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THE 30th MARCH 1961



1961

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

1961

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M., on
Thursday, the 30th March, 1961.

P R E S E N T S

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the chair, seven
Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and seventy-two Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Trenching ground of Golaghat Municipal Board

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA (Golaghat-East) asked :

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

- (a) Whether the present trenching ground of the Municipal Board,
Golaghat is going to be shifted to the acquired land of the
Halmirah Tea Estate ?
- (b) If so, when ?
- (c) Why it has taken so long a time to shift the site of the trenching
ground ?

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

97. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The work is under progress and will be completed in a phased
manner.

(c)—Due to paucity of funds and difficulty regarding an approach
road to the new site.

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA : Sir, may I know when the land
was acquired ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : The land was acquired and taken
possession of on 19th November 1958.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): What is the area and cost of the land?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Local Self-Government): The area of the land is 22 bighas 19 lechas and the cost of the land is not available with me.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Is it not a fact that inspite of the opposition from the Halmirah Tea Estate this land was acquired and if that is so why this delay has occurred in shifting the trenching ground?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: As I said already that the work will be completed in a phased manner. It was taken possession on 19th November 1958.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Does the Deputy Minister think that a matter which has taken 2 years is not a delay?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Sir, the work is under progress and will be completed in a phased programme.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Sir, may I know what are the works which are in progress?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Sir, the progress of the works is like this: taking possession of the land from Halmirah Tea Estate on 19th November 1958, then next comes making of roads to the trenching ground for which land of periodic patta has to be acquired. Due to the dearth of money, the Chairmam applied to the Local Self-Government Department for a loan of Rs.15,000 for constructing a bridge. But the money applied for was not sanctioned. Ultimately it was found that a sum of Rs.8,000 was sanctioned by the Public Works Department from the Development Project. In this way the work was going on.

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: Sir, may I know whether application was made for loan from the Government for this work?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Yes, a petition was submitted to the Government for a sum of Rs.15,000 but ultimately Public Works Department sanctioned a sum of Rs.8,000 from the Development Scheme.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI: মিউনিচিপেলিটিৰ পৰা কিমান দূৰত থাকিব লাগে, তাৰ কিবা নিয়ম আছে নেকি?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: আছে, ৩ ফাৰ্লিং।

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Sir may, I throw some light in this matter? When the proposal to acquire this land was made, the garden labourers put some objection there. So enquiry and re-enquiry had to be made. In this way things continued for sometime. So the land could not be made available. Ultimately there was a local inspection in which hon. Shri Dandeswar Hazarika was also present. It was found in that

inquiry that there was a dense forest between the labour colony and the proposed trenching ground. So there was no question of going bad smell from the trenching colony to the labour quarters. Therefore the land was selected and hence the delay.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Kotanigaon) : Sir, may I know whether the Government has any control over the Municipality to take some steps when the Municipality does not shift the trenching ground though the Government provide fund for it ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGO : It is a general question, I cannot reply to it now.

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA : May I know whether the Government is aware that there is an alternative road from the village grazing to the trenching ground ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Government have no information.

Mr. SPEAKER : I also could not follow the answer to the question to Shrimati Barua. What was your reply, Mr. Gogoi ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : It is a general question, Sir, I want notice of it.

Shri NILMONI BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) : Is it not a fact that delay was really caused by the failure of the Subdivisional Officer to report to the Government in time as revealed in the report of the Committee on Government Assurances ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : The reply given by the Revenue Minister is on this point, Sir.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI : অন্যান্য বছৰ পৰা Municipality ৰ ভিতৰত ট্ৰেঞ্চিং গ্ৰাউণ্ড আছে বুলি কিবা আপত্তি পাইছেনে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : This is a general question. I want notice of it.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : চৰকাৰৰ Municipality ৰ ওপৰত কিবা control আছেনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He said he wanted notice for it.

Re : Inclusion of Forest Villages in the Panchayats

GOPESH NAMASUDRA

Shri _____ **asked :**
PRAKRITISH CHANDRA BARUA

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

- (a) Whether the forest villages were included in the Local Board and the people of the Reserve Forest Villages were enjoying the right of voting in Local Board election before the present Panchayat Act came into force ?
- (b) Why their rights have been withdrawn by the Government ?
- (c) Whether Government is going to take any step to include the forest villages in the Panchayats (Gaon Sava and Anchalik in near future ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED [Minister, Panchayat, Local Self-Government, etc.)] replied :

98. (a)—No.

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

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

Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Sir, if the forest villagers are not included in the Panchayat, is there any difficulty in extending facilities such as water supply and communication, etc., from the Panchayat Fund ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, this question refers to such forest villages which were under the jurisdiction of the Local Board upto 1945. Afterwards when these forests villages were taken out from the jurisdiction of the Local Board they could not come under the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Act. But as regards the general question, it is under consideration. The opinion of the forest department was that there would be no objection to allow such forest villages to come within the jurisdiction of the Panchayats are at the fringe of the forests. Those villages thus will be given the same facilities as any other village under the Panchayat Act. But for such villages, which are in the interior of the forests, there will be some sort of control by the Forest Department. This is to be maintained in the interest of the forests. But the Forest Department is prepared to consider if any autonomy and amenities can be provided to the villagers in such areas.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North) : Who will provide those amenities ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : The Forest Department.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : Is it not a fact that these forest villagers are eligible to vote in the general election to the Assembly and the Lok Sabha ? Then what are the difficulties of the Government to give them voting rights in the Panchayat election ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : They are not debarred from voting by Government. They are eligible to vote.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS : In reply to (c) it is stated "the matter is under active consideration of the Government." Will Government also consider the question of the villages and bustees within tea garden areas?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : That is also under consideration. We are consulting the tea industry.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Although this question does not arise directly, may I know from the Minister what will be the approximate number of forest villages and the people living therein ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I want notice.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Is it not a fact that in the Longai reserved forest 24 villages were included in 1951-52 Karimganj Local Board election?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayats): As I have said, there were certain forest villages which before 1945 were under Local Boards, but after 1945 they were taken by the Local Board.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests): With regard to Shri Hareswar Goswami's question, I may inform him that the approximate number of forest villagers will be about 25,000.

Re : Construction of a Cow-shed in the Veterinary dispensary at Chhaygaon

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY (Boko) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that there is no Cow-shed in the Veterinary dispensary premises of Chhaygaon?
- (b) Whether Government propose to sanction an amount for constructing this shed there?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the conditions of the compound and buildings of the Chhaygaon Veterinary dispensary are very bad?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to sanction necessary repair grants for these purpose?

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

99. (a)—Yes.
 (b)—There is no such proposal at the amount.
 (c)—Yes.
 (d)—The proposal is under consideration.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY : If there be no such shed how is it possible to keep the cattle during the rainy season?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The report is that at the moment it is not necessary and there is some sort of arrangement.

Re : Assam Cement Factory at Cherrapunji

GOPESH NAMASUDRA

Shri ————— **asked :**

PRAKRITISH CHANDRA BARUA

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

- (a) When the Assam Cement Factory has been registered and given licence to construct a cement factory at Cherrapunji?
- (b) What is the progress of the work and when the Government expects that the cement will come out of the factory to the market?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries) replied :

100 (a)—M/s Assam Cements Limited who were licensed to put up the cement factory at Cherrapunji were registered on the 20th May 1955. The Company received an Industrial licence from the Government of India on the 17th April 1956 to establish the factory.

(b)—The Company has made all preliminary arrangements including acquisition of land for the purpose and has recently executed an agreement with M/s. Ingra of Yugoslavia for the supply of machineries and technical personnel in the initial stages. The factory is expected to go into production sometime in 1963.

Re: Land Revenue and Local rates of Kalimpong properties

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

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

(a) What is the total annual demand of land revenue and local rates of Kalimpong properties under Karimganj Subdivision (Patharkandi Revenue Circle) ?

(b) What is the arrear and current demand of the Government to that Kalimpong properties ?

(c) Since which year the Government revenue and local rates are not paid by the said company ?

(d) What steps were taken so far by the Government for realisation of the same ?

(e) Whether Government is aware or received any report to the effect that Shri N. N. Hazarika, the then S. D. C., Patharkandi was not taking any steps for realisation of arrear and current revenue ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

101. (a)—Total annual demands of land revenue and Local rate of Kalimpong properties is Rs.31,424.45 nP. and Rs.7,664.50 nP. respectively.

(b) & (c)—Arrear demands amounting to Rs.8.12 nP. and Rs.10.23 nP. on account of land revenue and local rate respectively for the year 1366 B. S. have not been paid. The first instalment of the current demands for 1367 B. S. on account of land revenue Rs 6,083.61 nP. and the local rate Rs.1,528.97 nP. which only fell due has not been paid by the Company.

(d)—Manager, Kalimpong properties was served with notices on 13th December 1960 and 23rd December 1960 for making the payment.

(e)—No. No such complaint or report has been received.

Re: Political sufferers

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

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

- (a) How many petitions for industrial loans have been submitted to the Subdivisional Advisory Board by political sufferers in each subdivision ?
- (b) On what dates these petitions were submitted ?
- (c) How many of them have been forwarded to the Government ?
- (d) When the rest of the petitions will be sent to the Cottage Industries Department ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries) replied :

102. (a)—Under the Assam Aid to Industries Act (as amended), it is not necessary for a Political sufferer to submit his application for Industrial loan to the Subdivisional Advisory Board for Political sufferers. A Political sufferer is only to furnish a certificate from the Subdivisional Advisory Board. Hence, Government have no information about the number of Industrial loan applications submitted to such Subdivisional Advisory Boards.

A total number of 206 such applications were received at the Headquarters by the Director of Industries, out of which 76 cases have been placed before the Cottage Industries (Advisory) Board. On the recommendation of the Board, sanction for issue of loans in 28 cases has so far been issued. Another fifty cases are now ready to be put up before the next meeting of the Cottage Industries (Advisory) Board and eighty cases are yet to be scrutinised after collecting information from the districts.

(b), (c) and (d)—Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR : Do Government know that in the Barpeta Subdivision petitions have to be submitted to the Subdivisional Advisory Board ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I have given the State-wise practice which should hold good for Barpeta also.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon): মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এই কথা জানেন যে নিম্নোক্ত লোকে Industrial Loan ব কারণে Subdivisional Advisory Board ত যিবিলাক দখাল্ত কৰিছে, সেইবিলাক Assistant Director ব তাত বহুদিন পৰি আছে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : ঋণৰ দখাল্ত Assistant Director ব ওচৰত বহুদিন পৰি থকা খবৰ পোৱা নাই।

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA : শিৰসাগৰ, গোলাঘাট, দেৰগাঁও আদি ঠাইৰ দখাল্তবিলাক বহু দিন পৰি আছে। সেই কথাটো তদন্ত কৰি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : যদি মাননীয় সদস্যই বিচাৰে, মই চান।

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): এই যে ২০৬ খন দৰ্খাস্ত পালে, সেইবিলাক কি basis ত loan দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হব?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : As soon as a man gets a certificate that he is a political sufferer, he qualifies. Thereafter only technical scrutiny of the scheme is made. If the scheme is good enough for an industry then naturally it is sanctioned. If it is not, then on technical grounds it may be rejected.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): How many political sufferers are actually receiving loans?

Mr. SPEAKER : He has already replied that there were 76 cases before the Board out of which loans have been sanctioned in 28 cases, so far.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Will Government consider the advisability of fixing a time-limit for the disposal of the applications?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): It is very difficult to lay down a time-limit in vi-w of the fact that the number of authorities through which an application has to pass is more than one.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় জানেন কি যে State Loan Board এটি প্রস্তাব নিয়েছেন যে নির্দ্ধারিত ব্যক্তির দরখাস্তগুলি Subdivisional Advisory Board পাশ না করলে loan দেওয়া হয় না?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : শুধু certificate পাঠালেই হয়, এছাড়া আর কোন দরকার নাই।

The Board has to give a certificate, but we have not given any form in which shape the certificate is to be given, whether by resolution or by some other method.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Is it not a fact that for not fixing the time-limit for disposal of these applications the Department concerned who received these applications do not dispose them of and sit upon them?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I have already said that it is not one authority only who has to scrutinise these applications. If it had been only one authority who would scrutinise and/or dispose of these applications then it might be possible to fix a time-limit, but then if these applications would be sent to us not properly scrutinised then naturally we would have to send them back.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri): Whether the Subdivisional Advisory Boards in different areas, for instance, Nowgong, Sibsagar are not issuing certificates to the political sufferers of other political parties?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): We are not aware of that.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Political Sufferer বিলাকৰ দৰখাস্ত মহকুমাৰ পৰা শুলিঙলৈ কেইবাবাৰো অহা-যোৱা কৰিব লাগে, এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে? আৰু যদি জানে এইটো নিৰাৱণ কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: এইটো জনালে জবাব ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব। জিলা অফিচত আমাৰ যিবোৰ অফিচাৰ আছে তেওঁলোক সাধাৰণ graduate, কোনো technical qualification নাই। সেই কাৰণে বহুত সময়ত অসুবিধা হয়।

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): Political Sufferer মানে যি স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনত কষ্ট ভোগ কৰিছিল বা কাৰাবৰণ কৰিছিল আৰু এতিয়া কোন ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত সেইটো নেচায়, অতীতৰ কাৰ্য্যগৱলীকে বিবেচনা কৰা হয়নে?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: হয়।

Shri PHANI BORA: সেই Political sufferer কোন ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ, সেইটোৰ ভিত্তিত discriminate কৰা নহয়?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: সেইটো শুদ্ধ।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: যিবিলাকে প্ৰথমতে ৰাজনৈতিক আন্দোলনত যোগ দি পিচত ওলাই আহিল বা বিৰোধীতা কৰিলে, তেওঁলোককো দিয়া হ'বনে?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Political sufferer ৰ যিটো definition সেই মতেই দিয়া হ'ব।

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Will the Hon. Minister let us know as to how many of these applications are pending in the subdivisions?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: We have no information in the matter.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR: Will the Minister enquire?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Whether the hon. Member wants a general enquire or only for the Barpeta Subdivision?

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR: General.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): A general enquiry will not help because applications keep on coming and

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Up to 31st March only.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: That can be done.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Will the Government consider whether the formation for granting loans to the political sufferers can be revised keeping the principles intact so as to make them more simple ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: There are already rules and procedure laid down for the purpose. I do not know what the hon. Member means by revising the principle.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): এই কথা জানিব খুজিছো যে ১৯২১ চন বা পিচতো আন্দোলন আছিল, কিন্তু ১৯৪২ চনত বিবোধীতা কবি অনযুদ্ধত যোগ দিছিল সেইবিলাককো দিয়া হবনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Political sufferer বুলি ধৰা হব আৰু সেইভাবে বিবেচনা কৰা হব ।

Shri MAHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Political sufferer ৰ definition মতে ১৯৪২ চন লৈকে মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ নেতৃত্বত ভাৰতব মুক্তি আন্দোলনত যোগ দি suffer কৰাবিলাকক দিব লাগে। কিন্তু যিবিলাক সেই মুক্তি আন্দোলনৰ বিবোধীতা কৰিছিল সেইবিলাককো দিয়া হবনে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): With regard to the definition of political sufferers the State Government have already accepted one definition ; so all these matters will be governed by that definition.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): The Hon. Minister has said that the petitions of political sufferers can lapse, may I know what is the time-limit, or after how many years, do these applications lapse ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: These are petitions for industrial loans and they will have to be followed up but if after some time the applicant lose interest in the particular industry for which loan is applied for, then naturally that petition lapses.

Shri KHOGENDEA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri): On what basis these Advisory Boards for political sufferers are constituted : is it a fact that they are constituted with some members who are not really political sufferers ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: No, Sir, it is not a fact.

Shri MAHIKANTA DAS : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে আমাৰ জিলা পৰ্যায়ৰ অফিচাৰবোৰ technical graduate নহয়। তেনেহলে industrial scheme বোৰ এই non-technical মানুহৰ দ্বাৰা কেনেকৈ পৰীক্ষা কৰা হয় বা কোনে পৰীক্ষা কৰে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): জিলা পৰ্যায়ত খুব কম হয়। Headquarter ত কৰা হয়।

Shri NILMONEY BARTHAHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Is it a fact that some post-Independent patriots have got certificates as political sufferers from these Advisory Boards?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: We have every respect for these Subdivisional Advisory Boards for Political Sufferers that they will not do such things.

Shri MAHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): মুক্তি আন্দোলনক সমৰ্থন নকৰা বা বিৰোধীতা কৰাৰিলাকক loan দিয়া হবনে?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: যিবিলাকে বিৰোধীতা কৰিছিল, সেইবিলাক কেনেকৈ qualify কৰিব?

Re: The Lady Social Education Organiser of Patharkandi Community Development Block

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

*103. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Project Department be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Lady Social Education Organiser (L. S. E. O.) of Patharkandi C. D. Block has submitted her resignation?
- (b) If so, what are the reasons of her submitting resignation?
- (c) Whether any information of ill-behaviour and bad moral character of the Executive Officer of the Patharkandi C. D. Block which compelled the L. S. E. O. to submit her resignation, has come to the notice of Government?
- (d) Whether Government propose to enquire into the allegations made in this connection in the editorial column of weekly *Purbachal* published from Karimganj in the issue No.10 of the 1st March 1961 against the said Executive Officer, and make a thorough and proper enquiry by a responsible Officer and take action against the person at fault?

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

103. (a)—Yes.

(b)---The alleged reasons are—

- (i) Indecent and humiliating dealing of the P. E. O. Patharkandi. It appears from a letter of the Lady Social Education Organiser that she had asked the P. E. O. for a lift in the Project Jeep. The latter when approached for a lift replied "Apni Kena dikdari karen". Later on she wrote to him to clarify how she gave "dikdari" by requesting for a lift

threatening to bring this matter to the notice of higher authority and to resign in protest of such dealings. No other instance of indecent and harsh dealing of the P. E. O. has been brought to the notice of the Government. The P. E. O. has denied the allegation.

- (ii) Attempt to remove her from present quarter and putting her to inconvenience in a solitary quarter. This matter was referred to the President, Patharkandi Anchalik Panchayat for enquiry and report. It appears from the report that the P. E. O. had, according to a Government Circular and for the security and safeguard of the women workers, asked her to share the quarter with the Gram Sevikas. It is not correct that she was asked to go to a solitary quarter.
- (iii) For want of feeling of security—Except this vague allegation nothing has been specifically mentioned. On the other hand, it appears that because of the direction from the P. E. O. to stay with the Gram Savikas, security apparently was provided than allowing her to stay in a solitary quarter.

†**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)** : Sir, in connection with (c) whether the Deputy Commissioner and the S. D. P. O. have both sent their reports that this Project Officer has done some misbehaviour with that lady and what is the report of the S. D. P. O. ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Development)** : I have already said, Sir, that the matter has been referred to the Deputy Commissioner for a report and we have also sent an officer from here. There is no report from any higher officer that any 'digdari' was given to this lady.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : Sir, whether the allegation of 'digdari' was pursued and what was the report ? When was the report asked for ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : Sir, the letter of resignation was received sometime in the month of February and after that, we have referred the matter to the Deputy Commissioner. We already obtained report from the President of the Anchalik Panchayat. Now, we have asked the Deputy Commissioner to make a detailed enquiry and we have deputed an officer also for that purpose.

†**Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi)** : Sir, is it a fact that the officer was transferred from there ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : Sir, I have already passed an order for the transfer of that officer from Patharkandi.

†**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY** : চৰকাৰে শান্তি হিচাবেই সেই অফিচাৰ জনক transfer কৰিছে নেকি ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** (Minister, Community Development) : No, Sir, it is not a question of punishment, but this particular officer belongs to S. D. C's cadre and I have asked the Department to give us some other officer and this officer absorbed in his parent cadre.

†**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA** [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Sir, is it a fact that this officer was posted at Aijal for some and there was same allegation against him ?

†**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : Yes, Sir, he was at Aijal, but there was allegation not of the same nature.

(Starred Question No.104 standing in the name of Shri Durgeswar Saikia was not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent.)

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re : **Kakajan Dispensary**

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon) asked :

414. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state--

- (a) When Government have taken Kakajan Dispensary ?
- (b) Why construction of buildings, etc., are not started as yet ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to start its construction from the current year ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied :

414. (a)—On 1st April 1959.

(b)—Shortage of funds.

(c)—No.

†**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA** : May I know from the Government whether Government are aware of the fact that the present condition of the dispensary at Kakajan is very deplorable ?

†**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA** : Yes, Sir, that is so.

Shri MAHIDHOR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : এই ডিছপেনচেৰীখন চৰকাৰী কৰাৰ আগতে কি আছিল ? লোকেল বৰ্ডৰ নে চাব্‌চিডিংয়েৰী ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : লোকেল বৰ্ডৰ ।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):

এই 'ডিচপেনচেৰী'খনৰ ঘৰৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া, ভাঙি গৈছে। অহা বছৰত এই ঘৰ বন্ধা কাম চৰকাৰে হাতত লবনে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical):

আনবিলাক 'ডিচপেনচেৰী'ৰ লগত ইয়াৰ বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: এই বিবেচনাটো

অহা বছৰ ভিতৰতে হবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : আন আন বিলাকৰ লগতে এইটো বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব বুলি কৈছে নহয়।

Re: Publicity Radio Sets

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

415. Will the Minister-in-charge of Publicity be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Publicity Radio Sets were distributed through the Subdivisional Boards ?
- (b) If so, how many Radios were allotted to Barpeta Subdivisional Development Board ?
- (c) Why not a single Radio was distributed by the Subdivisional Development Board, Barpeta ?
- (d) Who distributed them ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) replied :

415. (a)—Generally the Radio Sets are installed at different places on the recommendation of Subdivisional Development Boards.

- (b)—1958-59—15 Radio Sets.
1959-60—17 Radio Sets.
1960-61—About 30 sets are being allotted within this month.

(c)—This is not correct.

(d)—Distribution is made by the Publicity Department generally on the recommendation of Subdivisional Development Board.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR: Sir, on which date the Barpeta Subdivisional Development Board was consulted in the matter of distribution of radio sets ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : The question is not clear, Sir. The hon. Member may kindly repeat the question.

Mr. SPEAKER : On which date the Barpeta Subdivisional Development Board was consulted ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : Since 1958, from time to time.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR : Perhaps, it is not correct, Sir. May I say that the Barpeta Subdivisional Development Board was not at all consulted in this matter ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Sir, whenever petitions are received by the Publicity Department, those petitions are sent to the Subdivisional Officers for their opinion and according to their recommendations, radio sets are allotted.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North) : The hon. Deputy Minister has said that according to the direction of the Publicity Department, the radio sets are distributed, but whether Subdivisional Development Boards were consulted anywhere in the State ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : We sent those applications to the S. D. O. or the D. C., as the case may be, so that they could consult the Subdivisional Development Board, and according to the recommendations of the D. C. or the S. D. O., we allot these radio sets.

Shri HIARLAL PATWARI (Panery) : Will the Minister make an enquiry that the instructions of Government have not been followed by the D. Cs or S. D. Os inasmuch as they have never consulted the Mahkuma Parishads or the Subdivisional Development Boards anywhere.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Yes, Sir.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : Sir, is it the present procedure that the Subdivisional Development Board has to be consulted ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Sir, I could not follow.

Mr. SPEAKER : Whether the Publicity Advisory Board or the Subdivisional Development Board—which one is consulted ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Subdivisional Development Board.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : Whether the Deputy Minister is confused about the Subdivisional Development Board that was constituted in 1959.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Sir, the thing is that there are the Publicity Officers and according to the recommendations of the Publicity Officers also, some radio sets are allotted. Then, according to the recommendation of the Subdivisional Development Boards and the Subdivisional Officers also, some radio sets are allotted.

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding): Will the Deputy Minister be pleased to ascertain whether it is Subdivisional Development Board or the Subdivisional Publicity Board?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): I have already said, Sir, that both of them are consulted.

Shrimati LILY SEN-GUPTA (Lahowal): ডিফেন্ড ভেভে-লপমেন্ট বোর্ডে যিবিলাক অনুষ্ঠান বেকমেণ্ড কৰিছিল সেইবিলাকক কিয় দিয়া হোৱা নাই?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: The thing is that, Sir, after the Director of Publicity have received the recommendations, he asks the respective parties to deposit the amount and to sent a copy of the challan to the Director of Publicity. Then, after receipt of the challan, the radio sets are installed.

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): Publicity ত যিবিলাক বেডিও দিয়া হয়, সেইবিলাক নাজে নাজে বেয়া হয়। এই বেয়া হোৱা বেডিওবিলাকক মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্টসংখ্যক technician ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হবনে?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: প্রত্যেক জিলাতে ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে আৰু miniature workshop আছে। তাত সেইবিলাক মেৰামত হয়।

Re: North Trunk Road

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked:

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

(a) Why the whole of North Trunk Road is not blacktopped?

(b) When it will be fully blacktopped?

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

416. (a)—Out of 434.21 miles, a length of 36.43 miles is already surfaced. The remaining portions are being gradually improved according to availability of funds.

(b)—Certain stretches of the remaining portion have already been taken up for black topping, but it cannot be definitely said when the road will be fully blacktopped as it solely depends on availability of funds.

Re: Vocational Training Institute in Assam

Shri PHANI BORA asked:

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

(a) Whether Government propose to encourage the vocational Training Institutes as most useful institutions in the present day in Assam?

- (b) If so, what are the concrete measures the Government is taking to improve and extend the scope of the existing institutes ?
- (c) Whether Government want to build up the Karmabir Nabin Chandra Bordoloi vocational Institute at Nowgong as big institute ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that the institute is facing severe crisis ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to take steps to save the institute at this critical hours ?

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

417.(a)—Yes.

(b)—Grants both Non-recurring and recurring are sanctioned to such Institutions subject to availability of funds.

(c)—Government have so far sanctioned Rs.35,000 during 1957-58 1958-59, 1959-60, so that the Institution can develop.

(d)—No information.

(e)—Please see reply to (c) above.

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong) : মোৰ ৪১৭ (c) প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰত ১৯৫৭-৫৮, ১৯৫৮-৫৯ আৰু ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনত মুঠ ৩৫,০০০ টকা দিয়াৰ কথা কৈছে। মই জানিব খুজিছো—১৯৬০-৬১ চনত কিবা গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া হৈছিলনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : হয়, ৬ হাজাৰ টকা দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGU [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : এই vocational institute বিলাকত অৰ্থ মঞ্জুৰী দিয়াৰ পূৰ্বে চৰকাৰৰ recognition লাগেনেকি ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Vocational হলে লাগে।

Shri PHANI BORA : এই institute টোক recurring grant দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : অহা বছৰৰ পৰা দিয়াৰ কথা চৰকাৰে ভাবিছে।

Re : Number of refugees and their settlement in Barpeta Subdivision

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

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

- (a) How many refugees are there in Barpeta Subdivision ?
- (b) How many of them have been provided with lands ?
- (c) How many applications for lands of the refugees are pending ?
- (d) When the refugee in Barpeta Subdivision will be provided with lands so that all of them can be rehabilitated ?

Shri SAI SAI TERANG (Parliamentary Secretary-in-charge Relief and Rehabilitation) replied :

418. (a)—There are 9,456 refugee families in Barpeta Subdivision.

(b)—Four-thousand, four-hundred and fifty-two families have been, settled with lands.

(c) & (d)—Of the remaining agriculturist families most of them have arranged lands on their own and there are no pending application with Government for agricultural lands. Of the non-agriculturist families numbering 2,605, all apart from 216 families, have arranged land. Applications from these families of Tarabari are pending. As they have been effected by erosion and fluvial action, their cases will be considered along with similar cases occurring among local non-refugee landless people.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) : Sir, when the cases of the families of Tarabari will be considered ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : The hon. Member may please repeat his question.

Mr. SPEAKER : When the question of the families of Tarabari will be considered ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : As the hon. Member is aware, the position of the land in Barpeta Subdivision is very tight. It is not that the question of the Tarabari families are not being considered, Sir, but we have not been able to find land.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Where these families are residing now ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : To give the hon. Member the exact information I want notice.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Sir, in reply to (c) and (d), in the last but one line, it has been stated 'fluvial action'. Whether it is 'fluvial' or alluvial ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Alluvial action.

Re : Execution and taking up of Projects in Hailakandi Subdivision

Shri GAURISHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) asked :

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

(a) The names of the projects, already executed, under E. and D. since 1957 upto date in Hailakandi Subdivision ?

(b) The names of the projects whose works are under progress since 1957 ?

(c) The names of the projects taken up for execution at present ?

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

419. (a)—The following projects were executed in Hailakandi Sub-division :—

1. Improvement of Dhaleswari and Katakhal Drainage basin for prevention of flood in Hailakandi Subdivision Phase I.
2. Improvement of Dhaleswari and Katakhal Drainage basin for prevention of flood in Hailakandi Subdivision Phase II.
3. Revival of Jitanadi including drainage of Ashiali, Subol and Kaikachuri Beel in Hailakandi Subdivision.

(b)—The work of 'Improvement of Dhaleswari and Katakhal drainage basin for prevention of flood in Hailakandi Subdivision Phase II' is in progress since 1957.

(c)—The work of 'Improvement of Drainage channel from Mahamadpur to Katakhal and Itlabeel' (C.P. Scheme) has since been taken up for execution. Due to opposition from land owners progress of work is not satisfactory.

Re : Extension of Lalamukh embankment in Hailakandi Subdivision

Shri GAURISHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) asked :

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

(a) Whether the extension of the existing embankment scheme at Lalamukh in Hailakandi Subdivision has been taken up by the Department ?

(b) If so, when the work of this Scheme is going to be executed ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that a little extension of the existing bund will save a big paddy field from repeated flood ?

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

420. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—An area of about 1.50 sq. miles will get benefit from extension of such embankment.

Regarding Protection of the Bund at Dihing River in Ahompathar Village

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the erosion at the Dihing river at Ahompathar village is continuing and the bund is threatened to be eaten up at any time ?

(b) If so, what measures Government proposes to take in the matter ?

(c) Whether Government received representation from the Public for the last 3 years to provide spurs to save the people ?

(d) Whether Government have considered the said proposal or any other alternative proposal ?

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

421. (a)—Yes, erosion along 4th mile is continuing since several years and the retirement is threatened in that reach. Erosion was comparatively less during last flood season.

(b)—Temporary protective measure against erosion of the bund is being taken up.

(c)—Only one representation was received in November, 1959.

(d)—Government have decided to take up temporary protective measures as found suitable for the purpose.

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : ইয়াত temporary measure ব কথাই কাঠ-বাঁহৰ বুৰজকে বুজায় নে আৰু আন কিবা ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা বুজায় ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : হয় ।

Regarding taking over of Subsidised Dispensaries of Tezpur Subdivision

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked :

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

(a) How many Subsidised Dispensaries are there in Tezpur Subdivision ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that all these Subsidised Dispensaries are without Doctors for several years ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Balichang Subsidised Dispensary in Tezpur Subdivision is without a doctor for the last two and half years ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Bargaon Subsidised Dispensary of Tezpur Subdivision is without a doctor for the last one year ?

(e) When Government propose to provide these Dispensaries with Doctors ?

(f) When Government propose to take them over ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied :

422. (a)—5.

(b)—No, except for Balichang Subsidised Dispensary the rest are functioning.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No.

(e)—A Doctor at Balichang will be provided as soon as available.

(f)—There is a proposal to take over the Subsidised Dispensaries in a phased programme.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : Sir, what is the phased programme referred to in reply to (f) ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : As I have already said, Sir, we cannot convert all the subsidised dispensaries in a year. As the hon. Member is aware, we have taken over 13 such subsidised dispensaries.

Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : What is the reason for not providing a Doctor for Balichang Subsidised Dispensary for the last 2½ years ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, the reason is obvious. There is dearth of qualified doctors and doctors are not willing to serve in the subsidised dispensaries because of the low scale of pay.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY : What is the total number of such dispensaries proposed to be taken in the Third Five-Year Plan and what is the phased programme ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : That is a separate, question, Sir.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS : May I know from the Minister what is the number of subsidised dispensaries taken up in the Second Plan according to the phased programme ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): 13.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : What factors will be taken into consideration by the Government in giving priority in taking over the subsidised dispensaries under the phased programme ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: That will depend upon the location of the Dispensary. We have decided to have a Dispensary within a radius five miles. It will also depend upon the demand and needs for medical facilities in those areas. Besides, there are Dispensary buildings which are in dilapidated condition. It will be more desirable to take those dispensaries first which are functioning properly and are housed in good buildings.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : What is the amount allotted for the conversion of these subsidised dispensaries into State dispensaries under the Third Plan and what is the allocation of the 1st year in the Plan ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : It is a new question, Sir.

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHAUDHURY (Boko) : Have Government tried to appoint from the private practitioners or retired doctors on contract basis ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is not the responsibility of the Government to appoint doctors to the subsidised dispensaries.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : The Minister said that due to low scale of pay the doctors are not willing to join the subsidised dispensaries. In view of this will the Government take steps to enhance the pay scale of the doctors and give more grants to the subsidised dispensaries ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : The matter is under consideration of Government.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : In view of the fact that the subsidised dispensaries are not functioning properly will Government take early steps to take over these dispensaries ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : We are trying, Sir.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA : (Nalbari-West) : Sir, in reply to (f) it is stated that "there is a proposal to take over the subsidised dispensaries in a phased programme". I think it refers to only the dispensaries in Tezpur Subdivision. May I know whether the other dispensaries in the State will be taken over by that phased programme ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : It refers to all the dispensaries in the State.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Whether Balichang Subsidised Dispensary will be taken over by the Government soon ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) : That will be considered along with other dispensaries.

Mr. SPEAKER : How many phases you propose to complete the whole process ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, the total number of dispensaries is 120 and in the Second Plan we have decided to take over 13 dispensaries. In this way gradually according to the availability of fund we shall try to take over all the dispensaries.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Whether Balichang Dispensary has been included in the first phase ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : No.

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding) : Sir, my question is that a phased programme should be a comprehensive one. I want to know how many years will it take to complete the whole programme ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It has not yet been decided.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, we have not yet decided for more than one reason. Our object is to have a dispensary in a radius of five miles. It is seen that in some places there are dispensaries even in closer proximity and there are places where there is not a single dispensary. We want to make a rational distribution of dispensaries. That is why although the Department assured that all the dispensaries would be converted into State dispensaries. But Government think that it would be advisable to distribute the dispensaries rationally and on that basis scheme should be prepared.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : What is the amount provided for the conversion of the dispensaries ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I do not think that we can make a separate provision for that. There is already a provision for State dispensaries and if necessary that will be supplemented.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : What is the qualification prescribed for doctor to run these dispensaries ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Licentiates and if available also M. B. B. S.

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding) : ৫ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত হাস্পতাল নোহোৱাৰ কথা কৈছে গতিকে এতিয়া যিবোৰ ৫ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত আছে সেইবোৰ উঠি যাব নেকি ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Overlap হোৱা ঠাই থাকিলে হব পাৰে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : কোনো হাস্পাতালত পূৰ্ণি experienced কম্পাউণ্ডাৰে চলায় আছেনেকি ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) : যত ডাক্তৰ নাই তাত থাকিব পাৰে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : Whether there is any subsidised dispensary in charge of experienced compounder in the absence of qualified doctor ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : There may be but I have no such information.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : It is said that in every five miles there will be a dispensary. My question is whether the population figure of the place will be taken into consideration ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Population also will be taken into consideration.

Re: Foreign Training in different Trade

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

423. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—
- What is the provision for loans to receive foreign training in different Trades ?
 - What was the number of applicants in 1960-61 ?
 - What is the procedure of getting loans in such case ?
 - How many applicants were given loans for such studies ?
 - Whether all of them actually joined ?
 - If not, what is the number of them who did not join ?

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

423. (a)—The provision was Rs.1,25,000 in current year's budget for the purpose of loan for higher study in India and abroad.

(b)—83.

(c)—A copy of the Rules is placed on the Library table.

(d)—Loans were sanctioned to 19 persons. Valuation reports from Deputy Commissioners were not received in respect of 5 persons. Hence 14 persons received loans.

(e) & (f)—Except one who is also joining soon the rest of the candidates receiving loans for overseas studies have joined their courses. One has joined courses in India.

Electrification of Gauripur Town

Shri PRAKRITISH CHANDRA BARUA (Gauripur) asked :

424. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government have any scheme for electrifying Gauripur Town with its suburbs consisting of about 22,000 people ?
- (b) If the reply is in the affirmative, when it may be materialised ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge, Electricity) replied :

424. (a)—At present Government have no such scheme in hand for electrification of Gauripur Town. However, possibility of electrification of Gauripur within the Third Plan allocation will be examined by the Assam State Electricity Board.

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

Establishment of an Agricultural Inspector's office at Barama

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) asked :

425. Will the Agriculture Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there was a proposal for establishing an Agricultural Inspector's office at Barama ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to take necessary steps to pass orders to set up the said office within this financial year ?
- (c) Whether the Government is aware that the 90 per cent of the population of those areas are agriculturists and that there is large number of small irrigation project and dykes in those tribal areas ?

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

425. (a) & (b) — One Agricultural Inspector has since been posted at Barama.

(c)—Yes.

Re: Engineering Colleges at Jorhat and Gauhati

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUAH (Katonigaon) asked :

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

- (a) What is the minimum requirement of land for the Engineering College ?
- (b) What are the areas of Assam Engineering College, Gauhati and Jorhat Engineering College ?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that Government is going to take two hundred and eleven bighas more for the Jorhat Engineering College ?
- (d) If so, how many cultivators will be affected by this acquisition ?
- (e) What alternative arrangement of land for these cultivators is going to be made ?
- (f) Whether Government is aware that the poor cultivators of the Garamur Mouza will face great hardship if provisions of cultivable land are not made for them elsewhere ?

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

426. (a)—Six hundred Bighas (approx).

(b)—Assam Engineering College, Jhalukbari 673 bighas, 1 katha, lessas—Jorhat Engineering College 426 bighas, 3 kathas, 3 lessas.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—About 60 families.

(e)—No alternative arrangement of land in the vicinity can be made available.

(f)—There may be some hardship.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): বোৰহাটত যদি মাটিৰ অসুবিধা হয় তেন্তে Engineering College খন নগাঁৱলৈ নিব নোৱাৰেনে ?

Shri SARBEWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): মাটি লৈ থোৱা মানুহবোৰৰ আৰু এই ওচৰতে উপযুক্ত মাটি দিব নোৱাৰি বুলি মন্তীয়ে কৈছে—অসুবিধালৈ চাই চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক মাটি যোগাব কৰি দিবনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : It is for the Revenue Department to consider whether they can give land.

Regarding Electrification of Bongaigaon and Abhayapuri Towns

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

427. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) Whether electrification of Bongaigaon and Abhayapuri towns will be taken up during the current year ?

(b) If so, what steps have so far been taken in these respects ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge, Electricity) replied :

427. (a)—Electrification of Bongaigaon will be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan. As regards Abhoyapuri, the Board is taking all steps to restore power supply at Abhoyapuri and works are now in progress. It will not however be possible to complete the work during the current year.

(b)—It is proposed to connect Bongaigaon with Umiām via Gauhati with one single circuit of 132 K. V. line. Work on this transmission line will be taken up shortly. The date of Supply of Power at Bongaigaon is however dependent on completion of the Umiām Project.

As regards Abhoyapuri, the old assets of the Abhoyapuri Electric undertaking have been handed over by Government to the Board and the Board is taking steps to restore supply of power at Abhoyapuri by installing diesel generating sets and through new L. T. lines.

Regarding income and expenditure of Live-stock Farm at East Harinagar

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government are aware that the land on which the present Live-stock Farm at East Harinagar stands was used by the people of the East Harinagar and the neighbouring villages as grazing ground for their Cattle ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the people of the East Harinagar and the neighbouring villages vehemently resisting and agreed to part with the above mentioned land on the assurances given by the authorities that another suitable plot of land falling vacant in the neighbourhood would be settled with the villagers as grazing ground for their Cattle ?

(c) If so, whether Government have settled another land with the villagers for the purpose ?

(d) If not, why not ?

(e) Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the representation dated the 23rd July, 1955 addressed to the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary and State what action was taken in this connection ?

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

(a) When the Live-stock Farm at East Harinagar was started ?

(b) Whether Government will be pleased to give details as to the following:—

(i) Monthly income and expenditure of the Farm from the very beginning.

(ii) Full particulars of the cattle and hens, etc., year by year since the starting of the Farm.

- (iii) Monthly consumption of fodder and Mati Kalai, etc.
- (iv) Monthly average milk production and eggs year by year since the start of the farm, and
- (v) Yearly statement of profit and loss from the beginning till December, 1960 ?

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

428. (a)—No.

(b)—There is no record in the Office to show that any assurance was given.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e) — No such representation could be traced out.

429. (a)—The Live-stock Farm was started in 1954.

(b)—(i) A statement is placed on Library Table.

(ii) do

(iii) do

(iv) do

(v) Profit and loss account of the farm has not been Prepared.

A statement of Income and Expenditure is placed on Library table.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHAYA (Patharkandi) : Sir, in (a) and (b) if I say that the reply given by the Minister is not correct and I can prove it by documentary evidence then what the Minister has got to say ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The Minister has nothing to say.

Mr. SPEAKER : The object of putting question is to elicit information. If the hon. Member has got the information then what is the good of putting question ?

Suspension of the Manager of East Harinagar Farm

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Manager of the East Harinagar Farm has been suspended from service ?

(b) If so, what are the charges against him ?

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

430. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Alleged misappropriation of Government money.

Re: Payment of wages to P.W.D. Labourers

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

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that payment of wages to the labourers, engaged in the construction and maintenance of road under the P.W.D. is very irregular in the district of Kamrup ?
- (b) If so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure regularity in payment of wages to the labourers ?
- (c) When generally wages are disbursed among labourers ?

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

431. (a)—No. Payments are made regularly within second week of the following month. There was however some delay in payment to labourers during the last disturbances only.

(b)—Does not arise. There are standing instructions to the effect that payment of wages to labourers should be made as early as possible preferably by the first week of the month following the month to which the wages relate.

(c)—Generally within fifteen days of the month following the month to which the wages relate.

Scarcity of Cement in the Tezpur Subdivision

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur) asked :

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

- (a) The reason of scarcity of cement in the Tezpur Subdivision specially during the months from December, 1960 to February, 1961 ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of cement has been given to the Railway Department on loan for construction of the Bharali bridge ?
- (c) If not, whether it is man made scarcity ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that for want of cement the Panchayats are finding great difficulties in completing the water supply schemes before 15th March, 1961 ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that artificial scarcity is made of the essential articles like cement at the time of working seasons, Kerosene during the annual examination and sugar during the Puzas and Festivals ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to enquire into it and prevent recurrence of such a situation ?

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

432. (a)—Inadequate production, allotment and transport difficulties.

(b) — No.

(c)—Please refer to reply at (a) above.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—No.

(f)—Does not arise.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : In reply (d) Government have agreed that Panchayat work will hamper. May I know whether Government will make any alternative arrangement to help the Panchayat work ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, I have not been able to follow what is the alternative. The only alternative is that if we get cement then we should give them preference ; we are trying our best.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think he wants to give priority to Panchayats' demand.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : At the moment we are giving priority to Government departments because the money would stand surrendered if we do not give priority to them. Thereafter we will consider what can be done with regard to Panchayats.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : In Panchayats also Government allotted money from the Tribal Fund. They entrusted to the executive of Gaon Panchayats and other Panchayats. So, will Government give priority to the Panchayats which are village concerns ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Our instruction was to give preference to the Government departments and to the institutions ; naturally Panchayats came in. I hope the local officers are doing so. So far as Director of Consumer Goods is concerned, we have helped the Institutions including Panchayats and Local Bodies, as far as practicable and almost stopped giving permits to individuals.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : Is it a fact that S. D. Os are not considering the case of Panchayats and instead they are allotting cement to individuals ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have no such information.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : Will Government make an enquiry that in Mangaldoi, the S. D. O. has not allotted required cement to the Panchayats and thereby all the development works have been stopped.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, I will enquire.

Shri MANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : আজি কেইবছৰ আগৰ পৰা দেখিছো যে Working Season বিলাকত Cement কমি যায় ; ফলত উন্নয়নৰ কামবিলাকত যে বাধা পৰে চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে তীব্ৰ দৃষ্টি ৰাখি তাৰ যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ দিহা কৰিছে নে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) : Sir, in a sense, it is correct because of the reason that demands for consumption of cement is usually very high during the working season. Whereas the demand is less during rainy season. Further cement is an article which cannot be kept for a long time. So, even if we get sufficient quantity of cement during the rainy season, all cannot be brought for want of storage and also because of the very nature of the thing, i.e., it has limited staying power and it gets destroyed easily. We are considering some proposal as to how we can store more cement properly from rainy season. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALA (Tezpur) : Is it not a fact that large quantity of cement is lying in several godowns of the State and if so, is it not possible for the Government to give the cement to Panchayats on loan ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It is not correct that large quantity of cement is lying in different places. At the moment we are dealing with Tezpur. There as against the requirement of 18,700 tons, Tezpur got only 9,618 tons for the period from October to March. Naturally the supply is almost half of the requirements of that district. So cement cannot be lying in many places. May be the cement was booked for some work and for the time being it was lying in a godown somewhere. Any way, Governments' instruction was that as far as practicable, Government departments and the Institutions should be given the priority.

Misappropriation of money in the Mayang Development Block

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

433. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Project be pleased to state—

- (a) How many Internal Auditors are there in the Community Project Department ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that a huge sum of money was misappropriated in the Mayang Development Block sometime back ?
- (c) How many times Internal Auditors concerned visited that block since inception of that Block ?
- (d) The number of times the Internal Auditors visited the district of Nowgong and Darrang year-wise since 1957 ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that one auditor who was recently promoted from Upper Division Assistant declared himself to be a graduate of Calcutta University ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that he was promoted to the post of Inspecting Auditor by showing one telegram to the Department from one of his friends at Calcutta ?

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

433. (a) —7 (seven).

(b).—About Rs.2,000 was misappropriated but this entire amount has however been recovered from the Cashier concerned and the Deputy Commissioner is taking action against him.

(c)—5 (five) times.

(d)—

Year	No. of visits	
	Darrang District	Nowgong District
1957	4	2
1958	5	4
1959	2	3
1960	6	5
1961	3	3

(e) & (f).—The question is vague. It is not possible to give a reply unless the name of the person concerned is mentioned. Further the post of Upper Division Assistant and Inspecting Auditor are on the same scale of pay and interchangeable. If any one from the post of Upper Division Assistant is appointed as Inspecting Auditor the question of promotion does not arise.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) : Sir, may I know when this amount was misappropriated ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I want notice for this.

Regarding taking over of charges of the defunct Rural Panchayats in Golaghat Subdivision

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

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

(a) Who have taken over charge of the properties and Fund of the defunct Rural Panchayats in Golaghat Subdivision ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that there are many half done and incomplete projects of these defunct Rural Panchayat which are lying still incomplete due to closure of the Rural Panchayats ?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that there are some Ring Wells sanctioned out of Rural Water Supply Grants still incomplete under Dergaon and Missamara Rural Panchayats ?
- (d) What steps are being taken during these long two years to complete these Ring Wells ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that many contractors have not been paid by the defunct Rural Panchayat for their completed works ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the Primary Panchayat Secretaries and Peons of Ahatguri and Rungamatty Rural Panchayats have not received their salaries for more than six months previous to handing over charge of the Rural Panchayat ?
- (g) Whether any representations were received by the Subdivisional Officer, Golaghat in this respect ?
- (h) If so, what action is being taken to pay those poorly paid employees ?
- (i) Whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and take early step to pay the employees their legitimate salaries and complete the incomplete projects, more specially the Ring Wells ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister-in-charge of Rural Development) replied :

434. (a)—Subdivisional Officer, Golaghat.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes, only one at Missamora Basti of Missamora Rural Panchayat.

(d)—Standing Orders from the Government have been issued prior to abolition of Rural Panchayats to complete all incomplete works.

(e)—Instructions have been issued to clear up all legal pending bills from the respective Panchayat fund.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—No.

(h)—It is expected to clear up all dues standing against them, immediately after the apportionment of Assets and liabilities of the Rural Panchayats.

(i)—Does not arise in view of (d) and (h) above.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon): In reply to (d) it has been said that standing orders from the Government have been issued prior to abolition of Rural Panchayats to complete all incomplete works. কিন্তু এই Standing Order দিয়া স্বত্বেও গোলাঘাট Rural Panchayat ব কিছুমান আধাৰকা কাম এতিয়াও আধাৰকা অৱস্থাতে পৰি আছে, সেই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Rural Development): I have already said that some of the works are incomplete. Now the Panchayats concerned can complete those works ; and if in any place, the works have not been handed over to the Panchayats, instructions have been issued to the S. D. Os for necessary action.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে গোলাঘাটৰ S. D. O. ক এইবিষয়ে জনাবনে যে সেই আধাৰকা প্ৰজেক্টবিলাক সোনকালে শেষ কৰিব লাগে ? যেহেতু অসম্পূৰ্ণ থকা কাৰণে পঞ্চায়তবিলাকে কোনো কামেই কৰিব পৰা নাই, গতিকে সেই কাম S. D. O. য়ে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে তত্পৰতা লবনে ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I shall repeat the instruction to the S. D. Os and ask to see that those works are completed.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): May I know whether the assets and liabilities of the former Rural Panchayats are to be taken over by the new Panchayats and also whether the Minister-in-charge is aware of the fact that the Deputy Commissioners are interfering with certain assets, i.e., fisheries which were formerly in the possession of the Rural Panchayats ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I do not know any instance of interference. The S. D. Os and Deputy Commissioners have been authorised to clear off the liabilities of the Local Bodies before the balance is handed over to the successors.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Sir, there were some fisheries in possession of Rural Panchayats. Formerly Rural Panchayats settled those fisheries. Now the Deputy Commissioners at the instance of Revenue Department, are obstructing the settlement of fisheries.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : If the fisheries legally belong to the Panchayats, the Revenue Department cannot interfere.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Some of the Rural Panchayats were illegally settling the fisheries. Revenue Department has not transferred any fisheries to the Rural Panchayats or to the present Panchayats ; but the Revenue Department intend to transfer some fisheries and we are waiting till complete formation of the Panchayats.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): যিবিলাক আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তক সেই অসম্পূৰ্ণ কামবিলাক কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে, সেই খৰচ কোন Fund ৰ পৰা ? আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সুকীয়া Fund ৰ পৰা নে আন কৰবাৰ পৰা ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Out of the balance standing in the accounts of the Rural Panchayat.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar): একোটা পঞ্চায়ত এলাকাত যিবিলাক মীন মহল আছে, সেইবিলাক সেই পঞ্চায়তক পৰিচালনা কৰিবলৈ নিদিলে পঞ্চায়তে সেই বিলাক পৰা খাজনা পাব নে নেপাই ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): কোনো নীন মহলেই এতিয়ালৈ পঞ্চায়তক দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar): কিন্তু ইতিমধ্যে কিছুমান পঞ্চায়তে তেওঁলোকৰ এলেকাত থকা নীন মহল বন্দৰস্তি দি টকা আনিছে, সেই কথা চৰকাৰে জানে নে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: বৰ্তমান ব্যৱস্থামতে এহেজাবৰ তলত যিবিলাক বিল আছে, সেইবিলাক transfer কৰা নাই কিন্তু চৰকাৰে কাকো বন্দৰস্তিও দিয়া নাই। পঞ্চায়তক দিব পাৰা নাই কাৰণ পঞ্চায়ত গঠন হোৱা নাছিল। এতিয়া পঞ্চায়ত গঠন হৈছে; এতিয়া আমি যি হয় ব্যৱস্থা কৰিম।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): ইতিমধ্যে পঞ্চায়তে যিবিলাক বিল বন্দৰস্তি কৰিলে, সেইবিলাক Revenue Department-য়ে legalise কৰিব নে কি?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Illegal কথা আকৌ Revenue Department এ কেনেকৈ legalise কৰিব?

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI: এনেবিলাকত ৰাজহ আদায় কৰিবলৈ পঞ্চায়তক নিদিয়াটো ঠিক হ'ব জানো?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: বেজেদী নোহোৱা বিলবিলাকৰ খবৰ ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ তাত নাথাকে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): সেই টকাবিলাক পঞ্চায়তে ৰাজহৰ কামতহে লগাইছিল নে আন কামত লগাইছে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: ৰেজিষ্টাৰ্ড মহল বিক্ৰী কৰাটো ব্যৱস্থাত legal নহয়।

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI: পঞ্চায়ত আইনত বিলবিলাক পঞ্চায়তৰ হ'ব লাগে। গতিকে তাতো যদি চৰকাৰৰ ৰেভিনিউ বিভাগে জোৰ কৰি এই বিলবিলাক পৰিচালনা কৰে, পঞ্চায়তক নিদিয়ে তেন্তে পঞ্চায়তৰ আৰু ৰেভিনিউ বিভাগৰ মাজত কাজিয়া নহ'ব নে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: মহলবোৰ পঞ্চায়তক দিলে আৰু কাজিয়া নোথাকে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: ৰাজহ বিভাগে সেই-বিলাক আগতে আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তক গটাই দিয়া নাই কিয়?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: যিবিলাক এহেজাবৰ তলৰ সেইবিলাক চৰকাৰে পঞ্চায়তক দিব বুলি settle কৰা নাই। যিবিলাক Register ত নাই সেই-বিলাকৰ খবৰ ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ ওচৰত নাই। আৰু recognise ও নকৰে। পঞ্চায়ত এতিয়াহে গঠন হৈছে, এতিয়া যি হয় ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Kazimganj-North): Sir, is it legal for the Revenue Department to usurp the fishery of the Panchayat?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: All the registered fisheries are the property of the Revenue Department. Unless they are transferred to Panchayat, it does not accrue any right.

Re: Labourers retrenched in Bidyanagar Tea Estate**Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi)** asked :

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

- (a) The number of labourers retrenched in the Bidyanagar Tea Estate ?
- (b) What categories of the labourers of the said Garden have been retrenched ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the principle of 'Last Come First Go' has been followed in retrenching the labourers in the above mentioned garden ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that the labourers of the said garden are permanently settled there for more than four generations ?
- (e) Whether the family of the tea-labour is treated as a worker or individual labourer ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that Government have promised to allot lands to the retrenched labourers of this garden ?
- (g) If so, what is the area to be allotted to each family, when and in which locality ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

435. (a)—Four hundred and fifty workmen.

(b)—Labourers—445.

Sirdars—5.

(c)—Retrenchment has been made generally on the principle of 'Last Come First Go'. However in the interest of the workmen themselves and in order to save them from hardship some departure has been made from this principle and old and infirm workmen as well as workmen whose families hold sufficient land have been retrenched as far as possible although this has involved greater financial implications by way of retrenchment compensation.

(d)—Government are aware that a number of these workmen's families have been residing in the area for a long time, but no information is available as to the number of families who have resided there for more than four generations. It is not true, however, that all the labourers of the garden have settled there for more than four generations.

(e)—The question is not clear.

(f) & (g)—As already stated in reply to (c), a number of workmen already holding sufficient land have been retrenched and Government certainly do not propose to allot any more land to them. It is, however, the intention of Government to settle land with the deserving landless retrenched labourers as far as practicable. The quantum and locality of the land to be allotted will be on the basis of the declared policy of the Government and the local conditions.

Regarding number of retrenched Tea Labourers in Cachar District

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) asked :

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

(a) What is the number of retrenched Tea Labourers in the District of Cachar ?

(b) What Schemes have Government taken so far to rehabilitate the retrenched labourers ?

(c) Whether Government propose to allot land to the labourers who have been already retrenched in various tea gardens and passing miserable lives ?

(d) If so, when ?

(e) Whether Government have any other Schemes to rehabilitate the retrenched labourers ?

(f) If so, what is the nature of the Scheme ?

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

436. (a)—Total number of retrenched labour from 1952-53 up-till now is 9,031.

(b)—A Scheme for internal recruitment of available surplus labour without bringing labour from outside is being given effect to from this recruiting season. Landless retrenched labourers from the garden are also eligible to get settlement of land along with landless cultivators. The retrenched workers also may get priority in the matter of casual employment during plucking season.

(c) & (d)—This will depend upon the availability of land. So far Government have allotted 9,174 Bighas of requisitioned land and 3,012 Bighas of Government Waste land to the retrenched garden labourers in Silchar Subdivision. Sometime, workers are retrenched on condition that Khet land be provided to them.

(e) & (f)—Please refer to reply at (b) above. Further, Government have constituted Tripartite Advisory Committees on the State and Regional Level to look into the problem of surplus labour and advise Government for suitable action. A proposal of vocational and craft training for the un-employment in the Plantation Community Centres to be opened under the Development Schemes is also under consideration.

Regarding Electrification of North Gauhati Town

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) asked :

437. Will the Local Self-Government Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is a Town Committee at North Gauhati ?
- (b) Who is the Chairman of the said Town Committee ?
- (c) How much grants-in-aid were given to the above Town Committee for development of road and water supply during the last five years ?
- (d) Whether the said sum was fully utilised ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that even after Independence the North Gauhati Town Committee was left undeveloped though it is the gateway to North Bank ?
- (f) If so, whether Government propose to take steps to provide electricity and good metal roads inside the town with immediate effect?

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

437. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Shri Uday Narayan Barua.

(c)—For maintenance of road, a total amount of Rs.4,593 was sanctioned.

There is no scheme for issue of grants for development of water supply under the Local Self-Government Department.

(d)—Yes.

(e) & (f) - Government propose to take up the electrification of North Gauhati Town after 1964-65, when power from the Uiam Hydrel Project will be available and a 33KV line would be installed across the Brahmaputra from Gauhati Sub-station on the South Bank.

Regarding provision of better roads, the Government had a proposal developing 7.39 miles of roads in the existing Town area within the Third Five Year Plan at a total estimated cost of Rs.7,00,000. But the proposal was not accepted by the Mahkuma Parishad for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan.

Regarding Settlement of land in Grant No.41 of Makum Mauza with M/S. Lakhi Sugar Syndicate, Ltd.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that about 1,500 (fifteen hundred) bighas of land in Grant No.41 of Makum-Tilla in Makum Mauza was settled with Lakhi Sugar Syndicate in the year 1933 or 1934 ?

- (b) Whether this land was requisitioned for the Military during the last Great War ?
- (c) What were the amounts of money paid for requisition and other compensation paid for this land to the Syndicate ?
- (d) To whom the money was actually paid ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that actually affected people of the grant complained about non-receipt of compensation ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to make an enquiry and ascertain from the people there in the grant whether the actually affected people were benefited by the compensation ?
- (g) For what purpose the land in this grant is being used now ?
- (h) Whether the Syndicate is a Company formed under Companies Act or Partnership or a Professional organisation ?
- (i) Who is actually reaping the benefit of these lands in Grant No.41 of Makum Tilla in Makum Mauza ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

438. (a)—No. But an area of 1511B-4K-16L in village Barua Grant of Makum Mauza was settled with Shri Tankeswar Baruah in 1930 for ordinary Kheraj periodic patta. This land was afterwards transferred by Shri Tankeswar Baruah to M/S. Lakhi Sugar Syndicate, Ltd., at a price of Rs.23,000.

(b)—Yes.

(c) & (d)—Rupees.19,441 50 nP., was paid as compensation to Shri Tankeswar Baruah, Managing Director of M/S. Lakhi Sugar Syndicate, Ltd.

(e)—It is not a fact.

(f) Does not arise.

(g)—The land is now used for ordinary cultivation.

(h)—M/S. Lakhi Sugar Syndicate is a public Limited Company, registered under the Indian Company's Act of 1913.

(i) M/S. Lakhi Sugar Syndicate, Ltd., Dibrugarh.

Re : Appointment of some Road Mohorrers**Shri GHANASYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog)** asked :

439. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the following persons have been appointed as Road Mohorrers for the particular Road named against each :—

Appointed Mohorrers	Names of the Road
(1) Shri Prasanna Kr. Das	... Improving Debradi-Fin-gua, 1960-61.
(2) Shri Jitendra Nath Choudhury	... Construction of Mandia-Dangara Road 1960-61.
(3) Shri Guru Prasad Das	... A. R. to U/M Barpeta, Tarabari Road 1960-61.
(4) Shri Prahlad Ch. Das	... Proposed construction of Jania-Kadang Road, 1960-61.
(5) Shri Khagendra Nath Sarmah	... A. R. to U/M link Road connecting with Barpeta-Patbausi-K e o t-kuchi Barpeta-Tara-bari Road by Ram Prasad Road, 1960-61.
6. Shri Bijoy Ch. Baruah	... Construction of Mandia-Dangabad, 1960-61.
7. Shri Swaroj Kr. Nag	... A. R. to U/M Barpeta-Tarabari Road, 1960-61.

- (b) Why these Mohorrers are used in the Office works only ?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that most of these Mohorrers have not seen these specified Road ?

- (d) Why the services of these persons are not being properly utilised ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Public Works Department) replied :

439. (a)—These Mohorrers were appointed for different works and not for the particular work as mentioned by the honorable Member. Their services are liable to be transferred to any work within the Division according to necessity and urgency.

(b)—Sometimes only, their services are required to be utilised in the works of Technical Branch of the Divisional Office in the exigencies of Public Service.

(c) & (d)—Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Re : Kaithalkuchi-Subankhata Road

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) asked :

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

(a) When the Kaithalkuchi-Subankhata Road was taken up by P. W. D. ?

(b) What is the distance of the said road from Kaithalkuchi to Subankhata ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that there remains only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the said road for completion ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the road is a recognised route for Motor Transport/Bus service, etc. ?

(e) Whether the Department is aware that the motor service cannot move up to Subankhata ?

(f) If so, whether Government propose to take necessary steps to complete the remaining portion of the said road which is in the Tribal Areas ?

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

440. (a)—The road was taken over by P. W. D. during 1953 and work was started during 1954.

(b)—22 miles approximately.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No, but authorised buses are plying on a portion of 18.5 miles of this road.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—The proposal for taking up of the remaining length of the road has been included in the list of incomplete roads for consideration and inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan by the Assam Road Communication Board Sub-Committee. Works will be taken up if and when the proposal receives due consideration and funds are made available.

Regardng Loan for undergoing foreign Training

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

- (a) How many candidates applied for loan for undergoing foreign training in 1960-61 ?
- (b) What was the provision in the Budget for 1960-61 ?
- (c) How many candidates were selected ?
- (d) Whether all of them were granted loan and if not, who are the applicants who were refused ?
- (e) What are the subjects of training of those who were selected ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that one Sri Dambaru Mohan also applied for such loan ?
- (g) Whether Government is aware that he got the seat and Pass Port ?
- (h) How many candidates obtained Passport and got seats and how many of them were selected ?
- (i) Who are the members of the Selection Committee ?
- (j) What are the rules of selecting such candidates ?

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

441. (a) — 62 candidates applied for loan on overseas training ; and 21 for training in India.

(b) — Rs. 1,25,000 for loan for study inside and outside India.

(c) — 21 including 4 for studying in India.

(d) — Loans were not sanctioned to 2 persons, namely Shri Sailendra Nath Bezbarua and Shrimati Sabita Ghosh.

(e) — Medicine, Surgery, F. R. C. S. in Otolaryngology obstretic and Gynaecology, Gas turbin Engineering, Electronics, Nuclea Physics, chemical, Engineering, Pathology, reinforced and prestressed concrete Civil Engineering, applied Geology.

(f) — Yes.

(g) — Yes.

(h)—31 applicants reported that they were offered seats. Government have no definite information about how many arranged Pass Ports.

(i)—Chief Secretary, Secretary, Planning and Development Department, Secretary, Education.

The Director of Public Instruction, Director of Technical Education, Director of Health Services and the Director, Statistics are generally invited as experts.

(j)—A copy of the Rules is placed on the Library table.

Regarding shortage of medicines in the Hospitals and Dispensaries

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled castes)] asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact he received complaints from different places of the State regarding shortage of medicine in the Hospitals and dispensaries during his visits to different districts during the months of November and December, 1960 ?

(b) If so, what steps Government has taken in the matter to save the patients from sufferings for want of medicine ?

(c) Whether the shortage is due to fund or delay in placing orders for medicine ?

(d) The dates separately on which the Civil Surgeons of the different districts submitted their requisitions for medicine to the purchasing Board ?

(e) The dates separately on which the Board placed orders to the suppliers on the requisitions made by the Civil Surgeons and the Principal of the Assam Medical College ?

(f) Whether it is a fact that the Board has made it a principle to place orders only for the cheapest qualities of medicines available in the market ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied :

442. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Adequate steps were taken for supply of medical stores whenever necessary.

(c)—There have been some delay in placing orders for medicines due to late receipt of indents from the Civil Surgeons concerned, compilation of indents and final approval by the Purchasing Board.

(d)---The dates under which the Civil Surgeons, etc., furnished their indents to this Directorate are given below:—

Civil Surgeon, Nowgong	...	8th June, 1960.
		22nd July, 1960.
		5th October, 1960.
		12th October, 1960.
" " Kamrup	...	5th August, 1960.
		26th August, 1960
		28th October, 1960.
		3rd November, 1960.
		9th November, 1960.
" " Cachar	...	10th November, 1960.
		17th November, 1960.
" " Darrang	...	26th August, 1960.
		15th July, 1960.
		9th November, 1960.
		17th November, 1960.
" " Sibsagar	...	5th September, 1960.
		7th September, 1960.
" " Goalpara	...	24th June, 1960.
		25th August, 1960.
		5th October, 1960.
		18th October, 1960.
		25th October, 1960.
Superintendent R. P. Chest Hospital, Shillong.		4th September, 1960.
		16th November, 1960.
Medical Superintendent, Ganesh Das Hospital, Shillong.		27th June, 1960.
		28th July, 1960.

Surgeon Superintendent, Civil Hospital, Gauhati.

10th June, 1960.

23rd August, 1960.

Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Tezpur.

10th August, 1960.

Subdivisional Medical and Health Officer, North Lakhimpur.

20th July, 1960.

Subdivisional Medical and Health Officer, Dibrugarh.

13th September, 1960.

Officer in-charge, Vaccine Depot, Shillong.

6th August, 1960.

(e)—On 27th October, 1960, 15th November, 1960, 7th December, 1960, 19th December, 1960. Thereafter, the Civil Surgeons have been authorised to make purchase according to the price approved by the Board.

No requisition was received from the Principal, Assam Medical College.

(f)—No.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked:

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

- (a) What step Government propose to encourage sports by way of improving playgrounds?
- (b) Whether Government had sanctioned any grant to sporting Associations of the State for improvement of their playgrounds?
- (c) If the answer to the above question is in affirmative the names of those Associations with grants sanctioned since 1957?
- (d) Whether the Government sanctioned any such grant to Golaghat District Sporting Association and Dergaon Sporting Association?
- (e) Whether Government have received any representation from the above two Associations for grant-in-aid?
- (f) Whether Government propose to allot some suitable grants to Dergaon and Golaghat Sporting Associations for improvement of their playgrounds?

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

443. (a)—Government have been sanctioning suitable grant to the State Sports Council which is the guiding and controlling body for an all round development of games and sports in the State. One of the schemes taken up by the State Sports Council during the last five years of the Second Plan is improvement of play-grounds. Similarly, tentative arrangements have been made by the Sports Council during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Besides, grants are given under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to the recognised educational institutions not below the standard of a Secondary School for development of games and sports by acquiring play-fields. These schemes has been implemented with effect from 1959-60.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The State Sports Council of Assam had decided to allocate a sum of Rs.2,20,500 for improvement of playgrounds out of which Rs.1,37,668·88 nP. have been paid to various Associations since 1957 as per list below—

LIST OF ASSOCIATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS SINCE 1957 FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PLAYGROUNDS

Names of Associations					Allocations	Paid	Balance
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1)	Nowgong Sports Club	..	..	..	66,500·00	53,404·26	13,095·74
(2)	Silchar Sporting Association	..	..	..	40,000·00	30,852·20	9,147·80
(3)	Tezpur District Sporting Association	..	..	..	35,000·00	10,000·00	25,000·00
(4)	Dibrugarh District Sporting Association	..	..	..	40,000·00	19,912·42	20,087·58
(5)	Jorhat District Sporting Association	..	..	..	6,000·00	6,000·00	..
(6)	Dhing	..	..	..	1,500·00	1,500·00	..
(7)	Upper Shillong	..	..	..	1,500·00	1,500·00	..
(8)	Cherrapunjee	..	..	..	3,500·00	3,500·00	..
(9)	Chenga	..	..	..	700·00	700·00	..
(10)	Howli	..	..	..	800·00	800·00	..
(11)	Mawsynram	..	..	..	2,000·00	2,000·00	..
(12)	Mawlai	..	..	..	4,000·00	4,000·00	..
(13)	Kakapathar	..	..	..	1,000·00	1,000·00	..
(14)	Jakrem	..	..	..	2,500·00	2,500·00	..
(15)	Different Rural Areas	..	..	..	15,500·00	...	15,500·00
Total					2,20,500·00	1,37,668·88	82,831·12

(d)—Provision has been made for Golaghat under the Subdivisional Scheme in the Third Five Year Plan of the Council. And for Dergaon, correspondence is still going on with the Association who have not yet been able to fulfill the formalities by producing documents showing ownership of the ground and by submitting blue-prints and detailed schemes.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—As Golaghat comes under the Subdivisional Schemes, there is provision in the Overall Scheme of the Council for assistance for improvement of play-ground. As Dergaon comes under the Rural Areas Schemes there is a provision for financial assistance for improvement of play-ground which may be considered on fulfilment of the formalities.

Re: Allotment of Land to the retrenched Labourers of Bidyanagar Tea Estate

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) asked :

444. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to allot lands to the retrenched labourers of the Bidyanagar Tea Estate ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

444. Government propose to allot lands to the deserving landless persons among the retrenched labourers of the Bidyanagar Tea Estate as far as practicable.

Re: Taking over the Namatiali Railway Tank for Pisciculture

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) asked :

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

(a) What action has been taken on the petition submitted to him by the local M. L. A. for taking steps to take over the Namtiali Railway Tank (abandoned) for pisciculture ?

(b) In case the Railway Authorities not agreeable to relinquish the tank whether Government propose to put pressure on the Railway Administration to renovate it in the interest of public and the Railway workers ?

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

445. (a)—On receipt of the petition on 14th December 1959, General Manager, N. F. Railway was requested on 22nd December 1959 to let this Department know whether the Railway authorities are agreeable to hand over the tank to the State Government for pisciculture but the railway authorities are not agreeable to it as informed by the Manager on 23rd May 1960.

(b)—Since the Railways have difficulties to share the same and since the tank is a very small one (less than an acre). Government has decided not to undertake the project.

Re: Sudden rise in price of Sugar just on the eve of Magh Bihu

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong) asked :

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

- (a) What was the reason behind the sudden rise in the price of sugar in Assam just on the eve of Magh Bihu ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that it is a man-made scarcity ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to take measures against such people who create artificial scarcity and exploit the people ?
- (d) Whether Government will set up an enquiry committee to go into the root of this ?

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

446. (a)—The price of sugar increased at some centres of the State as the November and December quotas did not move in time owing to movement restrictions imposed by the Railways.

(b)—No.

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

(d)—No.

Re: Unprecedented destruction of Bodo cultivation due to draught

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that unprecedented draught had destroyed the Bodo cultivation almost throughout the State last year ?
- (b) If so, whether Government will consider granting remission of loan extended to the Bodo cultivation Committees so affected ?
- (c) The amount so extended as loans ?

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

447. (a)—Yes, to some extent.

(b)—No.

(c)—Rs. 7.45 lakhs.

Re: Withdrawal of Military Camp from Narangi

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

448. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government have received any demand from the Tribal people for withdrawing military Camp from Narangi?
- (b) If so, what steps are being taken by the Government for the withdrawal of this Military Camp?
- (c) Whether Government are aware due to the establishment of this camp many Tribal people had to vacate their lands?
- (d) Whether the Government have taken steps for rehabilitation of these people with compensation?
- (e) Whether Government have received any report to the effect that the military have harassed the local people in many ways?
- (f) If so, what steps are taken to check these harassment?
- (g) If not, whether Government will enquire in the matter?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

448. (a)—Government have received a suggestion to examine whether any alternative land could be found.

(b)—As the particular area has been considered suitable by the Army Government do not propose to suggest any change.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—No.

(f)—Does not arise.

(g)—In absence of any complaint Government do not propose to make any enquiry.

Regarding Amguri Exhibition

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

449. Will the Minister, Industries, be pleased to state—

(a) Why Government did not reply even to the letters of the Exhibition Committee asking the Government to send exhibits to Amguri Exhibition from 3rd to 6th February, 1961?

(b) Why Government did not participate in the said exhibition?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge, Industries) replied :

449. (a) The Director of Industries, Assam received letter No.10H Ex., dated 1st December, 1960 from the President, Reception Committee, Assam State Krishak Panchayat Session, Amguri and on 6th January, 1961 the Director of Industries, Assam sent instruction to the Assistant Director, Cottage Industries, Jorhat, to participate in the said exhibition in his letter No.IMX.3/59/56 Part, dated 6th January 1961. A copy of this letter was sent to the President, Reception Committee, Assam State Krishak Panchayat Session, Amguri.

(b)—The Cottage Industries Directorate participated in the exhibition from the 4th to the 6th of February, 1961.

Re: State Electricity Board

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked:

450. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the State Electricity Board received public representation and also another note from the questioner for extending electricity to Sondha village with prospective fifty consumers at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the last Electric pole of Nalbari ?

(b) What immediate steps Government propose to take to meet the genuine demand of the villagers had provide electric connection to Sondha area to justify the name 'Town and Villagers Electrification' ?

(c) Whether to meet the demand of the people of the commercial area of Tihu and Pathsala and industrial area of Sarthebari it is proposed to extend electricity to the above places pending electrification from Umiam Hydel Plant ?

(d) What steps have been taken to minimise the loss of Sualkuchi Thermal Plant and Hajo Electricity which like many other uneconomic Power Houses of the State is running at a loss ?

(e) What are the amount annual loss of Dhekiajuli, Tura, Dihpu, Kokrajhar and Sualkuchi Thermal Projects ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge, Electricity) replied:

450. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The matter is under examination.

(c)—The question of extending the line to Tihu and Pathsala is under examination and execution of the proposal will be taken up if it is found to be financially sound after installation of additional diesel generation at Nalbari by early 1962. The question of extending electricity to Sarthebari however, has not yet been taken up.

(d)—Excepting a few, all small diesel stations are running at a loss. The Board is therefore, preparing schemes to close down such uneconomic stations by connecting them up with more centralised units. The Board has already approved a scheme for a 11 KW line between Nalbari and Hajo with a view to close down the Sualkuchi Station.

under :— (e)—The trading loss from these diesel stations 1959-60 is as

					Rs.
1. Dhekiajuli	...	...	...	...	33,479
2. Tura	...	..	...	...	31,627
3. Diphu	...	...	...	...	24,761
4. Kokrajhar	...	...	...	...	55,010
5. Sualkuchi	...	...	...	...	21,065

Re : Land for the State Electricity Supply for Karimganj

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) asked :

451. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity be pleased to state—
 (a) Whether it is a fact that a plot of land measuring about 1½ poa was requisitioned by the Government for the State Electric Supply, Karimganj.

(b) If so, when this land was requisitioned ?

(c) Whether the land owner has been paid compensation ?

(d) If so, what amount has been paid to him ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge, Electricity) replied :

451. (a)—No land was requisitioned. An area 1 bigha, 2 kathas 2 chittaks of land was, however, acquired by Government for construction, of staff quarters, etc., for the Electric Supply undertaking at Karimganj in Revenue Department Notification No.RLA.138/58/3, dated 9th April, 1958 and Declaration No.RLA.138/58/8 dated, 28th March, 1960.

(b)—The land was acquired on 28th March, 1960.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—An amount of Rs.10,908·90 nP. (Rupees ten thousand nine hundred eight and ninety naye paise) has already been paid to the owners.

Re : Electricity connection between Golaghat and Furkating

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

452. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government are aware that Electricity connection is going to be extended from Golaghat Power House to Furkating Railway Junction—a distance of about four miles ?

- (b) If so, how long it will take to complete the scheme and to supply power to the consumers ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that after fixing the posts along the Golaghat-Furkating Road suddenly the posts were removed from about two miles and the line was diverted through some paddy fields and jungles by depriving the public living on both sides of the road including some industries like Rice Mills, Saw Mills, etc., from the benefit of getting easy electric connections ?
- (d) If so, at whose instance the line was so diverted ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to take the line again along the roadside in the interest of the general public ?
- (f) Whether Government lately received a complaint from the M.L.A's and Ex-M.L.A's including District Congress of Golaghat against diversion of the said line ?
- (g) If so, whether any action has been taken on the said complaint ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) replied :

452. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The work is likely to be completed within three or four months.

(c)—A representation was received by the Chief Electrical Engineer, Assam State Electricity Board, complaining about diversion of alignment of the Golaghat-Furkating line. The matter is being inquired into by the Board.

(d)—Findings of the enquiry as at (c) above is not yet arrived at as the enquiry is not completed.

(e)—Nothing definite can be stated at this stage without knowing full facts.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—Decision will be taken on getting full facts of the case from the Assam State Electricity Board.

Regarding posting of unqualified Compounder in Barpeta Civil Hospital

Dr. SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that one Sri Kamala Kanta Roy Choudhury is appointed Compounder in Barpeta Civil Hospital who is not at all a passed and qualified Compounder ?

- (b) Whether Government is aware that passed Compounders from Berry-White Medical School are available at Barpeta town ?
- (c) If so, under what circumstances the said Shri Kamala Kanta Roy Choudhury was appointed ?
- (d) Whether his services will be discontinued from Barpeta Civil Hospital when passed Compounder is available ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that Civil Surgeon, Kamrup was informed about this just before the appointment of Shri Kamala Kanta Roy Choudhury by the questioner ?
- (f) Under whose direction he was appointed in the Barpeta Civil Hospital ?
- (g) What step up till now have been taken to remove him ?
- (h) If not when Government propose to remove him ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied :

453. (a)—Shri Kamala Kanta Roy Choudhury is a registered Pharmacist (Registration No. 999) under section 31 (d) of the Pharmacy Act, 1948. He was appointed as Compounder by the Chairman, Local Board, Barpeta during 1951 at Barpeta Civil Hospital and he has continued till his service has been taken over by Government in the year 1959.

(b)—Yes.

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

(d)—No.

(e)—Government have no information.

(f)—He was appointed by the Chairman, Local Board, Barpeta during 1951 at Barpeta Civil Hospital.

(g) & (h)—In view of the reply to (a), the question of his removal does not arise.

Regarding missing of Dalgoan Town land file

Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Dalgaon) asked :

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

- (a) Whether any enquiry has been made in order to find out the person at fault for the missing of the Dalgoan Town Land File ?
- (b) If so, what is the finding and the action taken thereon ?

- (c) Whether any list of the Dalgach Town land allottees has been made out and approved ?
- (d) If so, whether the list will be laid on Library Table ?
- (e) If not, why not ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to expedite the settlement of the said town land ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

454. (a) & (b) —Yes. The Deputy Commissioner, Darrang has been making enquiry into the matter, but the responsibility for the missing file has not yet been fixed.

(c) & (d) —Subdivisional Officer Mangaldai has reported that the Subdivisional Land Settlement Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 2nd February, 1961 approved a list of 139 allottees for settlement of land. But Government have not yet received formal proposal for settlement of land with these allottees from the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang.

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

(f) Yes. The matter is being expedited.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) asked :

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

- (a) The names of hospitals where there are Honorary Visiting Doctors in various departments ?
- (b) Who are the doctors getting honorarium ?
- (c) Which are the hospitals that do not provide honorarium ?
- (d) Which are the hospitals provide the same ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

455. (a) —Civil Hospital, Shillong.

Civil Hospital, Gauhati.

Civil Hospital, Silchar.

Civil Hospital, Hailakandi.

Civil Hospital, Goalpara.

Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh.

Lady Kerr Welfare Centre, Shillong.

T. B. Clinic, Silchar.

T. B. Clinic, Barpeta.

T. B. Clinic, Tezpur.

(b)—Dr. B. Dowrah, Honorary Dental Surgeon and Lecturer, Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh. Conveyance allowance at the rate of Rs.200 per mensem.

Dr. Surabala Bardhan Roy, Honorary Lady Doctor, Lady Kerr Welfare Centre, Shillong. Conveyance allowance at the rate of Rs.100 per mensem.

Dr. A. C. Dutta, Honorary Doctor, T. B. Clinic, Silchar. Honorarium at Rs.100 per mensem.

Dr. B. N. Das, Honorary Doctor, T. B. Clinic, Barpeta. Honorarium at Rs.100 per mensem.

Dr. C. Sarmah, Honorary Doctor, T. B. Clinic, Tezpur. Honorarium at Rs.100 per mensem.

(c)—Civil Hospital, Shillong.

Civil Hospital, Gauhati.

Civil Hospital, Silchar.

Civil Hospital, Hailakandi,

Civil Hospital, Goalpara,

(d)—Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh } Conveyance
Lady Kerr Welfare Centre, Shillong ... } Allowance.

T. B. Clinic, Silchar.

T. B. Clinic, Barpeta.

T. B. Clinic, Tezpur.

} Honorarium.

Re: Barpeta-Jania and Jania-Langla Roads

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

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

(a) Since when the construction work of Barpeta-Jania and Jania-Langla have been started?

(b) What is the length of each of these two roads and what amount up to this time Government have spent for the purpose?

(c) When the construction work of these two roads will be completed?

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

456. (a)—Barpeta-Jania Road in 1952. Jania-Langla Road in 1956.

(b)—Barpeta-Jania Road—5·38 miles. Expenditure upto February 1961—Rs.1,23,183. Jania-Langla Road—8·38 miles. Expenditure upto February 1961—Rs.2,39,255.

(c)—Construction of Barpeta-Jania Road has been completed in 1956-57 and Jania-Langla Road completed during this year. Both these roads were damaged by the flood of 1959 and repair works are in progress. The repair works are expected to be completed before the rains sets in.

Re: P.W.D. road from Pichala River in Darrang District to Subansirimukh in Golaghat Subdivision

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the portion of P.W.D. Road from Pichala River in Darrang District to Subansirimukh in Golaghat Subdivision has been abandoned ?
- (b) If so, what is the reason ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the said portion of road also serves as a Bund and protect the life, property and cultivation of the areas ?
- (d) Whether there is any ferry approach to the Southern Bank, i.e., towards Subansirimukh of the Pichala Ferry of the P.W.D. ?
- (e) Whether the said ferry approach is being maintained by the Department ?
- (f) Whether the authority of a ferry is required to maintain its approaches ?
- (g) Whether any representations have been received for improvement and maintenance of the said portion of road from the Anchalik Panchayat or public ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to take immediate step to extend the P.W.D. Road upto Subansirimukh and maintain the said portion of road to facilitate through communication between North and South Bank of Lohit ?

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

457. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—This portion of the road falls on the Southern side of the existing Brahmaputra Dyke.

(d)—No, except an approach road to Pichala Ferry which falls on the portion of the road under P.W.D.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—If by "authority of the ferry" the Lessee is meant the reply is "No".

(g)—Yes, a petition, dated 18th January, 1961 was received from the President, Golaghat North Anchalik Panchayat.

(h)—The proposal is under examination.

Re: Levy of royalty on the privately owned Forest of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati) asked :

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

(a) Whether the Assam Forest Manual provides levy of royalty on the Forest produce of privately owned forest of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills while it is imported into the District of Kamrup and other plain Districts of Assam ?

(b) If so, whether the Government is aware that a huge quantity of timber was imported in the past few years from the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills to Gauhati and other places through Gauhati-Shillong Road and also by other roads and no royalty was realised ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that royalty-free transit passes were issued by the Department for those timber price through some Forest Officials ?

(d) If so, what action Government propose to take against the offending officials for this breach of law which has caused heavy loss to the public exchequer ?

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

458. (a)—There is provision in the Assam Forest Manual for levy of import duty in the case of timber and forest produce imported from the Syiem's territory.

(b) & (c)—The question of realization of import duty in respect of forest produce imported from the former Syiem's territory into Kamrup District and elsewhere is under the examination of the Government. No import duty has been realized pending decision on this question ; but the contractors concerned have not been exempted from payment of import duty. It is not possible to stop operation of timber from these private forests till the question of import duty is finally decided and hence the contractors have been allowed to operate to timber after executing bonds binding themselves to pay such duty as may be assessed by the Government in respect of the timber and other forest produce operated by them.

(d)—There has been no breach of law or loss to the public Exchequer and hence the question of action against the officials does not arise.

Supplementary Demands for Grants "Loans and Advances, etc., (XII—Loans to Electricity Board)"

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.60,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc. (XII—Loans to Electricity Board)".

	Rs.
1. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	2,00,00,000
2. Additional grant voted by the Assembly during the year. ...	...
3. Additional amount now required	60,00,000
4. Sub-head under which the Supplementary demand will be accounted for—	

"Development Schemes (Second Five-Year Plan)—Loan to Local funds, private parties, etc.— Loan to the State Electricity Board".

Minor and Sub-head	Grant originally voted by the Assembly		Supplementary Grant voted by the Assembly during the year		Additional amount now required		Total
	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	General	Sixth Schedule Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loan to State Electricity Board.	2,00,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	60,00,000
Total	2,00,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	60,00,000

EXPLANATORY NOTE

A provision of Rupees 2,00,00,000 was made in the current year's budget for advancing as loan to the Assam State Electricity Board. The Board have already spent Rupees 1,95,00,000 and bills worth Rupees 25,00,000 are pending with the Board for settlement. The anticipated

expenditure upto 31st March 1961 will be Rupees 2,60,00,000. As the expenditure relates to Second Five-Year Plan programme and there is no provision in the contingency fund it is proposed to meet the expenditure from the overall Savings of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The aforesaid amount of Rs.60,00,000 will be made available out of the annual plan allocation for 1960-61.

Hence the supplementary demand.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.60,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc. (XII—Loans to Electricity Board)".

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move my cut motion. Sir, in pressing my cut motion, I like to say that no one will grudge or grumble in voting for this demand on Electricity. Electricity is one of the factors which is vitally essential for the development of the country.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. I think the cut motion is not in order. By this cut motion, the hon. mover of the cut motion seeks to discuss the policy with regard to interference of the natural courses of rivers or hill streams for the purpose of generation of electricity. The policy of harnessing hill streams and rivers has been accepted by Government and approved by this House since a very long time past and this policy for promotion of this demand has been brought. Therefore, no discussion can be raised to submit that policy. Under Rule 152 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly, discussion is not permissible on the policy. The Rule says "the debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy under lying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion". Therefore, your cut motion is cutting at the very root of the policy of this demand and I cannot allow any discussion on it. But you have a right to speak on the demand itself if you like.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Yes, Sir, I quite appreciate your direction. Sir, we had voted 200 lakhs for Electricity Board and out of that 195 lakhs have been spent and only 5 lakhs remain in the hands of the Government. But the Electricity Board has got bills pending up to Rs. 25 lakhs. Now, Government has only Rs. 5 lakhs in their hands and if we minus Rs.5 lakhs from Rs. 25 lakhs, the balance is Rs.20 lakhs, i.e., Government is in necessity of Rs. 20 lakhs only. Now, the Government is demanding Rs. 60 lakhs at the fag end of the year. I wonder whether Government will be able to spend this huge amount—40 lakhs. It is most unlikely that Government will have to surrender this amount. Therefore, the demand is unnecessary.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) : Sir, we also do not grudge this amount, rather it would have been a matter of pleasure, if in place of Rs. 60 lakhs the amount would have been more. But one think, I like to ask from the Minister-in-charge. I am told that in the Uiam

Project a good number of workers have lost their lives. If so, the.....

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education) :
The point has no relevance.....

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) : But discussion is allowed by the chair. As I said, if such be the case, whether any relief or compensation has been given to the bereaved families of those persons who have lost their lives. Furthermore, I like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that the Umtru Project has incurred some defects due to wrong planning. As Umiam Project is in progress, we would like to caution the Government so that no such defects can come to this Project which is so vital for the State. We really congratulate those workers who, with their hard work and sufferings, have been working in Umiam Project and who have been drawing the Project towards success. But, Sir, it is reported that a huge amount of money is spent there unnecessarily. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to this aspect of the matter so that no money can be spent in waste. The other day, I raised one point in this House regarding Shillong Electric Supply. Today also I raise this point. The Shillong and Silchar Electricities are running not in proper order. The voltage is so low that it is very difficult for one to study at night with such poor light here in Shillong. We suggest that both the electricity concerns at Shillong and Silchar should be managed by the State directly so that the private management cannot exploit the people. Shillong being the capital town of the State, at least electricity should be improved and I am surprised to know that during the period of four years no improvement has been made to this.

Sir, my last point is that there is a scheme of rural electrification. I have seen that there are many thermal plants throughout the State. But besides the small towns, it has not extended to rural areas of Nalbari. For instance, I have approached the Secretary of the Electricity Board many times in this respect but up-till now nothing has been done. We have also submitted representations on behalf of our villagers who are willing to have electrical use, but the Board is not paying heed to our requests. I think that the very spirit of rural electrification has failed if the electrical use is not extended to the rural population of the State. I, therefore, draw the attention of Government that when there is a scheme of rural electrification the rural people should get the benefit of the scheme. Sir, I have no objection to this demand, rather I give my support. It is a matter of pleasure if the amount would have been more.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) :
We also do not grudge the provision of Rs. 60 lakhs towards the Electricity Board. But what we have heard so far is that the Electricity Board has failed. It is a commercial Department and in spite of its being so, some of the applications are pending for a couple of years without any enquiry. I can cite one instance. That at Nalbari, an electric concern which is developed at the instance of the Minister himself, is lying there for the last 8 months and it is very difficult to get electricity to the Central power loom. This state of affairs should not continue. We observe that there are many thermal plants.

In today's reply also the Minister said that there are five thermal plants which are uneconomic and which cannot be connected with the nearest economic units. I am citing the instance of Dehkiajuli. Another instance is Sualkuchi. But nothing has been done to remove the uneconomic condition of these plants. That could have been done quickly. The Minister himself has pointed out that so many rupees were lost from the following plants—

					Rs.
Dhekiajuli	...	...	...	...	33,479
Tura	...	...	...	...	31,627
Diphu	...	...	...	...	24,761
Kokrajhar	...	...	...	...	55,010
Sualkuchi	...	...	...	...	21,065

We suggest that it should be connected with the nearest economic thermal plants to avoid further losses. We do not find any reason why the Electricity Board has taken such a long time to provide these connections from the economic units. So we suggest that this should be done and the commercial proposals that are awaiting should not be allowed to await a very long time.

***Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabor):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই 'চাপ্লিমেন্টৰী' গ্ৰাণ্টটোৰ সমৰ্থন-প্ৰসঙ্গত এই কথাই কব খুজিছো যে, আজি যিটো ৬০ লাখ টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী, State Electricity Board ক দিব খুজিছে সেইটো আমাৰ কাৰণে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে এটা ডাঙৰ কথা হলেও তাক সমৰ্থন কৰিব পৰা হৈছে। দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ টকাও ইয়াত দিয়া হৈছে—গতিকে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত Electricity ৰ কাৰণে যি টকা ধৰা হৈছে—সেই টকাৰ ভিতৰত উপৰোৱা টকাও পোৱা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে, যি টকা খৰচ নহব, সেই টকা থাকি যাব। এই প্ৰচেষ্টাত যিবিলাক সৰুসুৰা প্ৰজেক্ট লোৱা হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ বহুতেই লোকচান দিছে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। প্ৰথম প্ৰচেষ্টাত লোকচান হোৱাটো একো অস্বাভাবিক নহয়, কাৰণ এই শিল্পটো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ এই প্ৰথম আৰম্ভ আৰু নিচেই চালুকীয়া অৱস্থাত। আজি এই প্ৰচেষ্টাত লোকচান হৈছে বুলি ইয়াক এৰি দিলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত Electricity উৎপাদন শিল্পৰ প্ৰসাৰতা লাভ কৰা পৰা নহব। যোৱা ৩৪ বছৰৰ আগতে লোৱা, ঢেকীয়াজুলি বিজুলী উৎপাদন প্ৰজেক্টটোৱে লোকচান দি চলি আহিছে যদিও এই বছৰত লাভ হৈছে বুলি কৈছে। লোকচান হৈছে বুলি এৰিদিয়া হলে আজিৰ লাভ হোৱা অৱস্থা নেপালে হেতেন। কাজেই সৰু সুৰা হলেও এইবিলাক প্ৰজেক্ট ৰাখিবই লাগিব। আৰু তাৰ পৰিপূৰ্তি কৰিব লাগিব। কাৰণ বিদ্যুৎশক্তি উৎপাদনৰ লগত অন্যান্য শিল্প গঠনৰ নিবিড় সম্বন্ধ আৰু এই দৰেইহে আমি উন্নতিৰ পথত আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিম। নহলে নোৱাৰো। গতিকে Electricity বৃদ্ধি অসমৰ কাৰণে, অসমৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে একান্ত প্ৰয়োজনীয় আৰু আকৰ্ষণীয় হোৱা উচিত। এই প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ পথত অসমত হব খোজা উমিচিয়ায় হাইদ্রো প্ৰজেক্টৰকাৰণে এই টকা প্ৰয়োজন হব আৰু বিশ্বাস কৰা যায় হৈ উঠিলে এই প্ৰজেক্ট অসমতেই কিয় ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰতেই লেখত লবলগীয়া হব। এই প্ৰচেষ্টাবিলাকত step by step and stage by stage কৃতকাৰ্যতা লাভ কৰা হয়। কাজেই, বিদ্যুৎশক্তি উৎপাদন-ক্ষেত্ৰত, আজি লাভ বা লোকচানলৈ বেচি লক্ষ্য নকৰি, শিল্পবিলাক গঢ়ি তোলাত হৈ বেচি মনোযোগ দিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে, মই এই কথাই জোৰ দিওঁ যে—আজি আমাৰ প্ৰথম প্ৰয়াস হব লাগিব মূলধনৰ ব্যৱহাৰ।

U JOR MANIK SYIEM: [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: While supporting the allotment of Rs. 60,00,000 as grant to the Electricity Board, I would like to place before the House about the inequitable compensation paid to the people in respect of the lands acquired by the Government for the Umiyam Hydel Project. Hundreds of people are complaining about the injustice done to them and I have also tried to see the Minister in this connection, but I have not got the chance. There is a lot of Julum there. I have got a statement which contains no fewer than 500 names of people stating their grievances. So I would request the Government to see carefully that everybody gets fair treatment at the hands of the officers and the rate of compensation does not show any disparity between one person and the other. The land is in the same area and therefore there should not be so many different classifications of this land. There are many complaints against the treatment that has been meted out to the people of Barapani. I am trying to place the statement before the Minister if he can give a chance to discuss the matter with him. For the time being I would appeal to the Government to see that the compensation paid is equitable and that the people are not treated so badly by the officers in this matter.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity):** I am thankful to the hon. Members for their observations. Almost universal support was brought by this supplementary demand. I am one with them that if more money could have been provided for electricity at this time I would have been too happy. Although we felt that Rs. 50 lakhs is required annually we could have spent more. In fact Rs. 50 lakhs was already spent and we required Rs. 40 lakhs more. Therefore we would have been too happy to spend Rs. 1 crore. But after discussion with the Finance Minister it was found out that he was not in a position to give us Rs. 1 crore and the balance was to be provided the next year.

Now I may tell that the Madras Government has introduced the cushion system by which it has been provided that expenditure may not be held up for incomplete works at one stage where a phased programme of work is concerned. I went to Madras and saw the Kundah project. It is in many ways like the Umiyam project. I have no doubt that we shall also have to introduce this cushion system so that the efficiency of the Electricity Board which is an autonomous body may increase. Out of this sum we shall have to make provision for the next year as well.

Now, the hon. Members may ask why did we delay in doing this, You could have done it earlier. From record I find that at one stage there was a break down in the Umiyam Electricity System and we had to seriously consider the matter and for that it may be difficult for us to complete the expenditure properly. But thanks to our technical staff which came to our help in repairing everything quickly. It appears that the incident did not result in holding up progress. The Defence Department was kind enough to assist us, and at time when there was a crisis of cement and other materials, this department and many other organisations came to assist us. It is for this reason we were not held up.

Now, from record I find that the annual plan for 1960-61 provide for Umium Hydel Project is Rs. 113 lakhs which includes Civil Works, H. T. Lines and Generation and the expenditure for Revised provision is Rs. 179 lakhs. So we have an Annual Plan provision for Investigation of Umium Second Stage, Kapily Alignment of Transmission line to Badarpur, Bongaigaon, Tezpur, etc., is Rs. 8.26 lakhs and we have Rs. 11.26 lakhs. Similarly, we have annual plan provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for Naharkatiya Thermal Scheme and Rs. 8 lakhs as Revised provision of Rs. 8 lakhs for that purpose. Again, there is an annual plan provision of Rs. 5 lakhs and Revised provision of Rs. 9 lakhs for Transmission and Distribution including Extension of 11-K.W. line to Jagi Road, Naya-Bungalow, etc. Moreover, we have to provide Rs. 66 lakhs and 48 lakhs for Annual Plan provision and Revised provision respectively for Miscellaneous Development Scheme including installation of Diesel sets. There was delay in placing orders for the reason that it took some times to obtain sanction for an additional generating set of 3000-K.W. from the Planning Commission of the Government of India. Later on the loan for that purpose was advanced and we have the sanction of 10000-K.W. in all. Now, the hon. Members see that this is far less than our requirement. We require far more. But for the time being it may serve our some purpose. Sir, I am glad that our Electricity Department has been functioning very efficiently. I hope the target date of these schemes will be kept. It may be pointed out in this connection that the target date of Umium Project will not be kept due to certain difficulties, in executing construction. We found some difficulty in designing. At the beginning we thought that we would be able to execute according to our design but later on we discovered that it was not so. Actually it was a crooked dam. Then again difficulty arose for the coffer dam. At the beginning we thought that it would a 10' dam and at best there may be 5' below, because we have seen rock on one side. But later on we found that there was a depression between the rocks and this depression is full of single. For this purpose we had to dig 18' to 20' more and that makes it about 30'. For a dam as previously estimated we had to make a dam of about 30'. However, we are surmounting this difficulty also. We are going ahead with our work. Our work on tunnel has also gone ahead and I think nearly 1200' or so have already been done. So the progress is quite considerable indeed.

Sir, so far as the diversion of the road is concerned, if the hon. Members are interested to visit the site, I may take them to show our achievement.

As hon. Member Shri Bardalai said that at the beginning we may not be benefitted from the small generating schemes, or even we may be loser at the initial stage. I cent per cent agree with him that so long we will not be able to generate bulk electricity, we may not be profitted from such small schemes. As soon as we will be able to generate bulk electricity, we will abolish the small generating schemes.

Now, our aim is to provide electricity to all our district headquarters and important rural areas as far as practicable. For this purpose we are thinking of linking the cross country line. We are now not able to provide sufficient electricity. But as soon as the Umium Project-Naharkatiya Project will come into operation we will be able to link our cross country line on one side from Badarpur, etc., and on the other side Gauhati, Silghat, Tezpur, etc. Now, we are thinking of installing a cross country line from Nalbari to Hajo. In this way, we like to link up our towns and important rural areas.

Now the second point is this. If we can get excess generating sets then of course things may be improved. The Planning Commission of the Government of India has sanctioned only 10000-K.W. which is really meagre indeed

Now we require a lot of electricity for the construction stage of the different industries which are coming up to Assam in the recent years. Present 10000-K.W. will be quite inadequate as against our requirements. Our provision of power coming far in adequate than our requirement. So, Sir, the amount of money which we have got for the Third Five-Year Plan is 27½ crores is really considerable in terms of the Plan but in terms of the requirement it is very small. Had we got the 41 crores as estimated by us, this would have helped us to a great extent in the matter of electricity supply. In view of this, I have no doubt that the hon. Members will appreciate the work already done by this department.

As regards compensation, as raised by hon. Member, I would like to say that the Electricity Board has been very generous indeed in this respect. Up-till now rupees forty-one lakhs have been paid as compensation. The Electricity Board is very much anxious to pay off the compensation and as a matter of fact one Shri Lyngdoh was already engaged to assess the rate of compensation and I have no doubt that the hon. Member would assist me in this matter. As a matter of fact it is because of the assistance of the hon. Member that we have been able to undertake this scheme. I am ready to discuss with him about the matter of compensation so that the same can be paid out. With these words, I hope the hon. Members will support the grant.

Mr. SPEAKER: I put the main question.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 60,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961 for administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc. (XII-Loans to Electricity Board)".

(The question was adopted.)

The Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1961

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1961. Sir, with the permission of the House I beg to request you to substitute the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1961 by Assam Appropriation (No.II Bill), 1961.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think there is no objection. Substitute the "Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1961" by "Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1961"

Here is another message from the Governor—

"Under the Provision of the Article 207(3) of the Constitution of India, I, S. M. Srinagesh, Governor of Assam, recommend that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1961, be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. M. SRINAGESH,

— Governor of Assam."

Here is a message from the Governor—

"Under the Provision of the Article 207(1) of the Constitution of India, I, S. M. Srinagesh, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1961.

S. M. SRINAGESH,

Governor of Assam."

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri): Sir, I oppose the passing of the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER: We have not come to that stage.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1961.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1961, be introduced.

(The question was adopted.)

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

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Sir, I thank the Finance Minister for bringing in such a Bill to save the surrender from the Second Five-Year Plan. I am sure these sixty lakhs of rupees will help us in the development of electricity in the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Bill is introduced.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1961, be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** Sir, I again thank.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I thought you had finished.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** I simply want to thank the Finance Minister again for bringing in this Bill which will, as I said before, help in the development of electric power in the State. I hope the money which is lying with the Finance Minister will be utilised for the best interest of the State. If anything can be granted to the Mahakuma Parishads and Anchalik Panchayats I hope that will also be given.

* Speech not corrected.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, I think the Bill should not received any consideration because the Electricity Board is not considering the objection of the people. It is also not giving any consideration to the fact that the natural course of the rivers should not be disturbed. So far as my information goes, the Central Water and Power Commission is making surveys in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Assam with a view to instal hydro-electric units in the hill streams without disturbing the course of rivers. Now, here in Barapani, the *pani* of that river has been diverted to another river. The water of this river will go to Umtru. The result will be that the lower reaches of Barapani which have been made fertile by the river will become barren and dry and the projects of the Agriculture and the Embankment and Drainage Departments will have to be revised. Moreover a huge amount of compensation will have to be paid unnecessarily. Some area of land will be inundated for which the people affected will have to be given compensation. Instead of such wasteful expenditure for cutting channels and diverting the course of this river, we should take up installation of several small hydro-electric units. Assam is a virgin field full of rivers which can be easily harnessed for hydro-electric purposes. In the Subansiri region, for example, and also in other places, i.e., in upper reaches of Dehing, Desang, Dekhaw, etc., we can instal hydro-electric units produce and collect the energy necessary for the development of the country. Instead of doing this our Government, as I said, are digging tunnels and diversions and spending crores of rupees. I think this is unnecessary expenditure and I hope the House will consider this aspect of the matter. I oppose consideration of the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1961, be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted.)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1961, be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

(After a pause)—**The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1961, be passed.**

(The question was adopted.)

Further discussion on the Grant No.17 "37.—Education—I—General Education" moved on 29th March, 1961

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** মানবীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কালি কৈছিলো যে, শিক্ষা-প্রসাৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিৰোধ অঞ্চল পিচপৰা তাত যাতে শিক্ষা প্রচাৰৰ সুবিধা হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ধ্যান দিব লাগে। শ্ৰীতৰুণসেন ডেকাই কৈছিল যে, কোনো কোনো ঠাইত একোটা বৰ পুখুৰীৰ ইফালেও এটা স্কুল আৰু গিফালেও এটা স্কুল। কিন্তু দৰং জিলাত ঢেকীয়াজুলীৰ পৰা দলগাঁৱলৈ মাত্ৰ এখন হাইস্কুল। গতিকে এই পাখ ক্যটো যাতে দূৰ হয় তাৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। মঙ্গলদৈৰ কলেজটো সাধাৰণ হাইস্কুল এটাৰ দৰেই হৈ আছে। উত্তৰ লক্ষীম-পুৰ কলেজৰো সেয়ে অৱস্থা। দৰং কলেজৰ ঘৰ আধাআধিহে কৰিছে। চেষ্টা কৰি আছে কিন্তু শেষ কৰিব পৰা নাই। বজালী, অভয়াপুৰ, বৰপেটা আদিটো খুব struggle কৰিবলগা হৈছে শিক্ষা প্রচাৰৰ কাৰণে। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে সহায় কৰিব।

আজি উত্তৰ পাবত নাই Agriculture College, নাই Veterinary College, নাই Engineering কলেজ, একোৱেই নাই। বিশেষকৈ Technical Institution বিলাক সিচৰিত হৈ থাকিব লাগে যাতে পিচপৰা অঞ্চলবিলাকেও তাৰ সুবিধা লব পাৰে। গুৱাহাটী, বোৰহাট, চিলচৰ, ডিব্ৰুগড় আদি ঠাই বেচ উন্নত। আমি তাত আপত্তি নকৰো; কিন্তু ই মানুহৰ মনত অসন্তোষ সৃষ্টি কৰে। সেই কাৰণে Regional Engineering কলেজখন উত্তৰ পাবত পাতিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। যি কোনো সুবিধাজনক ঠাইত পাতিলেই হব। নেফা আৰু ভূটানৰ লৰাও তাত পঢ়িবলৈ আহিব পাৰিব। ত্ৰিপুৰাতো ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এখন Regional কলেজ পাতিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰিছে যাতে ত্ৰিপুৰা ৰাজ্যৰ ওপৰিও মণিপুৰ, মিজো পাহাৰ জিলা আৰু কাছাৰৰ লৰাৰ সুবিধা হব।

হিন্দী শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে মিচামাৰীত যিখন স্কুল আছিল, সেই স্কুলৰ ঘৰবোৰ মিলিটেৰীৰ কাৰণে এৰি দিবলগা হৈছে for the purpose of defence, আজি বহুত দিনৰ পৰা স্কুলখন বন্ধ হৈ আছে। অৱশ্যে সেইটো কৰবাত কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে বুলি শুনিছো। মিলিটেৰীৰ কাৰণে জাগা দিবলৈ গৈ মিচামাৰী হিন্দী ট্ৰেইনিং স্কুলটো উঠাই দিবলগা হৈছে। ইয়াত বৰ্তমান মহিলা ছাত্ৰৰ কাৰণে admission বন্ধ হৈ আছে, মাত্ৰ পুৰুষসকলকহে ছাত্ৰ হিচাবে লোৱা হৈছে। গতিকে, এই অনুষ্ঠানটো অন্য ঠাইলৈ স্থানান্তৰিত কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নোলোৱাটো দুখৰ কথা হৈছে। যেহেতু মিলিটেৰীয়ে ঘৰ লোৱাৰ বাবদ টকা-পইচাও দিলে, তেনে স্থলত এই অনুষ্ঠানটোৰ ঘৰ অন্য ঠাইত অতি সোনকালে সাজিব লাগে।

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও, মই আগতেও কৈছিলো যে, Other Backward Class ৰ Pre-matric ছাত্ৰৰ শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে, ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত যি টকা ধৰা হৈছিল সি বৰ কম। ৭ লাখ টকাৰ ঠাইত ৩ লাখ টকাৰে এই কাম হব নোৱাৰে।

সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন, চৰকাৰে Council ৰ পৰামৰ্শ বিলাক গ্ৰহণ কৰে। এই কাউন্সিলে আৰু এটা ভাল পৰামৰ্শ দিছে, চৰকাৰক, সেইটো হৈছে Other Backward Classes by a resolution of 8th March strongly recommended to allocate not less than 1 crore of rupees for special programme for Other Backward Classes in the 3rd Plan. সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন চৰকাৰে কাউন্সিলৰ পৰামৰ্শ বিলাক গ্ৰহণ কৰে। এই কাউন্সিলে আৰু এটা ভাল পৰামৰ্শ দিছে—in the matter of awarding scholarships and granting of free-studentship the Council recommended that preference be given to the students, boys and girls belonging to more backward communities like the Rajbangshis and Koches of Goalpara and Garo Hills and the Matakas and Oraon Tea Garden and ex-Tea Garden labour girl students, etc.

ইয়াত যিটো ২০।২১ টা লিষ্ট দিছে তাত চাহ বাগিচাৰ আৰু ফাল্টু-বনুৱা আৰু অন্যান্য labour ৰ মাজত স্কুল দিয়া ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব আৰু তেওঁলোকক priority দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত, Post-Matric student ৰ কাৰণে যি টকা দিছে সেইটো কম হৈছে আৰু সেইটো বৃদ্ধি কৰিব বুলি আশা ৰাখি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়...

Mr. SPEAKER: Five minutes.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : ৮ নং কাটমচন সমৰ্থনত মই দু-আধাৰমান কথা কম। আজি চৰকাৰে স্পষ্ট নীতি আৰু স্পষ্টভাবে কাম নকৰাৰ কাৰণে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শিক্ষা-ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুতো বেমেজালিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। আমাৰ M. V. আৰু M. E. স্কুলবিলাকত বহুতো বেমেজালিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কত এই কথাই কব খুজিছো যে, M. V. স্কুলত, পঢ়াৰ কাৰণে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে মাচুল দিব নালাগে আৰু M. E. স্কুলত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে মাচুল দিব লাগে। M. V. School ত ইংৰাজী শাখা দিয়াই, আজি M. V. pass কৰাৰ পিচত লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে হাই স্কুলৰ Class VII ত নাম লগাই আৰু M. E. School পাচ কৰিও Class VII ত নাম লগায়। এই কাৰণে সৰহ ভাগ লৰা-ছোৱালী, বিনা মাচুলে পঢ়িও সমান লাভ পোৱাৰ আশাতে M. V. School লৈ যাব ধৰিছে আৰু এই কাৰণেই বহু M. E. স্কুলৰ ছাত্ৰসংখ্যা কমি গৈছে। গতিকে মই এই কথাই কব খুজিছো যে, M. V. আৰু M. E. School বিলাকৰ যিটো artificial barriers কৰি ৰখা হৈছে—সেইটো উঠাই দিব লাগে। এই ব্যৱধান উঠাই দিয়াত, চৰকাৰৰ বেচি টকা খৰচ নহয় আৰু ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক এই অনুৰোধ জনাও যে, M. V. বা M. E. নামটো উঠাই কেৱল 'মজলীয়া' স্কুল নাম দিব লাগে। তাৰ সেই M. E. স্কুলত Backward, Scheduled Caste আদিৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে মাচুল মাফ পায়। বাকীবিলাক সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে ফিছ দিব লাগে। গতিকে এই পাৰ্থক্য নাৰাখি মাচুল একেৰাৰে উঠাই দিব লাগে। তেতিয়া হ'লে সকলো গোলমালৰ ওৰ পৰে। মুঠতে, M. V., M. E. ৰ পাৰ্থক্য উঠাই, দুয়োকে এক কৰি, এক syllabus হ'ব লাগে আৰু শিক্ষকসকলৰ দৰমহাও একে হ'ব লাগে।

আন এটা কথা, সেইটো হৈছে—ৰাজ্যখনত যিবিলাক 'সংস্কৃত টোল' আৰু মাদ্ৰাচ আছে—সেইবিলাকৰ যদি প্ৰয়োজন নাই বুলি চৰকাৰে ভাবে তেন্তে, উঠাই দিব লাগে। যদি দৰ্কাৰী বুলি ভাবে ঠিকমতে চৰকাৰী সাহায্য দিব লাগে। টকা-পইচাৰ সহায়-সাহায্য নিদি সেই অনাৰ্জনবিলাক আধামৰা, আধাজীয়াতকৈ বখাৰ কোনো মানে নাই। এই সম্বন্ধীয় মোৰ এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত, কোনো এখন টোলত ৩ টকাৰ সহায় চৰকাৰে দিছে। এইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা।

আনফালে পিচত 'বেচিক' শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কত এই কথাই কওঁ যে, প্ৰাইমেৰী 'বেচিক' শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত কোনো উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ নামত ৫ বিধা, ৬ বিধা বা দহ বিধা মাটি বন্ধ কৰি বখা হৈছে—আৰু কিছুমান যন্ত্ৰ-পাতি অল্প অৱস্থাত পেলাই বখা হৈছে। এইবিলাকৰ পৰা কোনো কাম হোৱা নাই আৰু তাৰে বহু অনুষ্ঠানৰ পৰা বহুখিনি চোৰে চুৰ কৰিও নিছে। তাৰ বাবে কোনেও অনুসন্ধান কৰা বা দুখ কৰাও দেখা নাযায়। যদি বস্তবোৰ চোৰে নিয়াত কোনো দংশেই নাই তেন্তে তেনে বস্তু বাখি লাভ কি? উদাহৰণত—কওঁ, কিছুমান বস্তু বৰপেটা মুছলিমপাটী বুনয়াদী স্কুলৰ কাৰণে দিছিল—এদিন মোৰ ছোৱালীজনী (সেই স্কুলতে পঢ়ে) আহি খবৰ দিলেহি যে, যোৱা ৰাতি আমাৰ স্কুলৰ আলমাৰিত থকা বস্তু চুৰ হ'ল। মই ৰাতিপুৱা খবৰ কৰিবলৈ গৈ মাষ্টৰক সোধিলো যে কি হ'ল। মাষ্টৰে কলে যে স্কুলৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান বস্তু দিছিল—সেইবোৰৰ কোনো ব্যৱহাৰত নাহে কাৰণে আলমাৰিত ভৰাই থৈছিলো—চুৰ হ'ল ভালেই হ'ল দিয়ক। তাৰ বাবে কোনেও অনুসন্ধান কৰা বা দুখ কৰা দেখা নগ'ল।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): কোন স্কুলৰ কথা কৈছে?

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): বৰপেটা মুছলিমপাটী বুনয়াদী স্কুল। এতিয়া মুছলিম শব্দটো উঠাই দিছে নেকি কব নোৱাৰো। সেই স্কুলৰ চালত কেৱল কাঠ কেইদালহে আছে—ওপৰত টিনপাট নাই। লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ বহা কোনো বেঞ্চ নাই, টেবুল নাই, মাষ্টৰৰ চেয়াৰ নাই।

প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ দৰমহা বঢ়াই দিব লাগে—সৰু-সৰু লৰা-ছোৱালীক এওলোকেই তল চোৱা গঠন কৰি দিয়াৰ দায়িত্ব লয়। তেওঁলোকে অন্ততঃ পেট ভৰাই খোৱাৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগে। পইছাৰ অভাৱত তেওঁলোকে গোটেই দিনটো private tuition কৰি ঘূৰি ফুৰিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকৰ অভাৱ নুগুছে, মনৰ শান্তি নাই।

আগতে নৰ্মাল শিক্ষকসকলৰ দুটা grade আছিল—'A' আৰু 'B' grade, 'A' grade ৰ দৰমহা আছিল ৭৫—১২০ টকা। এতিয়া grade উঠাই দি matric normal আৰু only normal এই দুটা কৰিছে। ফলত কেৱল নৰ্মাল পাচ কৰা যিবোৰ আগৰ শিক্ষক আছিল তেওঁলোকৰ বহুত ক্ষতি হ'ল। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে দক্ষতাৰ কাৰণে 'A' grade পাইছিল। এতিয়া দৰমহা-ক্ষেত্ৰত সেই দক্ষতাৰ 'A' grade ৰ কোনো মূল্য নাইকিয়া হ'ল। এওঁলোকে চৰকাৰক representation দি আজি ৫৭ চনৰ পৰা ঘূৰি-ফুৰিছে—ইয়াতলৈও আহিছে। সকলোৱে কয় 'A' grade ৰ কেৱল নৰ্মাল পাচ কৰা শিক্ষকৰ দৰমহা revise scale ত বঢ়া নাই এইটো বেয়া হৈছে—D. P. I. য়ে কয় বেয়া হৈছে, মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কয় বেয়া হৈছে—কিন্তু ভাল হোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কিয় নকৰে? সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত মই দাবি জনাইছো যে এই শিক্ষকসকলৰ অতি সোনকালে এটা সুব্যৱস্থা হয়। তেওঁলোকেও যেন revised scale ত কিছু সুবিধা পায়।

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day, while discussing the Education grant, my friend, Shri Deka said certain things about higher secondary schools and the syllabus, etc. I think that he is not fully conversant with the position as regards higher secondary schools. The syllabus was brought in 1959 and in the meantime, curricula formed. Sir, instead of criticising or discussing the defects of this system, we should try how we can improve the system, so that our students and teachers can be benefited by this. Sir, the whole education system of our state has been reoriented. So, I want to emphasise that we should try to improve the secondary stage of our education because, without it, we cannot improve primary education because primary education is dependent upon teachers brought from secondary school and University education as well cannot improve unless we improve the secondary stage of education. Secondary stage of education is the link between the University and the Primary stages. It furnishes teachers to the primary schools and also furnishes students to the University. Therefore, unless we can improve the secondary stage of education, we cannot improve the standard of education in our State. Here we find, Sir, that the greatest amount of confusion is created about the secondary stage of education. In the secondary stage as I have already said, we have followed a policy, but we have not acted upon the policy. For instance, some of the High Schools have been converted into Higher Secondary Schools, some converted into Multi-purpose High Schools. Sir, so long as Higher Secondary Schools cannot cater to the needs and also the Multi-purpose Schools cannot cater to the needs it has professed to do, then these schools, instead of raising the standard of education, I am afraid, will lower it. The Department is also not very keen. I should not say keen, but not very prompt in introducing the Bill up-till now. The Secondary Education Bill was to come even in the last session of the Assembly. It was placed in the library table, but without any trace now. I am afraid this Bill may not even be passed even in this session, and I do not know, in that case, how the Department will hold the examination of the Higher Secondary Schools. Then, Sir, as regards the other factors, regarding secondary high schools which have begun functioning already, another complex has developed. In the same place, we find there is one High School, one High Madrassa, one Middle English, one Middle Vernacular and so on. So practically, the same syllabus is followed by different schools in the same locality. Therefore I feel that we should pursue one particular policy and act upon it in this behalf. Instead of going to High Madrassa, one can go to High School and in the High School, we can teach Arabic or Persian and thereby the expenses will also be minimised. On the other hand, the exclusiveness will also be done away with.

Then, Sir, coming to the Sanskrit education, we find this is most neglected in this State. In other States, Sanskrit education has far advanced. We are only hearing about different policies for reorganisation of this education. As regards research institution for Sanskrit education, nothing has been done and I am afraid, Sir, in about 10 or 15 years' time this State of Assam will have to bring scholars from Madras to teach Sanskrit. In this State of Pragjyotishpur, I am afraid, with the passing away of our old pundits, there will be none to make any research in the original side and we shall have to borrow teachers from other States.

As regards the salary of the teachers, I request the Government to have a firm policy and in that case, whatever is thought of should be done soon and Government should not give false promises or false aspirations in the minds of the teachers. Now in this Department—the Education Department, Minister, Deputy Minister, Director of Public Instruction and so on have been giving speeches raising hopes in the minds of the teachers that they are going to take up increasing their pay scales and so on, but these are never implemented and thereby the teachers have become all the more resentful. Particularly recently, I do not know whether it is a fact, but there is a strong rumour that Government are going to withdraw the cash allowance. This has resented the teachers.

The benefit that was being enjoyed by the teachers if that is withdrawn then I do not know how the teachers will pull on. Whenever a particular policy is taken we should think beforehand what are the financial implications and whether our State is in a position to extend that benefit. If our State is not in a position to extend that then in that case we should not take that scheme, but once that scheme is taken should be implemented and the financial implications should not stand in our way. Sir, as my friend, Shri Tajuddin Ahmed said, only a small section of the lower secondary students are not paying the school fees. So, the lower secondary stage should be made free. Then only we can have a firm policy.

As regards the educational curriculum and syllabus, there should be uniform syllabus in all the classes from IV to VI. The duplication of syllabus in the Middle English, Middle Vernacular and High Schools should be done away with and one uniform standard should be prescribed for all the students in the lower secondary stage. We must have a common education for one age group from class IV to VI. Diverse course will follow afterwards in higher secondary stage or University stage. In higher stages elective subjects may be prescribed.

Then, Sir, as regards library service and adult education, I find in the present budget that there is a provision of Rs.2,40,900 for library service and Rs.4,80,000 for adult education. As regards the library service, I beg to submit that there should be complete re-organisation of the whole scheme. We find that small thatched huts are constructed by the students for the library in villages and they apply for grants and radios, etc. But when this particular group of boys go away the hut is broken down and the library also becomes a thing of the past. My suggestion is that for library service assistance should be given to the primary schools. The primary schools should have a separate room for library. The villagers also can derive benefit from that library and the students will also get some incentive. In this way the library also can become a permanent one.

Similarly, the system of adult education should be re-organised. If the adult education is simply for removing illiteracy than that education should be a lasting one so that they may not again fall back to illiteracy. Some attractive books on different subjects of interest should be prescribed for them.

(The bell rang)

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur):** Sir, I want to give another point. Sir, we hear that there is a mushroom growth of High Schools, Middle Vernacular Schools and Middle English Schools in places where there is no need for them. Now, according to the present system 90 per cent schools are built on the initiative of the public. Therefore, there should be some policy of the Government that unless a school is opened without prior approval of the Government, the Government will not recognise that school, provided the Education Department should come forward in those neglected places where the public initiative is not there but there is a need for a school, to construct a school. The Department should make a proper survey to see which area should be given priority with regard to educational facilities. Unless this is done we cannot stop duplication of schools in some places and dearth of schools in other places. I would, therefore, request the Government to give serious consideration to the points raised by me.

***Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** Mr. Speaker, Sir,

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Choudhury, let Mr. Bramhachari finish his speech first and then you will speak.

Swami KRISHNANANDA BRAHMACHARI (Kokra-jhar): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এটা মাত্ৰ কথা কম; সেইটো হল আমাৰ মহকুমাৰ সম্বন্ধেই দুঘাৰ কথা।

আজি স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচতো ১২১৩ বছৰ অতিবাহিত হল। এই সময়ছোৱাৰ ভিতৰত সকলো প্ৰগতিৰ ভেটিকপ যে শিক্ষা, যি শিক্ষাই মানুহক ভবিষ্যত উন্নতিৰ পথ পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি দিয়ে, সেই শিক্ষা বৃটিশ চৰকাৰৰ দিনত যেনে আছিল, আজিও সেই অৱস্থাতে আছে।

দেশত বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰচলনৰ কাৰণে মহামানৱ মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ যি আদৰ্শ আছিল, সেইটো আমি ধাৰাবাহিকভাৱে আওকালে কৰি আহিছো। আমি সদায় মনত ৰাখিব লাগিব যে শিক্ষাৰ যদি আমোল পৰিবৰ্ত্তন নহয়, আমাৰ দেশবাসীৰ নৈতিক বল নহয়, বৰ্ত্তমান প্ৰচলিত শিক্ষাত আমি যিমানেই খৰচ নকৰো তাৰ পৰা আমাৰ সংহতি, ঐতিহ্য, কেতিয়াও ৰক্ষা নপৰে। এইবিলাক কৈ মই সদনৰ সময় নষ্ট নকৰো। শিক্ষা বিষয়ে বহুতে বহুতো কৈছে।

মোৰ বোধেৰে আজি চৰকাৰে শিক্ষাৰ কথা প্ৰকৃততে একো ভবা নাই। যিবিলাক পিচপৰা জাতি আৰু পিচপৰা ঠাই, সেইবিলাক আজিও পিচ পৰিয়েই আছে। মোৰ কথা হৈছে চৰকাৰে প্ৰথমে সেইবিলাকৰ শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে তীব্ৰ দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগে।

চৰকাৰে মন কৰিব লাগে যে আজিও এনে ঠাই আছে যি ঠাইৰ মানুহে নিজৰ প্ৰাণৰ অভাৱ-অভিযোগ প্ৰকাশ কৰিব নাজানে। যদি এয়ে অৱস্থা হয়, তেন্তে আমি কেনেকৈ আগবাঢ়িলো ?

আজি সেই অৱস্থাতে গোৱালপাৰা জিলা পৰি আছে—এই জিলাখনৰ লোকসকল সদায় ক্ৰমশঃ নিমুগামী হৈ গৈছে। তাত কোনো এটা ডাঙৰ অনুষ্ঠান আজিলৈ নহল। কোকৰাঝাৰত চৰকাৰে মহকুমা এখন স্থাপন কৰিলে, কিন্তু আজিলৈকে Education Board এখন নহল। এই মহকুমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ পৰিচালনা ধুবুৰীৰ পৰা কৰিব লাগে। যদি ধুবুৰীৰ পৰাই তাৰ কাম কৰিব পাৰি, তেন্তে তাত এখন নতুন মহকুমাৰ কি দৰ্কাৰ আছিল। কাম কৰাত অসুবিধা কাৰণেই তাত মহকুমা তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। গতিকে Education Board টো ধুবুৰীত বন্ধাটোতকৈ দুখৰ কথা হব নোৱাৰে।

তালৈ আমাৰ স্বাস্থ্যমন্ত্ৰী আৰু বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী আদি গৈ ৰাইজৰ আপত্তি-বিপত্তিৰ কথা জানি আহিছে। গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ দুজনকৈ মন্ত্ৰী থাকোতেও যদি এইটোৱে নহয় তেন্তে আমি কি আশা কৰিব পাৰো ?

মহোদয়, শেষত মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো, যাতে এই বিষয়টো বিৱেচনা কৰি বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে কৰে।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of my Cut Motion I want to say a few words. Mr. Sarat Chandra Goswami has opposed the Cut Motion and he was critical about formation of the Secondary Board of Assam for drawing up a proper scheme for Secondary Education, and I shall also to the same extent be critical for the unusual delay in setting up of the Secondary Education Board or for drawing up Secondary Education Scheme. Sir, about the Higher Secondary Schools the text books are said to be completed by now but our information is that still many text books are yet to be completed; and also there is dearth of teachers and we have not been able to provide appropriate staff to the schools which have been converted to Higher Secondary Schools, and the difficulty is still going on as those schools do not serve any useful purpose.

With regard to Primary schools also, basic education system has been introduced, but still the disparity between the pre-basic and post-basic has not yet vanished. We have said so many things that the whole system of education has been reorganised, but it is only in name. The same system of education that used to exist in British time is still going on in the primary schools; only a new sign-board is there, like "Buniyadi Shikshalaya", but practically nothing has been done as yet. About the training also, the training has not been of great value. We find that the teachers who are teaching in the Basic Training Schools have not been very useful to the schools. And the reason for this we say and also our leaders say that the pay scales of the teachers should be raised that is the only thing to make us popular but we do not probe deeply into the matter as to the reason and deterioration and education. Sir, about 30/35 years ago we found that primary school students could write the characters properly but now this is not taught, and also how alphabets are to be put in is not taught properly. In class II or III students are not taught what are the thanas and what are the circles. In this way there is great deterioration in the primary standard.

Then about the School Board much discussion took place here. We find that the School Board like Gauhati which is a very unwildy one, and I am afraid, I have spoken in the Assembly several times that nobody knows what is going on there. If some Auditor makes super audit then I can assure you all that innumerable defalcation cases will be discovered there. Still then, for political reasons perhaps that Board has not been split up as yet. Sir, I have information that false bills, worth Rs.15,000 for furniture were passed there, and this sort of things goes on there, and nobody is there to look into. So, I request the Minister as well as the Deputy Minister in-charge of Education to enquire into the matter.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): On a point of clarification, Sir, was it a case of false voucher for supply of furniture?

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Yes, Sir, I think if the Deputy Minister be a little keen he will be able to collect some informations himself.

About Middle Vernacular and Senior Basic Education, there is also difference between Middle Vernacular and Senior Basic Education. There are two types of education and thereby there is practically a conglomeration of the whole thing. Though the name is Basic but still the old system is going on and the spirit of basic education is not there. Again in the Secondary Education also the medium is Vernacular; but in the University stage the medium is English. This thing should also be looked into. With all respects to the University I like to say that we find that many graduates now-a-days cannot write a letter properly. Again in the Secondary Education which is called the Grammar Education, no grammar is followed there. So we are in a mess. We accuse that it is the British system of education which was erroneous, but after 13 years of Independence we find that in fact we have not been able to progress in any way. We have taken so many things, i.e., pre-basic, Secondary, Collegiate education, 3 Years' Degree Course, etc., but I am afraid, unless and untill the standard of Higher Secondary Education system is improved the introduction of Three-Year Degree Course will be of no use.

Then regarding inspection of schools, I want to make a few observation. Now-a-days the Inspectors of Schools do not inspect the schools properly. So far as the schools in the Kamrup District is concerned, one day the Inspector visits Ghograpar High School and Kalag High School, I set instances of late J. R. Cunningham and late Sarat Goswami, when they visited the schools there they continued thorough inspection for $\frac{3}{4}$ days for each school. But now we find that the Inspector of Schools one day visited two or three schools just to give a diary to show that a school has been inspected. So I request that it should be made a policy to visit and inspect at least some schools thoroughly and properly. I find that now the Inspectors of Schools visit the schools without reference to past inspections, as to whether the defects pointed out have been removed and the suggestions given have been implemented. But nothing is done. So far as Kamrup District is concerned, at least two Inspectors should be posted because there are so many High Schools. Moreover I think, Sir, the Headquarters of the Inspector of Schools should be removed from Gauhati to North Bank which will enable them to inspect the schools properly. There

are more than 70 High Schools in the North Bank district besides many Middle English Schools. The Director should give proper instruction to the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors to visit the schools efficiently. It is necessary that a few schools in every circle be inspected and that thoroughly, i.e., for three or four days. With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri HIRALAL PATWAI (Panery) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোর cut motion নং ১, ২, ৪, ১৯ আৰু ২২ সম্বন্ধন কৰি কব খুজিছো যে, বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে যদিও শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কিছু গুৰুত্ব দিছে তথাপি অন্য বাস্তৱ তুলনাত বিশেষ একো হোৱা নাই আৰু বিতৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সন্তোষজনকভাৱে কাম হোৱা নাই।

শিক্ষাৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায়মেৰী শিক্ষাই হৈছে বুনুয়াদ। এই কথা ভাৰতৰ শিক্ষাবিদসকলেও মানি লৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. Before we break for lunch, I want to take your advice on the suggestion as to certain changes in our afternoon programme. The suggestion is that we sit up to 4-30 P.M. and get all the demands passed by then. Then we break for an hour. At 5-30 P.M. we sit again and continue the business of the House and take up Appropriation Bill till 7 P.M. I want the approval of the House that we sit from 5-30 P.M. till 7 P.M. (Voices—Yes up to 7 P.M.). Then, I think, with the approval of the House, we sit from 2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. and break for tea for an hour and then sit again from 5-30 to 7 P.M.

I request all hon. Members to come to tea which will be provided by the Assembly Secretariat in the lawn here

Adjournment

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

After Lunch

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI : এইটো Minority Community, সেইটো Minority Community, মজদুৰ মাইনৰিটি, নেপালী মাইনৰিটি, সকলোৰে মাইনৰিটি, তেন্তে Majority কোনো শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ Constitution ৰ article 40 কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণে নানা অসন্তোষৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। শিক্ষা-ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰাইমেৰী কমিটি এটা গঠন কৰিব লাগে। Secondary শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষাৰ মানদণ্ড কেনেকৈ বঢ়াব পাৰি সেইটো চাব লাগিব আৰু এটা কথা লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ Merit কিয় কমি গৈছে সেইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলগা হৈছে। কোন subject ত weak আৰু কি কাৰণে weak সেইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাব লাগে। মই ইমানকৈ জনালো।

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ! सदन की सेवा में शिक्षा के लिए सरकार की ओर से जो मांग की जा रही है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ ही विरोधी दल के द्वारा इसपर जो कर्तन प्रस्ताव पेश किए गये हैं उनका विरोध करता हूँ।

यह मानी हुई बात है कि आज हमारे प्रान्त के सर्वसाधारण को शिक्षा के प्रति एक विशेष रुचि और जागृति उत्पन्न हुई है। आज हमारी जनता की सरकार

है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारी सरकार भी शिक्षा के प्रति विशेष उदारता दिखा रही है ताकि हमारा प्रान्त हर दिशा में आगे बढ़ सके और हमारे प्रान्त के बच्चों को शिक्षा की सारी सुविधायें प्राप्त हो। स्वाधीनता के पहले हमारी सरकार को राष्ट्रनिर्माण की इस दिशा के प्रति कोई विशेष रुचि नहीं थी। वास्तव में शिक्षा के प्रति उस समय सरकार को बहुत उदासीनता थी। अब हमारा देश स्वाधीन है। स्वाधीनता के बाद हमारी सरकार शिक्षा के प्रति उदासीन नहीं रही है। आज हमारी सरकार जागरूक है। आज हमारी सरकार शिक्षा को एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दे रही है। स्वाधीनता के पहले की और अब स्वाधीनता के बाद की शिक्षा बजट ही इस बात का एक ज्वलन्त प्रमाण है। स्वाधीनता के पहले की और अब स्वाधीनता के बाद की शिक्षा बजट की एक तुलनात्मक दृष्टि में तो हमें स्पष्ट रूप से यह दिखाई पड़ेगा कि आज हमारी सरकार शिक्षा के लिए कितनी उदारता के साथ विशेष रूप से खर्च कर रही है, इस तुलनात्मक आलोचना से हम इस सिद्धान्तपर पहुँचते हैं कि स्वाधीनता के बाद आज हमारी सरकार शिक्षा के लिए विशेष रुचि ले रही है। शिक्षा के लिए सब से महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दे रही है। यह भी मानी हुई बात है कि हमारा प्रान्त इस दिशा में बहुत कुछ आगे बढ़ गया है। और इस बात भी किसी से छिपी नहीं हुई है कि वास्तव में भी हम कितने आगे बढ़ चुके हैं। हर शिक्षाप्रेमी को इस बात का अपार हर्ष है कि हमारी सरकार अपनी सारी ताकत लगाकर शिक्षा के प्रचार, प्रसार और उन्नति के लिए कोशिश कर रही है।

हमें इस बात का बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि हमारे विरोधी दल के सदस्य सरकार की शिक्षा नीति की कटु समालोचना कर रहे हैं। वे लोग तो वैसा करेंगे ही। यह मानी हुई बात ही है कि शिक्षा के लिए सरकार अपने बजट को दुगुना भी कर दें तो भी वे ऐसी ही आलोचना करेंगे। इस प्रकार की आलोचना करना उनका काम ही है। विरोधी दल के सदस्य हमारी सरकार की शिक्षा-नीति की आलोचना करते हुवे असंतोष प्रकट कर रहे हैं। किन्तु मैं यही कहूँगा कि शिक्षा-क्षेत्र में हमारी प्रगति बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है। फिर भी सरकार को इस मांग का हार्दिक समर्थन करते हुवे मैं २-१ विशेष २ बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इन बातों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देगी तथा इस ओर उचित कारवाई करेगी।

महोदय ! मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि शिक्षाक्षेत्र में हमें बहुत बड़ी जागृती हुई है। किन्तु फिर भी और कुछ विशेष बातों की ओर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारे प्रान्त में ऐसे बहुत से स्थान हैं एवं बहुत से मौजे हैं जहाँ एक भी M. E. अथवा High School नहीं हैं। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे ऐसे पिछड़े हुवे स्थानों के प्रति विशेष ध्यान दें। जो-जो उन्नत स्थान हैं वहाँ स्वाधीनता के पहले से ही M. E. और High School बगैरह और शिक्षा की अन्य सुविधायें हैं। किन्तु अब स्वाधीनता प्राप्त के बाद भी इन पिछड़े हुवे स्थानों में M. E. या High School का न होना बड़े ही खेद की बात है। उदाहरण के तौरपर मैं लखीमपुर जिले का Tingrai जैसे मौजा की ओर सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करता हूँ। यह खेद का बात है कि यह मौजा बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुवा है हमारे पिछड़े हुवे विभिन्न संप्रदायों के लोगों के द्वारा यह मौजा आवाद है। इस मौजा में शिक्षा का कोई भी अवन्ध नहीं है। अब स्वाधीनता प्राप्त के बाद यहाँ M. E. स्कूल शुरू हुई हैं लेकिन High School एक भी नहीं है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार ऐसे पिछड़े हुए स्थानों के प्रति उचित ध्यान दें और शिक्षा के

लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि ऐसे स्थानों में भी शिक्षा के लिए उचित और आवश्यक सुविधायें प्राप्त हों। ऐसे स्थान भी शिक्षा क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ सकें और यहाँ के बच्चे भी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।

महोदय ! महिलाओं की शिक्षा की ओर सरकार उचित ध्यान दें। स्त्री-शिक्षा के बिना हमारा समाज आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। राष्ट्रनिर्माण में स्त्री-शिक्षा का सब से बड़ा हाथ है। लेकिन आज हमारे प्रदेश में विशेष करके गावों में रहनेवाले या बगान में कार्य करनेवाले मजदूर बन्धुओं की लड़कियाँ इस क्षेत्र में बहुत ही पिछड़ी हुई हैं, अभी तक इन मजदूरों में लड़कियों को शिक्षा दिलाने की भावना बहुत ही कम पाई जाती है। इस विषय में भी हमारी सरकार विशेषरूप से ध्यान दें।

इसके अलावा मैं उन गावों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ चाय बगानों में काम करनेवाले हजारों मजदूर रहते हैं। महोदय ! आप को मालुम है कि हमारे राज्य में ऐसे बहुत से गांव हैं, जहाँ चाय बगानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हजारों की संख्या में रहते हैं। ये मजदूर पहले चाय बगानों में काम करते थे और अब इन गावों में रहते हैं। इन गावों में भी शिक्षा का कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इन गावों में रहने वाले मजदूरों के बच्चों की प्राथमिक शिक्षा का अच्छा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। एक तो इन गावों में कोई स्कूल नहीं है और कहीं कहीं है भी तो एक दूसरे का दूरत्व इतना ज्यादा है कि लोग अपने बच्चों को स्कूल नहीं भेज सकते हैं। यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि इन गावों में रहनेवाले लड़के पढ़ने के लिए बहुत कम लड़के ही स्कूल जाते हैं। इसलिये ऐसे स्थानों में कम से कम प्राथमिक स्कूल की व्यवस्था अवश्य ही होनी चाहिये।

और एक बात की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय ! हमारे प्रान्त में ऐसे बहुत से स्कूल हैं, जहाँ हिन्दी के माध्यम से पढ़ाई होती है। इन स्कूलों के प्रति भी सरकार उचित ध्यान दें। जिन स्कूलों को सरकारी सहायता अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, उन्हें सहायता देने की कृपा करें। इसके अलावा बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जहाँ घोबी, मोची, नाई आदि संप्रदाय के अनुन्नत लोग रहते हैं और जो अपने बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए चन्दा इकट्ठा करके प्राथमिक स्कूल कायम करते हैं। लेकिन धनाभाव के कारण केवल साल दो साल या उससे भी कम समय ही वे स्कूल को चला पाते हैं। इस तरह चन्दा इकट्ठा करके स्कूल चलाना उनके लिए कदाचित् संभव है। इधर सरकार के तरफ से इस तरह की प्राथमिक स्कूलों को किसी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त नहीं होती है, आखिर में इस का नतिजा यह होता है कि बहुत सी स्कूलें बन्द हो जाती हैं और उस अंचल के बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में वञ्चित रह जाते हैं, इसी तरह ही हिन्दी के माध्यम से शिक्षा देनेवाली बहुत सी M. E. स्कूल एवं हाय स्कूल भी सरकारी सहायता से वञ्चित हैं। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि कहीं कहीं पर सहायता मिलती है लेकिन वह बहुत ही कम है। हमने देखा है कि अकेला पूर्वज्योती और कलकत्ते के पत्र पत्रिकाओं में इस विषय की काफी चर्चा होती है और इस से हमारी सरकार की भी बदनामी होती है। अतः सरकार से मेरा विनम्र अनुरोध है कि ऐसे स्कूलों के प्रति वे उचित ध्यान दें और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि इन स्कूलों को भी आर्थिक सहायता उचित रूप से मिल सकें।

आखिर मैं स्कूलों की Recognition बारे में दो-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ बहुत से M. E. और High Schools हैं जिन्हें सरकार की ओर से अभी तक कोई Recognition नहीं मिली है। Recognition न मिलने की वजह से ये स्कूल सरकारी सहायता और इस तरह की सुविधाओं से वंचित रह जाते हैं। सरकार इन स्कूलों को जल्द-से-जल्द Recognition करे। आशा है सरकार इन स्कूलों के विषय में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देगी।

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a bigger amount has been provided for Education in the next financial year. In fact, Education has the biggest share in our Budget. This is a healthy sign and is what it should be in a welfare State. But even after usefully spending the money I do not think we shall achieve our objective because of the wrong angle from which we approach the problem.

Education does not mean merely to pass examinations. Generally we find that a large number of boys and girls take up education only to qualify themselves for the sake of jobs. If that is the mentality of our boys and girls, we should see that education should be geared up. But it has not been done so. It should not be run in the business manner. This is improper. Government have done the right thing by giving compulsory education to our people. Government have taken this as the basic system of education. It is the basis from which the education starts. But what we find in our basic schools? Sometimes there is no chair, sometimes there is no roof of the building and sometimes there is no equipment. Moreover there is no trained teachers. This means that Government is not serious about it. But the aim of Government should be to stabilise education. Trained teachers should be provided for this purpose. Unless that is done, I am sure, it will be difficult to carry on the basic standard of education.

Sir, we have introduced higher secondary education by upgrading H. E. Schools. But there is dearth of trained teachers for such schools. Our University has not been able to produce required number of M. A., M. Sc., and other efficient teachers for stabilising our education.

The present system of education provides a host of what is generally known as under-matriculate who are socially, economically and morally unfit in our society. Steps must be taken to reduce the number of this category, to the minimum. It is possible to divert students at every stage to technical training. Government should in their energetic efforts establish more technical institutions of different types. By technical institution one should not mean all those which impart training of only electrical and mechanical and such other engineering subjects. Technical education includes Agriculture, Farming, Animal Husbandry, etc. Even to be an efficient farmer, one has to know something of the agriculture side.

Regarding the control and management of primary schools now converted to basic institutions, Government should give more serious thought. The School Boards have not been functioning very satisfactorily.

There is large scale criticism and corruption about these Boards. Government after decentralising the basic schools should not take back again. That will really be a retrograded step. The best solution, in my opinion, will be to hand over the control and management of these schools to the Mahakuma Parishads who in conjunction with Anchalik Panchayats will be able to do justice to it. But the education policy should be kept in the hand of the Government. Instructions, curricula, qualification of teachers, pay scales, examinations and other allied subjects which constitute policy matters should be dealt with by the Department of Education.

As far as the secondary stage schools are concerned, Government have taken the scheme to convert all the High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools in accordance with the phased programme. But the basis of conversion should be accelerated and in doing so greater emphasis should be given in converting the existing H. E. Schools in the rural backward areas. The Schools existing in areas predominantly inhabited by scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes should receive first consideration. But Government have been converting schools with the urban areas first.

It is too early to predict the future success of so called Multi-purpose schools. But I am not hopeful of their future. Multi-purpose schools appear to me to be no purpose schools. If we want to acquire a number of purposes from a school, it means not a single purpose is likely to be served by such schools. But, instead, Government should consider very seriously to establish a few model schools where the most talented students from all over the State will be trained and where training will be imparted by specialists in their subjects. Such schools not only serve as a Higher Secondary School but will produce our future specialists, administrators, statesmen, technicians, etc. Every country has such kind of schools in different names and forms.

Regarding the University stage of education, Government should be very cautious. Though the University is an Autonomous Body, the basic policy should be guided by the State. From the analysis of students, we find that majority of the students come for University education to qualify themselves for jobs and amongst them a large number come only for white collar jobs. In my opinion, University education of such type should be made available only to talented few who will enter into different profession and other requirements of our State. Therefore, it will be better if an admission test is introduced for allowing the students to join Universities. Government should make very serious attempts to divert a portion of the students who seek admission into Universities to technical, vocational and such other institutions. So, the University should produce such personnel which help us developing the entire State. We want M. A. and M. Sc. only for educational institutions, Government and other sundry jobs. But there is a great dearth, at the present moment, of scientists, technicians and specialists. Therefore, serious attempt should be made to re-orient educational policy so that we can produce such categories and for this purpose we want a Specialised University which will impart education in science and technology. A start in this direction has already been given at Dibrugarh where a magnificent donation has come from a Tea Planter. Government should seriously think the proposal. Though no provision has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for a University in Assam, it is

possible to have a University with grants from the University Grant Commission and by donation and by donation and contribution from the State Exchequer. Therefore, the most essential thing for the Department is to re-orient its approach towards this problem, or else we would be out of wood. With these words, I support my Cut Motion for acceptance of the House.

***Shri MALIA TATI (Doom Dooma)** : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বাগানৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ বিষয়ে দুঘাৰ কব খুজিছে।

চাহ বাগানৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলবিলাক কৰি দিয়া হৈছে ; সেই স্কুলবিলাক গোৰাৰে পৰা সেই একে অৱস্থাতে চলি আছে। তাৰ উন্নীতৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোনো স্বেচছাই লোৱা আৰি আজিলৈ দেখা নাই।

চাহ বাগানৰ স্কুলৰ পৰা আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাকে পাচ কৰি ওলাই আছে। মানুহে বাহিৰত ভাবে যে, মজদুৰৰ লৰা ছোৱালীৰ যথেষ্ট শিক্ষা হৈছে। কিন্তু ভালকৈ চালে দেখা যায় যে, সেই লৰাবিলাকে এঘাৰ অসমীয়া মাতিব বা পঢ়িব নোৱাৰে।

মই মোৰ নিজৰ লৰাৰ কথা কৈ কওঁ। সি সেই স্কুলৰ পৰা পাচ কৰিলে। মই দেখিলো যে, সি অসমীয়া কথা এটাও ভালকৈ কব নাজানে। তেন্তে সি পাচ কৰিলেই বা কেনেকৈ ? স্কুলত কি পঢ়ে বা কি পঢ়ায় ? সি এটা সাৰাৰণ মৌখিককৈ নোৱাৰে। মই বুজিব পাৰিলো যে, মাষ্টৰসকলে স্কুলত বনুৱাৰ ভাষাতে পঢ়ায় আৰু কথা-বাৰ্তী কয়। যদি সেয়ে অৱস্থা হয় তেন্তে সেই লৰাই কি শিকিব আৰু কি শিকিব ?

গতিকৈ বনুৱা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ যি ধৰণে লেখা-পঢ়া হৈছে অন্যান্য মানুহে নাজানে বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো। মই ভাবো দেশৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাই চলিবলৈ সেই সম্প্ৰদায়ে বৰ্ত্তমান চলি থকা শিক্ষাবে সক্ষম নহব।

***Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা বাধ্যতামূলক কৰাৰ জন্ম সৰকাৰ বলেছেন। কিন্তু আমাৰ এলেকায়া একটা স্কুল ১২ বৎসৰ ধৰে চলেছে। সৰকাৰ তাকে এখনও সাহায্য দেন নাই।

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)** : নামটো কি ?

***Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA** : নয়া নবিন L. P. School.

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : স্কুলটো shift কৰা হৈছে।

***Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA** : হয়, সেই স্কুল অনেক পুৱানো।

***Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শিক্ষা শিতানত যিটো গ্ৰাণ্ট দাঙি ধৰিছে মই তাৰ সমৰ্থন কৰিছো আৰু বিৰোধী দলে যি কৰ্ত্তনপ্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে তাক বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো। বহুতে অভিযোগ কৰিছে যে, আমি

শিক্ষাত একো আগবাঢ়া নাই। মই সেই কথা মানি লব নোৱাৰো। দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পাছৰ পৰা আমাৰ শিক্ষা-ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুত পৰিবৰ্ত্তন আহিছে। Basic School, Higher Secondary School ইত্যাদি নতুন শিক্ষা-পদ্ধতি প্ৰণয়ন কৰা হৈছে। তৰে কোনো সদস্যই স্ত্ৰী-শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কে কৈছে আৰু সেই কথা মই মানি লৈছো। স্ত্ৰীশিক্ষাত আমি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত পিছ-পৰা। এটা সৰল, স্বস্থ জাতি তৈয়াৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে স্ত্ৰী-পুৰুষ সমানে আগ বাঢ়ি যাব লাগিব। কিন্তু দুঃখৰ কথা যে, বৰপেটাত আজি এ বছৰে এগৰাকী graduate নাই। গতিকে বৰপেটাৰ স্ত্ৰী-শিক্ষাৰ বাবে বিশেষ মন দিব লাগিব। বৰপেটাত মাত্ৰ ২ খন ছোৱালী M. E. আৰু এখন ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল আছে। অথচ হাইস্কুলত বোডিংৰ সুবিধা নাই। সেই কাৰণে ইচ্ছা-থকা মানুহেও বোডিংত বাধি ছোৱালী পঢ়াৰ পৰা নাই। তাৰ পাছত বৰপেটা বিদ্যাপীঠটো এতিয়াও Higher Secondary হোৱা নাই; এইটো বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা। এই স্কুল ৰাজনৈতিক নিৰ্য্যাতনসকলে কষ্ট কৰি কৰা স্কুল; গতিকে এই স্কুলটো Higher Secondary নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে দুঃখ পাইছো।

প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষকৰ মানদণ্ড উন্নত কৰিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে যাতে বিবোধী দলেও একগোট হৈ এই বিষয়ত লাগি যাবৰ বাবে আবেদন জনালো।

***Shrimati USHA BORTHAKUR (Samaguri):** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি সদনত শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কত যিটো গ্ৰাণ্ট আনিছে সেইটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। আজি আমাৰ শিক্ষা-ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা ডাঙৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন আনিছে। এইটো নিশ্চয় সকলোৱে স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব। এই পৰিবৰ্ত্তন আনিবলৈ যাওঁতে কিছুমান অসুবিধাৰ সন্মুখীন হবলগা হয়, তাৰ বাবে বিবোধী দলৰ সদস্যসকল হতাশ হোৱাৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাই। যি কোনো কথাতে পৰিবৰ্ত্তন আনিবলৈ গলে অসুবিধাৰ সন্মুখীন হবলৈ প্ৰস্তুত হৈ থাকিব লাগিব। আজি আমি দেখিছো শিশু-শিক্ষাৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় লৈকে প্ৰত্যেক স্তৰতে পৰিবৰ্ত্তনৰ উজ্জল ছবি ভাহি উঠিছে।

***Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** জয় জয়তে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই, শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত যি টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিছে আৰু সেই সম্পৰ্কত বিবোধী দলৰ পৰা যি কৰ্ত্তন-প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিবোধীতা কৰি, শিক্ষা শিতানৰ টকাটো পাব লাগে বুলি সমৰ্থন কৰো।

শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কত আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিছে বুলি কব লাগিব আৰু এই বছৰৰ ধৰা টকাৰ পৰিমাণৰ পৰা এইটো সহজে বুজিব পাৰিব, অহা দ্বিতীয় বছৰত আৰু অধিক আচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পাৰিব। বিবোধীদলৰ পৰা এই মৰ্মে এই উক্তি কৰিছে যে, শিক্ষা বিষয়ত চৰকাৰ উদাসীন। মই তাৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰি কওঁ যে, চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট কাম কৰিছে আৰু অহা দ্বিতীয় বছৰত আৰু অধিক কাম কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে। এনে অৱস্থাত হওকে নহওকে কোনো সমালোচনা কৰিলেই কাম নহয়। তেখেতসকলেও চৰকাৰৰ কামত সহানুভূতিৰে বৰঙনী যোগাই—প্ৰকৃত দেশসেৱাত ব্ৰতী হৈ সমাজক সেৱা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

এইখিনিকে মই এতিয়া চমুকৈ কৈ যাম, আমাৰ M.E. আৰু M.V. স্কুল-বিলাকৰ মানদণ্ডৰ যি পাৰ্থক্য আছে, চৰকাৰী আৰু বেচৰকাৰী M.E., M.V. যি পাৰ্থক্য আছে, সেইবিলাক নাৰাখি কৰা উচিত। এই দুই শ্ৰেণীৰ স্কুলৰ সকলো শিক্ষকৰো সমানে একে সুবিধা দিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকৰ বেতনৰ যি তাৰতম্য আছে সেইটো ওচাই এটা আকৰ্ষণীয় বেতন দিব লাগে। নম্বৰাল পাচ শিক্ষকৰ বেতন ৫৫ টকাতকৈ কম হ'ব নালাগে বুলি মই ভাবো। তাৰ পিচত নম্বৰাল পাচ নতুন আৰু পুৰণা শিক্ষকৰ দৰমহা সমান হোৱাত পুৰণি বিলাক হতাশ হৈছে। গতিকে পুৰণিসকলক বৰ্দ্ধিত হাব দিয়া উচিত বুলি মই ভাবো।

Trade Training ৰ শিক্ষকসকলক Revised scale ১০০ টকা পায়। আগৰ স্কেলত ৭৫ টকা পায়, Non-Matric প্রশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত শিক্ষক এজনেও ৭৫ টকা পায়। গতিকে ইয়াত অলপ আসোৱাহ আছে। চৰকাৰে এইটো বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰো।

তাৰ পিচত ভাল ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ সজালেই শিক্ষা ভাল হ'ব বুলি মই নাভাবো। প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলত যি মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট কৰিছে, তাত সন্দেহ নাই। কিন্তু মঞ্জুৰী বঢ়াই শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি কেনেকৈ কৰিব পাৰে সেই কথা সকলোৱে ভাবিব লাগে।

কিন্তু মোৰ বোধেৰে Building সজোৱাতকৈ শিক্ষাৰ যাবতীয় সাজ-সজুলী বঢ়োৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহে শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি হ'ব।

*Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) :

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চৰকাৰে যিটো শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত Grant উত্থাপন কৰিছে, মই তাক সমৰ্থন কৰিছো আৰু বিৰোধীদলৰ কৰ্ত্তন-প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছো।

সকলোৱে স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব যে শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে যিখিনি কৰা হয় সি কেতিয়াও অসলৈ যাব নোৱাৰে। আজি শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক Scheme কৰা হৈছে সেইবিলাক যদি যথাযথভাবে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হয়, তেন্তে ই এটা দেশৰ অগ্ৰগতিৰ জ্বলন্ত প্ৰমাণ। আমি মনত ৰখা উচিত যে বাস্তৱ-ধৰ সজালে কেনেকৈ বেচি টকা খৰচ কৰিবলগা হয়, শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰণৰ কাৰণেও তেনেকৈয়ে টকা খৰচ কৰিবলগা হয়।

শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিকল্পে যথেষ্ট আলোচনা হৈছে, মই তাৰ পুনৰুত্থাপন নকৰো। মই মাত্ৰ চৰকাৰক নিবেদন কৰিব খুজিছো যে ইয়াত যিবিলাক পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়োৱা হৈছে, আমাৰ দেশক প্ৰকৃততে আগবঢ়াবলৈ হলে চৰকাৰে অকল খৰবৰ কাগজৰ জৰিয়তে আগ নবঢ়াই আমাৰ যাবতীয় পৰামৰ্শবিলাক ততাতৈয়াকৈ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰে।

মই আগতেও কৈছো যে শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত যি টকা ধৰা হৈছে সেইখিনি টকা সমভাবে বিতৰণ কৰা দৰ্কাৰ, যাতে সকলোৱে অলপ নহয় অলপ ভাগ পাবপৰা হয়। এই বিবেচনা চৰকাৰে কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰো। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক বিনীতভাৱে অনুৰোধ কৰো বিশেষকৈ চৰকাৰে যাতে শিক্ষক আৰু শিক্ষাৰ্থী সকলৰ প্ৰতি সমানে চকু দিয়ে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰী আৰু বেচৰকাৰী স্কুল কলেজৰ বৰ্ত্তমান যিবিলাক পাৰ্থক্য আছে সেইবিলাক সোনকালে আভাৱ লাগে।

M. V. আৰু M. E. স্কুল যিবিলাকত বেমেজালী আছে। সেইবিলাক আন্তৰালে শিক্ষা বহুতো আগবাঢ়ি যাব। অৱশ্যে শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বহুক্ষেত্ৰত আমি দুঃখ আৰু তাগো স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব। স্কুলত অকল কেইটামান শিক্ষক দিলেই শিক্ষা নহয়। তাৰ পৰিদৰ্শনৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিব লাগিব। চৰকাৰে পৰিদৰ্শনৰ ব্যৱস্থা বৰ্দ্ধিত আকাৰে কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। আমাৰ স্কুল আছে, পৰিদৰ্শক নাই। বহুত স্কুলত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী আছে, কিন্তু শিক্ষকৰ অভাৱ; সেই কথাবিলাকত চৰকাৰে বিশেষ নজৰ দিব লাগে।

এতিয়া চৰকাৰে পৰিদৰ্শনৰ ব্যৱস্থা বঢ়াবলৈ আগবাঢ়া কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত শিক্ষকৰ অভাৱ। অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষকৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি Primary stage ৰ পৰা University stage লৈ এই কথাটোত চকু দিব লাগে।

আৰু এটা কথা শুনা যায় যে, M. E. স্কুলত fees দিব লাগে আৰু M. V. স্কুলত নালগে। অথচ শিক্ষাৰ মান একে। আমাক quality ৰ লগে লগে quantity ও লাগে যেতিয়া সকলোৱে M. E. আৰু M. V. খাপলৈ যাতে বিনা মাছুলে পঢ়িব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I like to say a few words in support of the Demand. Sir, we have heard complaints from certain parts of the State that there are mushroom growth of educational institutions. Sir, we have been receiving complaints about absence of educational institutions also. But it is an admitted fact that in certain areas there are a large number of educational institutions whereas there are vast areas where absence of educational institutions are strongly pronounced. Therefore, I would suggest that educational institutions should be allowed to grow equitably in all parts of the State, and if necessary, in more backward areas and Government should take the initiative for establishment of such institutions.

Regarding High Schools there is already instruction from the Government that a High School with 150 students will be taken as a School in backward areas and will get special consideration. There are many such Schools in backward areas which are yet to receive Government grants.

Similarly, Sir, I would suggest that M. E. Schools situated at a distance of 5 miles should be considered as a school situated in backward areas and those schools with 40 students should receive Government grants. There might be some places where even within a radius of 10/15 miles no M. E. School is available. In those places even the school with only 30 students should get encouragement from Government.

In case of L. P. School, Sir, I suggest that at a distance of every mile there should be one L. P. School. Of course the expenditure will be huge. But this expenditure will be to built up the Nation and our next generation. In this connection I would like to say a few words about the Tea Garden Schools. Really, Sir, these Tea Garden L. P. Schools are neglected. There are three categories of L. P. Schools, i.e., A, B and C. I would suggest that all these three categories should be abolished and some special scheme should be drawn up for those Schools so that proper emphasis

in the scheme is given. Sir, the teachers under the Management of Tea Gardens do not get the opportunity of any training. I would suggest that a certain number of Tea Garden L. P. School teachers also should be trained along with the other Basic School teachers. This is necessary because if we allow these Tea Garden owners to run their schools according to their whims, I am afraid, that proper emphasis may not be given. There was a decision that these Tea Garden Schools should be taken over by the Government. Of course there might be some difficulty technically or otherwise. But there should not be any difficulty in inspecting and guiding these schools. Therefore, I suggest that Government should take effective measures to give proper emphasis on education of these L. P. Schools in the Tea Gardens.

Sir, I also like to refer to Social Education. I feel very much that the circumference of Social Education should be expanded. At present it is confining in certain matters only. If I understand correctly the purpose of social education is to change the outlook of the society according to present need, and if we cannot change the outlook of the society as envisaged in the Indian Constitution, Sir, I am afraid, we as a Nation will not be strong. In this connection I also like to request the Government to give emphasis on Technical Education. In certain areas the facility of technical Institution is not available. Even in the industrial belt of Upper Assam, i.e., the district of Lakhimpur, there is not a single Technical Institution. I feel, Sir, that this is unusual. The industrial belt has been left behind from the facilities of technical education although we have completed about 14 years of Independence.

With these few words, Sir, I support this Demand and oppose the Cut Motion.

***Shrimati LILY SEN-GUPTA (Lahowal):** আজি স্কুলবিলাকত যি প্ৰাৰ্থনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে—তাত উপযুক্ত পৰিবেশৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱা নাই। স্কুলৰ বেলৰ পিচত, লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে প্ৰাৰ্থনা কৰে আৰু সেই প্ৰাৰ্থনাৰ ব্যৱস্থাই—তেওঁলোকৰ মনত কোনো বেখাপাত নকৰে। এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টিপাত দিয়া উচিত। তাৰ পিচত, অক্টোবৰ মাহৰ দ্বিতীয় দিনা স্কুলবিলাক বন্ধ দিয়া হয়—কিয় দিয়া হয়—লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে কব নোৱাৰে। গান্ধী-জয়ন্তী কি কাৰণে পতা হয়—তাবো সেই লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ জ্ঞান নাই। এইবিলাক কাৰণত আমাৰ স্কুলীয়া লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাক সচেতন হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। আশা কৰো, চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তে এইবিলাকৰ জ্ঞান যেন স্কুলৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাকক দিয়া হয়, তাৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

***Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri):** ইয়াত দেখা যায় যে নেতাসকলে যি ঠাইৰ স্কুলক recommend কৰি দিয়ে সেই স্কুলে টকা পায় আৰু নিৰ্দিষ্টাবসকল যি ঠাইলৈ যাব পাৰে সেই ঠাইৰ স্কুলত পায়—কিন্তু যিবোৰ ঠাইলৈ মন্ত্ৰীসকল নাযায়, সেইবিলাকে নাপায়। এইটো ভাল কথা নহয় গতিকে এটা principle কৰি লব লাগে—গোটেই অসমৰ L. P. School বোৰ বিচাৰ কৰি প্ৰত্যেককে ভগাই দিব লাগে। কোনোবাই পাব আৰু কোনোবাই নাপাব, এইটো কেনে ধৰণৰ কথা? গতিকে মই এইটোৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demand. My friends have covered almost all the subjects dealing with the Education Department but they have left out a few points and I shall try to cover these.

Very recently a principle has been enunciated regarding the retirement age of Headmasters and teachers of Aided High Schools. In this connection I like to bring to the notice of the Government that although a deputation on behalf of the Aided High School Teachers met the Chief Minister regarding their retention up to the age of 63 after crossing 60 years of age, up-till now Government have not issued any general circular, notification or Press Note that these teachers who are keeping good health and recommended as fit by their respective Governing Bodies, i.e., School Committees can be retained in their services.

Secondly, Sir, I have seen in some particular cases that Headmasters of Aided High Schools, I mean those Headmasters who have retired or will retire within a year or two did not or will not get the benefit of the new pay scales and Government have passed an order that even after their superannuation age, i.e., between 60-63 they will not get any increment. So I may tell, Sir, that there are many cases of Headmasters who retired or will retire shortly will not get even the minimum of the new pay scales. This is a problem. Although you have given some benefit to the teachers of the Aided High Schools you have overlooked the cases of these people who have rendered services for 20 to 40 years. This benefit will mostly go to the younger men. So my suggestion and request to the Government is that let the old teachers get some benefit by way of increments and other ways. This rule of no-increment may come to effect after 10 years.

I have received a copy of representation from about 11 Headmasters and Assistant Headmasters from Silchar ; their cases have been recommended by their respective School Committees ; they have also been given certificate of medical fitness, but Government have not given them extension of service after attainment of 60 years of age.

One allegation is that --whether it is correct or not I do not know-- in the present set-up this law is being enforced strictly in the district of Cachar and it is not enforced in the Assam Valley districts. This is a very serious allegation and this has affected the sentiments of the people there. If there is any such apprehension, Government should see that rules are enforced in all parts of the State equally and equitably and such apprehensions are removed.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Will the hon'ble Member please hand over to me the copy of that representation ?

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Yes, Sir, I shall do so.

With these few words, I request the Government to look into the matter of superannuated Headmasters and Teachers of the Aided High Schools

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the speeches made by the different members in this House indicate that all is not well in the realm of education and there is much to be done. Sir, I also do not take that education wholly comes under social service; that it has no productive use. I believe that if our State is to develop, we have to bring out trained personnel and that we can do by imparting various types of education and from that angle I do not admit that education is wholly social service and that expenditure on this head should be voted as such.

Sir, the main aim of education individually is to bring out the best in a human being. If we look about we find that we have been producing mediocre products for the last few years. We have not been able to produce any geniuses whether in the field of arts or in the field of science or in any other field. That is to be taken serious note of.

Socially, education has to meet the requirements of the State so that the State may develop further and if we examine from that aspect, the results of our education, we find in the Third Five-Year Plan we still are short of medical men by about 100, engineers by 400 or something like that, overseers about 600-700. Therefore we have not been able to approach the problem of education in the way we should have done and therefore these shortfalls are there.

Thirdly, Sir, in a State like Assam education has a bigger purpose, viz., to bring about the integration amongst various people living in our State, particularly, at this moment it has become the most burning problem of the day. I, therefore, said in the course of my observations on the debate on the Governor's Address that we should at least start the training of various Hill languages in the different schools of Assam. It is possible to take up 100 schools in a year up to the High School standard where the Hill languages can be made an optional subject and be taught to our people so that after learning a particular language we can go to various places and talk to the people as our own people and exchange our feelings so that we can build up a happier State.

I find from the statement of surrender of savings the Education Department surrendered about Rs. 5 lakhs in 1957-58; about Rs. 3 lakhs in 1958-59; about Rs. 2 lakhs 49 thousand in 1959-60. Therefore, Sir, even if these savings were canalised and diverted for the development of the Hill languages, something would have been achieved. It is not at all difficult to learn the Hill languages. It will lead the Hill people and others to feel that nothing is going to be imposed on them and at the same time there is an urge amongst the Assamese people to bring about an integration of the people living in the Hills and Plains. I feel, Sir, that this is a very urgent task which the department should take up immediately. There should not be any difficulty in doing this.

Then, Sir, coming to the various aspects of education, I feel that we have not been able to look at the intricate problem of education. Take for instance the basic education. Things are not going on as it was aimed for. I have not been really able to follow how the basic schools differ from the original ones. Whether they differ from the original schools either in curricula or in method of training. The Father our Nation introduced it to change the existing pattern of education. But where is the change? Today, Mrs. Sengupta has rightly said that now-a-days there is lack of discipline among our students. Why this vital and moral point is lacking? Because, they are not taught in schools. So, Government should give more serious thought regarding this aspect of education.

Sir, we have introduced higher secondary education by upgrading H. E. Schools. But there is dearth of trained teachers. To get trained and experienced teachers Government should give better scale of pay and better facilities. We cannot expect to get better teachers at Rs.15 or 20 per mensem. It is simply ludicrous to get good teachers with such a scanty scale of pay and allowance. I request the Education Minister to consider this matter seriously.

Apart from this I find that our Education Department has some defects in policy matters. A little while ago, Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed M. E. Schools. He said that recently some English teachers have been introduced in the M. V. Schools to teach English so as to raise the standard of M. V. upto the standard of M. E. But the thing is that in M. V. there is the provision of free tuition whereas in the M. E. Schools one has to pay Rs.3 or so as tuition fee. It is really a wonderful thing. There must not be any such defects in our Education Department and it must be removed immediately. Even I find that there is some defects in converting the High Schools into Multi-purpose or Higher Secondary Schools. It should be done in accordance with the phase I programme. But the basis of conversion should be accelerated and in doing so greater emphasis should be given in converting the existing H. E. Schools in the backward areas first.

Coming to the question of courses adopted for our schools, Shri Sarat Ch. Goswami said that so far the courses of the lower grade schools are concerned, there is no uniformity. Due to lack in policy matters there is duplication of courses. One uniform standard for M. V. and M. E. or Madrasa should be maintained to avoid duplication.

Another point I find is that there is provision of free studentship in the lower and H. E. Grade Schools for backward class, Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe students. Scholarships are so many that only very few students are left behind. Here also we should be bold enough make a common policy matter. Either we should make provision of free tuition up to a certain standard or we should be liberal in taking a nominal fee.

So far as the High Schools are concerned, I do not want to say much. But I find it difficult to differentiate so many High Schools with Higher Secondary or Multi-purpose Schools. Here we are creating a dilemma to our students. Every one cannot go for higher education. Only the

talented few are for higher studies. Then what the rest will do? They must find some line. Now, what the Multi-purpose schools will give to these people? What is the future course of those students who have come out of those Multi-purpose Schools? Government should think these matters very seriously.

Again, Sir, coming to the policy of sanctioning grants to schools, I find that Government is not impartial in distributing grants. Take for instance of the Munikulasram of Gauhati. Government sanctioned only Rs.369 whereas their monthly expenditure is Rs 538. The Principal gets Rs.100 per mensem, one teacher gets Rs.60 and the other two get Rs.50 each. This is one of the institution where sanskrit is taught. I think it is better in some respects than our Nalbari College. I have no grudge if one College used to get more grants than the other. But my point is that Government should consider this aspect impartially, and they should stick to a common policy. I find that even some Madrasas used to get more annual recurring grants than this. There should not be any deviation from the uniform policy.

Regarding the Text Books I find that Text Books are altered almost every year. One peculiar thing comes to my notice, in this connection, is that Officers in the Education Department are in the habit of writing Text Books and books become the Text Books of schools. It is very bad thing. So far as these Officers are concerned, it is better that they should remain away from this.

Some times I feel that our young people should go to the scientific and technical lines and the general type of education should be left to out female folk. Once when I came to Sarbhog I found that there was a hysteric demand for a College for I. A. and B. A. standard. But I feel that people of Sarbhog will be more benefitted if they start a technical College instead of a College for general education.

I feel that if the people of Sarbhog want such an institution, that should be encouraged and the Government should come to the help of the people. Sir, establishment of the technical school should be encouraged from now onwards.

The other irregularity about which I want to draw the attention of the Minister is about inspection of the schools. As my Friend, Shri Probbhat Narayan Chaudhury has put a question about the inspection of the schools the other day. The reply which the Minister had given was very very unsatisfactory. We remember how Mr. J. A. Small inspected the school for three or four days continuously. And therefore what was the result in those days—the result was definitely better.

Now coming to the results of the Examination we find here in the University's own report of 1958-59 about the percentage of pass and fail. Now you will find that in 1959, 9882 candidates passed out of which 489 passed in the First Division, 1279 in the Second Division and 7360 passed in the 3rd Division. These students are considered as matric fail pass.

Similarly in the Intermediate examination 2223 candidates passed out of which 117 in the 1st Division, 879 in the 2nd Division and 1167 in the 3rd Division. Similarly in the I. Sc Examination 1897 candidates appeared out of which 953 passed. Three hundred candidates passed in the First Division, 483 in the Second Division and 170 in the 3rd Division.

Sir, we have two Engineering Colleges and three Medical Colleges. We require more than 500 students for these technical colleges. If we admit the Second and 3rd Division candidates what result can we expect from such students ?

Sir, we must give emphasis on the quality and this is possible if we can produce sufficient number of good students. Sir, unless our Engineering and Medical Colleges and other Colleges are provided with good students we shall not get good Engineers and Doctors to build up this State.

Sir, University Education is concerned, there is also too much of emphasis on humanitarian subject. Very little emphasis has been given in the Science subjects.

Sir, the Estimates Committee enquired into the activities of the Development Committee. The Committee found instances of corruption in this Development Committee and suggested to make thorough probe into the working of this Committee. Of course, from now on working of the Development Committee will be the responsibility of the University and I hope something better will be done.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to conclude your speech, Mr. Goswami.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** I shall conclude within a minute, Sir. So my submission is that Sir, much emphasis should be given on the Technical Education. More Industrial Institute should be established so that many young people may be trained to cater the need of various industries. When we look to the industries we find that different types of training are required for different industries. The Post and

Telegraph Department also requires technical personnel and to train up these personnel is the responsibility of the Government. The Government must make arrangement for training up the local people in various crafts so that different industries may be manned by the local people.

Sir, there is a rumour that there is something wrong with the working of the Technical Education Department. This Department has purchased a huge quantities of materials without calling for tenders and it is desirable that a thorough probe into the affair should be made. Sir, the people of the Education Department should certainly be honest; they should be above the corruption if we want to go ahead. So that it may be integrated into a whole and only then the State will be able to go ahead.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that so many members have taken interest in this discussion. This shows the keen interest taken by the hon. Members in the improvement of our education.

Sir, it will not be possible for me to reply to all the points raised by the hon. Members in such a short time. But I can assure all the hon. Members that all constructive suggestions will be taken into consideration. I must admit that although so many members have taken part in this discussion very few have given constructive suggestion for the improvement of the quality of education.

Sir, education is a vast expanding Department. You will find Sir, in 1948-49 including Technical Education the Government spent Rs.9,98,000. In 1955-56 it rose to 3,78,00,000 and in 1960-61 that is in the current year it comes to Rs.6,62,00,000 excluding Technical Education. Thus in the next year Sir, it will come upto more than 8½ crores including Technical Education. So it will show how much this Department is expanding.

Sir, a great deal of confusion has arisen in the minds of some of the hon. Members with regard to the type of education such as Middle Vernacular, Middle English Multi-purpose, Higher Secondary so on and so forth.

Sir, we are aiming at universal literacy among the rising generation through the compulsory primary education. We have already about 65 per cent of the children of the age—group 6-11 in our primary or basic schools. It is proposed to increase the percentage to at least 82 by the end of the Third Plan. It may not be inappropriate to quote the relevant figures to show our progress in respect of primary education. In 1960-61 we have 16,267 schools with a total enrolment of 10,67,000 over against 13,510 schools and 8,02,244 enrolment in 1955-56, 9,140 schools with a total enrolment of 5,06,011 in 1948-49. Expansion of primary education and as a matter of any stage of education is never possible without a large scale programme for training of teachers. Training facilities have therefore been increased and will be increased further during the next few years. At present the annual intake of primary teachers in the training institutions is about 1200. Now Sir, we have increased the training institutions to 34 and we expect to train 3,400 teachers a year. Now, basic education has been accepted as the national pattern of education.

Shri PROBHA NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : On a point of clarification, Sir, when there is no compulsion why is it necessary to call this primary education why not call it voluntary education ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Our Act provides for compulsory education. Although voluntary educational institutions have come up but still in the Basic Education Act there is provision for compulsion also. Now Sir, as I have said, basic education has been accepted as the national pattern of education at the elementary stage, we cannot choose but adopt it. But wholesale conversion of primary schools, the number of which runs to well over 16,000 it is not a possible proposition in the immediate future. The Basic schools need among other things teachers who are acquainted with the basic system and who are resourceful, besides having a fairly good knowledge of the content subjects. It has been about impossible to get such persons in sufficient number and for the reason of that the pace of conversion of L. P. schools into the basic pattern has been much slower than we would wish it to be. As the existence of the L. P. schools and their number is overwhelmingly large, side by side with the basic schools whose number is very small in comparison, is not conducive to the spread and development of the basic education and as we cannot continue indefinitely what may be called an effective system of elementary education efforts have been made to orient all the L. P. schools into the basic pattern according to the studied recommendations of the Ramachandran Committee. For that purpose the orientation of the L. P. school teachers through an intensive course of training for two weeks has already been started all over the State. It is expected that in course of the next two years all the L. P. school teachers will have to be oriented and the conversion of the traditional L. P. schools into the basic pattern will be effected or at least the sharp difference between the basic and the non-basic schools will disappear resulting in an appreciable unity in the pattern of elementary education in the State.

Coming to the middle stage I beg to submit that so far as the Middle Vernacular schools are concerned, our aim is to convert them as quickly as possible into senior basic schools after necessary training of the teachers concerned. Now, Sir, in 1948-49 we had 328 Middle Vernacular schools with 40,692 students and in 1960-61 we have got 677 Middle Vernacular schools with an enrolment of 1,08,000. As regards Middle English Schools our policy of expansion and improvement continues. Every year more and more Middle English schools have been recognised and nearly all recognised schools with a minimum enrolment of 40 have been given this or that sort of maintenance grants. In 1948-49 there were 450 Middle English schools with an enrolment of 48,220, in 1956-57 there were 929 Middle English schools with an enrolment of 70,000 students and in 1960-61, the number of Middle English Schools is 1,317 with an enrolment of 1,12,000 students. Sir, out of these 1317 Middle English schools as many as 1030 have received model scales and *Ad-hoc* grants and in this year 123 Middle English schools have received model scale and 386 schools have received *Ad-hoc* grant.

Now, the scales of pay of Middle School teachers with requisite qualifications both in Middle English and Middle Vernacular have recently been improved.

The existence of two types of schools at the middle stage *viz.*—Middle English and Middle Vernacular has come in for severe criticism. Somewhat confusing as such a position may be, I beg leave to point out that there are very strong grounds for existence of both these types of institutions. Diversification of education at the post-primary stage has been accepted as a sound practice in all the educationally advanced countries of the world. In the United Kingdom the pupils at the end of the elementary stage are sorted out and put into different types of schools. In the United States although they are not put into different types of schools they are given increasing choice of subjects from about that time. In the Scandinavian countries they have two types of middle schools one with examination and the other without examination.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : What are the specific Scandinavian countries where this is being done ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : In our State the Middle Vernacular schools have a long tradition and have offered a terminal education to those who for some reason or other do not go up for further education in High Schools. The contribution of the Middle Vernacular schools in producing teachers for Lower Primary schools is too well known to need any explanation. The Middle Vernacular schools with their stress on vernacular and mathematics will continue to be a better course for those who would like to be primary school teachers or to have a further education in the normal school, because Sir, those normal passed teachers and Middle Vernacular schools teachers are better teachers for Lower Primary schools and Middle Vernacular schools and as such Middle Vernacular schools are necessary for improving the standard of education in our State.

On the other hand for those who would not leave off at the end of the middle stage the Middle English schools provide a more suitable preparation for High School education. Moreover, the recent introduction of English as an optional language in the Middle Vernacular schools has been to make the Middle Vernacular course more flexible so that the Middle Vernacular course may not be a dead end and may enable those who wish to go up for High School education to continue their education without any loss in years. Now, Sir, previously those students who were in the Middle Vernacular Schools without English teacher, were to take admission in Class V, but now, after the appointment of English teacher in the Middle Vernacular School, they can take admission in Class VII.

In the field of High School education, although expansion cannot be neglected, consolidation and reorganisation are our major objectives. The Secondary Education Commission's recommendations have been accepted by the State Government and the gradual conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools has been under way. The Commission itself envisaged a period of transition in the matter of reorganisation of Secondary Education and it recommended that during the period of transition, both High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools would exist side by side and that a pre-University course should be introduced to link up the High Schools with the 3-Year Degree Course.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): We are running rather parallelly, Sir.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Not parallel, Sir, but we are only linking Higher Secondary classes with 3-year Degree Course. Shri Tarun Sen Deka has made a statement that there is no link between Higher Secondary class with 3-Year Degree course and that is the reason why I am clarifying the position.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, on a point of clarification, whether the Minister or the Deputy Minister will explain the difference between Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose schools?

Shri RADHIRA RAM DAS: Sir, I would explain the difference between Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose schools, but let the hon. Member have patience.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. I would request the hon. Members to have patience and allow the Deputy Minister to finish his speech. I think, in conclusion of his speech, the hon. Deputy Minister will reply to the points raised.

Shri RADHIKA KAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Sir, only 45 schools out of about 460 already recognised and affiliated High Schools have been converted into Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools and only in 24 of them, the courses have been started. There is no easy and quick way to follow from our ill-equipped and ill-staffed High Schools to modern Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools. The difficulties have been experienced not only in our State, but in other States also. Various measures have been adopted to ensure a better and steady supply of teachers for the higher secondary schools. Some of these measures are, creation of a number of scholarships for intending teachers for post-graduate studies and for training in subjects like Agriculture, Home Science, Fine Arts, etc., deputation of teachers for post-graduate studies, special intensive course in Science subjects in Cotton College, Gauhati. The proposed programme for starting Honours course in a large number of colleges is expected to go a long way in solving the problem of shortage of teachers. The proposal of the Gauhati University to start a sandwiched post-graduate course for teachers during vacations would also help our teachers in acquiring better qualifications.

With regard to the High Schools, in 1948-49, there were 210 High Schools with a total enrolment of 81,000 students. In 1955-56, there were 438 High Schools with an enrolment of 1,47,000. In 1960-61, the number of High Schools is 681 with an enrolment of 2,42,000. Out of this, 25 are Government High Schools and 406 are affiliated and recognised High Schools.

Then, with regard to the collegiate education, Sir, at the collegiate stage, the 3-Year Degree course which is going to be introduced by the Gauhati University from 1962, will be in line with the practice that has

already been started in most of the Universities of India. Provision has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan to help the colleges to develop according to the scheme laid down by the University Grants Commission. Now, Sir, in 1948-49, there were 18 colleges with an enrolment of 6,796 and in 1960-61, there were 39 colleges with an enrolment of 23,000 excluding the students of the Gauhati University.

In reply to the criticisms offered by Shri Bora, I beg to submit that his confusion as to the existence of different types of institutions at almost every stage of education is due to his not being in touch with what is happening in the country in the sphere of education. We have to reform and reorganise the pre-Independence system of education into what has been accepted as suitable for the new set up. An All-India policy has been formulated and we cannot diverge from it if we do not like to stagnate. Our educational activities and achievements are therefore indicated not only by the speed of increase in institutions and enrolment but also in the great forward leap in reformation. The old system which we have decided to reform and the new one we are trying to introduce is a far cry and the process of conversion will necessarily take time. So long as the conversion of institutions at every stage is not completed the institutions of the old and new types will exist side by side. We would however, beg of everyone to help gear up the process.

Shri Tarun Sen Deka has said that the Higher Secondary syllabus is not yet ready and text books are not available. I could not however see any basis of his criticisms. To disprove what he has said, I should like to produce before the House everything he has said not to exist. The syllabus of the Higher Secondary course was completed and printed as early as 1959. Shri Deka remarked that the Higher Secondary and the 3-Year Degrees Courses are not inter-related. How and why he has said so I do not know.

(Voices from opposition side)

Mr. SPEAKER: I am asking the hon. Deputy Minister to place the text books on the library table.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): In fact, Sir, both the courses are as fully related as recommended by the educational experts. The 3-Year Degree Course has been devised only to be linked with the Higher Secondary course. I would request Shri Deka to carefully examine the contents of both the courses and to make suggestions, if any, to the educationists instead of criticising the Government who are only acting upon expert opinion.

Shri Deka seems to have a lot of confusion about the position of carpentry, smithy or any craft subject in the Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools. Any two crafts are to be made compulsory according to the terms of re-organisation any two crafts are to be made compulsory in

any Secondary School, be it High School, Higher Secondary School or Multipurpose School. The craft subjects do not form part of the special subjects in Higher Secondary or Multipurpose Schools. These subjects are taught only upto Class X. It is true that certain special subjects in Multipurpose Schools like Agriculture, Home Science, Technical course will not prepare the students as fully as Humanities and Science do form our Arts and Science Colleges. Nor is it intended to prepare all Secondary School students for our liberal Arts and Science courses. It is only to give different types of students opportunities to develop their different talents, those courses other than Humanities and Science are being introduced in our Multipurpose Schools. But the Higher Secondary Schools are intended to prepare the students better than the existing Higher Schools for our Arts and Science Colleges as also for other technical and special institutions of higher learning.

Secondly, he has made a suggestion with regard to the selection of Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools. Sir, the Schools are developed to Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools on the basis of the recommendation of the Subdivisional Development Board considering the existing staff position, enrolment, availability of land, etc.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have three minutes more. You must finish your reply within 4-25.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Then Sir, my friend, Shri Mohi Kanta Das said that there is mushroom growth of educational institutions in many places and backward localities have been left out. Sir, the Government has appointed a Committee consisting of Secretary, Finance, Secretary, Education and D. P. I., to find out ways and means so that the backward localities may not be excluded.

Mr. SPEAKER: What about Mr. Brahmachari's suggestion for a separate School Board at Kokrajhar?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Sir, with regard to the School Board, it is true that the Cauhati School Board has become unwieldy. Sir, as Mr. Nilmoney Barthakur suggested, we are considering to give certain responsibility to the Panchayat and we are thinking in that line. We are trying to amend the Basic Educational Act accordingly after which this suggestion will be taken into consideration. Then only the case of Kokrajhar will come into the picture.

Mr. SPEAKER: But Kokrajhar is in different district and it is an independent subdivision

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: We are considering as giving some power to the Panchayat, because under the Basic Education Act it is not necessary that we should have a School Board in each of the Subdivisions. We should have a School Board in each of the educational region as in Morigaon.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Hindi Training Centre at Misamari, I am sorry that Hindi Training Centre at Misamari has suffered much as the building has been taken over by the Military. We have written to the Military authorities to vacate that building, otherwise we shall sell the building to the Military authority and construct a new building within Tezpur Subdivision.

With regard to the tolls and Madrassas, it is true that these institutions are suffering a lot. I agree that their conditions should be improved, and for that we are taking certain measures so that we can increase the emoluments of the teachers of the tolls and Madrassas. We are going to give certain recurring grants to the teachers of Madrassas and Tolls. Government is also considering regarding further improvement of Sanskrit education in our State.

As regards, the pay scales of the M. V. School Teachers, their pay scale in our State is not less than their counterparts in other State of India. Their dearness allowance is of course less than others, but Government is considering to give them equal dearness allowance from the next year with other Government servants. Then Sir, with regard to the Cash Allowance given to the School Teachers there was misinterpretation of the Government decision. Government decided that the pay and dearness allowance of the Government School Teachers will be equalised with the non-Government School Teachers. But due to misinterpretation Cash Allowance was given, but now it has been found that Cash Allowance is not a part of the dearness allowance.

Now with regard to the suggestion of Mr Goswami regarding library service, Sir, that will be taken into consideration. It is a good suggestion.

With regard to the point raised by Mr. Brahmachari, I admit that Kokrajhar is a backward locality but there are good number of Schools.

My friend, Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury has made an allegation that false voucher was given by the Gauhati School Board. I may assure him that an enquiry will be made and action will be taken against the person responsible.

My friend, Shri Mohi Kanta Das has alleged that the Colleges on the north bank have not received grants. Sir, it is far from truth.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : (Barchalla) I said appropriate grant.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : Sir, the North Lakhimpur College, Darrang College, Mangaldai College, Nalbari College, Bojali College and Barpeta College have been receiving grants although the grant may not be appropriate or adequate. I fully realise that the grant is not adequate as it should have been.

(Here the clock struck 4-30 P.M.)

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. As it is the last of the day on voting on demands and as the time is up, I shall put the question now. Let each of the remaining demand be moved so that I may put them together.

GRANT No.17

"37.—Education—I—General Education"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that sum of Rs.7,78,76,300, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962 for the administration of the head "37.—Education—I—General Education".

GRANT No.17A

"37.—Education—II—Technical Education"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.48,98,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962 for the administration of the head "37.—Education—II—Technical Education".

GRANT No.16

"36.—Scientific Department"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD GHALIHA (Chief Minister)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.2,31,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962 for the administration of the head "36.—Scientific Department".

GRANT No. 42

“57.—Miscellaneous (VII—Advanced Technical Training and Scholarships, etc.)

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,84,400, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962 for the administration of the head “57.—Miscellaneous (VII.—Advanced Technical Training and Scholarships, etc.”.)

GRANT No.67

“Loans and Advances, etc. (VIII—Educational Loans)”

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962 for the administration of the head “Loans and Advances, etc., (VIII—Educational Loans)”

GRANT No.25

“43.—Industries and Supplies—I—Sericulture and Weaving.”

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.46,82,800, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962 for the administration of the head “43.—Industries and Supplies—I—Sericulture and Weaving”.

GRANT No.13

“28.—Jails”

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Jails)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.29,14,200, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962 for the administration of the head “28.—Jails”.

GRANT No.2**"7.—Land Revenue"****Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,01,21,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

GRANT No.49

"65.—Payment of Compensation to Land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System"**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.26,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for administration of the head "65.—Payment of Compensation to Land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System".

GRANT No.33

"54.—Famine Relief"**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.40,76,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief".

GRANT No.61

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“Loans and Advances, etc. (II.—Agricultural Loans, etc.)”

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.32,48,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head “Loans and Advances, etc. (II.—Agricultural Loans, etc.)”.

GRANT No.3

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“8.—Excise Duties”

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.23,09,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head “8.—State Excise Duties”.

GRANT No.5

“10.—Forests”

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,72,74,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head “10.—Forests”.

GRANT No.48

“65-A-2.—Capital Outlay on Forests”

S hri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, move that a sum of Rs.10,15,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head “65-A-2.—Capital Outlay on Forests”.

GRANT No.18

“38.—Medical”

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,69,44,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head “38.—Medical”.

GRANT No.19**"39.—Public Health"**

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Public Health)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,20,27,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

GRANT No.4**"9.—Stamps"**

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Stamps)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,14,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "9.—Stamps".

GRANT No.6**"11.—Registration"****Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration)—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.3,94,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "11.—Registration".

GRANT No.35**"56.—Stationery and Printing"****Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Stationery)—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.25,16,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "56.—Stationery and Printing".

GRANT No.20**"40.—Agriculture"****M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture)—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,77,83,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".

GRANT No.21

"40—Agriculture—II—Fisheries"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Fisheries)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.14,51,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "40—Agriculture—II—Fisheries".

GRANT No.22

"41—Animal Husbandry"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)

GRANT No.50

"71.—Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.45,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research".

GRANT No.74

"Loans and Advances, etc. (XV—Loans for Development of Live-stock"

GRANT No.68

"Loans and Advances, etc. (IX—Tea Garden Land Utilisation Loans, Grow More Food Loans, Fishery Development Loans, etc.)"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Fisheries)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.7,46,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st

March, 1962 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc. (IX—Tea Garden Land Utilisation Loans, Grow More Food Loans, Fishery Development Loans, etc.)."

GRANT No.23

"41.—Animal Husbandry"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.56,64,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "41.—Animal Husbandry".

GRANT No.74

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

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.80,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc. (XV—Loans for Development of Live-Stock Industries)".

GRANT No.9

"18.—B and 68—A.B.—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.2,44,86,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "18.—B and 68—A.B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

GRANT No.24

"42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operative)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.64,48,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies".

GRANT No.53

“72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (II—Development of Co-operative)”

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operative)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.20,55,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head “72.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (II—Development of Co-operative)”.

GRANT No.64

“Loans and Advances, etc. (V—Loans to Co-operative Societies)”

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operative)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.18,63,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head “Loans and Advances, etc. (V—Loans to Co-operative Societies)”.

GRANT No.39

“57.—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession, etc.”

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.14,25,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—IV—Expenditure on issue of Free Ration and Rice Concession, etc."

GRANT No.43

"57.—Miscellaneous (VIII—Scheme for Control of Cloth and Yarn"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that, a sum of Rs.1,18,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous (VIII—Scheme for Control of Cloth and Yarn)".

GRANT No.59

"85.—A—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading"

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.11,83,27,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray to charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1962 for the administration of the head "85—A—Capital Outlay Schemes of Government Trading".

GRANT No.22**"40.—A Rural Development"****Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Rural Development)—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.31,45,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending, 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "40.-A—Rural Development".

GRANT No.29**"47-A—I—Community Development Project, National Extension Service and Local Development Works"****Shri [FAKHRUDDIN ; ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects)—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.2,13,92,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962 for the administration of the head "47.-A—I--Community Development Projects, National Extensiyn Service and Local Development Works."

GRANT No.30**"47.-A—II—Community Development Project, National Extension Service and Local Development Works"****Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects)—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.11,74,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of head "47.-A—II—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

GRANT No.73

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

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayat)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.2,50,000. be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances, etc., (XIV.—Loans to Panchayats)".

GRANT No.1

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

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax".

GRANT No.8

"12.-A—Sales Tax and 13.—Other Taxes and Duties"

Shri FAKHRUDDIN AHMED (Minister, Finance)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.11,09,400, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "12.-A—Sales Tax and 13.—Other Taxes and Duties."

GRANT No.12

"27.—Administration of Justice"

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.18,91,600, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the Administration of the head "27.—Administration of Justice".

GRAND No.34

"54.-A.—Territorial and Political" Pensio, "55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83.—Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions".

Shai FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.59,20,700, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head "54.-A—Territorial and Political Pension 55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and 83.—Payment of Commuted Value of Pension."

GRANT No.37

“57.—Miscellaneous (II.—Donations for Charitable Purposes, etc., etc.)”

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.15,21,600, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head “57.—Miscellaneous (II.—Donations for Charitable purposes, etc.)”.

GRANT No.38

“57.—Miscellaneous—III. (Contribution)”

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.6,31,800 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head “57.—Miscellaneous—III.—Contributions”.

GRANT No.45

“62.-B— Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignment”

*** Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.30,73,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head “62.-B—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignment”.

GRANT No.47

“64.-C—Pre-partition payment”

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.9,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head “64.-C.—Pre-partition payment”.

GRANT No.60

“Loans and Advances, etc. (I.—Loans to Local Bodies)”

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Local Self-Government)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.33,41,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head “Loans and Advances, etc. (I.—Loans to Local Bodies).”

GRANT No.72

“Loans and Advances, etc. (XIII.—Advances to Government, Assam Financial Corporation, etc.)”

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)—

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.27,91,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1962, for the administration of the head “Loans and Advances, etc. (XIII.—Advances to Government Servant, Assam Financial Corporation, etc.)”.

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order.

I put the question. The question is that Grants Nos.17, 17A, 16, 42, 67, 25, 13, 2, 49, 33, 61, 3, 5, 48, 18, 19, 4, 6, 35, 20, 21, 50, 68, 23, 74, 9, 24, 53, 64, 39, 43, 59, 22, 29, 30, 73, 1, 8, 12, 34, 37, 38, 45, 47, 60 and 72 be passed.

(Division was claimed)

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. There will not be any Division, it will be settled by voice vote.

So, I put the question again. The question is that Grants Nos.17, 17A, 16, 42, 67, 25, 13, 2, 49, 33, 61, 3, 5, 48, 18, 19, 4, 6, 35, 20, 21, 50, 68, 23, 74, 9, 24, 53, 64, 39, 43, 59, 22, 29, 30, 73, 1, 8, 12, 34, 37, 38, 45, 47, 60 and 72, be passed.

I must put the question, but I will not allow any Division as under the proviso to Rule 292(4)(a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, "if in the opinion of the Speaker, the division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the members who are for 'Aye' and those for 'No' respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House. In such a case the names of the voters shall not be recorded".

So, I request that those who are against the Motion will rise in their seats.

(Members from the Opposition rose and their numbers were counted).

Now, those who are in favour of the Motion please rise.

(Members from the Treasury Benches rose and their numbers were counted).

Result of voting—

Ayes	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Noes	..	...	...	...	...	...	14

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion is carried. All these demands are passed.

(The Assembly was then adjourned till 5-30 P.M.)

(The House re-assembled at 5-30 P.M.)

The Assam Appropriation (No.II) Bill, 1961

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1961.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have message from the Governor of Assam.

"Under the provision of the Article 207(I) of the Constitution of India, I, S. M. Srinagesh, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1961.

S. M. SRINAGESH,
Governor of Assam."

There is another message from Governor.

"Under the provision of the Article 207(3) of the Constitution of India, I, S. M. Srinagesh, Governor of Assam, recommend that the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1961, be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.

S. M. SRINAGESH,
Governor of Assam".

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion is moved. The question is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1961.

(The question was adopted).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): I beg to introduce the Bill. Sir, here in the Bill it is No.II, it may be changed to III.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved. The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1961 be introduced.

(The question was adopted).

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

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, so far as certain items are concerned, due to paucity of time, we could not express our opinion.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1961, be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, here I may make a few observations in connection with the Appropriation Bill. As is the custom, those items which are discussed already by this House are not repeated at the time of the Appropriation Bill. This time, our session appears to be rather historic in certain respects. Out of 74 Grants that have been passed as many as 44 had to be guillotined, that is to say, the House could discuss only 30 out of 74 Grants and the amount which fell under the heads of guillotined grants is Rs.27,79,32,200 out of a total grant of Rs.65,69,49,100. I do not know, Sir, how we shall face the people with this kind of performance that we have made on their behalf. Particularly, I find that though more than 80 per cent of the population of this State reside in villages, it is exactly those subjects which touch their day to day life have been

Practically left out at the time of discussing the Grants. I mention only a few of them. Land is the life of the peasant and we have left all land revenue ; we have left out agriculture, fishery, agricultural loans, Rural Development, Animal Husbandry, Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works, Co-operative Societies, Sericulture and Weaving, Public Health, State Trading, loans to Panchayats, etc. I am really feeling awkward as to how shall I go to the villages and appear before them and give an explanation as to how it could be that the subjects which touch their very life had not come for discussion at the time of the Grants ?

Sir, there were certain very important aspects also where we ought to have given special attention. For example, this budget session is the last one of the Second Five-Year Plan. A decade of planned economy is over and we are entering into Third Five-Year Plan and at the very outset of planned economy, it was said that land was the main problem. Unless and until land reforms are completed and unless and until the backbone of the nation, which the peasantry is, is strengthened, it is will nigh impossible to build the super-structure because agrarian is the basis and industries and others are only super-structures. It was, therefore, rightly decided by the Planning Commission that within the First Five-Year Plan itself, land reform measures ought to be completed. Now, that the Second Plan period is over, we find that in spite of a few legislations being put into the statute book, they have yet remained things on paper and land reform, in the real sense of the term that is their implementation, still remains a distant dream for us. I have found it extremely difficult to face the peasantry with this kind of performance of ours.

Sir, our task in the Third-Five Year Plan will be stupendous. Very rightly, the Second Five-Year Plan gave emphasis on the development of industries, particularly the basic major industries. It does not matter very much as to what was the share of others though for us who live in the State it matters much taking India as whole, if certain basic industries be built in some other parts of India also they are benefited. Now, we have seen that instead a great offensive on the part of the monopoly capitalists in the Third Five-Year Plan where also emphasis on industries, particularly the basic and major industries and more particularly in addition, the emphasis remains. It is good. Now, we shall find that this industrial development also cannot come in rapid and healthy speed if the bottleneck to backward Agricultural economy is not removed when we give special emphasis on this Agricultural aspect, it is not because we want to keep the country in a backward agrarian economy—but because we want that the country should by and large stand on its own legs and this back-log and that there cannot be proper and adequate capital formation. Without popular enthusiastic participation would naturally be there for creating a broad-based self-generating industrial economy, capital would form and therefore it is very necessary that we give a little more attention about the problems which we are facing to-day—which Agriculture is facing to-day—in this regard to help in the formation of capital, loans that the Agriculture need ought to have received more attention from the Government than it has received now. Then we ought to have discussed rural development, animal husbandry, community development and other things in greater details. I do not say, Sir, that the discussions which we have already had

were not sufficiently enlightened but my complaint is that the special attention which the countryside ought to have received was not there. In particular two things are confronting us. We said that we want to push ahead the countryside on the basis of three factors: The Panchayat: The co-operative and the village school. These three things would be three pillars of the cans which will boil the ingredients. We thought that these three things ought to have received priority. Now unfortunately though a fairly big amount has been allotted under the head Co-operation this amount does not appear to be sufficient for the performance that is due from this sector. Of course a sum of nearly 12 crores of rupees is being earmarked for State Trading. That would be a fair amount as advance towards the marketing co-operative societies which in turn will help the service co-operatives in different villages. But Sir, this is only particular contingency in a special time. The trend of production in paddy and also the trend of demand both internally in Assam and outside of the State, if it is to continue a few years more probably the State Trading which I think a misnomer—will meet a crisis. These Co-operative Societies have not yet developed to the stature where they can stand on their own legs. If they are to continue they must stand on their legs without looking for support from the Government. These are now being run almost with the entire help of advances made by the Government. In this way co-operation will not develop in the real sense of the term and therefore all these problems also ought to have been given a little more attention in this session of the Assembly.

Sir, in the so-called State Trading itself there has developed quite a number of problems. Some of the Congress Members themselves have been sharp in their criticisms. I do not think on principle my friend from North Lakhimpur is opposed to State Trading. Yet when I heard his criticisms I thought that something very wrong must be there in the State of Denmark. Even a Congress Member could not have been so bitterly critical about this venture. Now we ought to have given more attention and we ought to have been able to find out the clogs in this process so that this very healthy, helpful and progressive steps which this State has taken have not received very enthusiastic support from some quarters where support was expected. I, in particular was careful this year not to make this subject a target of criticism because I thought that my criticism might be misunderstood by our Minister because I know he has undertaken a bold—I should say—a very bold adventure—but this is a subject where boldness alone will not do. A time has come when we should give a little more attention to the sharp criticism from the hon. Members whether he comes from North Lakhimpur or from Panery.

Sir, we have failed to discuss some other fundamental matters. One of these I have been agitating on this floor of the House practically for the last 10 years. That is the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. We have found that so far as the criminal side of administration of justice is concerned, that is going from bad to worse in our State. I underline my sentence: The criminal judicial administration in our State is going from bad to worse. People, litigants and witnesses who come to Courts are to come there every month for a year or two years—in some cases upto 3, 4 and 5 years because the Magistrates are not available. The Magistrates are sent out for non-magisterial duties. Some of them have been of late made District Transport Officers. Already we have got a dearth of

magistrates to look after magistral work yet the District Transport Officers are sent on leave and magistrates are brought in there to perform their duties. This is not only the case in Gauhati but this is the case in Jorhat and some other place also. Moreover for so many other work the magistrates are sent out. In addition to that we find that they do not remain in their seats in the hours where they should remain there. They are expected to be in their seats from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. or 4-30 P.M., but at least so far as Gauhati is concerned I can say it from personal knowledge that there are very few magistrates who come to Court before 11 A.M., and there are very few who remain after 3 P.M. In the meantime some of them spent more than one hour in swallowing their tea. In addition to their magisterial duties they are to sign volumes of papers. There form almost a queue for getting papers signed by them. There ought to be some magistrates set apart for that purpose while some magistrates should be kept exclusively for Judicial work. There is another difficulty. Those magistrates who do extra-judicial work have to come into contact with so many people, monied people, in various capacities and in various forms. I have seen magistrates sitting in the gaddies of Baniyas. I have seen with my own eyes magistrates sitting in the gaddies of rich businessmen after Court hours. In open public view some of the magistrates go on rubbing shoulders and enjoying the hospitality from the moniedones. Can there be any confidence in the minds of the people upon such officers. Can there be any confidence in the minds of the people when there is no proper administrative justice? I, of course, do not know or mean to say that there is corruption. What I am going to say is that there is lack of confidence of people to the Ministry. The result is that the confidence of the State is shaking. Our parliamentary form of democracy is that form of democracy which creates mutual confidence between the people and the State and which creates confidence and supports of the people. If the people lose confidence and if they begin to think more of President Ayub's principle and policy—that their things are better, their policy is more sound so on so forth—the result is that gradually they are losing confidence on Government. If there is loss of confidence on Government, there is the danger. This form of Government was originally borrowed from Britain and this form of Government captured the mind of the people and is still functioning. I do not want to take more time of the House. What I personally feel in this last Budget Session of the House for I may not come back again and what I request the Members of this House is that they should ponder over the matter whether they have lost some amount of confidence in them. If they lose confidence themselves, then it will be a great danger to our country. But I must say that future of our country is not dark—it is very bright. We shall have to build our country and that too with some amount of more sacrifice or with some amount of less sacrifice. With these words I conclude my speech.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order: Order: I cannot allow every Member to speak. We have very limited time at our disposal.

(Voices from all sides)

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir. There may be some rationing of time.

Mr. SPEAKER : I allowed Mr. Bhattacharyya only two minutes. If this is the thing what is the use of rationing ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি মই সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো। আমাৰ কৃষি বিভাগৰ টকা কেনে ধৰণে ব্যয় কৰিছে চাওক। যোৱা বাৰ বাজেট অধিবেশনত মুখ্য-মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছিল fertilizer অপ-ব্যৱহাৰৰ কেবাজনো মানুহ arrest কৰিছে আৰু ১৮০০ হাজাৰ টন fertilizer চিজ কৰা হৈছে।

Causes for delay in completion of Investigation of the case—

4. (a) Clarification of various points from Agriculture Department, Assam.

(b) Local verification of scales of fertiliser in different districts. There will be not less than 500 such items for verification.

(c) Checking of Tea Garden records since partially done.

(d) Verification of Railway Receipts and Sale Receipts, Advices and Seizure of Railway Receipts from Sindri and/or Agriculture Ministry, Government of India.

(e) Examination of witnesses of Agriculture Ministry, Government of India at Sindri and in Calcutta and the Managing Agents of Tea Agency Houses.

(f) Completion of overall audit.

(g) Arrest of absconding suspects.

এইটো এটা serious অৱস্থা, ইয়াত বহুত টকা সোমাই গৈছে। এই fertilizer কেনেকৈ বাগানলৈ যাবলৈ পালে। বাগানে ইমানবোৰ fertilizer ক'ত পালে। কিছুমানতো বাগানে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিলেই তাৰ উপৰিও এইখিনি চিজ হ'ল। এই কাৰণে আমি হতাশ হৈছো। Irrigation সম্পৰ্কৰ corruption বিষয়ে জুকুমাৰ দাস নামে এজন মানুহে এখন চিঠি দিছিল।

Mr. SPEAKER : আপুনি বক্তৃতা প্ৰসঙ্গত সেই চিঠিৰ এটা কথাও উল্লেখ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI:** ভাল চাব, সেই চিঠিখন মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে আপোনাৰ হাতত দিম। Supply বিভাগৰ বস্ত্তবোৰ আহি নোপোৱা কাৰণে আমাৰ উন্নয়নমূলক কামবোৰত বাধা পৰিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে বহুত টকা surrender হৈ যায়।

যদি বেচি ভাগ টকাই surrender হৈ যায় তেন্তে সেইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। সেই কাৰণে মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে যি, টকা যি কোনো আচনিত ধৰা হয় সেইখিনি সময়মতে খৰচ কৰা হয়, আৰু যাতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা অসমৰ কাৰণে আৰু বেচি টকা আনিব পাৰে তাৰ যত্ন কৰে। সেই মৰ্ণে সদস্যসকলে যিবিলাক পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াইছে তালৈ চৰকাৰে মনোযোগ দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ।

এই কথা সকলোৱে উপলব্ধি কৰে যে, কিছুমান মহকুমাত একেবাৰে কাম হোৱা নাই আৰু আজিলৈকে পিচ পৰি আছে, আনহাতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নয়ন কাৰণে মঞ্জুৰ হোৱা টকাবিলাক ফিৰি গৈছে। গতিকে মই ভাবো, টকাবিলাক মহকুমা level ত খৰচ কৰিলে ভাল হয়। কিছুমান টকা আভ্যন্তৰীণ দুৰ্নীতিৰ কাৰণেও যে surrender কৰিবলগা হৈছে সেইটো কথা ঠিক।

সেইবিলাকলৈ চৰকাৰে চোকা নজৰ ৰাখিব লাগে।

***Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** মহোদয়, মই সিদিনা ৰাজ্যেটৰ ওপৰত বক্তৃতা দিওঁতে বিভূমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা এটা উত্তৰ বিচাৰিছিলো যে, যোৱা জুলাই মাহৰ গোলমালত গোৰেশ্বৰৰ গোলমালৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান কৃষকক, কিছুমান P. S. P. ক, বা আৰু কিছুমান ছাত্ৰীক দোষী সাব্যস্ত কৰিছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : How is it relevant with the items we are discussing ?

***Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS :** One minute, Sir, I shall speak only a few words.

যিসকল জনজাতীয় লোকক গোৰেশ্বৰত দোষী সাব্যস্ত কৰি বিভূমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ডিফ্ৰগৰত এটা বিবৃতি দিছিল, মই তাৰ সত্যসত্য বিচাৰি ৰাজ্যেট-ভাষণত এটা উত্তৰ বিচাৰিছিলো কিন্তু মই তাৰ উত্তৰ এটা এতিয়াও বিচাৰিছো।

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall speak only a few words about the text-books, which are being used in the Schools where the medium of instruction is Hindi. Sir, there was a proposal to constitute a Board for Hindi Education to devise ways and means to prescribe standard text-books for Hindi School. But now what we find here ? We find that the Hindi Schools are using different text-books for the same classes. Some Schools are using text-books which are prescribed by the Bihar Board, some schools use text-books which are prescribed in U. P. Thus it is evident that there is no uniformity in the selection of text-books for the Hindi education.

(A voice—How is it relevant with the point).

Then Sir, I have got something to say about the Jail warders. These people have submitted various grievances to the Government, but up till now nothing has been done. They have been paid only Rs.10 as the House rent which is quite inadequate. They are demanding Rs.20 as House

allowance. If it is granted then they will be in a position to obtain house at this amount and I hope the Government would look to their grievances sympathetically.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Mr. Speaker Sir, I donot know how the hon. Members of this august House will explain to the electorate as to why so many important items remained undiscussed. The authority knew that there were so many holidays like Doljatra and Id Festival ; but yet the Government did not take this fact into account while fixing the business of the House. Had the Assembly been summoned sufficiently ahead of the time, then we would have got sufficient time to discuss these very important items such as Land Revenue, etc., Agriculture, Forest,

Sir, there are thousands and thousands of landless people who are crying for land, and searching here and there for land. Those who are getting only small piece of land have also been evicted mercilessly. In the name of embankment, pipe-line, etc. Sir, I request the Government to take a sympathetic attitude towards these landless people. I also suggest that without a proper inquiry the people should not be evicted from Reserves Grazings, grants, etc.

Sir, if we want to achieve the goal of Socialistic Pattern of Society, then Sir, emphasis must be given on two things, one the proper distribution of land among the landless people and starting of farming co-operatives. Unless these two things are done it would not be possible to achieve this goal. I therefore, hope that the Government would consider these two aspects very carefully.

Thank you Sir.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Speaker Sir, it is really unfortunate that in a budget of about 71 crores of rupees we have not been able to discuss the grants to the tune of about 40 crores of rupees. It really does not tell to our credit. I admit that Government say that the Business Advisory Committee fixes up the programme and Government have no hand in the matter, but I would also like Government to appreciate the difficulties of the Business Advisory Committee in allotting time. Sir, the budget was introduced on the 9th of March and from 23rd March we took up voting on grants and the budget has to be passed on 31st of March but 31st of March being a holiday we have been asked to pass it to-day the 30th March—only six days were allotted for discussing the various grants. We have been telling in this House that if we are to do justice to the various problems confronting the State we should have three session in a year one the Budget Session, the other the Legislative session and the third the Miscellaneous session. So far as the Budget session is concerned it should commence from the middle of February so that we can give sufficient time to the discussion of the Governor's Address and the various grants of the Budget. However, these appeals have not been cared for and to-day we find in a State that this Assembly after sitting about 40 days we have not been able to discuss the grants to the tune of about 40 crores of rupees. So something is wrong and we have to remedy it.

Coming to the grants which we could not discuss, there are some very important ones which touch the people at large and those Demands involve policy matters. Take for instance, Land Revenue. In land revenue the problem of the erosion affected people is there. In our State every year due to erosion of the Brahmaputra and other rivers hundreds of people have been rendered homeless. We were told in this House that first priority of land settlement should be given to the erosion affected people but even now we have not been able to settle even 30 per cent of these erosion affected people. They are stranded and what is their lot? They go and squat in every grazing reserve or in some *khas* lands from which again they are evicted and there is more to feel for them. This is happening every day. Therefore, even at this late hour I would request the Government to take very seriously the question of these erosion-affected people. Secondly, so far as land revenue is concerned perhaps our State is one which has moved very fast in passing many good land legislations and land Acts but we have not been able to give effect to these Acts. There is something which prevents the people from having the benefit of these Acts. We have to look seriously as to why these Acts could not be implemented in time. Similarly we have heard or rather we know that land revenue is rather an elastic source of revenue but sufficient attention has not been given to the collection of land revenue. Even the agents, the mauzadars who are entrusted with the collection of revenue are not satisfied. We have to see how we can satisfy them and at the same time get maximum collection from land. In this way so far as land revenue is concerned there is also the question of forming farming co-operatives. Are we to form farming co-operatives without settlement of new land? We have to encourage forming farming co-operatives of people who have got land by pooling together their lands. It is easy to form farming co-operatives but very often we find that some of these co-operatives are bogus. Some of these co-operatives are formed by people who already have land and so the very idea the very spirit of co-operative is vulgarised. Therefore, Sir, these are the problems to which the Government should give more attention.

Now, coming to the Medical Department. Here also we find there are many things to be said. Why such a huge amount of money should be surrendered by this Department? In the matter of purchase of medicines also a lot of things can be said. Formerly medicines and other medical things are indented by the Principal, Assam Medical College and by the Civil Surgeons but now this has been centralised on the Director of Health Services. Sir, I have information that this matter also are not above board. Medicines which can be had from Bengal are brought from Madras and other States at a much higher rate. I do not want to go into details of these things but there is a lot to be said. I would only submit that so far purchase of medicines is concerned this should be entrusted to the Principal, Medical College and the Civil Surgeons. Similarly, so far as Public Health is concerned, here also the people do not feel the effect of the work of this Department. Take Gauhati for example. The problem of mosquitoes is alarming. At Gauhati all time of the year it is almost impossible to sit without a mosquito net. It is a very sad State of affair Sir, that in a growing town, the principal town in the State like Gauhati where foreigners often come and stay the Public Health Department could not remove even the problem of mosquitoes.

Then there is the Agriculture Department. So far as this Department is concerned we have to prove into the question why agricultural production could not be stepped up. In this connection I would also request Government to encourage horticulture. It is said that Assam is the origin of citrus fruits. In this matter the Central Government granted some money in the 2nd Five-Year Plan but it is unfortunate that only Orissa and Assam did not take advantage of that grant although that money was given at the rate of Rs 300 per family for developing horticulture. If we could take advantage of that then we could make multi faced type of agriculture in our State not just paddy and jute but there should be also horticulture, vegetable and other types of agriculture so that we can augment the income of our people and thereby also get more money for the State. Now-a-days our people have almost forgotten the taste of fruits. Therefore, in that respect also we should see that we should not only increase our agricultural products in paddy and jute but also we should see that we have multi-faced type of agriculture.

Then again Sir, coming to the question of taxes. There is the professional tax and other things. Here also I have seen we have not got the machinery that we can collect the taxes in a proper way. Take for instance, as I have said, this professional tax, I know of Government servants who have to pay this professional tax, instead of collecting this tax monthly it is done at the fag end of the year. This not only resulted in great inconveniences and difficulties to the affected Government servants but it is also a loss to the Government in that those people who stay here for only eleven months they practically escape payment of this tax. These are matters involving policy. But unfortunately we could not discuss these things and therefore, although the budget will be passed, I would request the Government to remember that though we have nothing to say on these matters, there are many things to see and Government would do well to remember the various points in this regard and in spending the money, see that we can develop the State properly, we can make the people prosperous and thereby make them feel after all that after Independence we have started a new life.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):**
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am obliged to the few hon. Members who have participated and expressed their views at this stage. Sir, one of the grievances made by my friend from Gauhati as well as the Leader of the Opposition was that they could not have the opportunity of discussing many of the important grants and though not very obviously, but in a suppressed manner, they have indicated that this was due to the fault of the Treasury benches. Sir, I may place certain facts and figures before this House which will indicate that there was not the least intention on the part of the Treasury benches to shut out discussion or suggestion from any section of the House on any of these demands. On the other hand, I would like to emphasise that it has always been the intention of the Treasury benches to

place all these facts before this hon. House and derive benefit from the advice or suggestion which they may have to offer. Sir, I just obtained the figures from the Secretary of the Assembly and I may inform the House that, as compared to last year, when 19 hours were devoted for the discussion on grants, this year, 24 hours were devoted for the purpose of discussion on grants, and even if in spite of the fact that $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours more were allotted during this year, the hon. Members could not find time to discuss half of the grants and some of the important grants, I must say that the blame lies with them and not with the Treasury benches. It was for them to regulate and to keep in mind what were the important matters for them to discuss and what important suggestions they had to give. If they would have chosen to spend time on matters which they regarded as more important, e.g., land revenue matter, Agriculture, Co-operation, Panchayat and other things, well how can they come forward and lay blame on us by saying that we prevented them from giving them time and from making observations. Sir, as I have said that it was for them to do so. Secondly, this session began on the 23rd of February and the hon. Members will bear me out that throughout the session, except for a few days were allotted for discussion of the non-official business and a few days which were taken at the sweet will of the hon. Members for discussion on the Governor's address, practically the whole month has been devoted to the budget session, to the general discussion and the discussion on the grants, and it was also for the hon. Members to decide when the whole month was there, I mean, if they wanted more time, Government would have been prepared for it. But they preferred to have more days for recess than for the purpose of discussing on these grants. Certainly, if the hon. Members wanted less days for recess, we would not have raised objections and, as I have said, Sir, that as compared with the figures of last year this year, the hon. Members had $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours more and they discussed on lesser number of demands than they discussed during the last years and these facts are very clear. In view of these facts, Sir, I was really surprised when a grievance was made and the blame was laid on us that it was we who prevented them from making observations on these important matters. Sir, as I have said we had no desire whatsoever to shut out discussion on any subject and in fact, we want those discussions in order to guide us where we are going wrong, in order to enable us to derive some benefit of the wisdom which our friends possess and if they had neither guidance to give us nor wisdom, what can we do. I have said, Sir, that compared to last year, more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ days were allotted this year and if the hon. Members wanted some more time, surely we could have cut down the recess because we had too many days for recess.

Mr. SPEAKER: For the recess, you cannot blame the Opposition alone.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I must say, Sir, that if such a desire would have been expressed by the Opposition, the hon. Members on this side of the House could have agreed to sit longer and instead of giving more time for recess, we could have sat longer.

***Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA :** চৰ, প্ৰশ্নাৰ্থনো, কে
prepare কৰে, Government না Business Advisory Committee ?

***Shri. FAKHUKUDDIN ALI AHMLD (Minister, Finance):** Business Advisory Committee. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that if anyone is to be blamed, we are certainly not to be blamed and we did not want to prevent or shut out any discussion on any of these grants. Now, there are two or three matters which have been raised by the hon. Members and I need not give specific replies to them. My hon. colleagues, the Ministers-in-charge, have taken note of them and they will take necessary action and where a suggestion is to be accepted, they will do the needful. There are one or two matters which concern me and I would like to say a few words. First of all, my hon. friend from Gauhati has emphasised on the necessity of separation of Judiciary from Executive. I am entirely at one with him that this should be done as early as possible. In fact, I had been giving my most serious consideration to this aspect. But one difficulty in our way is that in order to separate Judiciary from the Executive completely, we must have a set of Magistrates who would be prepared to do both work and our State is a small one and cannot be compared with the bigger States. One objection which has been brought to my notice is that many of the Officers belonging to the A. C. S. I, some of whom do magisterial work, will not be inclined to opt for this class of service because the scope of promotion there will be limited. This difficulty will have to be considered and overcome. Secondly, Sir, on account of not taking sufficient number of people in the past and on account of various developmental works in which many of the officers have been engaged other than magisterial work, it has not been possible for us to find out adequate number of people who will be able to discharge the responsibility of magistrates. In fact there is great shortage of Magistrates having knowledge and experience to do the work of a First Class Magistrate. I know it myself that in many districts like Nowgong, Gauhati and in one or two other places there is heavy arrear of criminal cases pending for disposal, and there is demand that more First Class Magistrates should be appointed to dispose of these pending cases. But the question is wherefrom can I get First Class Magistrates? The Magistrates have to put in certain years of service in order to become Second Class Magistrates from Third Class and then from Second Class to First Class. There is a great dearth of such qualified and experienced Magistrates. In fact in some cases I had to agree to give them First Class power although I was not satisfied that the service put in by them was sufficient and that they have acquired sufficient knowledge and experience. Anyhow we shall keep the suggestions of the hon. Member in view and we will try our best to overcome these difficulties and we will persuade a section of these officers to opt for the magisterial work, and when it is possible there will be no difficulty for us to separate the judiciary from the 30th March 1961.

Now, Sir, there is another matter to which my attention has been drawn by my young friend Shri Birendra Kumar Das. Although it is not relevant here, I should like to take this opportunity to make the position clear. I am sorry, at the time of replying to the general discussion this point escaped my notice and in a hurry I could not reply to that point. My friend said that I had stated before some newspaper that the tribal people in Goreswar took part in the disturbances. I categorically deny that I made no such statement in any newspaper. I remember that once I was asked whether the tribal people in Goreswar participated in the disturbances and the reply I gave was that I was not present at that time to see who took part and who did not. But from the report submitted to me not one

class of people but some classes of people belonging to tribal, Hindu and Muslim. All took part and that was the report submitted to me. It seems that the newspaper—must be a Calcutta paper— as it is their habits, omitted the last part and broadcast the portion with regard to the tribals. I categorically deny that I never made any statement either in Assam or outside and attributed the disturbances to one class or community of the people. I hope after this statement of mine the doubt, if any, in the mind of Shri Das will be removed and he will disabuse himself.

In view of the above and the assurance that my colleagues will look into the various aspects, particularly with regard to Co-operative which has been mentioned by my friend from Gauhati, the House will be pleased to pass the Appropriation Bill (III), 1961.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted.)

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No III) Bill, 1961 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved. The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 1961 be passed.

(The question was adopted.)

The Assam Finance Bill, 1961

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Finance Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved. The question is that Assam Finance Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted.)

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Finance Bill, 1961 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved. The question is that the Assam Finance Bill, 1961 be passed.

(The question was adopted.)

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M., on Monday, the 3rd April 1961.

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

* Speech not corrected.