either the policy of the Government or the organisation that has been set up by the Government. Sir the success we had achieved in the district of Nowgong, were on experimental meature State Trading was introduce me to the conclusion, and I said so in this very House from this place that we used succeed in this venture in other places too. I must repeat again that there are still many difficulties on the way to make the scheme successful. I donot claim either on behalf of myself or on behalf of the Government that we had



been absolutely successful. Sir, the other day I said that this scheme was a very important experiment which by no means an easy job. Sir, Assam was the first State in India which had started State Trading. This by itself a very great achievement for our state which is considered as a backward border State with many responsibilities. Even then Sir, we summed up courage to take up State Trading in India and this is done for the first time in this country also. Even now almost all the State in India have not been able to do even half of what we have done in accordance with the Resolution of the National Development Council.

Sir, Assam is certainly the first State in India which has fixed the minimum price for paddy be paid to its agriculturists. It may be considered by some that the price fixed for the agriculturists is quite inadequate and that we have not been able to ensure that price to the people at their door step. Even then, it is certainly a great advancement in right direction for which Assam should legitimately be proud of it. What we have done has been criticized and it has been said that the scheme which we had lunched is not a scheme of State Trading. To some extent I agree with them ; but at the same time I must tell the House that what we have done by itself is something very extraordinary. And in doing so, Sir, we have to adjust ourselves against many difficulties. In this great experiment we need mental adjustment, but Sir, this mental adjustment was not very easy. This adjustment should come in the minds of the agriculturists ; this adjustment was lacking in the minds of the traders and this adjustment was not coming easily in the minds of the Government Officers also. You may remember there was a complaint that the officers in the lower rank of the Supply Department were not giving their best Co-operation to this Scheme.

Sir, we know that the private Traders for generations were in private Trade and they will doing this job as a means of livelihood and naturally they would be against this scheme. Initially, the private traders felt disturbed and suspected the Scheme. Sir, I donot blame them because this is their means of livelihood. On the whole many of the traders could not adjust themselves till the last moment. There are many richer elements amongst the villagers. They have not been able to adjust themselves. This richer elements amongst the rural population can stock their whole paddy when the price is low and they release the paddy at the time of scarcity. Thus they had been able to get on some accounts Rs.15 per mound for their paddy. Sir, many hon. Members have said that some multiture used to get Rs 15, but now they donot get it, how can they get this amount now ? My answer is that these people have not been able to adjust mentally. We know that there may be only one percent agriculturist who are rich. The others are poor. They cannot keep their paddy in stock, in some cases even for 6 days. Just after the harvest, these poor people sell their paddy at a very low price for fulfilment of their immediate commitments. Now, if we think of their case, can we say that this price is not reasonable. Even Sir, this requires a mental adjustment. Sir, this scheme of State Trading made considerable progress in the district of Nowgong in the second year because the Millers of the Nowgong district could ultimately adjust themselves mentally to a great extent and they were co-operating in the venture by and large.



Sir, when the scheme of State Trading was first introduced in the district of Nowgong, many hon. Friends objected to this scheme. Because a section of the peasants and traders did not like it; because this will disturb the social life; so forth and so on. So a sense of dissatisfaction arose in the mind of the people. This was natural Sir. Because we had encroached upon the domain of the private people's private rights. Naturally they did not like it. After this many of the rich agriculturists could not keep their stock of paddy for the time of scarcity to get the maximum price. Hence they were also dissatisfied. But later the people have been able to adjust themselves considerably to this new order.

Sir, after Nowgong, when we took up the other areas possibly we made a mistake. Some feel that we should not have taken such a big area simultaneously. We had extended this scheme in too many areas. We had introduced this scheme in the district of Kamrup where there was a very powerful merchantile community backed by Chambers of Commerce. Sir Gauhati is almost the second capital of Assam; Gauhati is the nerve centre of the entire business of the state. We took up that area. We took up Kamrup as a whole. We took up Goalpara. We took up Darrang and we took up North Lakhimpur Subdivision and the Cachar district. I do not deny, that there were some amount of dissatisfaction in these newly taken up areas. I do not deny it, and I am sure in the 2nd year of the State Trading in those places we will have much better performance than we had done in the first year. Sir, naturally the turn for Sibsagar district, Kokrajhar subdivision, Dhubri subdivision, Dibrugarh subdivision is coming next year. These places will be taken up if we agree to extend the State Trading to the entire State of Assam. Naturally in the first year Sir, our performance may not be very good in those areas. But being profitted by all our omissions and commissions, all our mistakes I am sure we will be much more experienced than before, and we will try to avoid the mistakes which we had committed in the past.

Sir, there is no question of Government going back on State Trading. I know there are conspiracies; there are oppositions; there are misunderstanding with respect to State Trading. But I do not consider all these to be malafide. Many of my Friends whether in this House or outside, when they question or when they use strong language about State Trading, I never take it as malafide;—be it in the A. P. C. C. or in the Tripartite Conference or even by Shri Patil, the Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India. I think Sir, everybody has his own view. Possibly many of them think that the other way is the better path. But I for one believe that the good of the agriculturists, lie in having proper State Trading. It is my own belief. While replying to the hon. Member Shri Patwary the other day I said that Mr. Patwary was entitle to his own opinion, but I should for State Trading, and I believe that it was necessary for the benefit of the people. Therefore, I want to extend it. In spite of my strong views was not unmindful of its difficulties. We must be able to remove them. I am very much obliged to the Members of the Committee that they had taken note of these difficulties, and they had been able to appreciate the difficulties of State Trading. Sir, in the next year we will have to improve the system. I entirely agree with Shri Bhattacharyya that last year it was a Government of controlled State Trading, or Trading through the co-operatives,



Certainly Sir, we did it. Naturally once having started it with the idea to bring the entire population to its ambit we had to take the help of Co-operatives as the co-operative are open to the entire population of Assam. All the people can join the Co-operatives and can be benefitted. If any profit is made by State trading then the entire community or the members of the co-operatives can share it. I can tell the Hon'ble members that if managed well it will be possible to earn a profit of 30 to 40 lakhs of profit in this paddy business by the State alone through administrative and other charges. I am not very much mindful of that profit by the State ; I was and am prepared to suffer loss. I will not be unhappy, Sir, if in taking up State Trading my Government suffer loss. After all there is inexperience behind us. Myself and so also my officers are inexperienced. Similarly the people engaged through co-operatives are also inexperienced. None of us did any business in the past. It is for the benefit of the people only we have taken to this without any experience. Our thinking has become very much revolutionised ; So, in spite of having no experience we took to it ; we must at any rate, be prepared to pay for our inexperience may result in loss ; it may result in bitterness or may be inconveniences. Sir, I am sure Co-operatives have caused inconvenience to people and bitterness to many minds in this new venture but this is the result of inexperience. I am very happy Sir, that many people are now gradually understanding our difficulties. Very many people when criticise us from a distance give us advice very liberally and profusely I must say, they do so without understanding what are our difficulties. I hope Sir, they will be profited by the present Report. So far as the mental adjustment of those people are concerned I believe this Report will help them very much.

The next difficulty is that of organisation. I said the other day that Government alone cannot remove that difficulty. Rightly some of the Hon'ble Members have pointed out that an experiment is being done through Co-operatives. No doubt to at registered Co-operative Societies and look after audit, inspection, and the like. But we must keep in mind that they are Voluntary organisations. As such the real difficult job is to draw sufficient number of right type of people in the co-operatives. That is the greatest difficulty, and that difficulty cannot be solved by Government alone. Co-operative, I said, is a movement of the people, by the people and for the people. So Sir, the initiative must come from the people, by the people and by their representatives. I would the refore, through you Sir, appeal to the Hon'ble members of this House and also to the people at large that they should come forward to take up this responsibility. A Government officer, Sir, if we fix a target for him, that is he must organise 2 hundred service co-operatives, he will come forward and organise some co-operatives which may be representative in character or they may not be representative in character. They may have in them sufficient number of right type of people or not. The Government officer would try to fulfil his own target because he has a fixed target. But certainly it is our duty to see, as people engaged in extension work, people intending to set up socialistic pattern of society that these organisations set up are really strong and responsive to the need of the people. This job Sir, I must confess, I must make it absolutely clear, is the most important job for any people any where in the world. This cannot be achieved by any Government without the co-operation of the people- I want that co-operation. I beseege for that co-operation. I pray for that co-operation to the hon. Members of the



Hovse, so also to the public at large. This is the most difficult job. Mental adjustment may be possible, but that will not create additional human metal. Human metal can only be created provided circumstances for it are created and for this job which is very important, I pray for the co-operation of the House.

Next problem is that of finance. I am quite alert about it. We have a Bank viz., the Apex Bank, which did a magnificent job, I must say in this matter Sir, being a co-operative Bank in Assam it came to the rescue of the Co-operative organisation in the matter of State trading and give accommodation to the tune of 85 lakhs of rupees to the Assam Apex co-operative Marketing Society. This is something extraordinary. This also speaks of the genius of the people of Assam. If they want to do a job, if they are serious about it, they can do it; and Apex Bank is an example. This Bank is made and entirely developed by us; it is nothing outside, it has been made by the people here, and it is an organisation which is our own achievement. This organisation came to our rescue to its utmost. But even then Sir, in spite of claiming the credit, the Apex Bank has its limitations, and those limitations stood on our way. Therefore, I frankly confess before the House that there have been occasions when Apex Bank failed to supply the entire necessity, the entire requirements so far as finance was concerned, and the Government is looking into this problem.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** চার, আমি আমার প্রশ্নের উত্তর পায় নি।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURI (Minister, Supply) :** Sir, if you give me 5 to 10 minutes then I will reply to all the points.

Sir, coming to the point, we will have to find out some other means to supplement some money as the Apex Bank alone will not be able to meet the entire problem.

Therefore, Government will have to possibly invest more money in the State trading. Only a sum of Rs.15 to 20 lakhs was put by the Government hitherto in this entire venture. Now a time has come, Sir, that Government should be prepared to invest more money and this aspect of the matter is under consideration of the Government. The next difficulty that has been pointed out, Sir, is that of storage. This is also a real difficulty and we are, therefore, formulating a scheme to tackle the problem. We are thinking of providing every Village Panchayat with a godown-cum-office on a phase basis. Our scheme is this: We will give 6 to 8 bundles of C. I. Sheets to every Gaon Panchayat provided in their turn they agree to give voluntary labour to construct the godown-cum-office. It is on self-help basis. Government will bear part of the expenses by giving free C. I. Sheets if the villagers agree to construct the godowns. The same will be used both for the Service Co-operatives and the Gaon Panchayats.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** Will they also get free timber from the Forest Department?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) :** That I do not agree, Sir.



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** If this can be done a part of the problem will be solved. But I cannot promise that we can construct so many godowns within a year and at a time. The difficulty of getting so much of C. I. Sheets at a time and the difficulty of man power are also there. It may, therefore, take a little time. We will have to do these things by phases.

My friend Shri Goswami has raised a very difficult question that is about the referrusion of State trading on rural credit. This is going to be a serious problem like the problem which my friend Shri Ram Nath Sarma said about the consumer goods. These problems are coming and we will have to solve them gradually. These are the challenges to the State Trading. We should have confidence that we will be able to solve these problems. In fact, we are giving our whole-hearted attention to these.

The next point that has been referred to by my friend Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharyya is about the gunny bag describing it as a scandal. Sir, the Apex Marketing Society was free to make their own purchases and actually, they made their purchases without referring the matter to the Government. There were certain amount of confusion with regard to their purchase of bags. Some people felt that they did it without going through the procedure and, therefore, paid extra. Some people thought that there were lot of anomalies may be, corruption in it. What happened was this. They could not or did not obtain their requirement at the time when it is said, the prices of bags were considerably low. The Government of Assam also fixed their payment for bags calculating on the basis of the market price then prevailing. Later on the price went up and in spite of their best efforts they could not procure the bags required in time at a price considered resonable. This had created a lot of confusion and criticism for them. So far we are concerned i.e., the Government is concerned no doubt the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has got certain powers over every Co-operative organisation. As soon as I heard of this in this House, I passed an order asking the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to institute an enquiry into the matter. About 3 or 4 days back I had received his report. I had read that report very hurriedly and while doing so I had the impression that nothing was much wrong in that matter. At least the change of corruption had not been proved. I assure the House that I will go through this report and if there is any room for doubt in this matter, action will certainly be taken.

Sir, before I resume my seat I will have to speak about Ahu paddy. It is true, Sir, that it was the policy of the Government of the Supply Department not to purchase Ahu paddy because Ahu paddy had no staying power; that is, it cannot be stored for a long time. Naturally the policy of the Supply Department was not to purchase Ahu paddy. We were also following the same policy when we embarked in State Trading. We thought that the Marketing Societies would purchase Ahu paddy; Government would not purchase the same but their stock would be given to the various mills direct. Thus there would not be any problem of storing. They would tell the Supply Department of their stock and the Supply Department would make allotments to the various mills and the mills would lift direct from them. This was going on well for some time past but after the new paddy came, it was found that the mills were not lifting the same and a problem was created. The complaint of the mills was that they did not have a market to sell Ahu rice. First of all they asked if I could lift the inter-district ban. In the beginning we were sceptical about the request—we have, Sir, good reasons in the past to look upon the business community



with some misgivings in such matters. We took a little time inconsidering their proposal and then relaxed the inter-district bans on the movement of paddy. Even this was done there was not much of a good market for Ahu paddy. There was a sort of slump. My friend Shri Mohananda Bora was complaining that the Supply Department should not insist on carrying all the rice and paddy exported from North Lakhimpur Sub-division by steamer. The reason for this order was this; if one allowed to move anything through non-recognised routes or by private vehicles there would be more chances of smuggling. If movement was done through recognised mode of transport or by public carrier in which category steamer and railways fall, then there would be record of the movement of foodgrains and thus there would be less chance of smuggling. As soon as Shri Haripada Dutta representing one of the Co-operative Marketing Societies of North Lakhimpur pointed out their difficulty to me nearly two weeks back. So far as North Lakhimpur Sub-division was concerned, we lifted the ban of moving paddy by boat. But even then there is still a slump in the Ahu paddy market. As a result of all these difficulties, the Government has decided to purchase Ahu paddy. We will no longer leave the Co-operatives at the mercy of the millers. What we have decided is this they will procure paddy as before and Government will take over that much of the stock which they will not be able to dispose of. Government is trying to export the same outside the State. For that reason we are in correspondence with the Government of West Bengal, so also the Govt. of India. I shall be going to Calcutta tomorrow on my way to Raipur. I propose to take up their question with the West Bengal Government. If they agree we will supply this rice to the North Bengal tea garden areas. We are of course taking a risk; there may be loss if we can't sell it as it has no storing capacity for long. Sir, as I have said if there be loss, I shall not be ashamed to come and tell before the House that we have suffered loss on account of State Trading in Ahu paddy and I hope at that time the House will be liberal considering that we are doing so today for the best interest of the cultivators.

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 27th October, 1960.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Legislative Assembly; Assam.