



**Proceedings of the Eleventh Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Second General Election
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitu-
tion of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M.
on Monday, the 3rd April, 1961.

P R E S E N T

Shri Rajendra Nath Barua, B. L., Deputy Speaker in the Chair, five
Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and seventy Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

(Starred Questions Nos. 105-107 were not put and answered as
the Questioners concerned were absent)

Re: Renovation of old and ancient Tanks in Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*108. Will the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government be pleased
to state—

(a) Whether Government has since come to a [conclusion about
excavation or renovation of old and ancient tanks in Sib-
sagar Subdivision for the use of good drinking water as
stated in reply to starred question No.189 asked by the
questioner on 8th April 1959 ?

(b) If so, what are the decision ?

(c) If not, when the decision will be made ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayats)
replied :

108.(a)—Supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes, and
clearing of tanks and wells, being the statutory function of the Gaon
Panchayats by section 36 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1959, the responsi-
bility vests in the Gaon Panchayat since the date of Panchayat Act coming
into operation. Hence Government did not take any action on that
matter.

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

†**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)**: মই জানিব খুজিছো—আগৰ বজাদিনীয়া যিবিলাক পুখুৰী আছে—সেইবিলাক, পঞ্চায়তৰ সামান্য টকাৰে সংস্কাৰ কৰা সম্ভব হবনে ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayats)**: মন্ত্ৰলৈদেৰ বুক পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকৰ নিচিনাকৈ কৰিব পাৰে।

†**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]**: এইবিলাক পঞ্চায়তে কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে চৰকাৰে নকৰিবনে ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: পঞ্চায়তক এইবিলাক দিয়া হৈছে তেওঁলোকে কৰিব।

†**Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)**: পঞ্চায়তৰ হাতত জানো টকা দিয়া হৈছে ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: টকা নহলে, চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ধাৰ লব পাৰে।

†**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara)**: ধাৰ ললে, ধাৰৰ টকা পঞ্চায়তে কৰ পৰা পৰিশোধ কৰিব ?

†**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS**: ধাৰ কৰিবলৈ Security ৰ প্ৰয়োজন হবনে নহয় ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: মন্ত্ৰলৈদে মহকুমাত পঞ্চায়তে যেনেকৈ এই কাম কৰিছে সেইদৰেই সুবিধা পাব।

†**Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal)**: Shalow Block বিলাকে : এতিয়া ধাৰৰ কাৰণে দখল কৰিলে কেতিয়া পাব ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: এইটো এটা নতুন প্ৰশ্ন। ইয়াত Shalow Block ৰ কথা উঠা নাই।

†**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA**: জনসাধাৰণৰ খোৱা পানী যোগানৰ বাবে, যিবিলাক পুৰণা বজাদিনীয়া পুখুৰী সংস্কাৰ কৰিব লগা হব পাৰে, তাৰ কাৰণে কিমান টকা লাগিব—এই সম্বন্ধে চৰকাৰে পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকলৈ কিবা নিৰ্দেশ দিছেনেকি ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: Assam Panchayat Act, ১৯৫৯ ৰ ৩৬ ধাৰা মতে, এইটো গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকৰ statutory function। তেওঁলোকে জনালেহে চৰকাৰে খৰচ পাব।

†**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat)**: গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তৰ function, supply of drinking water আৰু renovation of old and ancient tanks—এই দুয়োটা কথা একে জানো ?

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)**: Renovation of old ancient tank ব কাৰণে, maximum কিমান টকা দিয়া হয় ?

†**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj)**: লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ যিবিলাক পুখুৰী আছে সেইবিলাক পঞ্চায়তক দিয়া হোৱা নাই—এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

M. SPEAKER: That is a different question.

†**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI**: খোৱা পানীৰ কথা যেতিয়া, এইবিলাক Public Health ক দিব নোৱাৰিনে ?

†**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)**: Will Government consider renovation or preservation of these tanks under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, because these are old tanks and they were excavated long ago and they have got historical importance also ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayats)**: The question was with reference to clearing of these tanks for the purpose of drinking and water supply, and that is entirely a different question.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS**: চাব, মোৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ পোৱা নাই। মই সুধিছিলো—এই purposeত চৰকাৰে গাওঁপঞ্চায়তক কিমান টকা ধৰ দিব পাৰে ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: Will the hon. Member kindly see the question ? The question is “whether Government has since come to a conclusion about excavation or renovation of old and ancient tanks in Sibsagar subdivision for the drinking water as stated in reply to starred. Question No. 189.....” So far as the other question, it has to be referred to the Education Department That will be considered on the merit of each case.

†**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)**: Whether Government has collected any figure as to the number of tanks which are yet to come under the fold of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act ?

M.r SPEAKER: This is a separate question.

†**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi)**: Will Government be pleased to instruct the Panchayat to give priority to old tanks in view of the fact that the tube wells and ring-wells which were supplied are almost useless now ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: As I have already stated, the initiative in this matter should come from the Panchayats, and it appears to me particularly from the 2 cases I have received from Mongaldoi Panchayats, that they are taking interest in utilising these old tanks for the purpose of watersupply. I think their example will be followed by other Panchayats.

†**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)**: মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এতিয়া কৈছে যে পুৰণা পুখুৰী বিলাক সংস্কাৰ কৰাৰ ভাব আইনমতে গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তক দিয়া হৈছে। মোৰ ১৮৯ starred প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত (৮ এপিল, ১৯৫৯ চনত) কৈছিল এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ ভাবে বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব। 'মোৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ আগতেই পঞ্চায়ত আইন পাচ হৈছে। এই বিষয়ত আৰু কিমান টকা বেচি প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব চৰকাৰে গাঁৱ পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকক অনুসন্ধান কৰিবনে ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayat)**: এতিয়া ইয়াৰ jurisdictions পঞ্চায়তক দিয়া হৈছে আৰু এই বিলাকৰ initiative পঞ্চায়তে ল'ব লাগে।

Re: Staff of Oil Refinery, Assam

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

*109. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to enquire and to state—

- (a) What is the total staff of the Oil Refinery in Assam ?
- (b) How many of them belong to Assam ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance for Industries, etc.), replied :

109. (a)—The refinery authorities have informed Government that the total number of Staff of the Gauhati Refinery is at present 749.

(b)—526 belong to Assam as per figures received from the authorities of the Gauhati Refinery.

†**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog)**: May I know how many of them belong to first grade and second grade officers from Assam ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : There are 65 officers, which include the General Manager, Executive Engineers, Engineers, and so on.

†**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara)**: What is the number of fourth grade officers ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : I am giving the information that is available with me. Out of 55 drivers all belong to Assam, sweepers 11 (all belong to Assam); bus conductors 3 (all belong to Assam); stock verifiers (all belong to Assam); compounders and storemen (all belong to Assam); canteen supervisory (belong to Assam); Muharrirs 38 (all belong to Assam); pump driver 1 (he is an outsider); two road roller drivers (both belong to Assam); laboratory assistants 2 (belong to Assam); meter reader 1 (belong to Assam); chageman 3 (all belong to Assam).

†Speech not corrected.

†**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat)** : অসমত অফিচাৰ গ্ৰেদৰ চাকৰীৰ পাৰ্থী inadequate নে কি ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : No question of inadequacy arises. Most of them are technical personnel. Because they are not available in Assam they have been recruited from outside.

†**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** : ১১ জন অফিচাৰৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ২জনহে অসমীয়া নে কি ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : Yes, Sir, it appears that out of 11 Executive Engineers, only two belong to Assam. There is shortage of Executive Engineers not only there but also in our regular Departments.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : Out of 15 who belong to Assam, how many are bonafide Assamese, i.e., whose mother tongue is Assamese ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : These people have not been recruited in the basis of their mother-tongue. There may be some people who belong to hill even as well whose mother tongue may not be Assamese. There may be some who belong to the district of Cachar. There may also be some who, though Bengali-speaking, are bonafide residents of Assam living here for a number of years.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS** : My question has not been answered. I wanted to know how many out of these 15 belong to the Assamese community?

Mr. Deputy SPEAKER : He wants to know whether you have got any information how many of these 15 are pure Assamese ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : I haven't got the break-up on the basis of mother-tongue.

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** : May I know whether the Government consider as "pure Assamese" only those whose mother-tongue is Assamese?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : No, Sir.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS** : Out of the 366 of other categories, who belong to Assam, has the Minister got any information at his disposal how many of them are bonafide Assamese, i.e., whose mother-tongue is Assamese ?

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : May I know whether only Assamese speaking people are bonafide Assamese ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : I have already replied. Sir.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)**: Out of the 526 persons who belong to Assam how many of them are indigenous Assamese and tribals of Assam ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)**: As I said I have not got the break-up on the basis of mother-tongue. If a separate question is put I will reply.

†**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat)**: Out of the 65 officers, how many of them are administrative officers ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: General Manager 1; Controller of Stores Purchase 1; Assistant Controller of Accounts 1; Senior Stores Supervisory 1; Administrative Officer 1; (he belongs to Assam); Accounts Officers 4; Security Officers 1; (he belongs to Assam); Assistant Personnel Officers 2 (belong to Assam); Welfare Officer 1 (Assamese); Special Land Acquisition Officer 1 (belongs to Assam); Legal Adviser 1 (belongs to Assam); Assistant Stores Officer 2 (belong to Assam); Assistant Purchase Officer (does not belong to Assam). The others are technical personnel.

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]**: May I know the definition of "Assamese"? Whether by "Assamese", the Minister means all the people who belong to Assam or only those whose mother-tongue is Assamese.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: "Assamese" means all bonafide people of Assam.

†**Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara)**: How many Assamese are there in the clerical staff ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: There are 46 junior clerks of whom 44 belong to Assam. Typists 28 (26 belong to Assam); senior clerks 48 (47 belong to Assam).

†**Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALA (Tezpur)**: Of the 15 officers, how many belong to the hills districts, Cachar and the other plains districts ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: I want notice.

†**Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing)**: May I know whether Bengali refugees are also included in "Assamese" ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: May be there are some Bengali refugees who have become citizens of Assam.

Re: Industrial Estates at Golaghat

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA (Golaghat-East) asked :

*110. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether a deputation of public of Golaghat waited on him during February, 1961 regarding the establishment of the Industrial Estate and a Technical School nearabout the Town of Golaghat ?
- (b) What action is being taken to materialise the above Schemes ?

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

110. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Some Industrial Estates and some Industrial Institutes will be established during the Third Five-Year Plan. Location of one such estate and one Industrial Training Institute at Golaghat will be considered along with other possible locations in time of finalisation of locations on merit subject to availability of necessary facilities.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: In respect to reply (b), is it a fact that the Third Five Year Plan has been finalised?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister): The Plan has been finalised, but the location has not been finalised.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: In respect to (b) again, it has been stated that some industrial Estates and some industrial Institutes will be established during the Thrid Five Year Plan. May I know how many industrial Estates and how many industrial institutes will be started ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: 10 industrial Estates and 7 Industrial Institutes.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): May I know from the Government what are the main factors that are taken into consideration for the establishment of Industrial Estates or Industrial Schools ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, with regard to Industrial Estates, it is the function of the Industrial Department. They have submitted certain points such as (1) availability of land, water-supply and power, (2) transport facilities by road, railways and river, (3) industrial potentialities and including proximity of large and medium industries to the area, (4) availability of entrepreneurs and industrial labour. With regard to industrial Estates there is also the question of availability of land. Then the question of unemployment will also be taken into consideration.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: Are Government aware that the necessary facilities as described by the Hon'ble Deputy Minister are there in the Golaghat Subdivision ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: In many other Subdivisions such special facilities exist.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZIRAKA (Morongi): Is it not a fact that the industrial Estates should be located near about the town in view of the fact that the Industrial Estate which is located in Dhekiajuli is now facing great difficulty?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): It may be near about the town or at a distant place where the facilities are available.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Has the Government come to any decision about the location of these Industrial Estates or Technical Schools?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Not yet, Sir.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Will Government be pleased to consider the case of North Lakhimpur and Mangaldai for these industrial Estates?

Mr. Deputy SPEAKER: How does that establishment of question arise?

Re: Ex-Director of Veterinary Department

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that one of the *Ex-Director* of Veterinary Department was involved in corruption case a few years back and how he has been acquitted by the Court on the ground of "benefit of doubt"?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that this particular Officer is going to be re-instated in his former post?
- (c) If so, whether Government has taken into consideration of the fact that such a course of action will go against public interest and set bad morale amongst the staff of the Department?

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

111. (a)—The Officer was acquitted in the lower court and when an appeal was filed in High Court he got acquittal from one member and "benefit of doubt" from another member of the Bench.

(b)—The Officer has already been reinstated.

(c)—Government cannot remove any Officer unless the charges are established and are of such serious nature as would justify removal from service.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Whether the Director of Veterinary was appointed on contract basis?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: No, Sir.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Laharighat): Acquittal বা পিচত Departmental proceeding draw করা হৈছে কেঁকি?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary): Yes, the proceedings are completed by the Government. But since he was acquitted of the major charges, there were minor charges remain to be disposed of.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-West): Sir, whether this was a case of clean acquittal or a case of benefit of doubt?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY The judgement was passed in a double Bench. While one Hon. Judge gave a clean acquittal the other Hon. Judge gave him benefit of doubt.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA: (Laharighat): যেভিন্ন Judge ব ভিত্তত difference of opinion ১৫ছে, কেতিয়া Departmental proceedings draw up কৰা উচিত নাছিল নে?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Proceedings draw up কৰা উচিত আছিল। There was a proceedings, Sir. He was acquitted by the Lower Court. Government preferred an appeal to the Hon. High Court. This was an appeal against the order of acquittal. If the judgment one Hon. Judge gave him a clean acquittal; another Hon. Judge gave him the benefit of doubt. Thereafter, in deciding the proceedings, the Government took into consideration the judgement of the Lower Court and the judgement of the High Court.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA: Proceedings ব কি Finiding হৈছিল?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: He was acquitted of major charges and found guilty of minor charges.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA: Minor charge ব যে দোষী সাব্যস্ত কৰা হৈছিল, সেইটো কেতিয়া কৰা হছিল?

M. MONUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: As he was guilty of minor charges his increments have been stopped. It is also considered whether half of his pay for the period under suspension was not to be given by Government. But that question has not yet been finalised because it requires the concurrence of certain other Departments.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): When there was difference of opinion between the two judges, why this was not referred to the full bench of the High Court?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is not for us to refer the case to the third judge. The hon. Member will please appreciate that the officer concerned was acquitted by the Lower Court of the criminal charges. Government preferred an appeal against that order of acquittal to the High Court. In the High Court the Hon. Judges did not think that it was a fit case to be reopened or retried. One of the Hon. Judges held that the man had been rightly acquitted by the Lower Court and another Hon. Judge held that in view of the charges and evidence before the Court, the officer should

be, if not cleanly acquitted, acquitted on benefit of doubt. In any case, the judgement was that the case should not be reopened and retried. So far as referring to the third judge is concerned, it does not remain with me or with Government; it is for the Chief Justice.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Fatharkandi) : What is the special ground for re-appointment of this officer whose integrity has already been questioned ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) : His integrity was doubted, hence, he was tried. But after acquittal his integrity should no longer be doubted; because we should respect the judicial pronouncements.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : এই অফিচাৰ জন retire হবলৈ কেই বছৰ আছে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I want notice for that As far as I remember it is near about two years.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : কোনো অফিচাৰে পোষ কৰিলে তেওঁক অগব পৰা অন্য কামলৈ বদলি কৰিব নেদাৰি নেকি ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : That is altogether a new question. Sir, this matter we have never considered.

(Starred Question Nos. 112-114 were not put and answered as the Questioners were absent)

Re : Bund on Jhanji River

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok) asked :

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

- (a) Whether there is an incomplete bund on the Right Bank of the Jhanji river in the Simaluguri Mauza in Jorhat Subdivision ?
- (b) If so, when the construction of work was stopped ?
- (c) What is the reason for its incompleteness ?
- (d) Whether any steps have been taken by Government to complete the said bund ?
- (e) Whether Government have been receiving any representation from the public of the locality for taking up the work ?
- (f) If so, what action Government has taken in this respect ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control, etc.) replied :

115. (a)—No.

(b) to (d)—Do not arise in view of reply above.

(e)—No.

(f)—Does not arise.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok) : গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এইটো জানেনে যে প্ৰথম পত্ৰত বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ সময়তে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ বাচনি লওঁতে জাজীৰ দুয়ো পাৰে দুটা মথাউৰি নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ কথা আছিল। সেই কাম হৈছেনে নাই ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control etc.) : My information is as follows. The construction of Jhanji Embankments on both banks from Tamulichinga to Auguri Grazing on the left bank and Gayangaon to Amguri have already been completed according to the provisions in the estimates under 1st phase. Then, the bunds on both banks from Auguri Grazing to Jhanji outfall started in 1955-56 have also been completed according to the provisions in the estimate under Phase II. The bund along the right bank under this Phase (Phase II) butts against Jokaisuk bund which is a Brahmaputra Dyke from Dikhumukh to Jhanjimukh.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA : আৰু এটা অংশ অৰ্থাৎ জাজীৰ দলঙৰ পৰা শিমলুঙৰিলৈ সেই ষ্টেচনটো এতিয়াও নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবলৈ থাকিল। সেই কথা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে জানেনে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : If the hon. Member is referring to the portions that is the bund on the right bank from Auguri to its outfall which has been kept open at Mirisutijan, then I can reply, Sir.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA : বৰ্তমান গায়নগাঁৱৰ পৰা Trunk Road লৈ যিটো অংশ সেইটো এতিয়াও নবন্ধা কাৰণে দুখন মৌজাৰ খেতি পথাৰ সদায় নষ্ট হৈছে যে সেইটো জানেনে ?

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : মজী মহোদয়ে এই সদনক জনাবনে এনে কিমান আধা কৰা বান্দ আছে ?

M. MONUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : নাটিশ দিলে সেইটো চোৱা যাব।

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal) : বহু মৌজা বিধবস্ত হোৱাৰ বাবে বাইজে যিবিলাক বান্দৰ কাৰণে apply কৰিছে সেই বিলাক বান্দৰ বিষয়ে consider কৰা হবনে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Incomplete বান্দ complete কৰিবৰ বাবে সদায় চেষ্টা কৰি থকা হৈছে।

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA : মৌখতিৰ পৰা Trunk Road লৈকে বান্দটো খোলা থকাৰ কাৰণে আৰু তাত Sluice gate নথকাৰ কাৰণে মানুহৰ খেতি বাতি নষ্ট হৈছে তাত Sluice gate দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOWDHURY : Sir, whenever any question is put about the completion or not of a particular project; if that project is already done and completed accordingly to the plan and estimate, then our answer is generally yes. But if the honourable Members are thinking of some other Project of her than the ones which were in the

plan and estimates, I cannot give the answer off-hand without notice being given. My information with regard to the bunds is that they have already been completed. Of course, an opening has been kept in Mirisuti-jan for draining out the countryside water from the fields. That has been kept deliberately as a part of the plan itself. I understand from the honourable member in reply to my question for clarification that he did not mean that. Therefore, it would not be possible for me to reply to his supplementaries without examining that aspect of the matter.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Incomplete বন্ধ কাটি দিবলৈ অনুমতি দিবনে?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOWDHURY [Minister, (P. W.D. Flood Control)]: সেই চো বিবেচনা কৰি চোৱা হব।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowora): মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে সদনে টকা মঞ্জুৰী দিলে Incomplete বন্ধ বোৰ Complete কৰিবলৈ সাজু আছে কিন্তু মই জানিব খোজো যে চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া সদনত কোনো সেই টকাৰ বাবে demand আনে, সেই বোৰ কেতিয়া বা মঞ্জুৰী নোহোৱাকৈ আছে জানো; গতিকে অহাৰ বাবে এই demand সদনত আনিবনে?

Re : Water Supply in Karimganj

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

*116. Will the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether at any time provisions had been made to draw up a Scheme for Water Supply in Karimganj town as per his Budget Speech while presenting the Budget on 4th March 1958 as Minister of Finance—

(Page 967 of Assembly Proceeding) which reads thus—

“Schemes have been drawn up for improvement of water supply in Shillong, Gauhati and Karimganj”. ?

- (b) What steps have been taken by the Government to initiate a Water Supply Scheme for Karimganj Urban area ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Local Self-Government) replied :

116. (a)—Yes.

(b)—As per instructions of the Government of India, the Water Supply Scheme for Karimganj has been revised by the Public Health Engineer in accordance with the advice of the Technical Advisor of the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 29 lakhs and submitted to Government of India on 8th December 1960. Government of India's approval of the revised estimate was received on 4th March 1961. The Scheme could not be implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan for want of fund. It will be executed early in Third Five-Year Plan period.

Shri NILMONEY BARTHAHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Is it a fact that a loan was advanced to the Karimganj Municipal Board for the water supply scheme long ago ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy, (Minister Local Self Government)]: No. Sir.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Is it a fact that being directed by the Government of Assam, the Karimganj Municipality Board appointed M/S Belladia Thonason and Company to prepare a scheme and that of Calcutta firm prepared a scheme and detailed estimate which was turned down by the Government on this or that ground only to divide the money allotted for Karimganj to Gauhati?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: I want notice.

(Starred Question Nos. 117-118 were not put and answered as the Questioners were absent)

Re : Primary Health Unit of Sonari Development Block

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

*119. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Medical Officer of Sonari Development Block resides at Sonari, whereas his Headquarters is at Desangpani?
- (b) Whether Government have decided the site of the Primary Health Unit of the said Block and if so, where?
- (c) If not, when Government will decide?
- (d) How many Sub-Centres are there in the said Block?
- (e) Whether requisite equipments have been provided in the Centres?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied:

119. (a)—Information being collected.

(b)—No.

(c)—In due course, under the 3rd Five-Year Plan.

(d)—Three.

(e)—Information being collected.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergoan (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: In respect of question (a), may I know when the Minister received the notice of this question?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: On 4th March.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: From whom the information has been asked for?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: The information is not available. We have asked the Community Development Project to supply the information.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to establish at least one Medical Health Unit for every Development Block ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): Yes, that is the policy of the Government.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): এই Public Health Unit স্থাপন কৰোঁতে কোন কোন বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰা হয় ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: It depends on demand and needs and also of the distance of the existing dispensaries.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI: Block ৰ বাহিৰে দিয়া হয়নে নহয় ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: The selection of the site has been done in consultation with the Community Development Department.

এতিয়া সকলো ঠাইত Shadow Block হোৱাৰ কথা আছে। যেতিয়া Block হ'ব তেতিয়া Public Health Unit ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব।

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) Primary Block নথকা ঠাইত Health Unit দিয়া নহ'ব নেকি ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: সেই টো সমিচীন বুলি ভবা নাই।

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] চৰকাৰে যদি Primary Health Unit বিলাক National Extention Service Block ৰ তলত ৰখাৰ নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, সেই নীতি অনুযায়ি যি ঠাইত টাউন কমিটি আছে তাৰ Dispensary বোৰ প্ৰাইমাৰী Health Unit কৰি লবনে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: সেই নীতি টো N. E. S. Block ৰ ভিতৰত তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ সময় ছোৱাত হে কাৰ্য্য কৰা কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰা যাব।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: (Katonigoan): মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে Shadow Block ত Primary Health Unit ৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই, তেন্তে Shadow Block বিলাকত মানুহৰ চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নালাগে নেকি ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: লাগে; কিন্তু সেইবিলাক বৰ্ত্তমান নীতিমতে একোটা Block ৰ Under তহে হ'ব।

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): যিবিলাক Shadow Block ত একেবাৰে Primary Health Unit নাই, সেইবিলাকৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে First Priority দিবনে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: সেই বিলাকত ডাক্তৰ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে ভাবিছে।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): এই বিলাক চৰকাৰে যে Community Project ৰ Under ত দিয়া কথা কৈছে Primary Health Unity হ'ল মেডিকেল বিভাগৰ বিষয়। আজি এই নীতি লোৱাৰ প্ৰায় তিনিবছৰ হৈ গ'ল। Primary Health Unit দিয়া কথা ইমান দিনে কিয় বিবেচনা কৰা হোৱা নাই ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): সেই বিলাক তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত হৈ বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব।

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে যে বহুত Block নথকা ঠাইত Primary Health Unit হৈছে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: সেই বিলাক আগতে হৈ গৈছে।

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergoan (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Primary Health Unit ৰ ঠাই এমাহতে ঠিক কৰিবনে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: It cannot be said now whether it will be done within this month. That will however be considered within the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: তেনেহলে মন্ত্ৰী ডঙৰীয়াই জনাব পাৰেনে যে কেতিয়া কৰিব পাৰিব, আৰু ক'ত হ'ব ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: এই টো এতিয়াই কোৱা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

Shri RAMNATH DAS : Sir, the hon. Minister said that it would not be possible to finalise the location within this month. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the reasons for which it is not possible to finalize this location ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, without knowing the exact position I cannot say whether it will be possible to get it done within this month.

Shri RAMNATH DAS : I could not follow the hon. Minister, will he kindly repeat his answer ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Will the hon. Member also please repeat his question ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS : Sir, may point is what are the difficulties for which the location cannot be finalized within this month ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : For that I require notice Sir.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kalilabor): Sir, may I know whether the location of the Primary Health Unit will be decided by the Government or by the Block Development Advisory Board?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): I have already replied Sir, It is done in consultation with the Community Project Department and at the same time the recommendations of the Mahakuma Parishad and Archalill Panchayats are also taken into consideration.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the points which are being considered by the Government in respect of Sonari dispensary?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, I cannot say off hand as to what are the points which have stood on the way in respect of the Sonari hospital. We have asked for a report from this Civil Surgeon.

Shri RAMNATH DAS : Sir, may I know when the information was called for?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Recently, We first asked the Community Project Department to furnish the information. But when they could not furnish information we have asked the Civil Surgeon to furnish the information.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Lahorighat): Are there rival claim from different parties?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : That question does not arise.

Shri KHAGENDANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : একোটা Blocks একোখন Primary Health Unit হব বুলি decision তো কেতিয়া লোৱা হৈছিল?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA দুবছৰ আগতে।

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : এই সীদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ আগতে, চৰকাৰে কোনো ঠাইত Primary Health Unit হব বুলি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল যে নাই?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : তেনে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়াৰ কথা নাই।

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Assembly Question ত 'Yes' বুলিলে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি হয়নে নহয়?

Shri MAHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) Assembly Question 'yes' বুলিলে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি হয়নে নহয় সেই সীদ্ধান্ত চেয়াৰে দিব নে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে দিব।

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Casts)] : মন্ত্রীমহোদয়, বলেছেন যে এখন Blockwise Primary Health Units দিবে; কিন্তু যেখানে Primary Health Unit করবেন বলে জমি পর্যাপ্ত পেরেছেন এবং ১৯৫৭ সনে Civil Surgeon এবং D.H.S. নিয়ে সব ঠিক করলেন সেখানে Health Unit নাহওয়ার এর কি কারণ ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) : এটা নূতন প্রশ্ন এর জন্যে নোটিশ লাগবে।

(Starred Question Nos. 120 and 121 standing in the name of Shri Radha Charan Choudhury were not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent)

Re: Clashes between Villagers and Fishery Mahaldars in Tezpur Subdivision

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALA (Tezpur) asked :

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

- (a) Whether the Government are aware that clashes frequently occur between villagers of settled villages and Fishery Mahaldars of Brahmaputra Fishery Mahals in Tezpur Subdivision over rival claims on fishing rights in "Beels" within settled villages ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to issue notification clearly defining the boundary of each Mahal specifically mentioning the "Beels" falling in inland settled villages to avoid future disputes and clashes ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

122. (a)—Three cases were registered within Dhekiajuli police station regarding clashes between the public and the lessee of the Charduar Brahmaputra fishery in Tezpur Subdivision in connection with fishing in "Beels".

(b)—The Commissioner of Plains Districts has already issued necessary instructions to the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers on 19th January 1961 for redemarcation of correct boundaries of the fisheries after proper survey and mapping and correction of records wherever necessary. After re demarcation correct boundaries will be notified wherever necessary.

Shri MAHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেন যে এই বিলাকিত মাছনবাব কারণে বহু ঠাইত clash হৈছে আৰু তাৰ ফলত বহুত Criminal Case হৈছে।

Shri HARESHWAR DAS : তিনিটা criminal case হৈছে সেই তিনিটা ঢেকীয়াজুলী থানাত Registered হৈছে।

Shri MAHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : তেজপুৰ মহকুমা পৰিষদেও এই মহল বিলাকৰ সীমা নিৰ্ণয় কৰি দিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰি প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰি চৰকাৰক জনোৱা কথা মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰত কোৱাই হৈছে যে প্ৰথমতে Survey কৰিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে । তাৰ পিচত সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হ'ব ।

Shri MAHIKANTA DAS : কোনো মানুহে লাভৰ কাৰণে বিলত মাছ মাৰিলে দায় হয় নে কি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : চাৰি অনা পইছা দি Licence নিব লাগে সেইটো নকৰিলে দায়ী হ'ব ।

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED Bilasipara : Sir, may from the Minister whether it is possible for the Government to keep the Brahmaputra fishery demarcation fixed ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : It is possible. But the trouble arises when the river changes its course and collection of water like beels takes place in winter.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMEED : Sir, when the course of the Brahmaputra diverts from the original boundary whether the boundary of fishery also changes ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Fish follows water. Fisheries remain the same.

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) : এতিয়া মিনিষ্টাৰে কৈছে যে মাছ মাৰিবৰ কাৰণে চাৰি অনা পয়ছা দি লাইচেঞ্চ ল'ব লাগে । সেই লাইচেঞ্চ কোনে দিয়ে আৰু কিমান দিনৰ বাবে দিয়ে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : লেচীয়ে দিয়ে এবছৰৰ কাৰণে ।

Shri MOHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Casts)] : মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে কৈছে যে লেচীৰ পৰা চাৰি অনা পয়ছা দি লাইচেঞ্চ ললেই মাছ মাৰিব পাৰে । মই জানিব পাৰোনে কিমান মাছ মাৰিব পাৰিব এই চাৰি অনা লাইচেঞ্চ খনেৰে । যদি আটায়ে মাছ মাৰে তেনেহলে লেচীৰ লোকচান নহ'বনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Home Consumption ৰ কাৰণে মাছ মাৰিব পাৰে । লাইচেঞ্চ খনেতে দিয়া থাকে কি মাছ ধৰা instrument ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰে । সেই instrument বে বেচি মাছ ধৰিব নোৱাৰে ।

Shri KHAGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : চাৰি অনীয়া লাইচেঞ্চ লৈ কিমান মানুহ একেলগে মাছ মাৰিবলৈ নামিব পাৰে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : সেইটোৰ কোনো নিৰ্দিষ্ট নিয়ম নাই।

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) : Is there any form ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : No Sir, there is no particular form but the lessee simply intimate in writing that these are the implements for which he will issue license.

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA : If he does not issue what happens ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Then he will inform the D.C. or the S.D.O.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : May I know from the Minister what are the instruments for which licences are allowed to issue ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : These are mentioned in the license.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : বহাগ বিহুৰ সময়ত সমূহীয়া ভোজ (Community feast) পতা হয়। তাৰ কাৰণে মাছ মাৰিবলৈকো লাইচেঞ্চ লব লাগেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : সমূহীয়া মাছ মৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মক্কিল আছে। লেচীয়ে লাইচেঞ্চ দিয়ে মাছ খাবৰ বাবে। সেই বুলি যদি ২০০০ মানুহ একেলগে নামে তেনেহলে গোটেই মাছ fished out হৈ যাব পাৰে।

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : বৃটিছৰ দিনৰে পৰা এই fishery বিলাকৰ demarcation নোহোৱাৰ বাবে প্ৰত্যেক Sub-Division তে যথেষ্ট case পৰি আছে। আৰু বাইজৰ মাজত সংঘৰ্ষ হৈ আছে এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : case পৰি থকা হিচাপ আমাৰ নাই। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ fishery বৃটিছৰ দিনতে হুঙক বা এতিয়াই হুঙক কোনো দিগদাৰী নাই। বিলত অলপ দিগদাৰী আছে।

Re : Land Settlement in Forest Reserves and Forest Villages

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*123. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forests be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there are anomalies in settlement of land in Diroi Forest Reserve, Korokani Forest village and also at Ramnagar Forest village (Tifuk) leading to discontentment of the law-abiding people since last 4/5 years ?
- (b) Whether Government have received representations during the above period to that effect ?

- (c) Whether Government propose to take appropriate steps to remove the irregularities, if any, within this year ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the people of Kumargaon were deprived of getting land for such irregularities ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

123. (a)—There was no anomaly in settlement but some people occupied more land than they were entitled to at the cost of others.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Action is being taken to remove the irregularity in occupation of land and it is hoped that this work will be completed during this calendar year.

(d)—Certain persons of Kumargaon have been actually able to occupy less land than they were allotted.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : পানী দিহিং আৰু কুমাৰ গাঁৱত কিমান মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে, কিমানে পোৱা নাই আৰু কিমানে কম পাইছে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : কুমাৰ গাঁৱৰ বৰ গোলমাল নাই । কোবোঁ-কানি আৰু ৰাম নগৰৰ মানুহ কিছুমানে মাটি পোৱা নাই ।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : কুমাৰ গাঁৱত যিবোৰ মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল তাৰ ভিতৰত বহুতেই মাটি পোৱা নাই । কেইঘৰ মানেহে দুই চাৰি বিঘা মাটি পাইছে । এই কথা মই যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনতো শুধিছিলো আৰু তেতিয়া কৈছিল 'Information is being collected.' মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছো কুমাৰ গাঁৱৰ বিষয়ে কিবা এটা বিবেচনা কৰিবৰ বাবে ।

Shri HARESWAR DAS : কুমাৰ গাঁৱত যিবিলাকক মাটি allow কৰা হৈছিল সেই আটাইবিলাক পাইছে । মাত্ৰ কেইঘৰ মানে কম পাইছে, কেইঘৰ মানে বেছি দখল কৰা বাবে । এনে মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ ৫৮ বিঘামান হ'ব ।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : কুমাৰ গাঁৱৰ মানুহে কম পাইছেনে ৰাম নগৰৰ মানুহে কম পাইছে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : কুমাৰ গাঁৱৰ মানুহে কম পাইছে ।

(Starred Question No. 124 standing in the name of Shri Hareswar Goswami was not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent)

Re: National Highways

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA and **Shri PRAKRITISH BARUA** asked :

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

- (a) Under what circumstances the State Government declares or recommends to the Government of India to declare a road as National Highway ?
- (b) Whether Assam-Agartala Road running from Silchar via Karimganj-Patharkandi and Churaibari falls in the category to be declared as National Highway ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

125. (a)—National Highways have been defined as main highways running through the length and breadth of India, connecting ports, foreign highways, capitals of States and of large towns including roads required for strategic movements for the defence of India. Only Government of India can declare a road as National Highway. State Government can only move or recommend to the Government of India to declare a road as National Highway, when the particular road satisfies the criterion of being of inter-State, national or strategic importance.

(b)—Yes, after linking with existing National Highway system, viz., National Highway No 40 at Shillong.

(Starred Question No. 126 standing in the name of Shri Hareswar Goswami was not put and answered as the Questioner was absent.)

Re : Barak Bridge of Silchar

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA and Shri PRAKRITISH CHANDRA BARUA asked :

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

- (a) Whether any tender for the Barak Bridge at Silchar has been called for and accepted by the Department ?
- (b) If so, who were the tenderers and whose tender has been accepted ?
- (c) What is the estimated cost of the remaining unfinished portion of the Bridge as per present design and what was previous cost ?
- (d) Whether the work has been allotted to anybody and if so, whether any time limit has been given to him for completion of the work ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings Wing)] replied :

127. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The tenderers are M/S. S. B. Joishi and Company Private, Limited of Bombay and M/S. Gammon India Private, Limited of Bombay. The tender of M/S. Gammon India Private, Limited has been accepted.

(c)—The quotation of M/S. Gammon for the incomplete portion of the Bridge as per present design is Rs.19,25,100 and that of M/S. S. B. Joishi and Company for the previous design is Rs.25,00,000.

(d)—Yes. The work has been allotted to M/S. Gammon India Private, Limited of Bombay and a time limit of 24 months from 4th November 1960 has been given to them to complete the work.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : M/S Joishi & Co. আগে কাজ করেছিল। সেই পুরান কোম্পানীকে না দিয়ে নতুন এক কোম্পানীকে দেওয়ার অর্থ কি ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Public Works Department R. and D. Wing) : আগের কাজ ১৯৫৮ সনেই শেষ হয়েছে। এখন নতুন কাজের জন্য M/S Joishi & Co. এবং M/S Gammon & Co. Tender দিয়েছিল। তার মধ্যে M/S Gammon & Co. র quotation কম। সেজন্য M/S Gammon & Co. কে দেওয়া হয়েছে।

Re: Eviction of eroded people from Teliachapari Reserve

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that some flood-eroded people of Baghe-dhorigaon of Ahatguri and Garamuragaon of Missamara Mauza in Golaghat Subdivision took shelter at Siristika (Teliachapari) in 1958 ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Assistant Settlement Officer, Dergaon, forwarded a proposal for throwing open one thousand bighas of land of the said Teliachapari Reserve for rehabilitation of such eroded people ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Government have issued eviction orders and encroachment notices upon those unfortunate people who have no other place to move since 1958 ?

(d) Whether it is not the principle of the Government that such eroded people should not be evicted unless they be provided with some suitable land for rehabilitation ?

(e) Whether Government propose to take immediate step for opening the said Teliachapari for such people and regularise the matter by withdrawing encroachment cases against them ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :
128. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes. A dereservation proposal was submitted by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Dergaon, to the Subdivisional Officer, Golaghat, but the proposal was dropped subsequently as one thousand bighas of cultivable Government waste land were found in Natun Chapori which is adjacent to Teliachapari Professional Grazing Reserve. The deserving occupants in the Professional Grazing Reserve were directed to take settlement at Natun Chapori.

(c)—Yes. Eviction proceedings have been started against the unauthorised occupants of the Professional Grazing Reserve when they refused to take settlement at Natun Chapori where Government waste land is readily available for settlement.

(d)—Yes. But these people were offered cultivable land at Natun Chapori and some other places.

(e)—The Government do not consider it advisable to dereserve the Professional Grazing Reserve.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answer were laid on the table)

Re: Mandal Kanungo Sanmilian

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

- (e) Whether Government have received the latest representation of the Mandal and Kanungo Sanmilian ?
- (f) Whether Government have passed any order in this respect ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

459. (e)—Yes.

(f)—In respect of some demands, Government's order has already been passed. Some are still under examination.

Re: Gauhati R. T. A. Board

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

- (a) What is the constitution of Gauhati R. T. A. Board ?
- (b) What is the function of the Chairman, R. T. A. Board, Gauhati ?
- (c) Whether he is also to work whole time like the Secretary of the R. T. A. ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that a member of Gauhati R. T. A. Board namely Mvi. Baharul Islam had to resign as a protest against favouritism shown by the Chairman in allotment of permits to some of his nominees ?

Shri BISHWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport) replied :

460. (a)—The Gauhati R. T. A. Board is constituted of four official and five non-official members of which Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup is the Chairman and the District Transport Officer, Kamrup is the Secretary.

(b)—The function of the Chairman, Gauhati R. T. A. Board is to conduct R. T. A. Board meetings.

(c)—No.

(d)—It is not a fact that Shri Baharul Islam, non-official member of the Gauhati R. T. A. Board submitted his resignation as a protest against the favouritism shown by the Chairman in matter of allotment of permits but he resigned on personal grounds.

Re: Road Transport Re-organisation Committee Report

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government of Assam is considering the recommendations of Road Transport Re-organisation Committee Report of the Government of India, 1959 on the following :—

(i) Removing dual control of Police and Transport ?

(ii) Re-organising the Department with three branches enforcement, (2) Licensing and Registration, (3) Planning and Development ?

(iii) Making Secretary, R. T. A. a full-time Officer ?

(iv) Restricting the grant of new stage carriage permits only to units which applies for and purposes to own at least five vehicles ? and

(v) Constitution of the R. T. A. with minimum members prescribed for ?

(b) What steps Government propose to take to implement the above recommendations ?

Shri BISHWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport) replied :

461. (a)—(i) Traffic control is the statutory duty of the Police.

(ii) This Government has accepted the recommendation in principle. Creation of different branches and recommended will be taken up when work-loads justify.

(iii) The recommendation has been accepted in principle. The question of appointing a full time Secretary, R. T. A. will be taken up when work-loads justify.

(iv) The recommendation has been accepted in principle.

(v) Government has already taken up the question of constituting the R. T. A. with minimum number of members.

(b)—As per reply to (a) above.

Re: Labour Houses

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

462. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total number of Labour houses required to be constructed under the Plantation Labour Act ?
- (b) How many of these Labour houses have been constructed upto the end of 1960 ?
- (c) From which year the construction of labour houses are counted under the Plantations Labour Act ?
- (d) In which year the construction of labour houses is to be completed ?

463. Will the Minister in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that no labour houses under the Plantations Labour Act is constructed at Negheriting T. E. Messamara and Rungamatty T. Es. at Golaghat Subdivision ?
- (b) If so, what steps the Government have taken to construct labour house in these gardens ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge of Labour) replied :

462 (a)—The latest available figure shows that approximately 2,25,000 labour houses are required to be constructed under the Plantations Labour Act.

(b)—A total of 40,398 houses constructed (including 9,303 houses provided by adaptation) upto the end of the year 1959. Figures for the year 1960 are not available as yet.

(c)—Beginning of 1957. (The standards and specification of labour houses were prescribed under the Plantations Labour Act in December, 1956).

(d) - 1968-69, i. e., about March, 1969.

463. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Initially the matter was taken up with M/s. Brahmaputra Tea Co. Ltd., but after the Company's affairs were placed in the hands of a Liquidator and a Receiver was appointed to run the estates, the matter was then taken up with the Receiver who filed an exemption petition before Government. The Receiver has now obtained final decree from the Court to dispose of the properties and developments are awaited.

Re: Club Houses to Labourers

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

464. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

(a) In how many gardens in the State Clubs for the garden labourers are provided ?

(b) In how many gardens such clubs are not provided ?

(c) When these gardens will construct clubs for labourers ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

464. (a)—Clubs have been provided in 348 estates.

(b)—In 318 estates no clubs have been provided.

(c)—The defaulting estates have been instructed to provide clubs (recreation centres in accordance with the provisions of the Act) within the current calendar year.

Re: Canteen for Labourers

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI asked :

465. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

(a) How many gardens have started canteens under the P. L. Act ?

(b) How many gardens are required to start canteens under the P. L. Act ?

(c) When these remaining gardens will establish canteen ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

465. (a)—The Rules relating to canteens have not yet been brought into force.

(b)—Approximately 600 estates will be required to provide canteens.

(c)—Does not arise, as all the 600 estates will be required to start canteens as soon as the rules are brought into force.

Re: Children creche in Garden

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLAI (Titabar) asked:

466. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

(a) How many gardens in the State have already started Children creche ?

(b) How many gardens have not yet established creche ?

(c) How the children look after the creche ?

(d) Whether there is any feeding arrangements ?

(e) If not, whether Government is aware that if the feeding arrangement is not started in the creches, mother will not be enthusiastic to keep their children in the creche ?

(f) Whether Government propose to make the feeding arrangements in the creche ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

466. (a)—350 estates have started garden creches already.

(b)—254 estates are yet to start creches. (62 estates are not required to provide creches as the number of women workers employed falls below 50).

(c)—The question is vague. The response from labour does not appear to be satisfactory and attendance in most of the creches is reported to be poor.

(d)—Only a small number of creches have feeding arrangements.

(e) & (f)—It has been noticed that feeding arrangements do not necessarily make mothers enthusiastic about leaving their children in the creches. The children appear at the feeding time and soon after disappear. Under Rule 48 of the Assam Plantations Labour Rules, 1956, provision for milk and refreshments on a nominal charge may be possible on request being made by workers. No such requests appear to have been received. The tea garden labourers cannot be expected to get accustomed to the idea at short notice.

Re: Non-availability of Doctors in the North and South Barsaikata Tea Estates

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

467. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state —

(a) Whether Government is aware that in North Barsaikata T. E. and South Barsaikata T. E. there are no doctors ?

(b) If so, how long these two gardens are going on without doctors ?

(c) Why the Government have not appointed doctors under the Plantations Labour Act ?

(d) What effective step the Government is taking to remove the hardship of the labourers, which they are facing for no doctors for a long time ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

467. (a)—It is a fact that North and South Barsaikata Tea Estates have no resident doctors.

(b)—These two estates formed one Unit at one time and the question of provision of medical facilities under the Plantations Labour Act was taken up with the proprietor. Before any decision could be reached, partition was effected on 3rd April, 1958. Since then estates are running without doctors.

(c)—Government are not the appointing authority under the P. L. Act. The estates have been directed to make arrangements for the services of qualified doctors to be made available to the workers.

(d)—It is proposed to institute prosecution cases against the employers concerned, if persuasion fails.

Re: Doctor and Compounder in Daha Tea Estate

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI asked :

468. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Daha T. E. is without a doctor ?

(b) If so, for how long ?

(c) When this garden was purchased from English Company ?

(d) How many doctors were changed since then ?

(e) Whether there is any compounder in the garden ?

(f) What step the Government is taking to appoint doctor and compounder ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied:

468. (a)—Yes, there is no doctor at Daha Tea Estate now.

(b)—The garden doctor was reported to have left during the last language disturbances and tendered resignation sometime in July, 1960.

(c)—The estate was purchased from Messrs. Kingsley Golaghat Ltd. some time in 1951.

(d)—The information is not available.

(e)—At present there is no compunder (The garden compounder also is reported to have left during the last disturbances).

(f)—Management have already advertised the vacancies which is likely to be filled up as soon as suitable candidates are available.

Re: Goreswar Enquiry Commission Report

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

469. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Goreswar enquiry has been completed ?

(b) If so, when the report will be finalised and published ?

(c) Whether the victims at Goreswar have been fully rehabilitated ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

469. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The report submitted by the Commission is under the consideration of Government.

(c)—One thousand, five-hundred and eight families have so far been rehabilitated and another 200 families are in camp under scrutiny.

Re: Dhemaji Community Project**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal)** asked :

470. Will the Minister-in-charge of Development Community Projects be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the lands requisitioned for the Dhemaji Community Projects was examined by the Soil Expert ?

(b) If not, why not ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the land under Dhemaji Community Projects is quite unfit for Agriculture purpose ?

(d) If so, what Government propose to do with regard to this Project ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Development, etc.) replied :

470. (a)—No lands have been requisitioned for the Dhemaji Community Projects.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re: Co-operative Societies in Barpeta Subdivision

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

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

(a) How many Co-operative Societies were organised in the Barpeta Subdivision during each of the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 and 1959-60 ?

(b) How many of these Societies were duly registered during these years ?

(c) What is the minimum and the maximum time necessary for registration of a Co-operative Society from the date of its application ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister-in-charge of Co-operative) replied :

471. (a)—The number of Co-operative Societies organised are shown below :—

1957-58
20

1958-59
91

1959-60
122

(b)—All the Societies as stated in (a) above were duly registered.

(c)—Three to six weeks time is required to register a proposed Co-operative Society.

Re: Total Land Revenue and Local Rates of the State of Assam

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

472. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What is the total amount of Land Revenue and Local Rate in the whole State of Assam as was estimated in the year 1959-60 ?

(b) What amount was realised as Land Revenue and what amount was realised as Local Rate in the year 1959-60 ?

(c) How many Mauzadars have defaulted payment of their dues in the year 1959-60 in the State of Assam ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

472. (a)—In the Plains districts of Assam for 1959-60—

Total demand of Land Revenue Rs.2,01,29,456·03 nP

Total demand of Local Rate Rs.37,93,117·17 nP.

(b)—Amount realised during the year 1959-60—

Land Revenue Rs.1,29,01,773·69 nP

Local Rate Rs.19,58,212·14 nP.

(c)—276 Mauzadars.

Re: Constitution of V. G. R. in Barnagar Circle

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

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

(a) How many representations have been received by Government S. D. O., Barpeta and Circle Office, Barnagar during the last three years for constitution of a V. G. R. at Golagaon in Gobordhana Mauza of Bornagar Circle, Kamrup ? (Showing the dates of receipts) ?

(b) Why this area has not yet been constituted a V. G. R. ?

(c) When it will be done so ?

(d) Why such a long time is required for constitution of this V. G. R. ?

(e) How many bighas of lands are there for this proposed V.G.R. ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Revenue) replied :

473. (a)—One petition was received by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Barnagar on 2nd February, 1961 and two petitions by the Subdivisional Officer on 14th February, 1961.

(b) & (c)—The matter is under examination.

(d)—Certain formalities have to be completed under the Rules which require time. But in this case no undue delay occurred yet.

(e)—About 107 bighas of land.

Re: Kakopathar and Maithong Road in Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

474. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state —

(a) Whether the earth work of the portion of P.W.D. road between Kakopathar and Maithong in Dibrugarh Subdivision has been completed ?

(b) When the earth work of this portion of the road was started ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the bridges also have been completed ?

(d) When gravelling of this portion of road may be expected ?

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

474. (a)—Yes.

(b)—During March, 1957.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Gravel collection in first 3 miles is already completed and collection in remaining miles is in progress and being attempted to be completed by October, 1961.

Re: Land acquired for the Jorhat Engineering College

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) asked :

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

(a) What is the total area of land annual and periodic, acquired for the Jorhat Engineering College ?

(b) Whether compensation has been given to the cultivators whose lands were acquired ?

(c) Whether compensation for annual Patta lands were given ?

(d) If not, whether Government propose to grant the same as the poor cultivators spend sufficient amounts for the improvements of those annual Patta lands ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

475. (a)—Only 69B-2K-13L of periodic land was acquired. No annual land was acquired but these lands were made Sarkari by issue of non-renewal notices and made over to the Engineering College.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No compensation for annual lands was paid but compensation for crops and houses which stood on the land was paid under the rules.

(d)—As the land has already been made Sarkari by issuing non-renewal notice, no compensation is therefore payable for land under the Acquisition Act.

Re : Arrear T. A. of Mondals and Kanungos

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the T.A. of Mondals and Kanungos are pending for payment since 1958 in some cases ?

(b) If so, what is the amount so lying unpaid since 1947 till 1950 and 1950 to 1960 ?

(c) What are the reasons for such delay in payment and who are actually responsible ?

(d) Whether representations and resolutions were received each year in this regard ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

476. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Approximately Rs.4,236.00 nP. since 1947 till 1950 and Rs.29,420.00 nP. since 1950 to 1960.

(c)—The delay is mainly due to—

(i) non-submission of the bills by the the Mondals and Supervisor Kanungos in due time.

(ii) inadequate budget provision.

(iii) late preparation of bills by the officers

Deputy Commissioners/Subdivisional Officers have been asked to fix responsibility on persons at fault.

(d)—Yes.

Kanaklata Smriti Stambha

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur) asked :

477. Will the Minister for Political Sufferers be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether representation was given twice to the Chief Minister during his visits to Gohpur by the public demanding allotment of some fund for commemoration of the name of Kanaklata Barua who succumbed to death by police-firing in front of the Gohpur Thana during the last Forty-two-movement ?
- (b) Whether Government have received any proposal for construction of the "Kanaklata Smriti Stambha" from the public of Gohpur ?
- (c) What is the estimated cost of the Stambha ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that fund will be made available for the State Martyrs' Memorial Trust before this financial year closes ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to place the estimated amount required for the Stambha at the disposal of the Chayduar Anchalik Panchaya for proper execution of the work ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, in-charge of Political Sufferers) replied :

477. (a) & (b)—Yes.

(c)—The cost of the proposed Stambha is not yet estimated.

(d)—It is under examination whether fund can be made available from the Martyrs' Memorial Trust. But it would not be possible during the current financial year.

(e)—The question of placing the estimated cost at the disposal of some organisation will be considered only when the fund will be made available either from the Martyrs' Memorial Trust or from some other source.

Re : Land Settlement at Gauhati

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

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the plains Tribal people are demanding lands to be settled at Gauhati town for permanent settlement ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that deputations waited upon the Chief Minister in this regard ?

(c) If so, why their case is not yet considered ?

(d) Whether their case will be considered as a special one ?

(e) If not, why not ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister-in-charge, Revenue) replied :

478. (a) Some plains Tribal people including the questioner have applied for land.

(b)—Some representatives of the Tribal people whose lands were acquired or there was proposal for acquisition saw the Chief Minister, in course of discussion amongst other things, question of settlement of Gauhati Town land with Tribal people was also raised.

(c)—Government is making an assessment of the waste land portion in Gauhati Town and requirement of waste land for public purpose. As soon as it is complete Government will examine the possibility of settlement of land with deserving individuals including Tribals.

(d) & (e)—Question of settlement of land with the Tribal people will be considered sympathetically.

Re: Scarcity of Cement

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

479. Will the Minister, Supply, be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that cement has become scarce in Sibsagar Subdivision in particular and in the State in general ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that Government is not taking keen interest to remove this scarcity ?

(c) The quantity distributed in district or subdivisions since the imposition of its last control in the State ?

M. MCINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

479. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—The information cannot be furnished as cement has been decontrolled.

Re: Corrugated Iron Sheets

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BORBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

480. Will the Minister, Supply, be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Mauza-wise petitions for C. I. Sheet in Sibsagar subdivision pending till January, 1961 ?

(b) The number of C. I. Sheets distributed by the last sitting of the Advisory Board, to the Mauzas of the Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(c) Why Government cannot supply C I. Sheets according to the needs of the people in the State ?

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

480. (a) & (b)—A Statement is placed on the Library table.

(c)—Due to inadequate allotment of C. I. Sheet by the Government of India, inability of the producers to produce all orders planned on them and transport difficulties.

Re: Scarcity of cement in Assam

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

481. Will the Minister-in-charge, Supply be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is scarcity of cement throughout Assam ?

(b) What was the quantity allotted to Assam during 1959-60 and 1960-61 ?

(c) Who are the sole agents of cement for Assam ?

(d) What are the arrangement of supplying cement ?

(e) What is the total allotment for each subdivision and what quantity was received by them ?

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

481. (a)—Yes.

(b)—82, 485 tons in 1959-60, 1,35,637 tons in 1960-61.

(c) & (d)—None. Cement is procured by Government on Government account and sales to the consumers are made through cement dealers appointed by Government in all Districts and Subdivisional Headquarters and other trade Centres in the State.

(e)—A statement is placed on the Library table.

Re: Dearth of Veterinary Doctors**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi)** asked :

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

(a) The names of Veterinary Dispensaries in the State without Doctors?

(b) Steps taken by Government to provide Doctors?

(c) Whether it is a fact that many Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals in the State are going without common medicines since abolition of the Local Board?

(d) If so, what steps are being taken by the Government to supply medicines?

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

482. (a)—A statement is placed on the Library table.

(b)—Some of the vacant posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon will be filled up during the month of June/July, 1961, when a batch of new Veterinary Graduates will come out from the Assam Veterinary College.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re: Benamdars in Liquor Shops in Dibrugarh Subdivision**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)** asked :

483. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 201, asked in the Budget Session of the Assembly, 1959 on 8th April, 1959 and state—

(a) The result of confidential enquiry regarding 'benamdars' in Liquor shops in Dibrugarh Subdivision?

(b) Whether any action was taken by the Government to remove such 'benamdars' from the picture of settlement of liquor shops?

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

483. (a)—It is found that due to lack of conclusive evidence, the allegations that certain in shops of Dibrugarh Subdivision are run by 'benamdars' could not be established.

(b)—Instructions have been issued to local authorities to be vigilant and not to settle liquor shops with any 'benamdars'.

Settlement of Natun Bazar (Keyapatta) under Nowgong Municipality

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding) asked :

484. Will the Minister-in-charge of L. S.-G. be pleased to state—

- (a) At what amount the Natun Bazar (Keyapatty) under Nowgong Municipality was settled for 1960-61 ?
- (b) How many bidders took part in the auction sale ?
- (c) With whom it was settled ?
- (d) Who was the highest bidder and what was his offer ?
- (e) Whether the settlement was made with the highest bidder ?
- (f) If not, why it was not done ?
- (g) What are the reasons stated by the Municipality authority for not settling with the highest bidder in the bid book ?
- (h) Whether the reasons stated corroborated with the actual facts ?
- (i) Whether the highest bidder appealed to Government for justice ?
- (j) What steps Government have taken to that effect ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S.-G.) replied :

484. (a)—At Rupees 4,600.

(b)—Six.

(c)—With Shri Homeswar Sarmah.

(d), (e), (f), & (g)—Four bidders, viz., (1) Shri Homeswar Sarmah, (2) Shri Deben Chandra Das, (3) Shri Dina Nath Bora, (4) Shri Bhaba Nath Sarma, give the equal highest bid of Rs 4,600. Further bid was stopped and the Bazar was settled with the old lessee Shri Homeswar Sarmah.

(h)—Yes.

(i) & (j)—The report of the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong in his connection revealed that the settlement of Keyapatty hat with Shri Homeswar Sarmah was made by the Board according to rules. In view of this, neither any appeal lies to Government against the decision of the Board or is any interference of the orders passed by the Board called for.

Re: The Rajgarh Road

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

485. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forests be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the P. W. D. was moved to include the Rajgarh Road via Pithaguti-Tinali to Mahmora P. W. D. road through Korrokani Batua villages ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that the road when taken over, will benefit the whole Forest Villagers and also minimise time and money of Departmental Officers ?
- (c) Whether the said road was included in the 3rd Five Year Plan ?
- (d) If not, whether Government proposed to consider inclusion of the same ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of the people living in the Forest Villages are Tribal and the rest belonging to other Backward Classes ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

485. (a)—No.

(b)—The question is not clear. If the road is improved and maintained at a higher standard it will certainly benefit the Forest Villages and also save the time required by the Officers by speeding up communications. If the road is taken over by the P. W. D. the expenditure of the Forest Department will naturally stand reduced to that extent.

(c)—It is proposed to improve this road along with other Forest roads during the 3rd Five Year Plan.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Yes, the percentage is approximately correct.

Re: Dacoity cases in Barpeta Subdivision

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

486. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) How many cases of dacoity occurred in the Barpeta Subdivision during 1959 and upto the end of January, 1961 ?
- (b) What is the number of casualties and the amount of property involved in these dacoities ?

- (c) How many persons have been arrested in these dacoities ?
- (d) How many cases are finally disposed of and how many are pending in the court ?
- (e) What steps Government are taken to prevent recurrence of such dacoities in this Subdivision ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

486. (a)—In 1959	...	...	...	11 Cases.
In 1960	...	...	...	12 Cases.
In January, 1961	...	...	...	1 Case.
Total	...	...	...	24 Cases.

(b)—Casualties 1

Properties involved in these dacoities worth—Rs.31,106.68 nP.

(c)—Altogether 129 persons have been arrested in these dacoities.

(d)—Fourteen cases have been finally disposed of and 5 cases are pending in the court and 5 cases are pending investigation.

(e)—Extensive patrolling by Police and Village Defence Parties and anti-dacoity measures are carried out to prevent the crime.

Re: All Assam Process Servers' Association

Shri RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY (Lakhipur) asked :

487. Will the Minister-in-charge of Judicial be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that there is an organisation of the Process Servers of the State, viz., All Assam Process Servers' Association, functioning regularly since the last 21 years with Head Office at Gauhati and holding their annual sessions at different places of the State ?
- (b) If so, whether Government are in receipt of the resolutions of their annual Sessions regarding their demands and grievances and what steps have up till now been taken by Government to meet those wholly or partly ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the resolutions of the said Association are piling up annually sometimes with the reply that those are under consideration and sometimes without even any reply from the Government side ?

- (d) What are the main or maior demands of the said Association, submitted to the Government from time to time for redress ?
- (e) What are the difficulties that stand in the way of meeting the demands of the Association ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

487. (a)—Yes. It may be an old organisation, but regular correspondence with Government is going on since 1956 only.

(b)—Yes. Resolutions are being received since 1956 and since then the Departments concerned are taking action as far as practicable.

(c)—In all cases it is not possible to give reply to individual resolutions.

(d)—The major demands are—

(a) to raise their status and scales of pay.

(b) to provide them with Government quarters at their headquarters.

(c) to provide them with uniforms.

(e)—Most of the demands involve financial commitments and other aspects which require considerable time for examination and finalisation.

Re: Office and residential quarters of the Political Officer and Staff of the Morkongsellek Transferred Area

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

488. Will the Minister-in-charge, P. W. D. (R.&B.) be pleased to refer to the Starred Question No.133 asked by the questioner on 6th April 1959 in the (Budget Session of 1959) Assam Assembly on the subject of office and residence of Assistant Political Officer and staff of Abor Hill Morkongsellek and to state—

(a) Whether the office and residential quarters of the Assistant Political Officer, Morkongsellek transferred area and quarters for other staff there have been completed ?

(b) If so, when these were completed and whether and when these had been handed over to the Assistant Political Officer there ?

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

488. (a)—(i) Assistant Political Officers residence work started in February 1959. Not yet completed. Completion expected by April 1961, A. A. accorded in December 1958.

(ii) Assistant Political Officer's Court building A. A. accorded in June 1959. Work started in January 1961. Completion expected by March 1962.

(iii) Upper Division Assistant and Head Assistant's quarters not yet started because the work was allotted to a contractor who failed to execute the work. No tenders received though invited twice, tenders reinvited.

(iv) Lower Division Assistants' quarters - 6 Lower Division Assistants quarters started in February 1959. 3 completed and handed over to the staff in November 1960. Rest expected completion by June 1961.

(v) IV Grade staff quarters commenced in February 1959 and completion expected by June 1961.

The delay in completion is due to transport bottle-neck as well as dearth of raw materials, specially cement and steel.

(b)—Three Lower Division Assistants quarters have been handed over and other buildings will be handed over as soon as work is completed.

Re: State Sports Council

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amgari) asked :

489. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The names of members and office bearers of the State Sports Council ?
- (b) The time when it was constituted and on what basis the members are elected or selected ?
- (c) Whether it is an official body ?
- (d) The amount earmarked to be spent in the 3rd Plan ?
- (e) The amount expected from the Central Government during the 3rd Plan ?
- (f) What is the relation of this Council with National Sports Council of Assam ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that the National Sports Council is a parallel body with the Sports Council of Assam the former being financed by the latter ?

- (h) If so, why Assam do not come in line with other States whose Sports Council (Non-official) only control all fields, sports etc., in the respective States ?

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

489. (a)—Names of members and office bearers of the reconstituted State Sports Council are given below :—

(i) Minister, Education	...	..	President.
(ii) Shri F. A. Ahmed, Finance Minister	...		Vice-President.
(iii) Shri A. N. Kidwai	...	...	Hony. General Secretary.
(iv) Shri R. C. Baruah	...	...	Hony. Treasurer.
(v) Shri Nurul Amin	...	...	Member.
(vi) Shri P. K. Barua	...	...	"
(vii) Shri S. M. Endaw	..	...	"
(viii) Shri P. K. Goswami	...	...	"
(ix) Shri Mahamsingh	...	...	"

(b)—On the recommendation of the Government of India, the State Sports Council was first constituted in December 1956 and then reconstituted in June, 1960 on the lines suggested by the All India Council of Sports. As per emphasis laid down by the All India Council of Sports, the members of the State Sports Council in Assam have been nominated by Government on an individual basis keeping in view their love for and interest in the development of sports.

(c)—No, purely non-official body.

(d)—Rs.8·00 lakhs.

(e)—50 per cent.

(f)—Presumably the hon'ble Member means the National Sports Club of Assam when he mentions the National Sports Council of Assam. The relationship between the State Sports Council which is the guiding and controlling body for development of sports within the State, with the National Sports Club of Assam is the same as that between the State Sports Council of Assam and all other All Assam Sporting Associations. In short, the State Sports Council provides financial help and encouragement for building of stadia to the National Sports Club of Assam as they do to all other All Assam Sporting Associations for development of other games and sports.

(g)—No.

(h)—Does not arise.

Re : Political Sufferers of Sibsagar Town

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

490. (a) The names of the persons constituting the present political sufferers Board in Sibsagar town ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that many political sufferers are not yet getting any Government help in any way ?

(c)—If so, what action the Government have taken to register their names ?

(d) Why Shri Baliram Nath, Charingia, Sontalichiga, P. O. Hatikhuli, Shri Indra Nath Kakoty, B. L., Sibsagar, Shri Badan Ch. Barbaruah, P. O. Barahibari and others of Sibsagar Subdivision are not yet granted anything by the Government though they are political sufferers and are applying to the Government for help many a times ?

(e) When their petition will receive consideration in the hands of the Government ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister-in-charge, Political Sufferers) replied :

490: (a)—1. The President, D. C. C., Sibsagar.

2. The Secretary, D. C. C., Sibsagar.

3. Shri Durgadhar Boruah.

4. Shri Dimbeswar Bhuyan.

5. Shri Karuna Kanta Gogoi.

(b)—Relief is granted to the political sufferers on the recommendation of the Subdivisional Advisory Boards and as such the Government is not aware how many political sufferers are yet to get relief.

(c)—The State Advisory Board has taken a decision in its last meeting to compile a list of the political sufferers, subdivision-wise with the help of the Subdivisional Advisory Boards for political sufferers.

(d) & (e)—Shri Indra Nath Kakoty was granted a lump-sum relief of Rs.500 in the year 1957. His case has not yet been recommended by the Subdivisional Advisory Board for Political pension. The cases of Sarvashri Baliram Nath and Badan Chandra Barbaruah have not yet been recommended by the Subdivisional Advisory Board for any relief. The cases are being referred to the Board for early report and action will be taken on receipt of the report

Regarding Political Sufferer Md. Matiar Rahman**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked :

491. Will the Minister for Political Sufferers be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Md. Matiar Rahman, C/o. L. Lakhai Hazi of Athgaon A. T. Road, Gauhati is a political sufferer who suffered rigorous imprisonment together with Khanikar Das of Athgaon, Mahibuddin Ahmed and Waruddin Ahmed of Machkhua and others in the year 1921?

(b) Whether this sufferer (*i. e.*, Matiar Rahman) has got any political pension up to this time?

(c) If not, why?

(d) Whether he will get the pension and other help?

(e) If so, when?

(f) Whether it is a fact that recently the matter was enquired into by some officer?

(g) What is the result of that enquiry?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister-in-charge, Political Sufferers) replied :

491. (a)—Government have no record to verify whether Md. Matiar Rahman is a political sufferer. His application has recently been forwarded to the Subdivisional Advisory Board, Gauhati for report. But no report has yet been received.

(b)—No.

(c)—Pension is granted on the recommendation of the Subdivisional Advisory Boards. As no recommendation has yet been received from the Gauhati Advisory Board, no pension has been granted.

(d) & (e)—He may get pension or other relief if the Subdivisional Advisory Board recommend him to be a genuine political sufferer and if the case is covered by the rules.

(f)—Government have no information.

(g)—In view of the reply at (f) above, this question does not arise.

Regarding change of course by the Beki River**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED** asked :

492. Will the Minister-in-charge, Public Works Department (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the main current of river Beki has changed its course within Jania Mouza of Barpeta Sub-division and the Kalampur Dhola has become now the river Beki?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Kalampur Dhola which has become the river Beki is damaging the crops of a vast area of Mouzas Jania, Baghbar and Sitapuri ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that this Dhola is damaging the fisheries Chowlkhowa II, Bhelengi, Na Bhanga-Jahana-Daurasuti of Barpeta Subdivision ?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to stop the mouth of this Kalampur Dhola ?
- (e) What is the revenue of these fisheries ?

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

492. (a)—The Beki has not yet completely short circuited into Kalampur Dhola.

(b)—Yes. Due to major diversion of the Beki flood water through the Kalampur Dhola, crops in the Jania, Titapani and Baghbar Mouzas were damaged.

(c)—So far Chowlkhowa being not a 'Beel' fishery cannot be said to have been damaged ; so far fish content is concerned in these fisheries, it is not ascertainable.

(d)—Government have no such scheme as yet.

(e)—Rupees 1,26,235.

Regarding shortage of Sugar in January 1961 in the whole State

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

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

- (a) What are the reasons for shortage of sugar in the beginning of January 1961 throughout the State ?
- (b) To what extent the price of sugar increased at that time in different subdivisions ?
- (c) Who are the wholesalers of sugar in each of the Subdivision ?
- (d) Whether Government enquired into if the said "scarcity of sugar" is a creation or due to lack of communication facilities ?
- (e) Whether Government had taken stock of sugar at the time with the wholesalers ?

(f) Whether it is a fact that the Government had released some tons of sugar for Cachar, Gauhati and Nowgong districts from the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills at the time of scarcity?

(g) Whether it is a fact that there was no such provision for release of sugar for Golaghat, Sibsagar and Jorhat Sub-divisions?

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

493. (a)—Shortage of sugar in some centres of the State was due to movement restrictions imposed by the Railways which delayed arrival of the November and December quotas.

(b)—A Statement is placed on the Library Table.

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

(d)—An enquiry was made into the reason for the scarcity.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—Yes, because no scarcity was reported in these places.

Re: Non-inclusion of some class II officers of Assam School Service in the revised pay scale of 1956

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that some Officers of Class II of Assam School Service have not been included in the revised pay scale of 1956 and have been deprived of the benefit in spite of having requisite qualifications?

(b) Whether the Inspectors and Inspectresses of Physical Training are of the same rank and status of Sub-Inspectors of Schools?

(c) Whether Government have received representation from Inspectors and Inspectresses of Physical Training to give the benefit of the revised pay scale?

(d) If so, what steps have been taken to give them the benefit?

(e) Whether Government propose to take the decision in the light of Graduates and Non-graduates?

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

494. (a)—Yes, some posts are omitted.

(b)—They cannot be considered as of same status as the Sub-Inspector of Schools have limited jurisdiction but Inspectors of Physical Education have jurisdiction over more than one district. Otherwise they are of the same rank in respect of pay.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Decision has been taken to extend the revised scale to them.

(e)—No. Same scale to both Graduates, Non-graduates with diploma or certificate.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

495. (a) Whether officers, office Assistants and persons working in Indo-Pakistan Passport Branch of Kamrup District are given salary from coffers of the State Government ?

(b) Whether Government is aware or received reports to the effect that all persons working in the Indo-Pakistan Passport Branch do not touch any file before getting some remuneration from applicants ?

(c) Whether it is a fact in the office of the Indo-Pakistan Passport Branch, Gauhati. officers use to read news-papers in the office and also they are found absent always from their seats though there are hundred of cases to be attended to and not a single case is taken up unless they are paid by applicants ?

(d) Whether Government propose to look into the matter and do justice to general illiterate persons who are trying to have passports ?

(e) Why so many ready cases are pending in the said office ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

495. (a)—Yes, but the amount of expenditure on the ministerial staff which is initially borne by the State Government is ultimately re-imbursed by the Government of India.

(b)—No.

(c)—No.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Only 49 ready cases were pending on 16th March, 1961 as the applicants had not turned up to take delivery.

Re: Cash allowance to the employees of the State Basic Education Board

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Cash Allowance was sanctioned to the employees of the State Basic Education Board ?

- (b) Whether Government is aware that employees of the School Boards of plains district of Assam are not given that Cash Allowance ?
- (c) If so, why this discrimination in sanctioning Cash Allowance ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Minister-in-charge gave assurance regarding consideration and sanctioning of Cash Allowance to the employees of School Board of the Plains District of Assam?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that in spite of the repeated representation by the employees association, nothing has been done as yet ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to redress the grievances of the employees concerned immediately ?

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

496. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c), (d), (e) & (f)—The Cash Allowance of Rs. 13.50 was sanctioned in lieu of Free Ration/Rice Concession. The employees of the School Boards were not in receipt of Free Ration/Rice Concession. In the case of the employees of the State Basic Education Board, the amount of cash allowance was raised to Rs.13.50 in consideration of the higher cost in Shillong and also in view of the fact that bulk of the staff in the State Board was to be absorbed in the D.P.I.'s office. Besides the teachers under the Basic Education Board do not at present get the cash allowance. If, therefore, the cash allowance is granted to the Regional School Board's staff, the teachers will also claim the same. This will involve a huge financial implication.

In view of the above, Government regret their inability to grant the cash allowance to the employees of the School Board.

Regarding the road from Barpeta to Bagbar

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the road from Barpeta Bazar to Bagbar has been taken up by the P. W. D. long ago ?

(b) Why no proper steps have yet been taken to make the said road reconstructed with peach ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that several representations had been submitted to Government from time to time for making the road peached but to no effect ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the money earmarked for the purpose has been surrendered every year ?

(e) If so, why and who is responsible for this ?

(f) Whether Government will take up the matter at an early date to get the road reconstructed with peach ?

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

497. (a)—Yes, during 1952-53.

(b)—There was no provision for black topping the road in the original work estimate. Moreover, volume of vehicular traffic plying on this road does not justify black topping in the entire length except town portion of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the proposal for which has been included in the Agenda of A. R. C. B. for consideration and inclusion in Third Five Year Plan.

(c)—No such representations have been received.

(d)—No. It is not a fact.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—As stated in (b) above black topping of the whole length of the road except the Barpeta Town portion is not justified.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) } asked :

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta)

498. Will the Minister of P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any alignment for the proposed Beki Embankment on the right bank of Beki embankment near Khudnabori Bhetomari to Begriguri Pathar has been made ?

(b) If so, whether this will involve any acquisition of lands from the cultivators ?

(c) If the reply to (b) above is in the affirmative, what is the area of land that will have to be acquired ?

(d) Whether Government have lately received representation from public (Syed Ali Khan, Kala Mandal, etc.) objecting to the proposed alignment ?

(e) Whether Government have received from them an alternative proposal to take the embankment through Khudnabori and Barpeta reserve ?

(f) What is the length of Government alignment and that of alignment suggested by the public ?

(g) What area of land will have to be acquired under the alternative alignment suggested by the public ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge, P. W. D. Flood Control and Irrigation Wing, etc., etc.) replied :

498. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—220 Bighas of land.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Length of Government alignment 56,300 Rft. Length of alternative alignment 54,080 Rft.

(g)—42.11 bighas approximately in the reach of 60,64 Rft. where alternative alignment has been suggested.

Re: Different categories of Co-operative Societies

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

499. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) What is the number of different categories of Co-operative Societies in Nalbari Co-operative Subdivision namely Central Bank, Central Weavers' Co-operative, Transport Co-operative, Processing Co-operative, Marketing Co-operative Branch of Apex Bank, Branch of Apex Marketing, Land Mortgage Bank, Central Gramadyog Samabay Samity, Larger Sized Co-operative, Weaving Co-operative, Industrial Co-operatives, Hand Pounding Co-operative, Multi-purpose Co-operative, Farming Co-operative, Service Co-operative, Old Gaonlia Banks and other types of Societies ?

(b) What is the number of similar societies in Golaghat, Mangaldoi and North Lakhimpur ?

(c) What is the number of liquidated societies in Nalbari and each of the other subdivision in the State ?

(d) What is the number of Deputy Co-operative Officers and Assistant Co-operative Officers each of the above mentioned subdivisions and whether any Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies are being posted in any of the above subdivisions ?

(e) What is the basis for sanction of the post of Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies ?

Shri BISWA DEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, in-charge of Co-operation, etc.) replied :

499. (a)—A list of the societies is placed on the library table.

(b)—A list of the societies is placed on the library table.

(c)—A list of the societies is placed on the library table.

(d)—The number of Deputy Co-operative Officer, Assistant Co-operative Officer and Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Subdivisions of Golaghat, Mangaldoi, North Lakhimpur and Nalbari has been shown as under. One Assistant Registrar in each of 3 Subdivisions viz., Golaghat, Mangaldoi and North Lakhimpur has been posted ; but no Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been posted at Nalbari.

	Golaghat	Mangaldoi	North Lakhimpur	Nalbari
1. Deputy Co-operative Officer.	9	9	6	9
2. Assistant Co-operative Officer.	14	9	14	6
3. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.	1	1	1	..

(e)—The basis on which the post of Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies is sanctioned is one for each district ; but for intensification of Co-operative Movement and State Trading activities Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been posted temporarily in a few Subdivisions also:

Re : the assault of the Mazdur Shri Nitai of Rangamati T. E. by the Assistant Manager and later on by Police

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH (Kaliabor) asked :

500. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that one Shri Nitai, a Mazdur of Rangamati T. E. in Nowgong District was badly assaulted by the Assistant Manager of the said Tea Estate on the 22nd November, 1960 ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the said Mazdur was also seriously assaulted by the Police at Samaguri Police Station ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Police pricked the fingers of Nitai to extract same confessions from him ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the said Nitai was removed to Nonoi Garden Hospital for treatment ?
- (e) If so, how long he was in the Hospital ?
- (f) What is the report of the Medical Officer ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that being deputed by the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, the S. D. O. made an enquiry into the matter along with the S. P., Nowgong ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the S. D. O. did not call any of the Union Officials who lodged the complaint before the D. C. at the time of the enquiry ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge of Labour) replied :

500. (a)—It was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong that Sri Nitai, a Mazdur of Rangamati T. E. in Nowgong District was assaulted by the Assistant Manager of the said T. E. on 22nd November 1960.

(b)—It was also reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong that the said Mazdur was assaulted by the Police at Samaguri Police Station.

(c)—During the enquiry about these reports conducted by the Subdivisional Officer, Nowgong the allegations could not be substantiated.

(d)—It is a fact that Sri Nitai was admitted to Nonoi Garden Hospital for treatment.

(e)—He was in the Hospital from 22nd November, 1960 to 2nd December, 1960.

(f)—The Medical Officer's report indicated that Sri Nitai sustained five injuries supposed to have been caused by blunt weapon.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—No. The Subdivisional Officer called Shri Dowarah, Acting Secretary, Assam Chah Mazdur Sangha (Nowgong Branch).

Re: Misbehaviour of the Manager, Loongsoon T. E.

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH (Kaliabor) asked :

501. Will the Minister-in-charge, Labour, be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government are aware or received report to the effect that the Manager of Loongsoon T. E. in Nowgong District is terrorising the Cha Karmacharies and Mazdurs of the said garden ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that some of the Employees of the said garden have been forced to submit their resignations ?

(c) If so, who are those Employees and what were the grounds for such resignations ?

(d) What was the tenure of service of each of those Employees ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge of Labour) replied :

501. (a)—There is no report that the Manager, Loongsoon T. E. is terrorising the garden employees.

(b)—One Sri D. B. Bhattacharjee, Head Factory Babu wrote in his resignation letter that he submitted his resignation on being frequently advised by the Manager. Government has not received any report that any other employees have been forced to resign.

(c) & (d)—A list of the Employees showing their tenure of service and reasons for resignation or dismissal is given below.

ANNEXURE A

Name of employees	Tenure of service	Cause of resignation
(1) Sri Suneswar Barthakur, Store Clerk	From 1st August, 1950 to April, 1960.	Dismissed for mishandling of cash.
(2) Sri Dimbeswar Bhattacharjee, Head Factory Babu.	From 20th October, 1946 to August, 1960.	Resigned due to old age. See also reply to (b) above.
(3) Sri Debendra Nath Sarma, Supervisor Clerk.	From 1st September, 1941 to 31st December, 1960.	Tendered resignation for better prospect.
(4) Sri Ghana Kanta Hazarika, 2nd Factory Babu.	From 13th September, 1947 to 25th July, 1960.	Resigned for some other job.
(5) Sri Bagiram Sarmah, Typist.	From 14th April, 1950 to June, 1960.	Resigned for better prospect.
(6) Sri Gopikarajan Bhattacharjee, Factory Babu on probation.	From September, 1960 to January 1961.	Resigned for some other job.

Re: Namti Ali in Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) asked :

502. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (R.&B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have decided to take over only 12 furlongs of the Namti Ali in the Sibsagar Subdivision—the plan and estimates for which had been submitted to Government by the Executive Engineer ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the matter is pending before Government for a pretty long time ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the proposal had been submitted to the Finance Department for placing some funds by the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that every time the Finance Department turned down the proposal on the same ground in spite of repeated insistence by the concerned Minister ?

(e) Whether the Government propose to take over this portion of the road within the current financial year ?

(f) Whether it is a fact the Mohkuma Parishad, Sibsagar had given priority for taking over this road ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that there have been constant and repeated demands from the public as well as from the officials including Ministers for taking over this road ?

Shri GRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister Public Works Department (R.&B.)) replied :

502. (a)—Yes, 1.3 miles is proposed to be taken over for improvement.

(b)—Yes, for about a year.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes, as there was no scope to take up the work either out of the normal resources of the State or out of the savings of the Subdivisional allocation in the Second Five Year Plan.

(e)—The proposal has been considered thoroughly for taking up during the financial year 1960-61, but there is now no time to execute the work during this current year even if the same is approved by Finance Department this may have to wait till next year.

(f) Yes, the proposal was recommended by the Mohkuma Parishad and was given serial 15 in the list.

(g)—Yes.

Regarding Food Inspectors for Prevention of Food Adulteration

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong) asked :

503. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

(a) Why the Government has not appointed Special Food Inspectors with whole-time service as was provided under Rule 6 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 of the Government of India ?

(b) How many Food Inspectors have been appointed ?

(c) Whether the Government is satisfied with the present arrangements of keeping some busy Medical Officers as Food Inspectors also ?

(d) Whether there has been any improvement in the State of affairs after the enforcement of the said 1954 Act ?

(e) How many market samples of food were examined and how many found defective ?

(f) Whether the Government is satisfied that the number of samples analysed every year represent the true picture of the market so far as the food adulteration is concerned ?

(g) If not, what are the steps that they want to take in this regard ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied :

503. (a)—Rule 9 (not Rule 6) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 provided for the appointment of Food Inspectors. There is, however, no specific rule that the Food Inspectors should be appointed on whole time basis.

(b)—The following Food Inspectors have been appointed by Government so far viz.,

(1) Deputy Directors of Health Services (Headquarters).

(2) Deputy Director of Health Services (Upper Assam Region), Jorhat.

(3) Deputy Director of Health Services (Lower Assam Region), Gauhati.

(4) All Civil Surgeons.

(5) All Subdivisional Medical and Health Officers.

(6) All Assistant Surgeons I and II.

- (7) All Urban Health Officers and Health Officers.
- (8) All Sanitary Inspectors.
- (9) All Rural Health Inspectors (provided they possess the prescribed qualifications).
- (10) All Railway Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors.
- (11) The Assistant Health Officer, Shillong Cantonment Board.

(c)—Government is considering the desirability of appointment of a few whole-time Food Inspectors in some important towns for more effective implementation of the Act.

(d)—There has been improvement although not to the satisfaction of Government.

(e)—Year-wise figures are as below:—

Year			Samples examined	Samples found adulterated Percentage
1955	...	...	646	48 per cent.
1956	...	...	629	46.2 „
1957	...	...	600	52.8 „
1958	...	...	679	54.7 „
1959	...	...	624	48.02 „
1960	...	...	851	53.1 „

(f)—The larger the number of samples examined, the more it represents the actual market position.

(g)—Does not arise.

Regarding the road-cum-bund from Dhansiri to Halodhibari within Kaziranga Game Sanctuary

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

504. Will the Minister of Forests be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government received a proposal from the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer for constructing a road-cum-bund from Dhansiri to Halodhibari within Kaziranga Game Sanctuary ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that for want of this bund the sanctuary is annually over-flooded and the wild animals especially the rhinos go out of this Sanctuary where they are being killed by people ?
- (c) If the answer to (a) above is in the affirmative, whether Government propose to take immediate steps for construction of the bund within the next financial year ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

504. (a)—No.

(b) No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Regarding the Wild Life Advisory Board

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

505. Will the Minister-in charge of Forests be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is a Wild Life Advisory Board for the State?
- (b) If so, how many meetings were held by the Board in the last two years and what are the suggestions made therein ?
- (c) Whether there is also an Advisory Board for the Kaziranga Sanctuary ?
- (d) Who are its members ?
- (e) How many meetings were held by this Board during the last two years and what are the recommendations made therein ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

505. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No meetings were held during the last two years.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The members of the Board are :

1. Shri R. N. Barua, M.L.A.
2. Shri D. Rajkhowa, M.L.A.
3. Shri D. Hazarika, Chairman, Local Board, Golaghat.
4. Mr. E. P. Gee, Doyang T. E. Oating, Golaghat.
5. Divisional Forest Officer, Sibsagar, Jorhat.
6. Executive Engineer, Golaghat.
7. Subdivisional Officer, Golaghat.
8. Chief Conservator of Forests.

(e)—One meeting was held in 1959 at Kaziranga Tourist Lodge, and the recommendations made are shown in the Statement placed in the Library Table.

Regarding Annual income of Singra Forest Range

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY (Boko) asked :

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

- (a) What is the annual income from forest produces of Singra Range under Gauhati Division ?
- (b) What is the area of the Singra Range ?
- (c) What are the numbers of illegalities detected of forest produces of this Range during 1959-60 and 1960-61 ?
- (d) What are the present staffs of this Range ?
- (e) Whether the present staffs can properly cope with the works of the Range ?
- (f) If not, whether Government propose to provide adequate staff for this Range ?
- (g) Whether the annual income of revenues from this Range is much greater than the income of revenues of certain other Divisions of Assam ?
- (h) What is the position of this Range in respect of revenues income from forest produces in Assam ?
- (i) Whether a patrolling squad is immediately necessary for this Range ?
- (j) Whether Government propose to consider to allot a jeep car for this Range for checking illegalities, patrolling and other useful purpose ?
- (k) Whether a Sub-Beat Office is immediately necessary in the circumstances, at Sakhaty of this Range ?
- (l) Whether a jeep car and the patrolling cost for this Range is expected to be far less than the loss of revenue due to theft and other illegal actions over forest produces of this Range ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

506. (a)—About Rs.4 (four) to 5 (five) lakhs annually.

(b)—The area of the Forest Reserves in the Singra Range is about 61 square miles. The Unclassified State Forests within the Range are estimated roughly a about 30 square miles.

(c)—The number of illegalities detected in 1959-60 is 192, in 1960-61 upto date the number is 160.

(d)—The present staff of the Range consist of following :

1 Assistant Conservator of Forests in-charge.

1 Forest Ranger.

2 Deputy Rangers.

3 Foresters, viz., 1 permanent.
2 temporary.

1 Assistant Forester.

2 Supervisors.

11 Forest Guards.

(e)—The present staff may be considered inadequate in view of the increasing tendency on the part of coupe-holders and others to commit illegalities. But this is the problem in all forest areas.

(f)—The quantum of increase necessary for this Range as well as others is under examination.

(g)—Yes, it is slightly higher than of one or two Divisions but the number of staff required cannot be solely related to revenue derived.

(h)—The question is not clear.

(i)—No, as other safe-guards such as check-gates and posting of staff at strategic points of out-let from the forest have been taken and the existing staff are expected to patrol.

(j)—No, the staff are expected to use their bicycles for patrolling.

(k)—The immediate necessity is not felt.

(l)—As no real estimate of the undetected loss of revenue can be made no comparison as contemplated by the hon. Member is possible.

Re: Educational, Social and Economic Backwardness of Tea garden and Ex-tea garden labourers

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

507. Will the Minister for Tribal Affairs and Welfare of other Backward Classes be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Tea garden and ex-tea garden labourers are educationally, socially and economically backward ?

- (b) If so, what steps were taken to eradicate the backwardness ?
- (c) Whether all the tea garden and *ex*-tea garden labourers belong to other Backward Class or some of the Sub-Castes only fall in that category according to the recommendation of the Backward Classes Commission.
- (d) Whether all the Sub-Castes will be allowed educational benefits ?
- (e) If not, why not ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to consider the same ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

507. (a)—The tea garden labourers and the *ex*-tea garden labourers who are Gonds, Mundas, Khonds, Oraons, Santhals, Sevaras and Pans are treated provisionally as belonging to the 'Other Backward Classes' for the purpose of educational concessions and of preferential treatment in the matter of settlement of contracts, permits, fisheries, ferries, toll bridges, forests mahals, excise shops, etc.

(b)—Students belonging to the other Backward Classes including the tea and *ex*-tea garden labourers as mentioned in (a) above are given special scholarships in order to encourage them to take to education both in the Secondary and in the Post Matric Classes. The tea garden labourers and the *ex*-tea garden labourers have been treated as one of the more backward communities of "Other Backward Classes" and, as such, their students have been allowed to get Post Matric Scholarships even though they may be Third Division students, whereas in the case of the Other Backward Classes only 1st and 2nd Divisions students are considered for such scholarships.

In addition, the following scholarships are given specifically to the students of tea garden and *ex*-tea garden labourers from the State Normal Budget—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------------|
| (1) 10 Primary Scholarships at | ... | ... | Rs. 3 p.m. |
| (2) 5 Middle Vernacular Scholarships at | ... | ... | Rs. 4 p.m. |
| (3) 5 Middle English Scholarships at | ... | ... | Rs. 5 p.m. |

Subject of course to the availability of candidates.

(c) & (d)—The Gonds, Mundas, Khonds, Oraons, Santhals, Sevaras and Pans only are at present regarded as tea garden and *ex*-tea garden labourers belonging to the "Other Backward Classes" who are entitled to educational and other concessions.

(e) & (f)—The recommendation of the Backward Classes Commission regarding specification of the "Other Backward Classes" has not been accepted by the Government of India. Pending such action as may be taken up by the Government of India, the State Government has maintained its own list of the communities recognised as Other Backward Classes in Assam and this list is being followed for extending educational and other concessions to them.

Adjournment Motion regarding-failure of the Government to extend relief to fire victims of Jorhat Town.

Mr. DEPUTY SEAKER : Order, order. The question hour is over.

I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya seeking to discuss failure of the Government to extend relief to fire victims of Jorhat town. In view of the fact that the Revenue Minister made a statement on the subject on the 29th March, 1961, the motion is hit by the Assembly rule 57 (iii), i.e., it must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same Session. I therefore hold this motion as out of order.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I received your letter. It will be in the fitness of things to have a calling attention notice and discuss.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA : I think, Sir, that matter comes under rule 315—residuary powers and not.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know, Mr. Sarma, I have gone through that rule also, but that is a matter, I think, of a calling attention notice and we can discuss today or tomorrow.

Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement of the Assam State Electricity Board for 1961-62

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister Agriculture for Minister Electricity) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Annual Financial Statement of the Assam Electricity Board for 1961-62.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA : Sir, will a day be fixed for discussion on this ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On the 7th,

Laying out Assam Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1960

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to re-lay the Assam Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1960. This was laid on the table of this House, Sir, on 29th October 1960, but since the Assembly was prorogued, therefore, I beg to re-lay the same before this House.

Laying out Copies of the Report of the Board of Directors of the Assam Financial Corporation for the year ended 31st March 1960.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay out in accordance with section 38(3) of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951, the copies of the Report of the Board of Directors, of the Assam Financial Corporation for the year ended on 31st. March, 1960.

Presentation of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts, 1957-58 and Audit Report, 1959 and Finance Accounts, 1957-58 and Audit Report, 1958

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts, 1957-58 and Audit Report, 1959, and Finance Accounts, 1957-58 and Audit Report, 1958.

Presentation of the Report Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of the Committee on Privileges

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to present (1) the Report No. 5 of the Committee on Privileges matters relating to complaint against the speech of a Member, (2) the Report No. 6 of the Committee on Privileges matters relating to complaint of a Member against the Times of India, (3), The Report No. 7 of the Committee on Privileges matters relating to complaint against the Editor of Young India.

The Assam Taxation Laws Validation Bill, 1961

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have received the following message from the Governor.

"I recommend under Art. 207(1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Taxation Laws Validation Bill, 1961 be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. M. Srinagesh,
Governor of Assam, 9-3-61.

Shri FAKRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Taxation Laws Validation Bill, 1961. In this connection, I may also point out that the President's assent has been obtained.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Taxation Laws Validation Bill, 1961

(The question was adopted)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, I to move that Assam Taxation Laws Validation Bill, 1961, be introduced.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved. The question is that the Assam Taxation Laws Validation Bill, 1961 be introduced.

(The question was adopted)

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

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir I beg to move that the Assam Taxation Laws Validations Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved is that the Assam Taxation Laws Validation Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration,

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by this Validation Bill, Government apparently wants to validate some invalid and illegal activities. In part XIII of our Constitution, from the beginning of Art. 301 to Article 307, it is clearly stated that when bills of this nature, (bills like that of Assam Sales Tax Act, Assam Finance Act, and Assam Sales Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants Act, are taken into consideration, it was the duty of the Government to take prior approval from the President before introduction, but it is surprising that without taking permission or approval whatsoever from the President, Government has not only pass these Acts, but also brought many amendments to them. I have seen that the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947, was amended eleven times since 1947 to 1960. Almost every year, Government sought amendments. During these long years, Government did not even attempt to know whether any recommendation or approval or permission was necessary from the President. Not only that, in the case of (Finance) the Sales Act also, it was amended four times upto the year 1959. During the period also Government did not think that any permission is necessary from the President. The Assam Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Act also was amended three times, but even then, the Government did not bring any permission from the President. Now in the body of the Bill, it has been noted that in view of the said judgment of the Supreme Court, doubts have been arisen regarding the Validity of certain taxation laws of the State of Assam. So, now Government has come to know that there is some doubt regarding the validity of these Act. After so many years when it came to the mind of the Government that there are doubts as to the validity of these Act. Only then this Bill has been introduced here. On the other day when a Bill was introduced here on the Assam Taxation on Goods (Carried by Road and Inland Water Ways) Bill, 1961 to regularise the illegal passing of the Act. On that occasion also many friends from this side of the House stated that Government is not at all serious about the bringing of the Bills. In connection with this also my opinion is this that the Government is not serious at all when they bring Bills, and due to the lack of seriousness Government not only waste money and time but also energy. For this wastage of money, time and energy I think the entire responsibility falls on the Government. When we have so many high salaried officers and huge staff in the Secretariat I do not find any reason why they could not detect that permission from the President is necessary on the Bill on taxation. What they were doing? During these years from 1947 to 1960 why it did not come to the mind of the Government that they were passing the Bills illegally? Only on that day when the Supreme Court passed the judgment 'doubts' arose in the minds of our Government that these Bills also might be invalid. But even then Government is not sure whether the Sales Tax Bill or any other Bill will be invalid or illegal in the eye of law. I am surprised that when there is clear provision in the Constitution of India that prior permission of the President is necessary why there is still doubt in the minds of the Government. Here, Sir, towards the end of the Article 304 there is a provision which is as follows:—

"Provided that no Bill or amendment for the purpose of clause B shall be introduced or moved in the legislature of a State without

previous sanction of the President." In the face of this clear provision why Government is still saying that there is 'doubt'. Sir, I do not grudge about this Bill but my point is that Government is not doing things properly. While at the time of introduction of some Bills we raise some objections, everytime they say that they are doing it properly and in conformity with the law and legal procedure. But after a few months it reveals in every case that there are lacunae and these are not done according to the legal procedure. I do not find any justification that within a period of 12 years how one important Act like the Assam Sales Tax Act could be amended 11 times. Does it prove the efficiency of our Government? Who is responsible for the waste of money, time and energy? There is no justification for bringing amendment after amendment in this way. Sir, I like to know from the Minister incharge, now that the doubts are removed, whether this Bill is really necessary. If they are still in doubt then on the next day again they will come to the House for new Bills and new amendments. Sir, if this thing is repeated in this way then the people outside will really laugh at us. The portion of the judgment of the Supreme Court which has been embodied here, also indicates that this financial Bill.....

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morangi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to draw your attention to the fact that I do not think there is quorum in this House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is quorum. Just 11 members are present.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-East): Sir, my last point is that when Government itself is not sure, even through there is clear judgment from the Supreme Court and there is clear provision in the Constitution itself, and the Government is in doubt, how a Bill can be introduced on the floor of the House.

I have not seen any Assembly or the proceedings of any Assembly that only on doubts a Bills can come to the floor of the House. A Bill can only come to the floor with clear vision and perspective; but here it has not come with that vision [and perspective. Government says that doubts have arisen in their minds. May I ask whether a Bill can be introduced with some doubts? I want a clarification on this point.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Act was passed and became law as long as in 1954, and there were several amendments upto the year 1960 i. e., last year; and what did our Legal Department and also the Finance Department do so long? and it is really deplorable that our Legal Department and Finance Department i. e., not very much conversant with the Constitution of India. Sir, it seems that our Government also, before placing the Bill in the House, did not like to go into the matter very deeply, and they do not like to consult the legal defects before they come in with the Bills. It shows inefficiency and lack of proper action in the matter. Even in some other Bills Sir, we found that Government wanted to have them

passed by the Legislature so haphazardly and quickly that the members of this House find very little time to go into the pros and cons of the Bills. Sir, we have mentioned in this House that some of the Bills have been placed in this House on the very day of introduction. That is very deplorable and that is the reason why the members of the House cannot go into details and defects of the Bill. So, naturally, in every Act we are to bring in amendment after amendment within a few months. In this connection I would like to say about the Panchayat Bill also as an example. Sir, this Panchayat Act was also brought haphazardly and.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How the Panchayat Bill comes here ?

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): Because I am going to say as an example as to how our administration goes on. Any way, Sir, I need not go into the details of the Panchayat Act.

Sir, our Government are not taking proper care in introducing the Bills. That shows the inefficiency of Government departments. It seems that our Secretaries and Legal Departments are not taking any interest in the matter of examining the Bill before it is placed before the House ; and so that defects in the Bills have become a chronic thing. Therefore, I request the Hon'able Minister and also the Government that they should be very very careful, and they must think and examine times without number before placing any Bill in this House ; Sir, if the Government would have been a bit careful then they should have consulted the legal aspect of the matter and they should not have committed these mistakes and defects, that is, the permission of the President is necessary before introduction of this Act. The Government should have been able to detect it if they were really conversant with the Constitution of India. Sir, because they were not taking any interest or probably they did not go through the Constitution of India properly so they have committed this mistake. Our Legal Department also did not scrutinise the matter, and that is why Sir, after so many years when the Supreme Court has given a judgment that the Government should have taken permission of the President of India, now they have come. But the question is why they could not detect ? This shows the inefficiency of our Government. Of course, Government will be really in a difficult position if we do not agree to this Bill now. So we shall have to give our consent to save crores of rupees. But Sir, I hope that in near future Government will examine the matter very carefully.

With these few words Sir I resume my seat

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, presentation of a Validation Bill is a very unhealthy procedure for a Legislature or for the Government because that amounts to self criticism on the part of the Government presentation of the Validation Bill means that the Government have erred and have not taken into consideration the Constitutional propriety in making Laws. Now here we find that the Acts which the Government want to

validate are all Taxation Acts. At least there would have been some excuse on the part of the Government if the Laws which they want to validate were for welfare measures, in order to give relief to the people. But here Government want to validate all taxation proposals or Acts now, and this shows that Government is very particular in making taxation proposals. We find from 1956 onwards different Acts, i. e. Sales Tax Act and Finance Acts were brought, and the usual procedure of the Government is not only the Government department brings the Bill but it goes to Law Department and we have paid for the Advocate General, but I don't know how it escaped his attention for all time to come.

Here, I would like to lay emphasis that Government should carefully see whenever any taxation law, before it is being introduced in the legislature, whether it is improper order and whether it is constitutional and how far it affects the people. But in the consideration stage nothing of it has been taken into consideration. Any tax on commerce will hit the consumers. Here, the case should have been interpreted in the line of Article 301 of the Constitution. But that was not done. Now, when the Supreme Court has given its judgement against validation, the Government want to validate all the laws that they have passed. I, myself, cannot support this procedure. The money has been collected and through Bills it has been provided. State taxation is one of the resources of the State. Therefore the State would be losing if we lose this money. But the procedure is really to be criticised. I would simply appeal to Government that while bringing a money Bill or a taxation proposal, they should examine it fully before bringing it. I, therefore, oppose the matter in which the Government seek to validate all the laws that they have passed illegally without taking legal opinion of the law officers.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that this Bill, even at this consideration stage, should not receive any consideration. Government, by this Bill, is trying to validate certain actions which are invalid and to justify their actions which are not justified and to make the wrongs right. In this way, say Government since 1947 have been passing some legislations. The Government passed the legislation known as the Assam Taxation (On Goods carried by road or inland waterways) Bill, 1961 which was challenged or declared unconstitutional. Since 1947 till today many legislations were passed here, and the total number of the taxation laws is about 22 which have already been passed. Now, Government cannot say directly that all these legislations are valid. Doubts have taken place in the minds of Government and that is why to validate these taxation laws Government are bringing forth the Assam Taxation laws validation Bill, 1961.

Sir, in our travelling allowance bill, on assumption that something may be drawn in excess, then we are required to give an assurance that the excess amount will have to be refunded. But in this case, by some invalid actions Government have already collected some amounts. According to the legal procedure, the amount collected is collected in a wrong

way. This is very critical. It is not so simple as to give our opinion that this Assam Taxation laws validation Bill be passed because, Sir some actions of Government generally have affected the common people. They are taxed for an instance by this Assam Taxation on Goods carried by road or inland waterways, Bill, 1961. By this Bill Government is exploiting the consumers. The other day when this Bill came before the House, the Finance Minister observed that I was very sympathetic towards the traders and to those consumers who are outside the State or outside India. But what the Bill says? Section 3 provides that "subject to the provisions of this Act, this tax shall be levied a Tax on (a) manufactured Tea and (b) the producer and Jute in bales carried by motor vehicles, cars, trolley, boat, animal and human agency or in other means except railways".....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is that you are reading?

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): I am reading from Assam Taxation (on goods carried by Road or Inland Waterways) Act

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How does that come in here?

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** That has already been done, Sir,

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: The other day, Sir, the Finance Minister objected to our saying that Government is exploiting by taxing the common people. The Finance Minister stated that the Government is not exploiting the common people but is trying to tax the people outside the State. Actually, the legislation is not so.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please confine your remarks to the item under discussion.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Sir, in this way, if we go through the other legislations, we will find that Government is continuing to exploit the common people by passing unconstitutional laws and now Government comes to validate their unjustified actions. I say, Sir, that these actions which have been done are being done in wrong way. Hence to validate these action, it will not be wise on the part of this House.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Members will see from the various Bills with regard to which there is a proposa for validating that we are concerned with three main taxation measures- They are (1) the Assam Finance (Sales-Tax) Act, (2) the Assam Finance (Sales-Tax) Act and (3) the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants Taxation, Act and the list is a long one because it also includes various amendments to those provisions which have already been passed from time to time.

Now, my hon. friends have criticised the Government for not taking action in time and have said all kinds of things. Sir, only the other

day, when a similar provision for validation was brought before this House, namely the Assam (Goods Carriage) Tax Act, I explained that this was due to no negligence of duty either on the part of the Government or on the part of our legal officers and we were fortified in our view that previous assent of the President was not necessary because of the pronouncement in a case of the Patna High Court and also of the pronouncement of a judgement in a similar matter in our High Court.

* **Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara)**: When the Patna High Court judgement was pronounced?

* **Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minisetr Finance)**: If the honourable member is attentive to the references I have already made before, he would not have raised this question again. I specifically raised this matter and spoke about it in details at that time. Then this matter was taken to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court declared that our Assam Taxation Acts i.e. goods carried by roads or inland waterways is ultravires. The honourable members know that the House has already passed a resolution for taking approval of the President. So far as the reference is concerned even on that resolution the Supreme Court held the same view that this Act was ultra-vires.

I quite appreciate the criticism of the hon. members and I say that as a measure and precaution, the Government have now come forward before this House only to validate this provision by obtaining the assent of the President as required under Article 255. I am sure when this matter is raised, the honourable members should consider whether appropriate action has been taken by the Government. If I have not taken this precaution and place it before the House, certainly the hon. members should blame me. The hon. members will be pleased to see the provision of Article 255 where it is laid down as follows:

No Act of Parliament or of the Legislature State and no provision in any such Act shall be invalid by reason only that some recommendation or previous sanction required by this Canstitution was not given, if assent to the Act was given—

(a) where the recommendation required was that of the Governor, either by the Governor or by the President;

(b) Where the recommendation required was that of the Rajpramukh, either by the Rajpramukh or by the President,

(c) Where the recommendation or previous sanction required was that of the President.

Now, obviously, the Supreme Court has held that all such legislation which is likely to interfere the freedom of the members, must receive the assent of the President before the Legislation is introduced. But when the case was put before the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court most proba-

bly observed that as the case has neither the assent fo the President, no question of Article 255 can apply. Therefore, the Act was declared illega, Therefore, we donot want to present the same again. It is not a challengi to us as some of the members referred. The honourable members maye know that subsequently the assent of the President was taken. Therefore, as a measure and precution. I like to say that we have obtained the assent of the President to remove all such doubts if any. I do not know why the hon. Mambers have blamed Government for not taking this action. I think it is very clear. Or it is now open to the raise any objection. Where snch provision of sales Tax and Taxes on Petrol was not required the assent of the President, thetefore, in this case also we have taken action only of Article 255 so that if any dout exists it will be removed and there will be no scope remained for the hon. Members to raise objection under Article 304(b) It is for this reason we have come forward before this House so that all the objections raised may be removed. Instead of blamming the Government. or those who gave thc legal advice to the Government. the honourable members should have appreciated that Government lost no time in coming forward to remove all shades of doubts. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that the reasons and ground already advanced by me will convince my hounourable friends. Whatever objection might be in the minds of the people, it should be removed by my above explanation, and they should give whole-hearted support in this connection.

Mr. Deputy SPEAKER. : The question is that the Assam Taxation Laws Validation Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted)

The Assam Sales Tax Amendment Bill, 1961

Mr. Deputy SPEAKER : There is a message from the Governor. "I recommend under Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of the India that the Assam Taxation Laws Validation Bill, 1961 be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. M. SRINAGESH"

Governor. of Assam."

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister) : Sir, beg leave to introduce the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1961.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1961.

(The Question was adopted)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Sales Tax (Ammendment)Bill 1961, be introduced.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved. The question is that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be introduced

(The question was adopted)

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

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister) : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that the Assam Sales Tax [Amendment] Bill 1961 be taken into considrationr

(The question was adopted)

The Assam Finance (Sales Tax) Amendment Bill, 1961

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is a message from the Governor :

"I recommend under Article 207(1) of constitution of India that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) Amendment Bill, 1961 be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S.M SRI NAGESH
Governor."

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amedment) Bill, 1961.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved the gestion is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(The question was adopted)

Shri FAKRUDDIN ALI AHMED : (Minister Finance) : Sir, I beg to introduce Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bil 1961.

Mr DEPUTY FPEAKER : The motion moved. The question is that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill 1961 be introduced.

(The question was adopted)

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

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill, 1961. be taken into consideration.

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved. The question is that the Assam Finance (Sales Tax) (Amendment) Bill 1961 be taken into considration.

(The question was adopted)

The Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Sprit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment Bill) 1961.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Here is a message from the Governor. "I recommend under Article 207(1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment Bill 1961 be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S.M. SRINAGESH
Governor."

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to introduce that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Labricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

Mr. DEPUY SPEAKER : The motion moved. The question is that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be introduced.

(The question was adopted)

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

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Product including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUY SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amennment) Bill 1961, be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted)

The Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1961

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a message from the Governor :

"I recommend under Article 207(1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Repuisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 1961, be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly."

S. M. SHRINAGESH,
Governors of Assam."

Shri BISWADEB SHARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport): Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 1961 be introduced.

(The question was dopted)

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

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is another message :

"I recommend under Article 207(3) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. M. SHRINAGESH,

Governor of Assam."

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): I submit for information of the House that the assent of the President to these 3 bills was already obtained.

Shri BISWADEV SHARMA (Deputy Minister, Transport): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1961, be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted)

The Assam Opium Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1961

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Opium Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam opium Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, the Government has sought to create a new post by passing this Bill, viz. Commissioner of Prohibition Commissioner. So long the work of the Prohibition brought before this House just to create this post.

Sir, the prohibition work has given satisfaction to two sections of the people—one is progressive minded people who think that by eating Ganja and liquor opium man loses vitality and mental strength. These people think that sooner these kinds of injurious things are removed the better for the country. These are the progressive minded people. But there is another section of the people. These are smugglers. These people have got an avenue of employment for introducing this prohibition. These smugglers are carrying on this trade very profitably and there by they have earned a huge amount of money. If the hon'ble

Minister gives me some money I can purchase and produce before him opium liquor and Ganja. These smugglers generally carrying on their trade of smuggling in the urban areas but still they could not be stopped. I do not understand how Government have come to the conclusion that by creating this post the corruption will be eradicated and they would be able to root out the an-i-social elements.

Sir, two things are essential for the success of this prohibition. The Government should try to make the people conscious about the bad effect of the opium, liquor and Ganja. If such consciousness is developed, the people will certainly feel that Opium and Ganja, etc. are certainly detrimental to the health and they will stop taking these things. Sir liquor is essential for some specific purposes to the tribal people. They have been allowed to ferment only 2½ seers.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How the question of liquor comes here ?

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Alright I shall speak about the opium. Sir, you will find opium in the Miri village like Jiad hall, Moridhall etc.

There are smugglers because these smugglers are helped by some interested people. Sir, some influential people are also interested in this and that is why Government could not make this opium prohibiting campaign a success. As a matter of fact Government itself is giving some help to some sections of the people so that they may contribute some funds to the ruling party. Therefore, the creation of this post is not necessary.

Thirdly, Sir, the Government says here that the total expenditure in this connection would be round about Rs. 10,000 ; but then there will be the Assistant Commissioner, other clerical and IV grade staff also, in this way there will be more expenditure, so this amount will not do. Sir, if the Government want to introduce this prohibition sincerely certainly I am at one with the Government but if the Government is not sincere then I cannot support Government in this matter. Another point Sir, if Government is really sincere in this movement of prohibition of opium in the State then I think it should take into confidence all organisations and political parties as well as influential people and invest them with sufficient power so that they will be able to do away with the undesirable elements which are responsible for smuggling opium into the State. But as I said, Government is not actually sincere and therefore in every village there are more and more opium eaters and smuggling of opium is on the increase. I say Government are not sincere in this campaign because it is one of the important source of income to the ruling Party and so instead of checking this evil habit Government is causing new people to take to this habit. So I request that if Government is really sincere, they should act with a strong hand to do away with smugglers and this Opium Prohibition Campaign should be launched sincerely and vigorously.

With these words Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I like to support the amendment Bill moved by the Excise Minister. Sir, the post of Honorary Opium Prohibition Commissioner was created long before. Formerly Sir, we find that the work of this Prohibition Commissioner was satisfactory. But now-a-days we find that the Honorary Prohibition Commissioner could not devote much of his time to this work because he had to look after his own income for his maintenance. Therefore, Sir, the Amendment motion to make this Prohibition Commissioner a paid man is welcome and I hope that when he is paid for his maintenance he will be able to devote more time effectively to this work. Sir, we have heard that opium eaters and opium smugglers are on the increase in certain parts of our State. It was also complained that these opium smugglers have grown stronger and they became more influential. I remember Sir, once, that is 20 or 22 years before when this opium prohibition campaign was introduced in the State, we as students used to volunteer to work for the success of this campaign and we found that the opium eaters of those days were afraid of us; but now-a-days I find that even being a Member of this Assembly it is difficult to influence these opium eaters and smugglers to give up this nefarious habits business. They even think Sir, that it is their custom to take opium. Therefore Sir, I hope that when this Prohibition Commissioner is made a paid man he will be able to give effective approach to bring the opium eaters to the Opium Treatment Centres and he will also be able to move round the State in different parts to mobilise public opinion against the opium habit. Sir, I do not like to speak more. I only wish that the Opium Prohibition Campaign would be successful with the creation of this post of Opium Prohibition Commissioner as paid one and that this evil habit of opium eating would be eradicated from our State. Thank you Sir.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, my friend Shri Borbarooah does not oppose this Bill but he has made some observations which will be duly taken into consideration. As regards his point about the creation of the post of Opium Prohibition Commissioner my friend Shri Hazarika has given a suitable reply and I do not want to repeat that as regards the staff, the staff is already there. The post of Prohibition Commissioner is already there so also his staff. But the only thing that remains is that this Prohibition Commissioner will be paid now. Therefore, this amount of Rs. 10,000/ shows the approximate cost to be incurred thereby.

The other point raised by Shri Barooah is that there is opium everywhere. That is true Sir, but smuggling of opium was there even before this Prohibition Act. was passed. Now, since there is smuggling it is all the more necessary that this Act, should be made more effective. So the arguments advanced by my friend rather support the creation of this post. Sir, it cannot be said that since there are burglaries therefore the police should be withdrawn but rather they should be strengthened. So, since there is smuggling of opium checking measures should be made more effective. These are the only points that he raised Sir, and I hope my hon. friend will support the passing of this Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Opium Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted)

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): I beg to move that the Assam Opium Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1961, be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved. The question is that the Assam Opium Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be passed.

(The question was adopted)

The Assam Ganja and Bhang Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1961

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): I beg to move that the Assam Ganja and Bhang Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1961, be taken into consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved. The question is that the Assam Ganja and Bhang Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted)

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I beg to move that the Assam Ganja and Bhang Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved. The question is that the Assam Ganja and Bhang Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be passed.

(The question was adopted)

The Assam Secondary Education Bill, 1961

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a message from the Governor—
“I recommend under Art. 207 (1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Secondary Education Bill, 1961, be introduced and moved in the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. M. SHRINAGESH
Governor’.

There is another message from the Governor ‘I recommend under Art. 207 (1) of the Constitution of India that the Assam Secondary Education Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration] by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. M. SHRINAGESH
Governor.”

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): I beg leave to introduce the Assam Secondary Education Bill, 1961.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved. The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Secondary Education Bill, 1961.

(The question was adopted)

Shri RAHDIKA RAM DAS: Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Secondary Education Bill, 1961 be introduced.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved. The question is that the Assam Secondary Education Bill, 1961 be introduced.

(The question was adopted)

(The Secretary, Legislative Assembly read the title the Bill)

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) :** I beg to move that the Assam Secondary Education Bill, 1961, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:— Chief Minister, Deputy Minister, Education, Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, Shri Tankeswar Chetia, Shri Tajmal ali Barlaskar, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy, Shrimati Komol Kumari Barooah, Shri Mohi Kanta Das, Shrimati Usha Barthakur, Shri Jor Manik Siem, Shri Tarun Sen Deka, Shri Bishnulal Upadhyaya, Shri Hiralal Patwary, Shri Debendra Nath Hazarika and Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed. Five members will form quorum. Report to be submitted by 1st of June, 1961.

***Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKAR :** The motion moved.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have got an amendment. I beg to move that the Assam Secondary Education Bill, 1961, be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st July, 1961.

Sir, the purpose of my amendment is very simple. The Bill is a very important one and the necessity about the formation of a Board of Secondary Education also will be supported by all. But the point is that the subject is so stupendous and important and so many sections of public opinion are so vitally interested in the matter that the full utilisation of the different shades of opinion ought to and should be taken by the Government before the Bill is actually presented to the House. Sir, as is very clear, it is only by the middle of March that this Bill was prepared and gazetted and therefore, the educationists in this country got very little time to peruse the Bill, not to speak of discussing on it, not to speak of studying it carefully. The experience of a few States which had in the meantime introduced the Board of Secondary Education has shown that there is a great deal of scope for improvement. So far we have seen that due to hasty legislation, we very often suffer, rather than benefit. I need not enumerate the subjects on which such hasty legislations were passed for which so many amending Bills had to be brought in. I can only submit

that this particular subject being of utmost importance should not be considered hastily and the full participation of all sections of the people, particularly of the educationists, should be had before this Bill is referred to a Select Committee. Secondly, sir, we know that the public High Schools sprang up in response to public demand to fill up a gap in the system of public education. Therefore, it is primarily the public who are interested in the matter and they should be taken into full confidence in the matter. I do not go by the logic of some of the hon. Members who say that because we are here as representatives of public, therefore we are the public. I think though we are representatives of the public in a certain capacity, there are other sections and other factors in our public life which matter in this respect. Sir, as is very well known, this Secondary Education gropes mainly from two tracts. The more important one was that this should be fitted to the democratic system of society and through a democracy and with this end in view, the matter has been discussed at various levels by different educationists. I find, even without going into the details of the Bill, that some of the major understandings of some of these committees have been completely omitted at the time of preparation of this Bill. In this connection, I may refer to English. In the sphere of secondary education, it enumerated that the aim of education is to develop in each individual the knowledge, interests, ideals, habits of powers which only will find any place and use that place to shape both himself and society towards every nobler ends. Now, therefore, when we considered this secondary education, we are confronted not only with the various and all pervading problems of the individuals, but also various problems of the society as a whole because we shall have to fit in that individual in this growing society and our Bill, therefore, should be able to fulfil this dual task of developing the individual and serving the society. In going to do that, we shall have to touch the problem mainly from three angles. Firstly, that we shall have to aim our secondary education for the purpose of the growing of the individual in their social civic capacity. Secondly, growing him in his economy and national character and thirdly, developing the individual individualistic avocation line.

Now, if we are to approach the aim of secondary education from these three angles we find that the Bill which is presented before us falls far short of the requirement of the present times. I may also submit that there are also some subsidiary aims of secondary education which this Bill has not been able to take into full consideration. Mainly 8 subsidiary objectives or aims of secondary education are expected by the educationists. They are:— (1) promotion of health efficiency, (2) promotion of economic efficiency, (3) promotion of civic efficiency, (4) promotion of socio-ability efficiency, (5) promotion of intellectual efficiency, (6) promotion efficiency, (7) promotion of aesthetic efficiency, and there is another item which is added to this list and that is promotion of religious efficiency. When we peruse the Bill in the present form we find that apart from the three major aims which I have already enumerated in the other eight subsidiary aims also have not been taken into full consideration. The result has been that the different provisions of the Bill as they are bureaucratised the secondary education. At this stage I do not think it is necessary to go into the details of the matter but if we look only to a few clauses, for example

clauses 5, 13 and so on, we shall see that so far as the social aspect, the democratic aspect of the people are concerned, that has not been fully appreciated, and therefore we find that so far as the Board is concerned, it is overwhelmingly a Board of officers and these officers are mostly not connected directly with the secondary education. For example, so far as the ex-officio members are concerned it is clear that the Director of Public instructions, Additional Director of Public Instructions, Director of Agriculture, Director of Health Services etc., are not indirect contact with the day to day proceedings of the Secondary Education. So far as the representation of the Inspectors of Schools are concerned who are more closely associated with the Secondary Education, I submit that their representation is rather low. It might be said that so far as the representation of the different interest in the Board is concerned this might be improved by the Select Committee and the Select Committee might also see that the representation of the elected member is made higher. For example, we find here only two members are elected by the State legislature in such a big Board. As I said at the very outset, though I do not consider that the elected member of the legislature actually represent the entire Society for all purposes yet I beg to submit that these representatives have got special status and responsibility in the Society in different aspects, including educational aspect. So far as the second part of the building up of the secondary education, that is to say, the democratic context of education is concerned, these representatives of the people in legislature can and should play an important part than what is proposed here under clause 5. And when we see clause 13 we find that so far as the executive Committee is concerned, there the elective principle has been given a good-bye. It might also be said that these things might also be removed by the Select Committee itself. But as I submitted at the beginning the Select Committee can make its recommendations only within the frame-work of the Bill. So far as the basic principle of the Bill are concerned, the Select Committee cannot go beyond that scope. In view of that I feel that it will serve a good purpose if the Bill is kept in the public view for their opinion for a longer time and thereafter if the Bill is discussed by this House or sent to the Select Committee. I submit Sir that on an important matter like the however pressing the demand might be, a hasty legislation may be dangerous because we must remember that secondary education is not only preliminary ground for entering into the University but to a great extent it is also an end in itself, that is to say, we propose to build up quite a large number of our citizens only on the basis of the completion of the secondary education. When we have spread democracy to villages and when the question of leadership in every village panchayat and Anchalik Panchayat has come up we shall have to see that mostly the secondary educational institutions supply the much needed leadership in our countryside. From that point of view we must see that the Bill is made one which has got a special context in the matter of public education in the rural areas in the countryside. I find that the Bill from that angle also is basically defective and therefore without taking any more time of the House I feel that for the improvement of the Bill and for real participation in the preparation of the Bill by the educationists in our country it should be kept for the public opinion for a pretty long time, I suggest upto 31st July, and the Bill may be taken into consideration in the next session. Purely from the

technical point of view also I submit that it will be not be possible to pass this Bill in this session of the Assembly. By 31st July public opinion will be obtained and then it will not be difficult for the Select Committee to consider this Bill and it may be passed in the next session. We know that in this session the Bill cannot be passed and so there should not be any hurry. In the meantime let the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion so that the public may participate in the matter.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Secondary Education Bill, 1961 be circulated for eliciting public opinion there on by 31st July, 1961.

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA COSWAMI (Kamalgur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as regards the Secondary Education Bill which has been introduced here to-day and as regards the referring of the Bill to a Select Committee, I am at one with Shri Bhattacharjee that the Bill is an important one. But Sir I appaal that the Bill should have been published long ago. As regards the objectives enumerated by Mr. Bhattacharjee, the Bill will not interfere with them. So far as the Secondary Education Board is concerned well Sir, formation has already taken place. The third year degree course is going to be introduced in all the colleges and directives are already there. Now, the Bill presented in this house wants to specially form the Board of Examination and other features connected with it. Higher Secondary schools have been started and the course have already begun and all the schools are going to be 11th class schools. Sir, we shall have to remember one thing that the examination of the seconary school is scheduled to be held in December, 1961, and therefore if this Bill is not passed and gone through, I am afraid Sir, that some complications may arise as regards the conduct of examination and other matters connected with it.

Adjournment

The assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

After Lunch

(With Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

***Shri SARAT CHANRA GOSWAMI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying about the introduction of the Secondary Education Bill and I feel that more time should not be spent for this Bill, and it should be referred to the Select Committee which will consider the merits of the Bill and also the Select Committee, if it considers fit, will take opinion of the prominent educationists and also the experienced staff of the schools where the higher secondary system of education has already been introduced, and thereby the Select Committee will be profited by the wisdom and exprience of the experienced headmasters of those schools where the system of higher secondary education has been introduced, and in this way the purpose of eliciting public opinion can very will be obtained. I feel that no time should be spent in passing this Bill and the Select Committee should also be very earnest in submitting its report within the time limit as prescribed by the Deputy Minister, and I request my friend Shri Bhattacharjee not press his amendment.

*Speech not corrected.

With these words Sir I support the Motion for referring the Bill to the Select Committee, and I feel that the Select Committee will be in a position to discuss all the merits of the Bill and will be in a position to take opinion even by calling for evidence of all the persons who are interested in Higher Secondary Education, and in this way the purpose of the Bill can be fully served.

With these words Sir I support the Motion moved by the Deputy Minister of Education.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hasty legislation leads to hasty conclusion and hasty conclusion leads the society to frustration. So I think Government should not be so hasty in passing such an important legislation, i. e. the Assam Secondary Education Bill. Sir, the ruling party i. e. the Government is pledged to establish a socialist pattern of society. So the principles and policies of the Government in education should be such that the ideals of socialist pattern may also be infused in the minds of the young ones so that they may understand the pros and cons of the socialist pattern of society. But Sir, so far as the ideals are concerned so far as the policies and principles are concerned, the hands of Select Committee are closed. The Select Committee will have to make suggestion or amendment within the purview of the provisions; it cannot go beyond that. So our friend from Gauhati suggested that this Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion; there are many educationists, and there are many political parties, who should be given some opportunity some time, so that they can give their opinion. Sir, every one is very much interested in the matter of education, and so if the Bill is circulated for eliciting public opinion then the educationists and political parties will get some facilities for giving their suggestions so that in future the students may reach the goal of socialist pattern of society, and from that point of view I can say that if the Bill is just now referred to the Select Committee it will not be developed and hence, as the matter is vitally important, this Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion and copies of the Bill should be sent to all Educationists and all Political Parties.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion moved by the Deputy Minister of education for referring the Secondary Education Bill to a select Committee. I could not agree with the hon. Member from Gauhati who suggested circulation of this Bill for eliciting public opinion, because the students of Higher Secondary Schools are due to appear in the examination in the next November or so; and if it is sent for public opinion there will be delay. He specially referred to clauses 5 and 13. I have gone into the clauses and found that the Select Committee will be competent to amend those clause if there is any defect. Moreover, Sir, the Select Committee will be able to receive representations either from individual educationist or from organisations representing the educationist. Sir, if we try hard I think the Educationists of the State will be able to give their opinion during these a months or so. Therefore, Sir, I oppose the Motion moved by our hon. Friend from Gauhati and support the Motion moved by our Deputy Minister of Education, and hope that the Secondary Education

Bill will be amended, if necessary, by the Select Committee after receiving representations or opinions from all quarters. I hope this will be an ideal Bill in the whole of India, and our educationists will get inspiration to develop Education in the democratic set up of our society.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I am unable to accept the amendment of Mr. Bhattacharyya. Sir, I fully agree with him that this is a very important piece of legislation, as some of the functions of the University will be transferred to the Board of Secondary Education. But I cannot agree with his suggestion for circulating the Bill to elicit public opinion. Sir, public opinion has already been taken by the Secondary Education Commission and this Bill has been prepared in the light of the recommendations of that Commission. The Secondary Education Commission, of which Dr. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar was the Chairman, took the opinion of more than a thousand educationists throughout India. Even in the case of Assam they obtained opinions from more than 100 persons. I find, Sir, that the opinion of Shri Hareswar Goswami, Member Legislative Assembly, Gauhati, was obtained; the opinion of Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, M.L.A., Gauhati was obtained. So also the opinion of Shri B. K. Barua and many others, numbering more than 100, including educationists and people representing various shades of public opinion. After obtaining these opinions the Secondary Education Commission submitted a report, which was accepted by the Central Government as well as the State Governments. So, I do not find that there is any necessity for taking further opinion of the public.

Secondly, Sir, we are going to have the examinations in 1962. If the Bill is again sent for the public opinion the matter will be much delayed and it will not be possible for us to take the examinations in 1962.

The second point which Mr. Bhattacharyya mentioned is that many other persons have been included, including the Director of Agriculture, Director of Veterinary, Director of Industries, etc. Now, this has been done on the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission. Moreover, Sir, the inclusion of these persons is very necessary. For instance, Animal Husbandry is a subject in the Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools, so also trade and commerce. As such, they should be members of the Board. Then, Sir, Mr. Bhattacharyya said that they should be more elective members. In this respect, I agree with the recommendation of Secondary Education Commission as well as that of the Radhakrishna Commission that in educational matters election should be avoided as far as possible. So I submit, Sir, there is no ground for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion. The hon. Members are free to suggest amendments and modify the Bill, if found necessary, keeping its principle intact. So I request Mr. Bhattacharyya to withdraw his amendment. I am sorry he is not present in the House. It would have been better if he were present, I would have shown him that he himself had given his opinion before the Secondary Education Commission. I, therefore, request the House not to accept the amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; The hon. Mover of the amendment is absent. Under Rule 267 of the Assembly Rules, the amendment shall be considered to have been withdrawn by him unless any member of the House asks that the matter be put to vote.

(Looking around)—I take it to be withdrawn.

I am putting the question. The question is that the Assam Secondary Education Bill, 1961, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of:

The Chief Minister,

The Deputy Minister, Education,

Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami.

Shri Tankeswar Chetia.

Shri Tazammul Ali Barlakkar.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi.

Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua.

Shri Mohi Kanta Das.

Shrimati Usha Barthakur.

Shri Jor Manik Syiem.

Shri Tarun Sen Deka.

Shri Bishnu Lal Upadhyaya.

Shri Hiralal Patwary.

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.

Mr. Jahanuddin Ahmed.

Five members will form a quorum and the report to be submitted by 1st June 1961.

(The question was adopted).

The Selhet Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1961

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Sylhet Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

Mr. DBPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Sylhet Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(The question was adopted)

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : Sir, I beg to move that the Sylhet Tenancy of (Amendment) Bili, 1961 we introduced.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved. The question is that this Sylhet Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be introduced.

(The question was adopted)

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Sir, I want to make one submssion. I am gaing to refer this Bill to Select Committee. If you permit I may move that motion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But under the Rules four days' notice is necessary.

Shri HARESWAR DAS : I know, Sir. But the Chair can waive that restriction. I simply want to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is better wait. You can do it next day,

Shri HARESWAR DAS : All right, Sir.

The Assam Gram Dan Bill, 1961

Shri HARESWAR DAS : I beg leave to introduce the Assem Gram Dan Bill, 1961.

Mr. DEPUT SPEAKER : The question is that leave be granted te intreduce the Assam Gram Dan Bill, 1961.

(The question was adopted).

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Gram Dam Bill, 1961.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that the Bill be intoduced.

(Questions was adopted)

(The Secretary Legislat ve Assembly read out the title of the Bill)

The Assam Municipal Qualification, conditions of Service, Powers Functions and Duties of Executive Offices Rules, 1960

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We come to next item No. 19. There are two amendments standing in the names of Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika and Dandeswar Hazarika.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in sub-rule (1) of Rule 12, after the words "Subject to" occurring in the first line the words, "the control and supervision of the Board and to the" shall be inserted. (2) the word "entire" occurring in the second line shall be deleted.

Sir, I move these amendments because the Board should have some control over the Executive Officer and if my amendments are accepted, then the Board will have supervision and control over the Executive Officer and that will be in consistence with our democratic principles. I hope this House will accept my amendments.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The amendments are moved.

Shri FA KHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister Finance) : I accept these two amendments.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that in Sub-rule (1) of Rule (12), after the words "Subject to" occurring in this first line the words, "the control and Supervision of the Board and to the" shall be inserted. (2) the word entire, occurring in the second line be deleted. The amendments as moved by.

(The question was adopted)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I beg to move that the Assam Municipal (Qualifications, Conditions of Service, Powers, Functions and Duties of Executive Officers) Rules 1960, be adopted as we amended

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion is moved.

The question is that the Assam Municipal (Qualifications, Conditions of Service, Powers, Functions and Duties of Executive Officers) Rules, 1960 be adopted.

(The question was adopted)

The Assam Panchayat (Financial) Rules 1961

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I beg to move that the Assam Panchayat (Financial) Rules, 1960 be adopted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion is moved.
The question is that the Assam Panchayat (Financial) Rules, 1960, be adopted.

(The question was adopted)

The Hindu Marriage (Assam) Rules, 1961

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister Finance) : I beg to move the Hindu Marriage (Assam) Rules, 1961 be adopted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion is moved.

The question is that the Hindu Marriage (Assam) Rules, 1961 be adopted.

(The question was adopted)

Resolution Re: employment of local people in the different departments of the Government of India in the State of Assam.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Resolution No. 1 reads that "this Assembly recommends to the Government of Assam to start simultaneously courses in all branches in the Technical Institute in Meherpur, along with the proposed Overseers' Course." As Mrs. Chanda is absent, we can pass on to some other items. Mr. Prabhat Narayan Choudhury is also absent. We now pass on to the next Resolution in the name of Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Sir, I beg to move the following resolution: This Assembly recommends to the Government of Assam to represent to the Government of India so that fair number of local people are employed in services (a) in different departments of the Government of India in the State of Assam, such as Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, State Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India ect.; (b) in petroleum, coal and tea industries of Assam both managed by Indians and foreign nationals; and (c) in other industries and business concerns of the State both managed by businessmen and industrialists from outside the State and by local businessmen.

Sir, in moving this resolution, I beg to bring to the notice of this House that the number of unemployed persons in this State is on the increase. We find that in many parts of this State there are unemployed persons who can be divided as educated unemployed, semi educated unemployed and under-educated unemployed. It is not that the employment avenues are lacking in Assam; we have sufficient employment avenues and further avenues are being created during the Plans. When our unemployed youths go to such avenues, whether under the Government and specially under the Government of India or the companies or private concerns they find that they fail to get employment. Sometimes they find the vacancies are kept secret to bring persons from outside; sometimes they find they are rejected as unfit when similar or persons with less qualifications are appointed. Sometimes they find that the standard of education is being raised for the vacancies to avoid local candidates and sometimes the local candidates are rejected whimsically. When we talk of our unemployed persons we find that there is a wrong idea that our youths are only confining to white collar jobs and tries to avoid our young man although employment avenues are increasing in the State. The scope of employment for the local people being narrowed down. I like to discuss some of the employment avenues in the State. In the Railways, if you go round from one end of the State to the other end, say from Dhubri to Saikhowaghat you will find, Sir, very

small number of local employees in any of the cadres, whether it be Grade I, Grade II, Grade III or Grade IV employees. If you go into the workshops whether it be in Bongaigaon or Dibrugarh, at any other railway workshop, you will find very small number of local people employed there. Everywhere, you will find that local youths are being disappointed. The reply from the Railway officials would be that they have no instruction from the Government of India to give preference to the local people in selection and that is why the local people are not getting a fair deal. If any question is asked in Hindi or Urdu is not properly understood by our youths of the State, whether he might be from the plains or might be from the hills. Thus, naturally they would get less marks because they cannot reply to the satisfaction of those officers who are very conversant with Hindi or Urdu. Those officers from other parts may not be satisfied as with the mode of speaking of our boys as our social custom also differs. Without intending to charge against those recruiting officers of their partiality, I have been trying to understand their difficulties also. Sir, I am referring this only in case of railways. Similar difficulties are experienced in other departments also. Unless our local youths get the opportunities here within the State itself, I am afraid they will not be able to go outside to get employment in other parts of India- Sir, I feel that the unemployed persons in other parts of India also should get employment as the different avenues are also created in different parts of India. If the persons of those areas are absorbed in their respective States, then the burden of this State will be much less. In case of persons of this States to get employment in other parts of India, they would find themselves as if "fish out of water".

Moreover, Sir we have got another difficulty in this State. We have got acute land problem and food production is not increasing. When the food is increasing in an arithmetic progression, we find that our population, including the people coming from outside, is increasing in geometric progression. Naturally, the price of the food stuff will go high. Moreover, Sir, our people of the State do not like to go outside of the State. Even they go out, they will not be able to find job outside. Therefore, unless our Government takes serious steps to provide our local people, in will be very difficult to solve the unemployment problem of the State.

Similarly, we find that in the Office of the Accountant General, Post and Telegraph, State Bank, Life Insurance Corporation etc. very few local people are employed. We find that when there is a minor incident and "Hullas," generally these Departments are closed down. I like to mention, in this connection, the last July disturbance, when the Railway, Post and Telegraph Department practically paralysed in the State. Perhaps people who have no other hearths and home to go would extend far better services in this State in case of emergency. I hope Government would find out a formula to appoint large number of persons of this State in these departments of Government of India.

No doubt, we have got the Employment Exchanges. But Employment Exchanges are unable to cater the need of our people. Sometimes, I find that Employment Exchange did not send the names of our people. Their names are struck off. Sometimes we find that our people are not conversant with the rules of Employment Exchanges.

In Tea Gardens also we find that Assistant Managers are brought from outside, although they have no idea of Tea Industries at all. Similarly, our people are getting difficulty in securing other job also in Tea and Oil Industries. While I am insisting on excepting this resolution, I, also, suggest that the local panchayats would be able to give the number of employed or under employed persons in rural areas. Therefore local panchayats should be consulted in assessing the number of such persons to give employment in different overssers. I hope Government will take proper steps so that sufficient number of local people may get employment in all avenues and in all cadres and the question of the unemployment in this State, will no longer be here. There is another aspect, Sir, that Assam being a State surrounded almost on all sides by the foreign countries the contentment amongst the people is essential. Unless the contentment is brought to the indigenous people whether it may be in the plains or in the hills, I am afraid political stability of the State might be at stake. Sir, with these words, I request the House to adopt my resolution.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The resolution moved is that this Assembly recommends to this Government or Assam to represent to the Government of India so that fair number of local people are employed in services:-

(a) in different departments of the Government of India in the State of Assam, such as Railways, Post and Telegraphs, State Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, etc.,

(b) in petroleum, coal and tea industries of Assam both managed by Indians and Foreign Nationals; and

(c) in industries and business concerns of the State both managed by business man and industrialists from outside the State and by local businessman.

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Mr. Dy. Speaker, Sir. I beg to move an amendment to the resolution moved by Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika. My amendment reads like this:-

"That in the Resolution No. 2 standing in the name of Shri Devendren Nath Hazarika:-

(i) in the first line the word "to" appearing between the words "recommends" and "the Government" shall be deleted and in its place the words "that with a view to meeting the growing unemployment situation of the State and to combat the spirit of frustration arising therefrom" shall be inserted;

(ii) in the second line for the words "to represent to the Government of India so that fair" for the words "do take appropriate and an effective steps so that adequate" shall be substituted;

(iii) in the fifth line the words "in the State of Assam" shall be deleted;

**Speech not corrected*

(iv) in the seventh line after the words "India" the words "Central Excise, office of the Accountant General" shall be added;

(v) in the ninth and tenth lines the words "both managed by Indians and Foreign Nationals" shall be deleted;

(vi) in the eleventh line for the words "business concerns of" the words "commercial establishment in" shall be substituted;

and

(vii) in the twelfth line after the words "State" the words beginning with "both managed by businessmen and industrialists from outside the State and by local businessmen" shall be deleted and in their places the words "such as Banking, Steamer Companies, Engineering undertakings, etc." shall be substituted.

The Resolution in the amended form will read as follows:-

"This Assembly recommends that with a view to meeting the growing unemployment situation of the State and to combat the spirit of frustration arising therefrom, the Government of Assam do take appropriate and effective steps so that adequate number of local people are appointed in the services:-

(a) in different Departments of the Government of India such as Railways, Post and Telegraph, State Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Central Excise, office of Accountant General etc.;

(b) in Petroleum, Coal and Tea Industries of Assam;

and

(c) in other Industries and commercial establishments in the State such as Banking, Steamer Companies, Engineering undertakings etc."

Sir, the resolution as it stands in the original form as moved by my friend Shri Hazarika I beg to move this amendment with a view to change the word 'India' to 'Assam' so that we can recommend this resolution to the Government of Assam instead of the Government of India. Sir, this Assembly should recommend to the Government of Assam so that our Government can take effective steps so that our local youths can get employments in different services and in different business concerns. Sir, what I feel is that if we recommend this resolution to the Government of Assam to take effective steps, then our government, while granting licenses to the different commercial organizations to be established in Assam, may make a condition that these concerns must give employment facilities to the local people first. If that is done that would help to a great extent in solving the employment problem in our State.....

Sir we have seen that in the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan the target of employment as envisaged could not be fulfilled. And therefore at the beginning of the 3rd Five year Plan we shall have to start with a huge back-log. So Sir, if we do not make provision for the

unemployed youths from now onwards, the number of unemployed youths will swell to a very great extent and ultimately we shall not be in a position to absorb the people. So Sir, unless our Government takes a very keen interest and very much serious about it, I think the number of unemployed youths in our State will swell.

Sir, there is a complaint that our youths are always after the white colour job. Personally I donot know how far this statement is correct. I think our youths are prepared to work in any capacity. They donot even abstain for manual work. I know a student of the B. Baruah College who used to serve as postal peon. In day time he served as post man and in the night he used to read in the college. I also know some other instancers. Some Matriculates are doing even manual work in the Oil Refinary in the day time and they study in the night colleges. So, Sir, what is needed is the creation of condition and favourable circumstances in which our youths can be employed.....

Therefore, Sir, I feel that whether it is white colour or a brown colour job an atmosphere must be created, so that our youths may be absorbed there. Now Sir, so far the Central Offices are concerned, there is very little representation of the Assamese people. For instance, if we take into account the number of local people employed in the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Life Insurance Corporation and Accountant General we will find that representation of the local people is almost negligible. Huge number of people are coming from outside for getting employment in different capacities. But our youths donot get employment here. So this condition must be changed. Sir, I donot mean that our local people should get very High jobs. What I mean is about grade III and grade IV posts. I donot think our boys are incapable doing of Grade III and Grade IV. I think our boys will be able to compete for the posts of clerk with any outsiders. Similarly, our youths will be in a position to compete with the people coming from outside for IV grade posts. Our local people are prepared for even manual work. So it is necessary that the problem facing by the under matric students should be solved by providing them the IV grade posts and other manual work.

I therefore request the Government to convince the Government of India to form a recruitment Board with the representatives of this State so that in the recruitment Board our students can get fair deal. Similarly in the Posts and Telegraph department our local youths have not get the share they deserve. Sir, the Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones exchange departments have decided to treat the knowledge of the regional language as a qualification for recruitment. But Sir, recently, I am told that Sanskrit has been prescribed as a regional language for recruitment as a condition of qualification. So, Sir, I donot think justice has been done to the local people by recognising Sanskrit as a regional language.

I, therefore, request the Government to formally declare that regional language should be considered as a qualification for recruitment. Similarly the Central Excise Department of the Assam Branch also repeats the same story. In this office the percentage of local people in the Grade III and grade IV services is only 15 per cent. If our local people do not get a share then I donot feel that the Central Excise Department functione

properly. On the other hand if the local people get sufficient impetus to join this Central Excise Department which is also a revenue earning Department then this Department will get sufficient impetus and thereby also the revenue therefrom can be augmented and at the same time our youths will get employment here. For example in this Central Excise Department there is only one Superintendent and something like four Deputy Superintendents also and there is no Collector or Assistant Collector here. Similarly in the Accountant General's Department. Here I need not mention the figure but suffice it to say that here also we find that the Accountant General's Department which functions here in Shillong, 99 per cent are non Assamese. Similar is the case in other Government of India's Departments, like the Reserve Bank of India, the life Insurance Corporation, etc. Here also the general complaint is that our local youths do not get any chance. Now Sir, as has been already started by my friend Shri Hazarika, there is a sense of frustration in the minds of the local people. The frustration is due to the fact that with the same qualification and with the same educational background our youths do not get such jobs. I therefore request the Government to take serious view about it, and take appropriate steps to remove this frustration from the people.

Again Sir, as has already been started by Shri Hazarika all things in the Employment Exchanges are not well. They are not functioning in the way they are intended to. Sir, in these Employment Exchanges the general complaint is that some people get their names registered for different branches of employments and though they went on renewing their registration from time to time they never get a call whereas some others who register their names much later, even after a few days of registration they get a call and consequently they get employment. This Sir, is another source of frustration to our local people. The frustration is so much so that when you ask the local youth to get their names registered in the Employment Exchanges they say "what is the use of registering? I have been registering my name and renew it for the last five or six years I never receive any call but some others who register after me, who register for only one month or for a few days they get their call and were appointed". So, here also Sir, some direction should be given so that Employment Exchange Offices function properly so that the people should be convinced that these Exchanges function with justice. Then Sir, recently a new organisation has been set up by the Government and that is the organisation of National Service Establishment Board. I do not know what is the function of this Board but I hope it will cater to the needs of the unemployed youths. I wanted some information regarding the terms and conditions of its duties but I have not got it as yet. But so far my information goes this National Service Establishment Board will also try to explore the different avenues for employment for the unemployed youths. Well, if that is the purpose I welcome it but I simply desire that it should function effectively and it should be able to fulfil the purpose for which it was created.

Then, as regards the other sources of employment in the State such as the commercial and industrial undertakings, Sir, it is the most important consideration that a country cannot prosper simply because it has got certain jobs. Unless and until our youths are prepared to undertake

some commercial or industrial business, simply to go from office to office in search of jobs, will not lead them very far because, as I have said, demand for employment in such offices is not so big. Therefore, our efforts should be to make our youths adaptable and useful so that they can go for different industrial and commercial undertakings. Here also the snag is that such people have not got the technical knowledge or they have not the technical training or even that they have not got the technical bias. For this I would request the Government that so that our youths should get jobs in the different commercial undertakings some sort of training courses should be provided. Some sort of training programme for training in different industrial and commercial lines should be provided for example training programme for small scale industries. Now, it is a fact that we have already established different schools and training institutions for certain crafts but there should be a follow up system so that whenever a youngman comes out after sufficient training in a particular craft he can be profitably settled down. The trouble here is that after such youngman comes out of a training school in any particular craft he does not get the required capital or the required technical assistance either from the Government or from persons who are capable of doing so. Now, as we all know Sir, Assam is industrially backward but our youths although they have passed in certain crafts they do not get sufficient incentive to start their own undertakings. For instance if a person is trained in leather works he is not in a position to start his own factory to utilise his training because he has not got the required capital or technical assistance for the same. Therefore, those youths who are trained in some crafts however profitable it might be he is not in a position to start any industry because there is no such organisation to help him and the public also cannot give him any impetus and therefore, result is that though he has got some technical education, he has to move door to door for some jobs. Therefore, Sir, whenever any training is given in any particular craft, there should be follow-up action and there should as well be some provision for giving adequate financial assistance. Of course, Government are extending some assistance by way of loan, but the amount advanced generally is not found adequate or sufficient to make a start a particular business or a particular industry for which he has been trained and therefore, this sort of training has not been practically found very satisfactory. Therefore, Sir, this follow-up action is absolutely indispensable, so that our youths may make themselves useful in different jobs in different undertakings. In this way, I request the Government that Government should take a very serious view of all these, so that that the sense of frustration which is prevailing now can be liquidated. Instead of always pressing the Central Government, our Government should be sufficiently vigilant and they should take sufficient steps, so that our local youths who are moving from door to door can be used very profitably and thereby they do not become burdens of society, but they can become rather assets of the country. With these words, Sir, I commend the amendment to be accepted by the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The amendment moved.— Mr. Hazarika, you accept this?

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Yes, I accept this, Sir, because this will in fact improve the original amendment. In fact, Sir, a resolution was.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, that is giving wider scope.

***Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution tabled by Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika as amended by Shri Goswami and this is a resolution which is important and which is rather overdue. Of course, in different sessions of the Assembly, also both in press and in platform, the people of Assam, through their representatives, have been voicing their feelings about dispensation of justices to the educated boys and girls of this State for their employment in the different services of the Central Government and also in the different industries that are functioning in the State. Sir, nothing tangible has been done so long during the last decade, I should say, just to fulfil the legitimate aspirations of the people of Assam as expressed in regard to the employment of the educated youths and girls of this State of Assam in the different industries or in the Central Government, services. As was shortly described by Shri Hazarika and also by my friend Mr. Goswami, only small description about the composition of the Government of India services in this State and also a cursory glance or summary of the state of affairs in the different industries of Assam will show clearly or prove clearly that gross injustice has been done to the educated youths and girls of Assam so far as dispensation of a little share, little chance of participation in the different services of the Central Government or in the different industrial institutions are concerned. Naturally, there is cause of resentment. Naturally, there will be a volume of dissatisfaction and also frustration and at the same time, as spoken by my friends, Shri Hazarika and Shri Goswami, there will be a sense of frustration in the minds of our younger generation resulting from the deprivation from the participation in the Government of India services or in the different industries. Though recently, our Government has started an organisation just to look into these affairs and also to remove the injustice done to our educated youths and girls, no headway has been made upto now. Sir, wherever you go, through the length and breadth of this State, by railway or by steamer or by plane, you will find, Sir, that these institutions, in these institutions, our people have not been accommodated or have not been given any chance of participation. At least, even the percentage of local employment in the all India services is very low, rather the lowest. Such Central Government services as Railways, Central Excise, Telephone Exchange, Corporations like Life Insurance Corporation and also offices of the Accounts General exist in every State of India and I do not think that the people of those States have shared the unfortunate fate that has been shared by the people of this State. I do not know who is to blame for this. I do not think we have been able to press our claim before the authority or the Indian Government is also not so much careful or has not given the proper attention to this state of affairs in respect of what is happening here which has led to general frustration and disappointment in the minds of our future generations.

Naturally Sir, when some industries grow here and when there are huge establishments of the Central Government the people of our State desire that they will have a share in the functioning of these institutions existing in our State. But when our people find that the majority of the employees working, serving and conducting these institutions, they become dissatisfied and frustrated which disappointed

and frustrated which cause resentment. We also find that during the last decade even by our agitation through Press, platform and through this august House we have not been able to achieve much success. Sir, we cannot undo what has already been done in the past but we must see that this thing is not repeated in future. If this thing is repeated then I do not know what hope will be entertained by our people in their mind. During the course of development of a country many institutions and industries grow and if the same injustice is again done to our people then I do not know what the feeling of our people will be towards the Government of India and towards our own Government and this House. Therefore, a serious question is to be posed as to what steps should we take to set the wrong right and how its repetition can be prevented in future. Sir, as you know, recently there has been extension of the railway line from Rangapara North to North Lakhimpur. Sir, what has already been done cannot be undone, but, these things should not be allowed to be repeated again. If some people say that Assam is a colony for the people of other States how can we counteract this argument? Therefore, by this resolution we want to alert the Central Government so that officers who are doing all these things may not do so again. Sir, when, there is a railway line or some other Central organisation then it is expected that some percentage of our people would be employed in those services. The officers as employing the staff may say that there is no technical personnel in Assam. Sir, technical men are not born, they are made. A man can not be a technical man from his very birth. In this way Sir, all our rights have been taken away. But why not train our people given proper training our people also can do the same job. They can run the different Railway Stations, Telephone Exchanges, the Accountant General's Office and the Life Insurance Corporation. The people who are running these institutions have not been trained in their motherland, they were trained afterwards. So, appoint our people and train them properly. It is not that our people cannot be trained. There are brilliant students among our youths. Whenever they have been given a chance they proved their worth, but unfortunately that chance is not coming to our people. Given proper training they can do any job and they cannot be thrown to the wall. They can prove that they can fight, do politics and run administration and they are competent in all respects. We must, therefore, press the hard through our Government that our youths should be given proper chance. Sir, our State is a strategic and a very important one and so this frustration should not be allowed to be continued. Discontentment should not be there. Disappointment can only be removed by giving the legitimate chance to our boys and girls from which they have been deprived so long. Only then there will be contentment and happiness among our future generation. Therefore, Sir, this resolution is a very appropriate one and should be welcomed. It is in high time that our State Government should be alert and firm in establishing the claims of our people especially of our younger generation. Government of India should be apprised of the legitimate aspiration of our people and also the feeling of this House and the people of this State so that the share to which they are entitled is given to them. We should also appeal to the industrialists in Assam that there is large stock of raw materials here and we must welcome them as they are welcomed in other States. Somebody may say that we are biased. We are never biased. We must invite

them so that the mineral resources in our State are exploited and the sons of the soil reap the benefit from those industries. The industrialists should come with open heart to give chance to our boys so that they may be trained, and there should be such understanding between the State Government and the Industries.

Then the people will think that these industries are our industries. Therefore, we should help it in all possible ways. So far as the existing industries are concerned our Government have already taken steps and also started organisations whose duty would be to impress upon the industries to pick up local talents and utilise their parts in those industries, and also send them abroad for training so that they can be fitted in future industries. We may have many industries in the 3rd, 4th or the 5th 'Plan, and therefore our Government should take steps to send our boys to over-sees so that they may qualify themselves in different technology, i.e., oil technology and other technological matters, and come as worthy sons of the soil as has been done by the West Bengal Government or the India Government who will take upon themselves the task of exploiting and tapping the mineral and other resources of the State. Therefore, we want our youngmen to be perfectly trained and educated and for that purpose we want the help of the Government and also of the industries. Our Government should make it a point to send their boys abroad to get themselves trained in different industries so that we may not suffer for want of technical staff. We have no electricians and we have to bring them from other places. Therefore, our Government should take up the responsibility of sending our boys to foreign countries for educating them in higher electrical subjects. Our oil is coming daily and we do not know, in future, Assam may be an oil land; there is great prospect before us. To day the only thing valued most is oil. The eyes of the whole world are focussed on Assam, the oil land. Therefore, it is high time that our Government should send our boys to different places to learn oil technology. We have got a great future and in order to build the future of Assam by the sons of the soil it is our bounden duty to send our boys to foreign countries to train them in different industrial subjects.

The hon'ble members are aware that West Bengal Government have made it a point that in service fetching a salary of Rs. 300 or above the local people should be given preference. It is a most natural thing, because as we did not like to be exploited politically by the Britishers, so also we do not like to be exploited spiritually by anybody and so also our country do not like to be exploited by somebody superior; that will be naturally resented, though we may be called parochial, provincial or district minded, and will feel shy; but nobody will allow that before our eyes our people are being exploited. Even the society will not allow, or the Government will not allow. Therefore the West Bengal Government has taken the right decision that so far as salary upto a certain amount is concerned, first preference would be given to local people. Sir, we should not feel shy of it when we are going to build up our country and nation having equal rights like other States of India. Therefore, we should not feel shy about it. We should not feel that if Assam wants this and that then we will be called parochial. Every State is parochial; every State is fighting before the Central Government for establishing their claims and rights, and still they are maintaining their own status. So why should we

feel shy about it ? Why should we feel humiliated about it ? If we go on being shy and humiliated then we will be nowhere. Therefore, Sir, I beg to submit that we are not going to exploit anybody we are not going to take an inch of anybody's claim, but we want that our rights here must be protected and we must be given every opportunity of displaying our parts, and for that matter, we request our Government to be firm in pushing this Resolution before the appropriate authorities and impress upon them the severe feeling that have been expressed in the press and platform and also by the different members of the House. It is a very vital resolution so far as building up the future Assam is concerned by the youths of this place. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support this Resolution and fully endorse the views expressed by Shri Goswami and also by Shri Hazarika where they commended their resolution and amendment for the acceptance of the House, and I hope that our Government will give a very serious consideration to the implications underlying this Resolution, which must be implemented. We must make everybody about the importance of this Resolution; otherwise the frustration, discontentment and dissatisfaction may lead us to chaos; there will be light and all will be developed in darkness. Therefore, Sir, in the interest of all and in view of the fact that this is a strategic State bordered on almost all sides by foreign countries we should be given financial and other assistance and will not be treated step-motherly. Sir, the Finance Commission is coming here and we hope that we will be given a fair deal. They are coming at the appropriate moment. We welcome them and we hope that they will consider every detail of the Memorandum submitted by our Government about the financial stringency and needs of this State. Only minimum has been given in the Memorandum. Sir, we are a very moderate sort of people; we do not exaggerate and we have given the minimum in the Resolution. I hope that the Government of India, considering the status to which this State has been placed, being a border State and also a strategic State, will make every effort to contribute us more in order that we can build up a strong Assam which can fight with happy heart. Our smiling boys and girls are brave Lachits and brave Jaymati; they can face any eventuality, whether from Chinese corner or from Pakistan corner. They can give a good account of themselves. They had been all through faithful; they know their own duty. They will do for all time to come but they feel that injustice has been done to them. We hope that our Central Government, considering the seriousness of the situation as has been created by this great problem of unemployment of this State, will give due consideration so far as employment in the Central services is concerned and our Government will also take steps so that our boys and girls may be real participants in the different industries that have been and are being established here. At present our railway is going from Murkongselek to North Lakhimpur. This is a test case. What we will see. Have we not got a man fit to be a station master there ? Have we not got a man to work as a signaller, to work as a peon and to work as a chowkidar there ? Are these people only to be drawn from Kashmir and other parts of India ? I repeat that no one can blame our people if they criticise the Central Government. If they call them that they are indifferent and that they are paying no attention. I feel our people are justified in doing so. I raised this point also in my speech that the railway from North Lakhimpur up to Murkongselek is very necessary. In this area the local people should be employed.

This is a test case, as I said. Our Assamese people are very forgetful, so they do not remember what is done in the past. But in future whatever they are, they must find adequate share in the Central services. Therefore, Sir, I endorse and support the resolution of Shri Devendrath Hazarika as amended by Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami and I hope other hon. Members of the House will give their support because the whole resolution along with the proceedings will go to the Central Government. Therefore, we must unanimously support this resolution and I hope other members should also participate in the discussion of this vital resolution. If the young people go without any employment, what are we living for? If our young boys, with long pant and tie having no employment go and mix with other young people of other States and simply loiter in the corridor, then what are we standing for? Therefore, we should fight constitutionally for their rightful place in their own home (Bell rang). Therefore, Sir, with these few words, I once again support the resolution of Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika, as amended by Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami. Thank you, Sir.

***Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding):** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ হাজাৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাব আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰিছে, তাক মই সমৰ্থন কৰি দুঘাৰ সেই বিষয়ে কব খুজিছো।

বৰ্তমানে যিটো আমাৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা আছে সি যেন ক্ৰমশঃ ঘূৰ্ণীভূত হৈ পৰিছে। পূৰ্বে আমাৰ জনসংখ্যা আছিল ৮৮ লাখ, তাৰ ঠাইত এতিয়া হ'ল, ১১৮ লাখ, আগৰ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ নিবনুৱাৰ লগত বহিৰাগত নিবনুৱা সংমিশ্ৰণেই আমাৰ নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হৈছে।

এতিয়া এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ যি উপায় আছে, সেইটো হ'ল মোটা-মোটি তিনিটা (I) Primary occupation. (II) Secondary occupation (III) Tertiary occupation.

Primary occupation ৰ ভিতৰত পৰে কৃষি ইয়াৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ মাটি নাই—কাৰণ জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিৰ লগে লগে প্ৰকৃতিয়ে মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ বৃদ্ধি কৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে প্ৰকৃতিৰ মতে জনসংখ্যা দেখাত বৃদ্ধি হ'ব নোৱাৰে—কিন্তু মানুহৰ দক্ষতাৰ ভিতৰত কৰিব পৰা Protentlality আছে, সেইটো হ'ল—Secondary occupation অৰ্থাৎ উদ্যোগ (Industry).

আমাৰ ইয়াৰ বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ কথাই নকও, যি ২১৪টা ক্ষুদ্ৰ শিল্প গঢ়ি তুলিব চেষ্টা হৈছে, তাতো যে আমি আমাৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিম সেইটো দেখা নাযায়।

তাৰ পিচত আছিল, Tertiary occupation অৰ্থাৎ চাকৰী বাকৰি।

বুৰঞ্জী চালে দেখা যায় যে অসমীয়া মানুহে আগতে ব্যবসায় আদি নকৰা নহয়; কিন্তু সময়ৰ হেচাত সেই মনোবৃত্তি লোপ পাইছে। অসম চৰকাৰে সেই বিষয়ে কিছু সহায় কৰিবলৈ চালেও কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ যিবিলাক চাকৰী, সেইফালৰ পৰা হতাশ হবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। সেই চাকৰী অসমীয়া ডেকাই নাপায়। ইয়াৰ অৰ্থ এইটো নহয় যে, অসমৰ ডেকাসকল অকৰ্মণ্য বা সেই চাকৰীৰ কাৰণে অলায়ক অসমীয়া ডেকা যে অকৰ্মণ্য নহয় তাৰ চানেকী স্বৰূপে মই ক'ব পাৰো যে বাহিৰত

যিবিলাকে চাকৰী কৰিছে, তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ দক্ষতাৰ ভানকৈয়ে পৰিচয় দিছে ; তেওঁলোকে প্ৰমাণ কৰিছে যে ভাৰতীয় আন ডেকাতকৈ অলোপ কম নহয়। অসমীয়া ল'ৰাৰ ক্ষমতা আৰু পটুতা অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ ল'ৰাতকৈ কম নহয়। এনে অবস্থাত আজি অসমীয়া ল'ৰাই কি কাৰণে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাত বিব্ৰত হৈ হাবাখুৰী খাব লগীয়া হৈছে কব নোৱাৰো।

এই বিষয়টোত চৰকাৰে চোকা নজৰ দিব লগা হৈছে। চাৰিও পিনে চালে দেখা যাব এতিয়া বঙ্গদেশত Assembly তে Resolution পাচ কৰিছে যে, শতকৰা ৮০ জন ল'ৰাই স্থানীয় চাকৰী পাবলৈ লাগিব-তাৰ কাৰণে এজন সুকীয়া Director of Employment নিয়োগ কৰিছে। তেওঁৰ অনুমোদন নহলে আনকি দোকানীয়ে মাল বিক্ৰি কৰা মানুহো নিয়োগ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তাৰ ফলত বঙালীৰ বাহিৰে আন কোনোৱে চাকৰী নাপায়।

অসমতো চৰকাৰে তেনে এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ লাগিব। আজি অসমত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ যি বিলাক বিভাগ আছে—যেনে গুৱাহাটী-ছিলাঙতে একাউণ্টেণ্ট জেনেৰেলৰ যি অফিচ আছে, তাতে যদি চাওঁ শতকৰা ১০ জন অসমীয়া আছে নে নাই সন্দেহ। এই বিলাক কথা সংশ্লিষ্ট চাকৰীয়াৰ সকলৰ পৰা শুনা কথা।

বেল চলে খুবুৰীৰ পৰা ডিগবয়লৈ—তাৰ কৰি কোনেও কব নোৱাৰে যে এইখন অসম দেশ তাৰ প্ৰায় সকলো চাকৰীয়াৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা, অসমত যেন সকলোৰে সংমিশ্ৰণতহে এটা জাতি হৈছে তাকেহে মানুহে অনুভৱ কৰে।

কাইনান্স কমিচনত, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ আৱশ্যকীয় পুজিৰ বাবে যেনেকৈ পৰিপাটিকৈ ব্যক্ত কৰিব লাগে তেনেকৈ Employment ক্ষেত্ৰতো ভাৰত চৰকাৰক আমাৰ ন্যায় সঙ্গত দাবী আৰু আমিহে Under represented এই কথা কি জনাব পৰা নহব? আমাৰো অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ নিচিনাকৈ unemployed youth আছে আৰু এওঁলোকৰ কাৰণেও কেন্দ্ৰীয় Employment ক্ষেত্ৰত, স্থান হ'ব লাগে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় কৰ্মস্থল বিলাকত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বাহিৰা মানুহে আহি কাম পাইছে কিন্তু মোৰ দেশত, মোৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ল'ৰা ছোৱালীয়ে আজি কাম বিচাৰি হাবাখুৰী খাব লগীয়া হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মোৰ ৰাজ্যৰ চৰকাৰেও কয়, 'টেকনিক্যাল' 'পাৰচনেল'ৰ অভাৱ ছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যা তাকৰ; সেই বুলি General Education বে কাম কৰিব পৰা ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যা আমি তাকৰ বুলিব নোৱাৰো" অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ যিবিলাক মানুহে, General Education বে কাম কৰিব পৰা ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যা আমি তাকৰ বুলিব নোৱাৰো অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ যি বিলাক মানুহে, General Education ব উপৰত Central Excise, Postal and Telegraph, Corporation আদিত কাম কৰিছে সেই বিলাক কামৰ কাৰণে, সেই Quali- fication থকা স্বত্তেও মোৰ দেশৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকে কিয় সেই কামৰ সুবিধা নাপায় ভাবিব লগীয়া কথা। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে, আমি আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ জৰিয়তে, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক impress কৰি, ইয়াৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

আজি মই এটা কথা বুজিব নোৱাৰো Employment Exchange ত লিয়াচন অফিচাৰ আদি নিয়োগ হোৱা স্বত্তেও কিয় আজি আমাৰ ডেকা সকলে ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে Public অথবা Private Sector ত সুবিধা পাব

পৰা নাই ? চাহ শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰতো, মোৰ হিচাব মতে যোৱা তিনি বছৰৰ ভিতৰত, অসমীয়া লবাই তেওঁলোকৰ চাহিদাৰ ১১২ অংশও বিনিয়োগ ক্ষেত্ৰত পোৱা নাই। অথচ, এই শিল্পই মোৰ দেশৰ মাটিত পৰিপুষ্টি সাধিত হৈ তিখিল ধলাইছে। আজি চাহৰ বাগানৰ মাজেদি দিনে দিনে ঘূৰি পকি ডাঙৰ হোৱা মোৰ দেশৰ লবাই চাহ বাগানৰ Assistant Manager ৰ পদ নাপায় আৰু বাহিৰৰ, যি, জীৱনত হয়তো চাহ বাগান দেখাই নাই তেওঁলোক আহি, মোৰ অসমৰ বুকুত মাজেদি দিগন্তত মিল হোৱা সেউজিয়া চাহ বাগানৰ Assistant Manager হৈছে। এই বিলাক আমাৰ লবাই নোপোৱাটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কত, চৰকাৰ Private Sector ত এই বিলাকৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। বহুতে হয়টো কব পাৰে যে, অসমীয়া লবাই, হা' লুজুৰ অথবা 'চেলাম দিয়া' অথবা 'তেল দিয়াৰ' পৰা আতৰত আৰু সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোক কামৰ কাৰণে অনুপযুক্ত। মই কওঁ এইটো আমাৰ দোষ নহয়, অসমীয়া জাতি জাতিগত হিচাবেই উচ্চশিৰ সম্পন্ন আৰু সবলতা তেওঁলোকৰ বিৰতঙ্গী। কাষেই, তেল দিব নোৱাৰাটো দোষ নহয়। আৰু শিয়াল কুকুৰৰ জীৱন যাপন কৰাও তেওঁলোকৰ কাম্য নহয়। কাষেই, অসমৰ বৃহৎ চাহ শিল্পত, অসমীয়া ডেকা সকলক কাম দিবলৈ জোৰ কৰা চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য।

তাৰ পিচত, অসমৰ অন্য এটা বৃহৎ শিল্প তেল। ডিগবইৰ তেল খাটতো অসমীয়াৰ সংখ্যা অতিকম। ইয়াতো বিনিয়োগ ক্ষেত্ৰত ধেকৰা ঠাৰি সিঁজোৱা 'পলিচি' গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, তেলৰ শিল্পৰ Authority এ। অসমীয়া ৰাইজ আৰু অসম চৰকাৰৰ এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো প্ৰতিবিধান কৰিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে, আজিৰ সদনত যিটো প্ৰস্তাব শ্ৰীযুত হাজৰীকা দেৱে উত্থাপন কৰিছে তাত শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামী-দেৱেও সন্মতি জনাইছে আৰু তাৰ সমালোচনা ক্ষেত্ৰত স্পষ্টভাৱে এই বিষয়ে কোৱা হৈছে যে, শ্ৰীযুত হাজৰীকাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো কিছু ঘূৰাই পকাই কোৱা হৈছে আৰু শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামীয়ে পোনপটীয়া ভাৱে লৈছে যে, অসমীয়া মানুহৰ লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চাকৰী ক্ষেত্ৰত উপযুক্ত ভাবে কাম কাজ পোৱানাই।

আমাৰ ইয়াত যিবিলাক local Industries আছে যেনে, চাহ, পেট্ৰোলিয়াম, কয়লা, খাট আদিতো বাতে অসমীয়া লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে কাম পায় তাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও যিবিলাক শিল্প গঢ়ি উঠিছে সেই বিলাকো আমাৰ কাৰণে লাভ জনক নহব যদি, তাত স্থানীয় অসমীয়া লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে কাম কাজৰ সুবিধা নাপায়। অকল "made in Assam" লেবেল খন থাকিলেই নহয়। ধুবুৰিত মেচ ফেক্টৰী" আছে। কিন্তু তাতে অসমীয়া মানুহ নাই। এইদৰে যদি প্ৰতিটো শিল্প আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত grow কৰে আৰু তাত যদি আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহে সহায় সুবিধা নাপায় তেন্তে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ সন্মান থাকিল ক'ত ? কাষেই, এই বিলাক ক্ষেত্ৰত বাতে দেশৰ লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে উপযুক্ত ভাবে চাকৰী আদি পায় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে স্পষ্ট নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত শ্বনি)

তাবোপৰি, গুৱাহাটীত, আজি চাইকেল ফেক্টৰী গঢ়ি উঠিছে। ইয়াত অসমীয়া মানুহে সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। ইয়াত কাম পাবৰ কাৰণে অসমীয়া মানুহ নাই বোলাটো আচৰিত কথা। এনে অৱস্থাত "চাইকেল ফেক্টৰী" হলেনো কি হব ? লাভেই বা আমাৰ কি হব যদি আমাৰ মানুহে সেই ফেক্টৰীত

কাম নাপায়। অকল 'Rover' চাইকেল এখন কিনি উঠিলেই নহয় মোৰ দেশৰ লবাই চাইকেল তৈয়াৰ কৰা কামত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধ কেনেকৈ পাব তাৰ কাৰণে আমি চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব।

আমি অসমৰ পৰা বাহিৰৰ industrialist মাতি আনিছো তেওঁ-লোকক মাটি দিছো, আৰ্থিক সাহায্য দিছো আৰু permit দিছো। তেওঁ-লোকে সেই permit পালে এই আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহক বিনুখ কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ শিল্পত সমান যোগ্যতা থকা লবাব স্থান নাই। সেই বিলাক industry যে, অসমৰ পৰাই সকলো সুবিধা লৈ অসমীয়া লবাকে যদি কোনো সুবিধা নিদিয়ৱে তেতিয়া তেওঁলোক Bitrayer নহয় নে? অসমীয়া লবাক চাকৰি নিদিয়ৱে এইটো কেনেকুৱা কথা। তেওঁলোকক সকলো সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে গতিকে তেওঁলোকেও অসমীয়া লবাক সুবিধা দিব লাগিব। আমাৰ লবাই অকনমান অনু সংস্থান বিচাৰি হাহাকাৰ কৰি ফুৰিছে অথচ বাহিৰৰ মানুহ আহি তেওঁলোকৰ সকলো পাব লগা সুবিধা বোৰ লৈ গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে আজি এই প্ৰস্তাবটো অনা হৈছে যাতে, অসমীয়া লবাব কাৰণে সুবিধাবোৰ প্ৰথমে দিয়া হয়।

***Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GAHAIN (Maran):**

মাননীয় উপাধক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি সদনত যি প্ৰস্তাব দাঙি ধৰিছে সেইটো মই সাদৰেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। আজি আমাৰ লবাই নিবনুৱা হৈ ঘূৰি ফুৰিব লগা হোৱাটো ভাবিব লগীয়া কথা। এই অৱস্থাটো আজি জন সাধাৰণে উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। আৰু সেই কাৰণে আজি সদনত এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আনিব লগীয়া হৈছে। আজি অসমৰ ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈ অসমীয়া লবাই অনু সংস্থানৰ পথ বিচাৰি হাহাকাৰ কৰি ফুৰিছে। চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্যতে হওক বা লবাই সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে ই আজি এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো অনা হৈছে। অসমৰ চাহ শিল্প অসমীয়া লবাই জন্মৰ পৰাই দেখি আহিছে অথচ সেই বোৰত এতিয়া লৈকে উচিত মতে Assistant Manager ৰ কাম নাপায়। অসমীয়া লবাব যোগ্যতা আছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ যোগ্যতাৰ সন্মান দিয়া হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে আজিৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো আৱশ্যকীয় হৈ পৰিছে।

আজি কিছুদিনৰ আগত তিনচুকীয়াত এখন শিল্প প্ৰদৰ্শনী হৈছিল সেই খন প্ৰদৰ্শনী দেখি এনে লাগিছিল যেন আমি দিল্লী, আগ্ৰা, বা বোম্বাই চহৰতহে সোমাইছো।

মই অলপতে হোৱা এটা চুবাস্ত অভিজ্ঞতাৰ কথা কওঁ আজি কিছুদিন আগতে তিনচুকীয়াত হোৱা কুৰ্চীৰ শিল্পৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনীত, এজনে ঘূৰি ঘূৰি চাই মন্তব্য প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল যে, এই শিল্প সামগ্ৰী বিলাক চোৱাৰ পিচত নিজেই অভিভূত হৈ যাওঁ যে, আমি দিল্লীৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনী চাইছো নে, বোম্বেৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনী চাইছো? এই খন অসমৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনী, অথচ অসমীয়া মানুহৰ শিল্পৰ নিদৰ্শন এটাও নাই। ই জানো অসম আৰু অসমীয়াৰ কাৰণে লাজৰ কথা নহয়? কিন্তু দোষ কাৰ?

মহোদয়, অসমীয়াই নিজৰ দেশতে যদি নিজে আলহী হব লগীয়া হয়, আৰু আমাৰ দেশত বাহিৰৰ পৰা আন মানুহ আহি ভৰি পৰে আৰু সেই সকলেই মালিক হয়, ই বৰ ডাঙৰ কথা। এই খিনিতে মই সদনত এটা

কথা অবাস্তব হলেও কবলগা হৈছে যে, এই উজ্জি বিলাকৰ এটা মৰ্য্যদা এই সদনে সময় থাকোতেই দিয়া উচিত আৰু গুৰুত্ব চৰকাৰোও বিশেষ তৎপৰতাৰে সৈতে ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব দি যথাযোগ্য ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে। ইয়াত এটা গভীৰ মৰ্য্যদা আছে।

মহোদয়, এটা উদাহৰণেৰে সৈতে এই মৰ্য্যদাটো কি ধৰণৰ মই অলপ ব্যাখ্যা কৰি দিওঁ।

বাগান এখনৰ এজন বিলাটি মেনেজাৰে তেওঁৰ এজন কেৰাণীক এখন কলম কটাৰী আনিবলৈ ৩ টকা দি পঠিয়ালে—কেৰাণীজনে বজাৰলৈ গৈ দেখিলে যে একে বকমৰ কলম-কটাৰী এবিধ **made in England** তাৰ দাম ৩ টকা আৰু এবিধ **made in Japan** তাৰ দাম ১১১০ টকা বস্তু একেটাই। কেৰাণীজনে ভাবিলে যে ১১১০ টকাত কিনি ১১১০ টকা চাহাবক ফিৰাই দিলে চাহাবে ভাল পাব এই ভাবি ১১১০ টকাত কিনি চাহাবক দেখুৱাই ১১১০ টকা ফিৰাই দিলে। চাহাবে চাই দেখিলে যে কটাৰীখন **made in Japan**, তেতিয়া কলে যে এইখন ফিৰাই দি ৩ টকাৰ খন আনিব লাগে। এইখন চাহাবে কলে যে তই নাজাননে যে **made in England** খন কিনিলে পইছা খিনি মোৰ দেশৰ মানুহে পাব এই খনৰ দাম ১১১০ টকা হলেও, এই পইছা খিনি এখন বিদেশী বাষ্ট্ৰই পাব। সেই বিলাটি লোকটোৱে স্কুদুৰ ভাৰতত থাকিও তাৰ দেশৰ মৰ্য্যদা বুজিছে।

গতিকৈ এনে দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে যদি আমি আমাৰ শিল্প গঢ়ি নোতোলো তেন্তে আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহৰ, আমাৰ শিল্পৰ মৰ্য্যদা ক্ষুণ্ণ হব তাৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ দেশৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাও সমাধান নহব।

সেই কাৰণে মই এই প্ৰস্তাবত বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিওঁ আৰু সদনৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰোঁ। চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়টোত বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰি এখন জৰুৰী আইন প্ৰণয়ণ কৰিব লাগে—যাতে আমাৰ স্থানীয় মানুহে আৰু ডেকাসকলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ সকলো পৰ্য্যায়ৰ চৰকাৰী, বেচৰকাৰী সকলো চাকৰী আৰু শিল্পৰ আগভাগ পাব লাগে।

মই ইয়াকে কৈ আমাৰ হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে আৰু গোস্বামীদেবে তাৰ যিটো সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাব দিছে, তাক সৰ্বান্তঃকৰণেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ।

***Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই অনা প্ৰস্তাব আৰু তাৰ ওপৰত গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই অনা সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাব সমৰ্থন কৰি মই এই কথা জনাব খোজো যে, আমাৰ স্থানীয় ডেকা, লৰা বিলাক আজি আমাৰ অসমত গঢ়ি উঠা শিল্প আদিৰ চাকৰীৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হব লগীয়া হৈছে।

এইটো কেৱল আজিয়েই নহয়, এই সদনৰ ভিতৰে বাহিৰে এই বিষয়ে বহুতো সমালোচনা হৈছে। আমাৰ লৰা ছোৱালী বিলাকৰ বিপক্ষে এটা অভিযোগ হ'ল এইয়ে, আমাৰ স্থানীয় লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকৰ বিলাকে প্ৰতিযোগিতাত ঠিয় দিবলৈ অক্ষম।

বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত কোৱা হয়, তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰিকৰী বিদ্যাৰ অভাৱ। আমি যদি এই কথা ভালকৈ বিবেচনা কৰি চাওঁ, তেন্তে পাওঁ যে, যথেষ্ট কাৰিকৰী বিদ্যাপত্ৰ মানুহ নাথাকিব পাৰে কিন্তু আমাৰ স্থানীয় কাম বিলাক কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ

ইয়াত মানুহ নাই বা আমাৰ ডেকা সকল ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্যতকৈ জ্ঞান বুদ্ধিত পিচপৰা বা পাৰদৰ্শীতাত পিচপৰা, সেইটো কব নোৱাৰো।

মই কওঁ যে, আমাৰ অসমত আজি অসমীয়া মানুহেই চৰকাৰ গঠন কৰি এখন ৰাজ্য চলাই আছে; ভাৰতৰ আন আন ঠাইতো ২১৪ জন অসমীয়া ডেকাই চাকৰী কৰিছে। এই সকল আনৰ তুলনাত কোনো গুণে কম নহয়।

আজি স্থানীয় কৰ্মচাৰী যিসকলে কাম কৰিছে সেইসকলৰ কিছুমানে ডাইৰেক্টৰ হৈছে, চেক্ৰেটৰী হৈছে; তেওলোকে আন ঠাইৰ পৰা অহা কৰ্মচাৰীতকৈ কম দক্ষ-তাৰে কাম কৰিছে বুলি আমি কব নোৱাৰো।

আমাৰ মানুহবিলাক যদি দায়ীত্বহীন হ'লহেতেন, তেন্তে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ চৰকাৰী কাম চলাব নোৱাৰিলেহেতেন, কিন্তু সেইটো হোৱা নাই। বৰং আমাৰ স্থানীয় মানুহৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰমাণিত হৈছে যে, অন্যান্যতকৈ তেওঁলোকৰ বুদ্ধি বেচি, কৰ্মশক্তি বেচি, গতিকে আমাৰ স্থানীয় ডেকাৰ ওপৰত যিটো অভিযোগ, সেইটো সত্য নহয়।

আৰু এটা কথা যদি চোৱা যায়, তেন্তে দেখা যাব যে এই সময়ৰ উদ্ভব কৰাৰ আৰম্ভণি এটা ডাঙৰ সবয়ক আছে। শিল্পপতিসকলে আমাৰ ডেকা যি সকলক কামত নিয়োগ কৰিব পাৰে, তাত কোৱা হয় যে আমাৰ ডেকাসকলে প্ৰতিযোগিতাত ঠিয় দিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ ইচ্ছা থকা স্বত্বেও আমাৰ ল'ৰাক কাম দিব নোৱাৰে।

কিন্তু মই কওঁ যে, আজি যিবিলাক শিল্প গঠিত হৈছে, তাত নিয়োগৰ কাৰণে কিবা Selection Board আছে নে? যদি নাই এই প্ৰতিযোগীতা কেনে ধৰণৰ?

ডিগবই তেল কোম্পানী বা Steramer Company, চাহ কোম্পানী বিলাক আছে--তাত কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰাৰ কাৰণে কোনখন Selection Board আছে যে আমাৰ ল'ৰাই ঠিয় দিব নোৱাৰে?

অন্য ঠাইৰ ল'ৰাই কাম পাইছে, আৰু আমাৰ ল'ৰাই প্ৰতিযোগীতাত অপাৰগ হৈছে? এনেকুৱা পৰীক্ষা হৈছে নে? মই জানো, তেনেকুৱা পৰীক্ষা হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ স্থানীয় ল'ৰা তল খাপৰ বুলি প্ৰমাণ কৰিবলৈ কোনো Selection Board নাই। মই দাঙি কব পাৰো আমাৰ ডেকাসকল Below standerd নহয় বৰং above it.

এনেকুৱা কিছুমান শিল্প মালিক আৰু ব্যবসায়ী আছে, তেওঁৰ কিছুমান লগা-ভগা মানুহ আছে; হয়তো কিছুদিন আগতে এজন মালিকৰ লগতে পানী কঢ়িবলৈ আহিছিল; তেওঁলোক আজি মেনেজাৰ, তেওঁলোকে কোন প্ৰতিযোগীতাত ঠিয় হৈছিল? তেওঁলোকে কি যোগ্যতাৰে বাগান চলাবলৈ সমৰ্থ হৈছে।

নহোদয়, বৰ কেবানীক কেবেলাৰ পৰা আনিছে, কিয় ? এনেকুৱা মানুহ অসমত নাই যে বৰ কেবাণী হব নোৱাৰে ?

এখন হয়তো দুশ একৰ মাটিৰ বাগান, তাৰ মেনেজাৰ জন আনিছে বাহিৰৰ পৰা— এই কেবাণী আৰু মেনেজাৰ হবলৈ আমাৰ স্থানীয় মানুহৰ অভাৱ ঘটিব নে ?

অসম চৰকাৰে পৃষ্ঠপোষকতা নকৰিলে তেওঁলোক টিকিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। এই প্ৰস্তাবত ইয়াকেই কোৱা হৈছে।

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 4th April, 1961.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.