





# Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

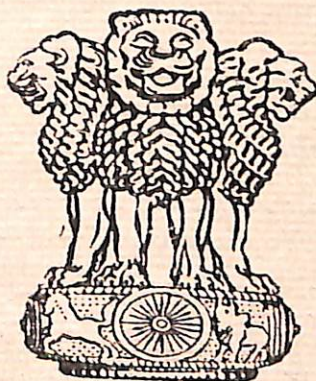
FIFTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE SECOND  
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE SOVEREIGN  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION  
OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

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**Proceedings of the Fifth 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 9 A.M. on Thursday, the 19th March, 1959.

**PRESENT**

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B. A., LL. B., Speaker in the Chair seven Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and seventy-five Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Petitions of Padmapani Dutta, a Political Sufferer of Nalbari Town to Chief Minister**

**Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West)** asked :

\*32. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Padmapani Dutta of Nalbari Town, Ward No.V, a participant in the National Movement of 1921 and Political Sufferer who resigned from his Government post during the British Rule, submitted from time to time many petitions to the Government for help ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that one copy of such petition with recommendations from the local M. L. As., Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury and the questioner, was handed over to the Chief Minister last year ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that Shri Padmapani Dutta is too old, and has no adequate means of livelihood ?

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

32. (a)—Two petitions were received from Shri Padmapani Dutta. One was submitted directly to the Government on 5th June 1957 and the other was handed over to the Chief Minister on 27th August 1958 together with a copy of the previous one.



(b)—Yes.

(c)—Government have no information.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA** [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Whether it is a fact that the actual political sufferer like the gentleman in question is not granted any benefit; whereas post-independence sufferers are getting the benefits?

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA** (Deputy Minister): Political sufferers receive due consideration in the matter of help. There is no political suffers as pre-independence or post-independence.

### Accident near Dispur in South Kamrup

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** (Rampur) asked:

\*33. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he is aware of the accident that took place near Dispur in South Kamrup on 6th March wherein some Government servants sustained serious injuries?
- (b) If so, who were the Government servants involved and what were their injuries?
- (c) What steps Government took to give them treatment?
- (d) Whether any money has been sanctioned for their treatment and if so, what is the amount?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that Shri Meghram Pathak and Shri Jatin Goswami are still not completely cured and if so, whether Government will be pleased to take any further steps for their treatment?

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

33. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The following are the Government servants involved in the accident—

- (i) Shri Meghram Pathak, Assistant Teacher, Cotton Collegiate High School, Gauhati.
- (ii) Shri Jatindra Nath Goswami, Assistant, Cottage Industries Museum, Gauhati.



(iii) Shri Krishna Kanta Pathak, Office Assistant, Office of the Executive Engineer, Engineering College Construction Division, Gauhati.

(iv) Shri Sushil Kumar Barua, Clerk, N. F. Railway, Pandu.

(i) Shri Meghram Pathak had fracture of the glenoid cavity of the left scapula which caused him permanent disability ;

(ii) Shri Jatindra Nath Goswami had fracture of his ribs. He was certified by the Assistant Surgeon, Gauhati to be fit to resume his duty ;

(iii) Shri Sushil Kumar Barooah ; and

(iv) Shri Krishna Kanta Pathak had simple injuries.

(c)—All the persons injured were admitted in the Civil Hospital, Gauhati on the date of occurrence. According to their nature of injuries, they were retained in the Hospital for a period as was necessary in each case and discharged after necessary treatment and examination of their fitness.

(d)—(i) An *ex-gratia* grant of Rs.500.00 nP. was granted to Shri Meghram Pathak for his permanent disability and loss of personal belongings besides his free treatment in the Civil Hospital.

(ii) Shri Jatindra Nath Goswami was granted a sum of Rs.121.46 nP. to meet his medical expenses besides his free treatment in the Civil Hospital. Over and above his leave of absence while he had been lying in the Hospital was treated as on duty in order to enable him to draw his monthly salary regularly. He was certified by the Assistant Surgeon, Gauhati to be fit enough to join his duty and he joined his duty on 18th October 1957.

(iii) Executive Engineer, Gauhati was instructed to treat the leave of absence of Shri Krishna Kanta Pathak as half pay leave on medical certificate or extraordinary leave as admissible under the rules.

(iv) Railway authority was requested to reimburse the medical expenses of Shri Sushil Kumar Barooah as Shri Barooah was a Railway employee.

(e)—Do not arise in view of replies at (d) (i) and (d) (ii) above. Both Shri Pathak and Shri Goswami have rejoined their respective duties.



**Abandonment by Burmah Oil Company of the operation  
of Petroleum at Maschimpur (Arunachal),  
District Cachar**

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

\*34. Will the Minister, Revenue (Mines) be pleased to state why the Burmah Oil Company's operation for lifetime oil (Petroleum) at Maschimpur (Arunachal), District Cachar was left out ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** [Minister, Revenue (Mines)] replied :

34.—Burmah Oil Company's oil prospecting operation in Maschimpur area, Cachar subsequently transferred to the Assam Oil Company was discontinued because of its expensive and difficult drilling conditions. Moreover, in consideration of the evidence available it did not justify continuance of their operation.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA** : Sir, will the Government be pleased to get the matter examined through foreign experts about the availability of sufficient oil there and to do the exploiting work economically ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : It is not possible now. This reply has come from the Assam Oil Company that they cannot continue this operation.

**Mrs. JYOTSHNA CHANDA (Silchar-West)** : Sir, do the Government think it proper to get the matter examined again ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : That is the function of the Government of India.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA** : Sir, will the Assam Government be pleased to refer this matter to the Government of India on this point ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS** : A Government of India party came but I am not sure whether they examined this area.



**Instrument for Chest Surgery meant for R. P. Chest Hospital, Shillong**

**Shri TARUNSEN DEKA** (Nalbari-West) asked :

\*35. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some sets of valuable instrument for chest Surgery were due to come since the year 1952, to the R. P. Chest Hospital, Shillong from Colombo Plan ?

(b) If so, what would be the approximate value of them ?

(c) Whether it is also a fact, that about two years ago, necessary houses for Chest-Surgery have been constructed ?

(d) If so, whether Surgery work has been started ?

(e) If not, why not ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA** (Medical Minister) replied :

35. (a)—No.

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

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No.

(e)—Due to non-completion of electrification of the buildings.



## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table.)

**Number of boys in the Institutions under Cottage Industries Department**

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

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

(a) Names of the Institutions under Cottage Industries Department and the number of boys who passed out from each of the Institutions from 1955-56 till the end of December, 1958 ?

(b) How many seats are available in each Institution and the number of boys in Roll in each Institution in December, 1958 ?

(c) Number of passed out boys employed in Government and Private undertakings from 1955-56 till the end of December, 1958 in the trade in which they were trained ?

(d) What steps have been taken by Government for employment of these passed out boys still remaining unemployed in the trade they were trained ?

(e) If the reply to (d) above, be in the negative, whether Government propose to close down the Institutions as liabilities ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister-in-charge of Cottage Industries)** replied :

89. (a) & (b)—The Statement is laid on the Library Table. (please see library register No.S. 72.)



(c)—This Department is trying its best to provide gainful employment to the passed out trainees of these Institutions in Government as well as in Private Sectors. So far there is no complaint from them regarding employment, hence it is presumed that most of them have been employed in their own trade or otherwise. They furnish no information to this Department regarding their employment. Twenty passed out trainees have however been absorbed in Government service so far.

(d)—This Department is ensuring a proper and regular follow up programme for the gainful employment of the passed out trainees as far as possible and such of the trainees as are willing to start their own business are given the tools and equipments of that particular trade as grants-in-aid. There is also provision to grant loans upto Rs.1,000 on personal security.

(e)—Does not arise.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) :** Sir, from the statement placed on the Library Table it appears that there are no passed students from the Karimganj and Dudnai institutions in umbrella making and mat making. May I know the reason ?

**Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM (Deputy Minister, Cottage Industries) :** Because the students there are no good.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR :** Sir, it has been shown here that from the Blacksmithy and Carpentry Training cum Production Centre at Kokrajhar, Blacksmithy and Carpentry training cum Production Centre at North Lakhimpur, Training cum Production Centre at Tezpur, Training cum Production Centre at Chabua, Training cum Production Centre at Sibsagar, Training cum Production Centre at Hailakandi and Cane and Bamboo Making Training cum Production Centre at Goalpara the students are nil. May I know the reason ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Cottage Industries) :** এই প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র কেইটা আবন্ত হৈছে মাথোন।  
**Mr. SPEAKER :** তেখেতে কৈছে যে আবন্ত হৈছেহে।

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR :** কেতিয়া আবন্ত হৈছে ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** ৫ মাহ মান হৈছে।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) :** খাটাইকেইটা অনুস্থান একে সময়তে আবন্ত হৈছিলনে ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** ভিন ভিন সময়তে আবন্ত হৈছে।



**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):**

চৰকাৰে জানেনে যে বহুত লবাই ট্ৰেইনিং পাচ কৰি কাম নাই পোৱা বা নকৰে বৰং কেবাগৰী কাম কৰে? বা কেবাগৰী কাম বিচাৰি কৰে?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** লবাই পাচেই কৰা নাই দেখোন।

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

প্ৰশিক্ষণ কিমান দিনৰ কাৰণে লোৱা হয়?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Cottage Industries):** কোনো কেন্দ্ৰত এবছৰ আৰু কোনো কোনো কেন্দ্ৰত ২ বছৰ, কোনোটোত ৬ মাহ।

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** চাবুৱা প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ হোৱা এবছৰৰ ওপৰ হ'ল, তথাপি কিয় ল'ৰা পাচ হোৱা নাই?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** চাবুৱা প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ এবছৰ হোৱা নাই, ৪-৫ মাহ মানহে হৈছে।

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** পাচ কৰা ল'ৰাবোৰ ক'ত নিয়োগ হৈছে?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** যিবিলাকে পাচ কৰিছে তেওঁলোকৰ কিছু মানে অনুস্থানত কাম কৰিছে আৰু কিছুমানক আমিও নিয়োগ কৰিছো। যিবিলাক কাম পোৱা নাই সেইবোৰৰ আমি কোনো খবৰ পোৱা নাই।

**Shri PRABHATNARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** চাকৰি দিয়াই চৰকাৰৰ উদ্দেশ্য নেকি?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** নহয়।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):** এই training cum production centre ৰোবত ভৰ্তি হ'বৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষাৰ অৰ্হতা কিমান?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** বিভিন্ন অনুস্থানৰ কাৰণে বিভিন্ন qualification দৰকাৰ।

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLAI:** এতিয়ালৈকে কিমান ল'ৰাই পাচ কৰিছে আৰু কিমানক চাকৰি দিয়া হৈছে?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** কিমান ল'ৰাই পাচ কৰিছে আৰু কিমানক চাকৰি দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ এটা statement দিয়া হ'ব।

**Shri PRABHATNARAYAN CHOUDHURY:** যোৱা বছৰো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছিল যে survey কৰি list তৈয়াৰ কৰা হ'ব।

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** হয়, লিষ্ট দিয়া হ'ব।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** ধাৰ পাওঁতে এবছৰৰ বেচি সময় লাগে কিয়?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** কিছু সময় লাগিব, কাৰণ তদন্ত কৰিব লগা হয়।

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR:** What is the minimum time required?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** আমাৰ বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী আটাইবোৰ লোৱা হোৱা নাই। Assistant Director কেইজনমান আৰু Superintendent লোৱা হৈছে, আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ কিছুমানক ট্ৰেইনিঙৰ কাৰণে পুঠোৱা হৈছে। সেইকাৰণেই এতিয়া অলপ সময় লাগিছে।



**Artisans in villages and the amount of loan issued to persons engaged in Cottage Industries both in Towns and Villages**

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

90.. Will the Minister (Cottage Industries) be pleased to state—

- (a) How many traditional establishment artisans are there in the villages and what was the total amount of loan issued to persons engaged in Cottage Industries both in towns and villages during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and from April to December, 1958 (figures to be given subdivisionwise) ?
- (b) The amount of small loans not exceeding Rs. 1,000 given to such persons during the said years (figures to be given subdivisionwise) ?
- (c) Whether Government in future will allot total amount of both big and small loans for each Subdivision separately) ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Cottage Industries)** replied :

90. (a)—There is no regular survey regarding the exact number of established artisans in villages of the State, so it is not possible to furnish the figure at the moment. The report has been called for from the District Superintendents. It will take some time to collect it.

The statement laid on the Library Table will reveal the loans issued and the number of grantees year by year. (Please see Library Register No. S. 72.)

(b)—The Statement is laid on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register No. S. 72)

(c)—The question of making separate allotment for each Subdivision would not be technically feasible. The provision is made for the whole State and grant of loan is considered according to merit and admisibility of each case in conformity with the State Aid to Industries Act.



**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) :** Is it a fact that for a loan not exceeding Rs. 1,000 more than a year is required ?

**Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal) :** মই শুনিব খোজো বিবিলাক স্কীম থাকে সেই বিলাক জিলাবিলাকৰ পৰা আহোঁতে কিমান সময় লাগে ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Cottage Industries) :** কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কিছুমানক শিক্ষা লবলৈ পঠোৱাৰ কাৰণে স্কীম অনুসৰি কিছু সময় লাগে।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY (North Lakhimpur) :** বিভাগীয় ধাৰ ঋণ বিলাক সোনকালে দিব পৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** সেই সম্বন্ধে বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব।

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) :** মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে যে ঋণ ইত্যাদি দিয়া ক্ষেত্ৰত কেইটামান মহকুমাৰ ভিতৰতে "con-fined" থাকে কিন্তু আন বিলাক মহকুমাই নাপায় ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাৰ কাৰণে আচুতীয়া টকা বৰখা সম্ভৱ নহয়। মহকুমাবিলাকক ধাৰ আদি দিওতে কিছুমান নীতি সন্যাস হয়। যি মহকুমাই নহওক নীতি অনুসৰি পাব লগা হ'লেই পায়। সকলো মহকুমাতে সমানে শিল্প নাই ; কোনো ঠাইত বেচি আৰু কোনো ঠাইত কম। সেই হেতুকে সমানে ঋণ নোপায়।

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ডিব্ৰুগড়ত যিটো Cottage Industry ৰ অফিচ আছে তাত মানুহে form বিচাৰি নাপায় ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** তেনেকুৱা কোনো খবৰ পোৱা নাই।

### **Posts held and pay drawn by Director and two Joint Directors of Cottage Industries**

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

91. Will the Minister (Cottage Industries) be pleased to state—

What posts were held and the pay drawn by the Director of Cottage Industries and the two Joint Directors just prior to their joining that Department and the pay drawn by them now ?



**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Cottage Industries)** replied :

Present post held (1)	Present pay (2) Rs.	Post prior to the present one (3)	Pay (4) Rs.
91 (1) Shri K. V. Srinivasan, M.Sc. (Tech.), Director, Cottage Industries, Assam.	1,750	Additional Director of Industries, Bombay	....
(2) Shri A. D. Adhikari, B. Sc. (Eng.), Joint Director (Extension) Cottage Industries Assam.	900	Inspector of Boilers ..	300
(3) Shri K.C. Nandi, M.Sc., A. H. B. T. I., (Oil Tech.), Joint Director (General), Cottage Industries, Assam.	850	Cottage Industries Officer, N. E. F. A.	450

**\*Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog):** Is it a fact that the present Director of Cottage Industries drew a pay of Rs.160 per mensem as an Additional Director of Industries in Bombay State ?

**\*Shri LARSING KHYRIEM (Deputy Minister, Cottage Industries):** He was drawing Rs.745 per mensem.

**\*Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR:** Why he has been given such an abrupt rise from Rs.745 to Rs.1,750 ? Is it not an unusual rise ?

**\*Shri LARSING KHYRIEM:** That pay is given to him because he is holding a post which has a higher scale of pay.

**\*Shrimoti KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):** May I know what is the qualification of this Director that he is given such a high pay ?

**\*Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** যিজন ডিৰেক্টৰ আছে তেওঁ সৌৰাষ্ট্ৰত শিল্প উন্নয়নত ভাল কাম কৰাৰ কাৰণে recommend কৰিছে। সৌৰাষ্ট্ৰ, বোম্বাইৰ লগত Merge কৰাৰ কাৰণে Central Government ক অনুৰোধ কৰি তেওঁক ইয়ালৈ অনা হৈছে।

**\*Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** এইটো সঁচানে যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা দুবৰ মানুহক আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত থকা মানুহতকৈ বেচি যোগ্য বুলি ভাবে ?

(Laughter).

**\*Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR:** Is it a fact that this Director is mostly on tour and not available in Shillong ?

**\*Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** বিভিন্ন ঠাইত বিভিন্ন সভা আৰু কমিটি থকাৰ কাৰণে দিল্লী, কলিকতা আদি ঠাইলৈ যাব লগা হয়।

**\*Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR:** Is it not a fact that the Director is not available in the headquarters even today ?



**Telegram despatched by the Manager of Bidyanagar Tea Estate to the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar**

**Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi)** asked :

92. Will the Minister-in-charge Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the telegram, dated the 9th July 1958 despatched by the Manager of Bidyanagar Tea Estate to the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar ?

(b) Who are the mischief managers referred to in the telegram in question and what were the mischiefs according to the allegation of the Manager ?

(c) Whether the inspecting team took the garden Panchayat into confidence ?

(d) If not, why not ?

(e) Whether Government are aware of the expert view that if the corruption in the garden is checked and unnecessary expenditure is avoided the garden might profit every year ?

(f) Whether Government are aware that the Labour Inspector visited the garden on the 9th July, 1958 ?

(g) Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the findings of the Labour Inspector ?

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

92. (a)—A copy of the Manager's telegram, dated 9th July 1958 is laid on the Library table. (Please see Library Register No.S.)

(b)—It will not serve public interest by disclosing the names.

(c) & (d)—The Inspecting team examined the technical aspects of the management and there was no question of taking into confidence any particular organisation.

(e)—It is not understood what expert view is referred to here.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—A copy of the Labour Inspector's findings is laid on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register No.S.)



**Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi):** Regarding question (b), do the Government propose to make an enquiry about the persons referred to in the telegram in question, whether they are really mischief mongers, to find out whether the allegation levelled against some persons is true or not ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** I have no objection to make an enquiry but even then I cannot disclose the names.

**Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA:** Regarding question (e), whether Government is prepared to hear the expert view about the reasons for loss incurred by the garden ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** I think, the hon. Member is referring to the appointment of an enquiry committee. The committee was appointed and they made enquiry.

**Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA:** My question is, "whether Government are aware of the expert view that if the corruption in the garden is checked and unnecessary expenditure is avoided the garden might profit every year ?" I want to know whether Government is proposed to hear those experts also who are of the opinion that if corruption in the garden is checked the garden might profit every year.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Government is not feeling the necessity for that as the committee was not of that view.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West):** May I know from Government whether these experts or the Committee gave suggestions only about the improvement of the garden and said nothing about the mismanagement or corruption ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** They suggested improvement of the garden and gave three alternatives.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Evidently that did not include rooting out corruption.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA:** Will Government be pleased to set up a Committee who will go through and see whether there is corruption or not ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** There is no necessity for a Committee. The Deputy Commissioner was actually deputed to make an enquiry and he made an inquiry and submitted a report.



# **Number of Venture Lower Primary School taken over by Government in the State of Assam**

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

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

(a) The number of Venture Lower Primary Schools taken over by Government this year in the State of Assam ?

(b) The number of such schools taken over in Sibsagar Subdivision (with particulars) ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education)**  
replied :

93. (a)—873 Venture Lower Primary Schools of which 587 taken over from 1st March, 1958 and 286 taken over from 1st October, 1958.

(b)—Altogether 52 Schools have been taken over of which 36 taken over from 1st March, 1958 and 16 taken over from 1st October, 1958. A list of 36 Schools taken over is placed in the Library table. The list of the 16 Schools has not been finalised yet.

[Statement laid on the Library Table in reply to unstarred Question No. 93(b)].

## **LIST OF VENTURE SCHOOLS, SIBSAGAR SUBDIVISION**

1. Jonmiri Boargaon	...	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
2. Jorabari ..	...	...	...	..	Lower Primary.
3. Kaliarigaon	...	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
4. Puranilupuria	...	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
5. Natunlupuria	...	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
6. Aidewbari ...	...	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
7. Parijat ...	..	..	...	...	Lower Primary.
8. Kalithan ..	..	..	..	..	Lower Primary.
9. Sawalpathar	...	...	...	...	Lower Primary



10. Samanigaon	..	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
11. Kapauting ...	...	..	...	...	Lower Primary.
12. Gosaibari ...	...	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
13. Dimow Gohain	...	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
14. Sarudiori ..	..	..	..	..	Lower Primary.
15. Kathalguri II	..	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
16. Nagaon ...	..	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
17. Pamua Sitalia	..	..	..	...	Lower Primary.
18. Tatipathar ...	..	...	..	...	Lower Primary.
19. Michajan ..	..	...	..	..	Lower Primary.
20. Kolakota Gohain	..	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
21. Rukang ..	..	...	...	..	Lower Primary.
22. Beltiola ..	..	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
23. Jajalipukhuri	...	..	..	...	Lower Primary.
24. Moranjan ..	...	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
25. Moranhat ..	..	..	..	...	Lower Primary.
26. Nalani ..	..	..	...	..	Lower Primary.
27. Nirmolia ...	...	...	...	..	Lower Primary.
28. Barbill ..	...	..	..	..	Lower Primary.
29. Kathis Khunda Majbari.	..	..	...	...	Lower Primary.
30. Dirai Reserve	..	..	..	...	Lower Primary.
31. Purani jabaka	...	..	...	..	Lower Primary.
32. Gariapather	..	...	...	...	Lower Primary.
33. Joysagar ...	..	..	..	...	Lower Primary.
34. Nagagaon ..	..	..	...	...	Lower Primary.
35. Bholokguri ..	..	..	...	..	Lower Primary.
36. Hatipukhuri Konwargaon	..	..	..	...	Lower Primary.



**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Whether the Minister-in-charge will let this House know the number of venture Lower Primary schools in Assam yet to be taken over ?

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: (Deputy Minister, Education):** Government have no information.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Whether the Deputy Minister knows that there are large number of venture schools in the Subdivision of Dibrugarh which are waiting to be taken over by Government ?

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS:** We have not received any information about that.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS: [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** May I know from the Deputy Minister, although he has got no knowledge of the venture schools...

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He said he has no information.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS:** As he has no information about the number of the venture schools, I want to know whether he is aware that there are venture schools to be taken up ?

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS:** There may be some venture schools but we have no official information about that.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** May I know on what principle these venture schools are taken over by Government ?

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** These are taken over on the recommendation of the School Boards.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** Is it a fact that some schools in Karimganj were taken over by Government without referring to the School Board ?

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS:** According to the resolution passed in this House, those schools which are considered deserving should be taken over by Government. But regarding Karimganj I have no information.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** Will the Deputy Minister make an inquiry ?

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS:** If there were certain cases where deserving schools were taken over then the school must have submitted a report to the authority about that.



**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** As the number of Lower Primary schools in Dibrugarh Sub-division is far less in comparison with the number of population, why the officers of the Education Department did not submit a list of venture schools of the Subdivision?

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS:** A list was submitted up to the end of 1958.

**Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira):** Will the Deputy Minister please state how many schools have been recommended for Sibsagar by the School Board?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education):** In this connection, if I am permitted, I will say that a large number of venture schools, primary and secondary, are cropping up every year. Government are trying to take up as many schools as feasible, both Lower Primary and secondary, through the recommendations of the respective School Boards. But there may be cases when influential Members of this House or other educational officers may recommend certain schools and these may be taken up.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** As a member of the School Board I find that certain schools were taken over without any reference to the School Board. Will Government make an enquiry?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, Order, the hon. Minister has already said that certain schools were taken besides those recommended by the Schools Board.

**Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN (Moran):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেন যে বোর্ড বিলাকে যিমান সংখ্যক স্কুল ননোনিত কৰি পঠায়, তাৰ চাৰি ভাগৰ তিনি অংশও চৰকাৰে নলয়?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education):** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বোর্ডে 'নগিনেচন' দিয়া এটাইবিলাক স্কুল চৰকাৰে লব নোৱাৰে। এই বিষয়ে আগ্ৰহ বা উজ্জ্বল অভাৱ নহয়, শক্তিৰ অভাৱ।

**Shri CHATRASINGH TERON [Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Will the Minister be pleased to reply whether it is the contemplation of the Government to take over the entire primary schools towards the end of the second plan and if not, what is the contemplation of the Government in this respect?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** In this respect the policy of the Government is to take over as many lower primary venture schools as possible and feasible and we are also in communication with the Government of India in the respect



of making primary education and secondary education up to the age of 11 free, compulsory and universal by the end of the third five year plan according to the fresh programme and I may also say the there will be a cost of little over 8 crores in the minimum.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** May I know why Government have no record at its disposal the number of venture schools existing in the State ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** We have records of venture schools which have applied to Government to be taken over.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Whether the Minister knows that a large number of venture Lower Primary schools located in the compulsory primary education area are not taken over either by the Board or Government although the guardians are to pay fine for not sending their children to school ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** It is very unfortunate if we have not been able to do, but we are taking the information from the hon. Member and shall try to see what can be done.

### Introduction of English in Middle Vernacular Schools

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

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that English is being introduced in Middle Vernacular Schools also ?

(b) Whether it is an experiment ?

(c) Whether Government will make Middle English Education free at the earliest ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education)** replied:

94. (a)—Yes, in Senior Basic Schools, as an additional subject.

(b)—No.

(c)—The question has not yet been taken up.



**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** What is the difference between Middle Vernacular School and Senior Basic School ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education):** In respect of Senior Basic Schools, teachers are given training in the Basic College.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY:** Is it a fact that some schools other than Senior Basic Schools have been taken over by Government ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** Only English teachers have been given to these schools. But for want of trained teachers the remaining schools could not be converted to Senior Basic Schools.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** May I clarify the matter ? As regards the previous question, we have, in our State, designated them as Middle Vernacular Schools but the Central Government designate them as Senior Basic Schools. We have a higher standard of Vernacular as well as Mathematics in our Middle Vernacular Schools or Senior Basic Schools, if I may say so, but we have not been able to bring all our present Middle Vernacular Schools to the real Senior Basic standard for want of trained teachers. Also I may be permitted to explain that in certain areas where there is demand we have introduced English teaching in Middle Vernacular Schools alias Senior Basic Schools.

**Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra):** Is it a fact that many Middle English Schools which are run side by side with Middle Vernacular schools are in a dying condition for introduction of English in the Middle Vernacular Schools ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** We have no information to that effect, Sir.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):** Are Government aware that introduction of English in the Middle Vernacular Schools has an adverse effect on the Middle Vernacular Schools ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Deputy Minister has already replied to a similar question that he has no information till now.



**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** Sir, with regard to No.94 (a) the question is "whether it is a fact that English is being introduced in Middle Vernacular Schools also" the answer is "Yes, in Senior Basic Schools....."

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Order, order. The hon. Education Minister has already explained the position of the Middle Vernacular schools that they are also called Senior Basic Schools.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog):** How many English teachers have been appointed in the Middle Vernacular Schools till now?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** About 200.

**Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta):** Question No.94(c) is "whether Government will make Middle English education free at the earliest?" the answer is that the question has not yet been taken up: now, whether by introduction of English in these Middle Vernacular Schools, the tuition will be free in the Middle English Schools?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education):** This question is involved Sir. If we make education free in the Middle English Schools then corresponding classes in the High Schools also will have to be made free and thereby the financial implication will be so heavy that the strain will be perhaps unbearable by the State at the present moment. Therefore this whole matter is being examined in all its aspects keeping in view the financial implication.

**Ministerial officers transferred to Judicial Department from the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Cachar due to the separation of Judiciary from the Executive**

**Shri TAJAMMUL ALI BARLASKAR (Udarband)** asked:

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

- (a) The number of ministerial officers transferred to Judicial Department from amalgamated establishment of the Deputy Commissioner with the separation of Judiciary from the Executive in the District of Cachar?



- (b) What are the terms and conditions of this transfer regarding their seniority and promotion ?
- (c) What procedure is being followed in determining their seniority in service in relation to those appointed direct by the District Judge ?
- (d) What procedure is being followed in the matter of promotion after the separation in regard to these, whose services were transferred from the Deputy Commissioner's establishment *vis-a-vis* the persons appointed direct by the District Judge ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that in the matter of promotion, senior personnels transferred from the Deputy Commissioner's establishment are treated as new entrants in the District Judge's Office, Cachar ?
- (f) What is the total number of ministerial officers in the establishment of the District Judge, Cachar and how many of them are permanent, how many are temporary and what is the number of promotions made after the separation ?
- (g) How many of the persons so promoted are direct recruits and how many are persons transferred from the establishment of the Deputy Commissioner in the District of Cachar ?
- (h) What is the length of service of each of these promoted persons both before and after the separation ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that in the District of Cachar many senior personnels transferred from the Deputy Commissioner's establishment to the District Judge's office were superseded by direct recruits by the District Judge himself, who are far junior to them ?
- (j) What is the reason for such supersession ?
- (k) What is the criterion for determining their seniority ?



- (l) Whether it is a fact that in the matter of promotion of persons transferred from the Deputy Commissioner's office to the District Judge's office, Cachar, the same principle is not being followed, *e.g.*, in case of some seniority is counted from the date of appointment and in case of others seniority is counted from the date of their transfer of service to the establishment of the District Judge ?
- (m) Whether there is any Government order in the matter of determining the seniority of these two classes of persons serving in the District Judge's office ?
- (n) Whether Government are aware that such discrimination in the matter of seniority between these two classes of employees in the District Judge's office, Cachar has caused extreme hardship upon and injustice to those transferred from the Deputy Commissioner's office ?
- (o) Whether Government proposes to issue directions for the remedy of these grievances ?
- (p) Whether it is a fact that in the office of District Judge, Cachar, two persons appointed in 1953 and 1954 were promoted in supersession of those already put in 10 to 15 years of service ?
- (q) Whether it is a fact that the aggrieved persons preferred appeals through the District Judge, Cachar against these promotions and the District Judge withheld those appeals ?
- (r) If so, what is the reason for with-holding these appeals ?
- (s) Whether it is a fact that there is anomaly in the matter of determining seniority in the office of District Judge, Cachar between the persons transferred from the Deputy Commissioner's establishment and direct recruits by the District Judge ?
- (t) Whether Government propose to issue necessary direction for the remedy of these grievances ?



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

95. (a)—Total number is 18.

(b)—There are no terms and conditions in the matter of fixation of their seniority and promotion and Government will look into this matter.

(c) & (d)—The District Judge appears to be following the procedure laid down in the Government letter No.SS. 97/48/3, dated, the 7th October, 1948 from the Under-Secretary and Special Officer, Shillong to the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar. But it appears that this principle is not applicable as these are not cases of transfer from Sylhet which has been ceded to Pakistan. This will have to be modified after the Government have taken a final decision.

(e)—Yes. But only provisionally as the matter is being looked into by Government.

(f)—Total number Permanent—6 Temporary—26 of Ministerial Officers—32.

No. of promotion made after transfer—5.

(g)—Direct recruits ... 4

Persons from Deputy Commissioner's establishment. ... 1

(h)—The question is not clearly understood. The word "Separation" used in the sub-question and also in other to transfer.

Before transfer

After transfer

Before transfer	After transfer
1. 29 years. .. .. .	Period served under District Judge plus the previous service
2. 20 years .. .. .	Do
3. 2 years 8 months and 15 days .. .. .	Do
4. 1 year 6 months .. .. .	Do
5. 21 years, 1 month and 24 days .. .. .	Do



(i)—Yes.

(j) & (k)—There may have been supersession in some cases due to their seniority having been fixed on the basis of the Government letter as mentioned against sub-question (c) which is only provisional.

(l)—No.

(m)—No.

(n)—From the representations received some persons have complained about hardships and injustice caused to them and these representations are being looked into.

(o)—If deemed necessary, after careful consideration Government may issue directions removing grievances, if any.

(p)—Yes, but only temporarily pending Government decision in the matter of fixation of seniority.

(q)—Yes.

(r)—For non-compliance of the Rules laid down in the Assam Executive Manual.

(s)—It is not possible to say at this moment whether there is any anomaly but the matter is being looked into.

(t)—If deemed necessary after careful consideration, Government may issue directions removing grievances, if any.

### **Inspection of Colleges by Directorate of the Education Department**

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East)** asked:

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

- (a) Whether there is arrangement for inspection of Colleges by Officers of the Directorate, head of the Education Department of the State namely Director of Public Instruction, Assistant Director of Public Instruction and Deputy Director of Public Instruction ?



- (b) If so, how many colleges of the State were inspected by these officers during 1957 and 1958 ?
- (c) The period of inspection in each case showing the names of the institutions visited and the officers who made the inspection during 1957-58 (ceremonial functions, etc., need be eliminated) ?
- (d) If the reply to (b) above is in the negative what adequate arrangement of inspection of Government and non-Government Colleges is proposed to be made ?
- (e) Whether the Director of Public Instruction, Assistant Director of Public Instruction or Deputy Director of Public Instruction inspected any Secondary Schools of the State during 1957 and 1958 (ceremonial functions need not be included) ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to fix a minimum limit so that Director of Public Instruction may visit at least 10 Colleges and 20 High Schools of the State every year ?
- (g) Whether Government are aware that such a step will lead to efficiency of the Directive staff as well serve the interest of the Colleges ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education)**

replied:

96. (a)—Inspection of Colleges is done by the Inspector of Colleges appointed by the University. Hence, no regular arrangement has been made for inspection of Colleges by high officials of the Department as this will only mean duplication of work.

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

(d)—There is no such proposal at present.

(e)—No. Inspection of Secondary Schools is being done by the Inspecting Officers.

(f)—This matter is under consideration.

(g)—The question is not clear. If, however it is meant that the Directive staff will gain experience and the Colleges will be better managed—Yes.



## Inclusion of Villages of the Forest Reserves in the Panchayat Areas

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

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

- (a) Whether the Villages of the Forest Reserves of the State have been included in the Panchayat Areas ?
- (b) Whether the Forest Villages of the State have been included in the Development Programme *i. e.*, such as Community Development and National Extension Service Block, etc. ?
- (c) If not, why not ?
- (d) How the Development Programmes taken up in the Second Five Year Plan for the Forest Village areas of the State are going to be worked out ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to pass necessary orders so that the Forest Villages may be included in the Panchayat, Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks in order to avail of the opportunity for Development like other areas of the State ?

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

97. (a)—No.

(b)—No, but they have been included under the Second Five Year Plan Scheme under the control of the Divisional Forest Officers.

(c)—Forest Villages are situated within the Reserve Forests cut off from other villages. National Extension Service or Community Development Blocks will have to take up development works in these detached areas without any continuity being maintained with the development works in the other areas. For convenience, therefore, the development works were left with the Divisional Forest Officers concerned. There is however no objection to include them within Community Development or National Extension Service blocks wherever practicable.

(d)—Development programme in the Forest villages are going to be worked out through Divisional Forest Officers.

(e)—Matter will be examined after the new Panchayat Act is passed.



**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** Question No.97 (a) is "whether the villages of the forest reserves of the State have been included in the Panchayat areas"? the answer is "No". Is it not a fact that the Panchayat Bill when it is passed extends to the whole State excluding the autonomous districts?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forest):** Yes Sir, that is so. But it does not apply to the Forest Reserves.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** But it extends to the whole of Assam excluding the autonomous districts?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Minister has already said that the Panchayat Act, when it is passed will not extend to the Forest Reserves. He should know better why it is so?

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Sir, in reply to Question No.97(c) it is stated that the forest villages are not contiguous to other villages now if there are forest villages which are contiguous to other villages will the Government consider those areas to be included in the Panchayat areas and in other development works?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** The answer is already there Sir, that whenever practicable Government have no objection to include these areas within Community Development or Extension Service Blocks.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে Forest Village বোৰ পঞ্চায়ত এলাকাৰ অন্তৰ্গত নহয়। কিন্তু আইনত কয় Autonomous District ৰ বাহিৰে সমগ্ৰ অসমক পঞ্চায়তে সামৰি লব, চৰকাৰে কয়নে যে Forest Village বিলাক অসমৰ বাহিৰত পৰে?

**Shri RADHA KISAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia):** আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ বানপানী ভূমিকম্পত বিধ্বস্ত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মানুহক এই Forest Village বিলাকত চৰকাৰে পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিছে যদি সেই এলাকা বিলাকে পঞ্চায়ত এলাকাৰ বাহিৰত থাকিলে সেই সামুৰিহা বিলাকৰ পৰা এইলোকসকল বঞ্চিত নহবনে?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** The Panchayat system is going to be reorganised when this Bill becomes an Act, the entire matter will be examined.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI:** Sir, what is the justification for Government to exclude these forest villages from the Panchayat areas?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** You mean, the reason thereof?

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI:** Yes Sir.



**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forest):** Sir, these forest villages are scattered in the jungles and they are not contiguous—there may be only 10 or 12 families in one such village. So if these areas are included in the Panchayat then the entire Reserve Forests will go.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Whether Government know that there are big forest villages in certain parts of the State?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** Yes, Sir, there are.

**Amount given to 'Milan Mandir', 'Sankar Hall' and 'Tarun Ram Phookan Hall' of Barpeta Town in 1958-59**

**Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta)** asked:

98. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What amount were given each to 'Milan Mandir', 'Sankar Hall' and 'Tarun Ram Phookan Hall' of Barpeta town in 1958-59?

(b) What are the works done till now with that money taken by each and the amount spent against each item of work by the executive of the said halls?

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

98. (a)—Rs. 2,000 to 'Milan Mandir', Barpeta, Rs. 2,000 to 'Sankar Hall', Barpeta and Rs. 4,500 to 'Tarun Ram Phookan Hall', Barpeta have been sanctioned during the year 1958-59.

(b)—The money sanctioned is meant specifically for improvement of theatrical halls or stages and the Examiner of Local Accounts, Assam has been requested to carry out audit of the grant sanctioned and furnish utilisation certificate in due course for check and transmission to the Accountant General, Assam for further scrutiny. Audit report as well as the utilisation certificate will be furnished by the Examiner of Local Accounts after the close of the financial year.

**Dr. SRIHARI DAS:** In reply to my question No.98(b) it is said that the Examiner of Local Accounts, Assam has been requested to carry on audit of the grant sanctioned and furnish



utilisation certificate in due course, etc., my supplementary question is whether these audit reports will be communicated to the Questioner later on ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** If the hon. Member wants to see them surely I can show them to him. But I must inform the hon. Member that unless the utilisation certificate is proved future grants will not be given to these institutions.

**Grants-in-aid to complete the work of the theatrical stages at Tihu, Patacharkuchi and Pathsala in Kamrup District.**

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

99. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) What steps have been taken by Government to allot Grants-in-aid to complete the incomplete works of the theatrical stages at Tihu, Patacharkuchi and Pathsala in the district of Kamrup ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware of the danger of sustaining a huge waste of money if further allotment of Grants-in-aid be not sanctioned to these stages, as the Public cannot afford to complete the constructions without Government help ?

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

99. (a)—Grants amounting to Rs.5,000 each were sanctioned to the Prachya Sangha, Patacharkuchi in 1955-56 and 1956-57. A sum of Rs. 9,100 was sanctioned to the Natya Samity, Pathsala in 1956-57. No grant was sanctioned for Tihu. No further grants have been sanctioned to Prachya Sangha or Pathsala Natya Samity as substantial grants had already been sanctioned to them.

(b)—No.

The aim of the scheme for grants to non-official cultural institutions is to assist them. They should not solely depend upon Government Grant.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS :** As regards (b), will the Minister in charge be pleased to consider their cases favourably ?



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: (Minister, Finance):**  
I shall look into the matter Sir.

### Flood damage grants to Educational Institutions of the State

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** asked:

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

(a) What amount has been sanctioned as Flood damage grants to Educational Institutions of the State ?

(b) Whether the Education Minister will be pleased to place a copy of the list of the Schools receiving such grants with amount shown against them on the Library table of the Assembly ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education)** replied :

100.(a)—No amount has been sanctioned.

(b)—Does not arise.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Is it a fact that the inspector was asked to assess the damage sustained by different educational institutions and after due enquiry the Inspector recommended certain sums to be given to those affected institutions to restore them from these damages?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** Yes, Sir, but these recommendation have been received only recently and the matter is being examined.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** এই বানপানী বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ স্কুল বিলাকৰ এখন লিষ্ট প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাৰ ডেপুটি ইনচ্পেক্টৰ বিলাকক চৰকাৰে খোজা সঁচানে? যদি সঁচা সেই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** হয় সঁচা, মই আগতেই উত্তৰ দিছো। সেই list এতিয়াও আহিয়েই আছে। সকলোবিলাক যেতিয়া আহিব তেতিয়া বিবেচনা কৰা হব।

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Is it a fact that a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Assam was issued to all M. L. As to submit list of flood damaged educational institutions in their respective constituencies and that many M. L. As submitted such lists some three or four months back ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Yes Sir, some have submitted such lists and such lists are still coming even now.



# Abandonment of minor ghats managed by the Gauhati Local Board

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)**  
asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the minor ghats managed by the Gauhati Local Board have been abandoned when the Rural Panchayats were established in the areas ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the said ghats have not been taken over by the Panchayats as no fund has been placed at their disposal to manage the ghats ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that for discontinuance of the ghats by the Board and being not managed by any other agency the public have been subjected to great difficulties and troubles ?

(d) Whether Government will be pleased to take over these ghats ?

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

101.(a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The public perhaps had to face difficulties due to discontinuance of the ghats.

(d)—Government do not propose to take over these ghats the management of which is proposed to be given to Anchalik Panchayats or Gaon Panchayats under the Assam Panchayat Act, 1959.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** Sir, in view of the fact that the Local Boards still continue to get compensatory allowance, will Government enquire so that these ghats are restored ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI :** We shall see to it, if instances are brought to our notice. But it is the responsibility of the Local Board.



**Number of M. V. Schools taken by Government  
during 1958-59 in the State of Assam**

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)**

asked :

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

- (a) The number of M.V. Schools taken by Government during the financial year 1958-59 in the State of Assam ?
- (b) The number of M.V. Schools taken by Government during the Financial year 1958-59 in Sibsagar Subdivision ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that there are three teachers in every one of those M.V. Schools ?
- (d) If so, whether it is a fact that pay to two teachers only has been granted so far ?
- (e) If so, why ?
- (f) Whether Government have lately received petition and representation from the teachers and public to the effect that pay for three teachers and chowkidar be granted for those institutions ?
- (g) Whether Government propose to grant the pay of the third teacher and chowkidar for those institutions at the earliest ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education)**  
replied :

102. (a)—45.

(b)—17.

(c)—No.

(d)—Yes.

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

(f)—Yes.

(g)—The question whether a third teacher for any of the schools is necessary will be examined in each case on merit and the question of giving pay to chowkidar will be examined.



**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi)** : What are the numbers of venture Middle Vernacular Schools taken over by the Government from the School Board ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)** : I have already replied this question.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog)** : Is it a fact that there is no Venture School at Sorbhog ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : We have no information.

**Shri NARENDRA NATH SHARMA (Dergaon)** : Is it a fact that no Middle Vernacular Schools were taken over by the Government from the Golaghat Subdivision ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : It may be so.

**Different between the Co-operative Marketing Societies and the Multipurpose Co-operative Society**

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

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

- (a) What are the difference in between co-operative marketing society and the multipurpose co-operative society ?
- (b) What are the aims and objects of both the societies mentioned above?
- (c) Who finances the above societies ?
- (d) What are the qualifications necessary to become members of the said societies ?

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

103 (a)—The difference between Co-operative Marketing Societies and Multipurpose Co-operative Societies is this, that the Co-operative Marketing Societies are to collect the produce of the members and to sell it in a better market with a view to ensure maximum possible price to the producers. Whereas the



Multipurpose Societies are to undertake such multifarious economic activities for the welfare of the members as may be provided in the Bye-law of the societies.

(b)—The aims and objects of the co-operative marketing societies are generally to pool the produce of the members and sell it in the market when the price is favourable so that the producer gets the best possible price for his produce. The aims and objects of a Multipurpose Societies are to undertake such multifarious activities as may be provided in its Bye-laws for the economic betterment of its members.

(c)—The marketing societies organised under the second plan schemes receive some financial assistance from Government by way of share capital, loan and subsidy for godown and subsidy for maintenance of staff according to the pattern approved by the Government of India. For working capital the marketing as well as the multipurpose societies have to go to the Central financing agencies who provide loans for productive and other purposes.

(d)—Any person above the age of 18 years may be a member provided he is not disqualified under the provisions of the Act, Rules and Bye-laws.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** In reply to (d), may I know whether the dealers of paddy are qualified to be members of the marketing Co-operative societies ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation) :** There is no bar for anybody to be member of the Co-operative Societies if the other members of the societies agree.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) :** The Co-operative Societies require to produce licenses while dealing with paddy. Will the Government consider not to insist upon the licenses ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** No Co-operative Societies have been instructed to insist upon the licenses on all business including the paddy. But Sir, this is a rule of this State and the whole of the country to insist upon the licenses.

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) :** May I know what is the difficulty in advancing loan to the consumers to purchase paddy from the Marketing Societies ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** This question will be taken into consideration in future.



# Registration of Krishi Farming Co-operatives in Sibsagar Subdivision

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

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

(a) The number of Krishi Farming Co-operatives registered in Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(b) The number of such Co-operatives which applied for registration till 31st January, 1959 ?

(c) The reason of delay in registration of the Co-operatives ?

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

104. (a)—Eight Krishipam Societies have been registered in the Sibsagar Subdivision till 31st January, 1959.

(b)—Eleven societies applied for registration till 31st January, 1959 out of which 8 have been registered.

(c)—One society could not be registered due to defects in its constitution and two societies have not been registered as they have been formed to cultivate land that is yet to be made available for settlement.

## Suspension of the Nationalisation of the North Trunk Road in the District of Kamrup

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

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

(a) Why the nationalisation of the North Trunk Road in the District of Kamrup is suspended ?

(b) When it is going to be nationalised ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport)** replied :

105. (a) & (b)—Government have decided not to take up any further routes for nationalisation during the remaining plan period on account of withdrawal of fund provided by the Planning Commission for the Assam Road Transport Nationalisation Schemes in the Second Five Year Plan.



**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** May I know why the Government has taken decision not to nationalise any route?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) :** Government have decided not to take up any further routes for nationalisation during the remaining plan period.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbho) :** What are the routes that are nationalised up till now?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** That will be a long list. hon. Member may get the list latter.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** We have so far nationalised 1116 miles.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Are Government aware that the vehicles placed in the North Trunk Road are quite inadequate to meet the requirement of the travelling public?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** I have looked into this question. We have already placed orders for another 28 vehicles and I hope when these will be arrived, there will meet the present requirement.

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) :** It is stated that the Government is not nationalising any further route. Will the Government now think of providing required facilities to the travelling passengers?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** we are trying our best to extend all facilities to the travelling passengers.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** What are the routes nationalised before and after the partition?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The question does not arise.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA :** In 1957 Budget Session, it was assured in this House that the Silchar Churaibari Road towards Agartala would be nationalised. But Government have now decided not to nationalise any more route. What will be fate of this assurance?

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

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA :** Since when the Shillong Tambabil route was nationalised?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** From 15th December, 1958.

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR :** When the Shillong Tamabil route was nationalised? Whether before or after the said decisions.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** Before the decisions,



### Opening of line bus from Sarthebari to Tihu

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

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

- (a) Whether line bus will be opened within the year 1959 from Sarthebari to Tihu?
- (b) If not, why not?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** (Minister, Transport) replied:

106. (a) & (b)—There is no proposal to take up the route from Sarthebari to Tihu for nationalisation. But the Gauhati Regional Transport Authority have already decided to issue 4 permits for operation of private buses on Sarthebari-Tihu-Pathsala routes.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS** : Will the Minister in-charge of the Transport Department be pleased to lay a copy on the Library Table relating to the decisions of the Regional Transport Authority to issue 4 permits for the operation of Sarthebari-Tihu Pathsala routes.

**Cap WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : I do not know about this.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS** : Why so ?

**Mr. SPEKEAR** : I shall decide this question later as a custodian of this House.

### Status of the State Transport Commissioner

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI** (Kamalpuri) asked :

107. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the status of the Transport Commissioner changes with the change of the incumbent holding the post?
- (b) How many Transport Commissioners have so far been changed since the separation of the Motor Vehicles Department from Police Department in 1951?



- (c) What is the reasons of such frequent charge of the Administrative head of such an important Department ?
- (d) Whether Government will be pleased to consider the question to re-organise the Department in view of the great expansion of this public utility Department ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** (Minister, Transport) replied:

107. (a)—The State Transport Commissioner is the Head of a Department with all financial powers. The status of a Head of Department does not, therefore, change with the change of the status of the incumbent holding the post.

(b)—5 (five).

(c)—For administrative reasons.

(d)—District staff as well as Head Office staff have recently been expanded.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI** (Kamalpur): What payscale has been recommended for the post of Transport Commissioner ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : The post of Transport Commissioner is filled up by a senior Superintendent of Police and as such he gets his own pay.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI** : Is there not any specific pay scale for the post of Transport Commissioner ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : hon. Member wants to know whether it is a grade pay or personal pay ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : It is a grade pay.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI** (Golakganj) : Is it a fact that the Government is contemplating to merge the Department with the Police Department ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : No, Sir.



## General discussion of the Budget for 1959-60

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The question hour is over. Now the House resumes discussion on the Budget. I can only request to the hon. Members to be brief because brevity still continues to be the soul of wit.

**Shri CHATRASING TERON [Mikir Hills-west (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a surplus budget, without taking resort to further taxation. While participating in the general discussion of the Budget, I would like particularly to confine myself to some important problem of the autonomous districts of our State. While going to do that, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and of the hon. Members of this House to the comments of the autonomous District Councils on the Budget Estimates of the autonomous District Councils for the year. I would like further to say that this is in fact the revelation of the mind of the representatives of the tribal people in their capacity as Members of the District Councils. Now, when we analyse the observations and comments of the hon. Members of the District Councils, their observations are mainly three-folds. Firstly their observations on procedural matters; secondly observations and suggestions on the budget provisions its utilisation and objectives and thirdly the general observations on administrative matter. Let me come to the first one, Sir, it is a major grievance of the Members of the District Council that the budget proposals of the respective District Councils are not sent in time according to the spirit of Art. 13 of the 6th Schedule of the Constitution, which says that it should go well ahead of the time schedule of the budget discussion of the District Councils, but unfortunately I do not blame the Government probably because of so many difficulties it has not been able to reach in time and I hope money will be received in time in future.

The second important point is regarding the inability of the Government to accommodate their suggestions. It appears to me that sufficient resentment has been expressed in this regard, and in some cases, resentment is so much so, that if you will go through the comment you will find that one particular District Council even refused to discuss the District Budget and another District Council left it half discussed and when all the Members left the Chairman could not but prorogue the meeting. So I feel that it will be advisable for the Government if in future they think in terms of accommodating the different suggestions offered by different members of the District Council as far as



practicable. Art. 13, I believe, does not lay down any restriction that the Government should not subsequently accommodate the suggestions put forward by the members of the District Council. I hope in this connection that instead of rigid interpretation, a flexible, interpretation will be much more advisable. After going through the comments I find there are a few very important observations which the Government should particularly take in to consideration. Some District Council have expressed their resentment because in their Budgets on the receipt side they are receiving less grants from the Central Government. The second important thing is as regards the utilisation of the grants under Art. 275, which used to come from the Government of India. They expressed the view that sometimes it appears that the utilisation of grants under this Article seems to be more compared to the amount utilised from the normal Budget. Their interpretation is that the Art. 275(1) of the Constitution ensures development of the Tribal people who are backward and that the amount advanced under this Art. should be more than that of the normal Budget. I hope this aspect of the matter will also be taken into consideration by the Government and that they will do something in this regard. Another important observation is regarding the claim of the District Council for a proportionate share of the grants from the Consolidated Fund of the Government of India under the 2nd Proviso (a) to Art. 275. According to this, the State Government used to receive a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs from the Consolidated Fund of India. Now the argument, as it appears from the comments of some of the District Councils that this state Government used to receive from the Government of India this money on the basis of calculation of excess of revenue expenditure that was incurred for the administration of the Autonomous Districts immediately preceding two years of the promulgation of the new Constitution and by that time all the subjects were integrated under the administration of the State Governments. Now when the administration has come into force and the 6th Schedule came into operation certain subjects that were administered previously by the State Governments have now come under the jurisdiction of the District Council, such as, Unclassed Forests, major portion of the Judiciary and the most important subject, Revenue. Therefore on this of calculation, the District Council should get a proportionate share. I hope and trust that this grievance of the District Council will be taken into consideration by the Government and the Government will try to do something in this regard.



Next, Sir, I come to some of the important and most pressing problems of the Autonomous Districts. To begin with let me refer to the observations of the Finance Minister towards the bottom of page 11. Here he says "The problem of the all-round development of the Hill Districts and the Plains Tribal Areas and of Backward Classes is particularly acute and needs greater emphasis and intensification." I feel Sir, and I am glad that the Finance Minister has been able to appreciate the difficulties and also the problems in the Autonomous Hill Districts and I think that he is trying his best to do something so that the speedy solution of these problems can be found. In this context I would like to say that although the Hill Districts are faced with many acute problems, all the problems are not equally acute. We have first of all to consider as to which of these problems are most acute and need immediate solution. This is the vital question before us now. Sometimes I feel, Sir, that in the matter of development of the Backward areas or in respect of the development of the Backward people if we jumble up all the subjects and try to give equal importance on every one of these problems, then probably we may fail to probe into these problems in proper manner and will not be able to do justice to the immediacy of our cause. Therefore, I feel that it is very much essential to assess the requirements of our Backward people. If we do not do that then I am afraid, as I have already stated, we may get ourselves lost in the tangle wave of these complex problems, we may not be able to catch the real string on which we are to harp upon. While considering the matter from this aspect and having in view the circumstances prevailing in the Hill Districts, I feel that four subjects should be given the top priority. These subjects are: first, cultivation, second, education, third communication and the last but not the least, is medical, the treatment of the human beings. I believe, Sir, these four are the most important steps on which major importance and top priority should be given in the execution of different schemes or welfare activities towards the people by Government. In this connection, Sir, I have the occasion to discuss the big problems of the hill areas in respect of agriculture. I made a few suggestions also, and I am glad that Government has at least, though not sufficient, taken some steps towards that end. It was my contention at that time because of topographical consideration of the hill areas and their economic condition as well as their pattern of cultivation that the pattern of cultivation that is at present practised in the hill areas is outmoded, and I was advocating the necessity of revolutionary changes in the whole pattern of cultivation. Accordingly, I suggested



that the present shifting cultivation practised by the tribal people should be replaced and a serious attempt should be made to replace the present system by persuading the tribal people to go in for more and more permanent cash crop cultivation of less non-perishable nature, by which even with a small quantity they can earn a good return. I am glad, Sir that Government is gradually moving in that direction. At the same time, I learn that a team of tribal people led by our Tribal Areas Department Minister visited South India on cultivation of such crops which grow best in the hill areas, so that the tribal people may become more and more convinced about the utility of pursuing such cultivation. I do not like to enter into the details of this but I feel that the present importance which the Government is giving, is not sufficient and more and more emphasis should be laid. We were told, Sir, that the result of the experiment in the Jhum cultivation centres had not been satisfactory and the Department was not so much inclined to introduce it among the people but, I am glad that now the Department is fully convinced that such crops can be easily grown in the hilly parts of our State.

The next important step of the experiment is its expansion among the cultivating population. This is the most important aspect. I had insisted that the pattern of agriculture requires change. Therefore, the next important step for the success of the experiment is to transform it to the cultivation of the people. In this connection, I would suggest a few things to the Government : firstly, instead of going in for bigger experimental centres, let us have small centres in different places and the villagers should be persuaded to go in for their own experiment on co-operative basis. I am sure that 50 houses in a village will be able to cultivate about 500 acres if they work on co-operative basis assuming that one house cultivates 10 acres. There is one difficulty to-day, namely, the question of industrialisation of the hill areas. It appears to me that in the hill areas transporting of materials from outside is a very difficult and very expensive task. It is, therefore, very difficult to have an industry in the hills which can survive until and unless raw materials could be transported from outside. The mineral raw materials which we have in the hill districts are not supposed to be ventured upon by ordinary people. It is a big venture. It has to be done by technical people, by the State itself or big capital. What we can do is that if we can have industries which are to be based on the agricultural raw materials only then I feel that there is a possibility. In South India we find such crops that we are experimenting here. Now industries are growing and if people can be helped with assistance from the Government I believe it will be possible for them



to come forward with such industries in the hill areas by utilising their own agricultural produce as raw materials. I hope in this respect Government will surely try to do something to ameliorate the economic condition of the hill people.

The next important thing that was referred to is education. While we discuss the problem of education, I would like hon. Members to bear one thing in mind, that is, the condition that is obtaining in the hill areas. Again, I would like to request hon. Members that when we consider this problem of education in the hill areas, not to bear in mind the picture of Shillong but the picture of those interior areas where there are ill-clad and ill-fed people with no modern ideas. In Shillong you will come across so many qualified people from whom you cannot judge the actual condition in the interior areas. In Shillong, there are various facilities for imparting education to the children, but in the interior areas those facilities are non-existent. While discussing this problem, I again tried to emphasize the actual state of affairs the—economic condition that are obtaining in the interior areas of the hills. This is a very important thing to know. Until and unless we know, we cannot tackle a fringe of the problem. In this connection I would refer to the economic condition of the people in the hill areas. Secondly, the social environments obtaining in the hill areas and their linguistic difficulty. These three are the most important problems which we should bear in mind while we consider the educational problem in the hill areas. Sir, when we consider the economic aspect of the people, we find as has been expressed by many hon. Members representing the autonomous hill districts, that the people are feeding on jungle roots during the major part of the year. It is an established fact that during the major part of the year most of the tribal families use to go on without staple food which they are accustomed. Instead they have to feed on jungle roots or they must go to borrow for their subsistence from the Mahajan or by selling their own belongings at a cheap price. That is the state of affairs that is prevailing in the hill areas. The question is: how can you expect that their children can go to school without food? That is a problem which we are to consider. We find that a large number of educational institutions have grown in the interior areas of the Hills and Government have tried to do their best in order to impart and spread education. But what the actual condition is?

We find that during winter the children come to school like winter bird and sings this songs in praise of education, but along with the summer, they unfortunately vanish like the clouds of summer. And that is the reason why conditions of schools in the autonomous districts are deteriorating day by day.



In my own district, there are more than 20 primary schools, but I doubt whether 200 students come out of these primary schools or not. So, this is the actual state of affairs. During summer when the number of students become less naturally the teachers lose any incentive to teach because there are no students to teach.

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education) :**

What is the hon. Member's suggestion ?

**Shri CHATRASING TERON [Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** I am coming to that, Sir. The next important thing is the social environment. You will find that the social environment in the autonomous districts is not conducive to the spread of education in the hills. Another problem is the problem of linguistic difficulties. In this context I would like to refer how we have approached the problem so long. Our approach has been to increase the number of educational institutions without looking into the fact whether the standard of education is improving or whether the students are actually getting education or not. In this regard the policy of the Government has been the speedy expansion of education in the backward areas of the hills. Now, if by speedy expansion of education, it is meant that institutions are to be increased, then I agree that there has been some success, but if it is meant something more than mere increase in the number of educational institutions, if it is meant production of qualified persons from amongst the people, then I will say, if not in other places, at least in my own place, it has completely failed. Now, what are the conditions prevailing to-day ? Many Middle English Schools have sprung up in my district and at least one high school also has grown up. But it is difficult to find teachers. As I said, I doubt how many students are coming out of the primary schools. So, even for primary schools it is difficult to find out teachers from among the local people. This is a problem. I believe we have not been able to build up the very foundation on which the future educational development will depend. And, therefore, Sir, I feel sometime that there is somewhere some mistake in our very approach to the problem. Therefore, I believe it is very essential for us to proceed on right lines. In this context, I would like to give a few suggestions. The first suggestion is, since the major factor for the retardation in educational progress in the autonomous districts is the economic condition of the people and it is necessary to create some sort of solid foundation in the most backward areas, I believe that over and above the general pattern of expansion of education some special measures should be taken. What are the probable special measures ? One of them is that some students from the very lower standard should



be brought up if we are to achieve some results. Accordingly, I feel that Government should area-wise select some primary schools and there at Government cost some students should be educated. Similar steps should be taken in respect of Middle English and High Schools also. I, of course, acknowledge that Government have awarded several scholarships but in view of the actual state of affairs prevailing in those areas, measure is quite inadequate. A student may get a scholarship of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per month but at the prevailing market rates, this is not sufficient even for his own food. And, therefore, I have seen even at Diphu homes when there is difficulty for them to get their own food. Therefore, our approach should be to subsidise the requirements of students. I hope Government will approach the problem from that angle. If we simply follow the general pattern, I am afraid it will take hundreds of years to solve the problem in view of the conditions prevailing to-day.

The Finance Minister in course of his speech has referred to the problem arising out of the encroachments that are being made by some people into the autonomous districts. He said that problem of eviction of displaced persons from their unauthorised occupation of land from Mikir Hills is still continuing. In this connection, Sir, I expressed my mind in the last Budget Session of the Assembly. I would like to reiterate only that the problem is still remaining unsolved. Now, this problem is sometimes being looked into as the problem of eviction of some persons, But the problem is not a problem of eviction of some persons only. The main problem is the survival of those who are lying backward in their own places. It is a problem of providing land and improvement of cultivation of those persons who remain there as their hearths and homes. I have said previously that the people of the Mikir Hills were never miserly. They were generous enough to give land to those people in consideration of the fact that they have suffered sufficiently for our Independence and for the Independence of the country as a whole and accordingly, the Finance Minister was glad to refer that the District Council has agreed to rehabilitate 465 families. But considering all the difficulties of the people the question now is whether it is possible to provide more land and I believe that to provide further more land to other people will mean hampering the growth and the economic condition of the Mikir people. Therefore, I feel that it is not a question of only providing or taking away land. It is a question of the very existence of the tribe itself to-day. I would like to say frankly that if to-day the Mikir people are extinct from the Mikir Hills then you will find not a single Mikir people in any other part of



the State. This is my clear version and I should like to emphatically assert it. It is a question of saving a particular tribe from extinction because their economic condition is such that they are so much suffering and if the rest of Assam do not come to rescue this tribe then I am afraid a day will come when only a gleam memory will remain of this people and not the real picture. I request all sections of this House also to come to the rescue of this backward people in this context. I have said clearly that we have taken everything into consideration and that the Mikirs have not been miserly to accommodate them but unfortunately this problem has not yet been solved. I hope this will receive a sympathetic consideration of the Government and that they will try to solve this problem amicably as early as possible. I have taken sufficient time and I do not like to speak further more and with these words, I thank you for giving me such a long time.

**Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA (Golaghat-East) :** At the very outset I thank the Finance Minister for presenting a surplus Budget.

Sir, the Nagpur Congress Resolution has focussed attention on some important questions and mostly on food production through joint co-operatives which are to be preceded by service co-operatives. Sir, in Assam the service co-operatives should not be a problem as our people are accustomed to these service co-operatives. This system is really in vogue in our country known as "Saria" system. If one cultivates his land people of the whole village go to help him in producing and cutting paddy and the like. This service co-operative of course has not been given a definite shape. In my opinion Sir, the service co-operatives should function from the point of production to the point of selling and it should be made a multi-purpose co-operative at the village level in which every family of the village are to be represented. They should also have a consumers' store attached so that the villagers need not go to any shop-keeper where the barter system prevails and where producers have to sell their products at a loss even by without weighing. Therefore, the consumers' store should also be a part and parcel of the service co-operatives. Sir, in this connection I would refer to the great saying of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi who has spoken about co-operatives in his Harijan of 15th February 1942. He observed.

"I firmly believe that we shall not derive the full benefits of Agriculture until we take to co-operative farming. Does it not stand to reason that it is far better for a hundred families in a village to cultivate their lands collectively and divide the income therefrom than to divide the land any how in the hundred



portions?" He further said "The owners would work in co-operation with their own capital, tools, animals and seeds, etc., in co-operation." Further he said that the co-operative farming of his conception, "would change the face of the land and banish poverty and idleness in their midst." He, however, added that all this was only possible if people become friends to one another and as one family. Sir, from this saying, it might be said Congress Resolution has taken the case and I firmly believed that if the leaders of the country and the representatives of this House persuade the people for the service co-operatives and joint co-operative farming, I think we will have a good deal of food production in our country. As you know, Sir, the average land holding of the villager will be about 1 to 2 acres and unless they join in co-operative farming, they cannot improve the food production of the country. So Sir, the whole idea given by Mahatma Gandhi is translated in the Congress Resolution and I hope that our representatives will go from village to village and from peasant to peasant to make the service co-operative successful before taking to joint co-operative farming, which is our ultimate goal.

Now coming to tourism, Sir, it is a known fact that tourism brings wealth to the country. I am sorry, Sir, that the Finance Minister has not brought out this fact in his Budget Speech but I would mention, Sir, that tourism has a great deal to play in producing wealth in the country. I would refer to the Wild Life Sanctuary at Kazaringa. To make this more popular and attractive, I would suggest the following.—

(1) There should be a provision of Cine Camera to the Range Officer who has been placed in charge of the Kaziranga sanctuary for collection of rare pictures of the wild animals in the interest of publicity, being an officer of the spot, who has the time and leisure for such rare sight. (2) Cultivation of fodder grass inside the sanctuary to prevent the rhinos from the depredation of the crops of the neighbouring village. (3) Increase in the number of elephants for entertaining more number of visitors at a time and (4) A research centre of veterinary and animal husbandry at Kohora for studying the habits etc., of the wild animals and the birds. Lastly, the clearance of water-hyacinth from the natural "beels" for preservation of fish and allowing grass to grow in the "beels" suitable for rhinos.

Sir, now about Medical and Public Health. I am glad that the Minister-in-charge has taken over the local Board dispensaries to be managed by the Government. But I am sorry to mention that much improvement has not been made in the Homeopathy branch. I am glad to state a provision of



Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) has been made this year just to start of the work for the Board of Homeopathy. In the last meeting of the Homeopathic Board certain resolutions were taken and I hope the hon. Minister will try to implement those resolutions. Otherwise homeopathy will remain where it is now. We all know that homeopathy is a great help and relief to the poor villagers who cannot have the benefit of allopathy for higher cost. Therefore, in one of the resolutions it was stated that there should be subsidised homeopathy dispensary in every Subdivision in the remotest corners of our State where there is dearth of any medical aid. Secondly, in another resolution the Government was requested to start a full fledged homeopathic training institution at a suitable place in the State, so that our young boys and other can learn homoeopathy in that institution. These are the main resolutions which we took in the Board' meeting and if Government consider them sympathetically I think homeopathy will play and important part in serving the poor people of Assam.

Before I conclude I would request the Finance Minister and Minister for Flood Control that the amount of 8 crores originally provided in the plan period should be made available for flood control and irrigation, because in our State there are lots of project awaiting implementation. For example, there should be a project to stop erosion of the Golaghat town by the river Dhanisiri, and secondly, to complete the Ghiladhari bund upto the Kakodonga bund. As the bund is not complete crops of a large number of villages are devastated every year by flood. If it is completed the ensuing year then a great quantity of paddy crops can be saved.

We all know our problems about big industries. Unless more power is provided we cannot make much progress in this line.

Yesterday our Provincial Congress Chief said on the floor of this House that thousands of matriculates and under-matriculates are remaining unemployed. Besides them there are artisans who for want of proper help from the Government cannot usefully employ their skill. I hope Government would try to solve these problems and develop more and more small scale industries.

To make our country self-sufficient in food, Sir, we shall have to start more service co-operatives and other co-operatives and to make our industries in our country worth the name we shall have to provide more power and for that purpose we should have the Kopili and other river valley projects. I therefore urge upon the Government to look into these and do the needful as early as possible.

Thank you, Sir.



**Shri RAMNATH DAS** [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a surplus budget and that too without any measure of fresh taxation. That has given us relief to some extent. I also thank him for making some frank admission in his budget speech. In one of his statements he has said "We are continuing to remain in the same stage of development where we were before". This statement of his proves that the plans and schemes so far executed in our State have not been able to touch the fringe of the problem with which we are faced. He has also complained about the inadequate assistance that the Government of India is giving us. He has said that not only in the field of industries but in other fields also the assistance given by the Government of India is very meagre. I agree with him as we are much behind the many fortunate States of India not only in respect of Industrialisation but in respect of other matters also. We are backward because we are not given the opportunities or the required help which we should have got or should get from the Government of India. Government of India should have considered our case as a special one because we have been getting frequent troubles from Pakistan which leave us at all times in great anxiety and without any peace of mind. I hope our Finance Minister in his endeavour will be able to convince the Government of India to consider our case as a special one so that we get the required help so that we can advance along with other States of India. Sir, when I agree with him in his complaint to say that Government of India is not right in denying us the required help in view of the facts that we are most backward and on the top of it we are having constant troubles from Pakistan, so I have to complain for not giving proper attention to some of the urgent needs of the State in the next year's budget.

First of all, I do not understand why in our budget in Primary Education the Finance Minister has instead of increasing the budget provision has reduced the same. This morning in the question hour, the Education Minister said there are a large number of venture schools to be taken up but the number is so great that they are not in a position to know the actual number of such schools. That means, the problem is so vast that the Education Department have not been able to ascertain the number of these schools. In view of this I do not know why the Finance Minister, instead of increasing the budget on this score, has reduced it. A few days back, I have seen in newspapers that the Government of India is going to assist the backward States in the expansion of their primary education



and for this purpose they are going to assist to the extent of 60 per cent of the expenditure. If that is so, *i. e.* if the Government of India is so much eager to come to the assistance of the backward States to the extent of 60 per cent of the expenditure on primary education, then I feel, although the budget has been reduced for the present, yet the Finance Minister can see his ways to spend some amount of money from the surplus under this item, so that assistance which is going to be given by the Government of India can be taken full advantage of by this State also.

Secondly, Sir, although our Finance Minister has said, not only he alone has said but the Minister of Industries also said that unless we produce more and more mainly in food items, the cost of living will gradually increase and our people will consequently be in great distress. The Finance Minister has also said in his speech that for these items our attempts should be continuous and we should see that production is increased. To this we agree with him. But while saying so I cannot see any reason for reducing the budget for the Agriculture Department for the coming year. I have seen in the budget memorandum that for the next year's budget in Agriculture, he reduced the amount of the provision to the extent of rupees eleven lakhs. If we on the one hand, say that we should produce more food, and to achieve this the department of Agriculture should work hard and the people should work hard, then we should have provided more fund to give impetus to the department and to encourage the people. Instead, I am pained to see that there is reduction in the budget in this field for the next year.

Then again, I would like to bring to the notice of our Finance Minister that he made a statement in his speech to the effect that he will try to exercise strict control over expenditures and he will be more vigilant for this. I am glad to hear this remark from him, but I would like to bring to his notice that along with the passing of the Panchayat Act there will be a large number of self-governing institutions in our villages and that 25 per cent of the land revenue will go to the funds of the Local Self-government institutions for expenditure to these local self-governing units, further the Government will give more assistance according to needs but he has not made any increased provision for the department which will be entrusted with audit of these self-governing institutions funds. I know that this department is at present in a weak position. Even the head of this department, the Examiner of Local Accounts, is still on a temporary measure. When the Finance Minister has said that he



would be more vigilant in future to see that there is no wastage of money, so I submit, he should see that the department, which will be entrusted with auditing of accounts of the proposed local self-governing institutions, should be strengthened in proportion to the increased volume of its work.

Then with regard to land reform resolution of the State I should like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister, the Revenue Minister, I am sorry the latter is not in the House now, to a matter of great importance. It has been admitted by one and all, even by the Planning Commission that our village people are very poor and many of them are landless, but amongst these people, the Scheduled Caste people are worst of the lot. The most of these people have got no land of their own and they are poorest of the poor. Unfortunately, although Government know this yet when Government framed the resolution proper attention was not given to this aspect of the matter. In the said resolution nothing has been said about the Scheduled Caste people, who are mostly landless and also about giving some preference to others in the settlement of land. So I would like to request the Finance Minister and with him the whole Ministry to see that when it is generally known that the Scheduled Caste people are mostly landless, if they are to be given any status along with others to incorporate some provision in the resolution so that these poor people can have some preference in the matter of settlement of land. Sir, under the Head land reform it has been said by the Finance Minister that it is time for us to see to the implementation of the land Acts already passed. We have got a number of land Acts passed and we have got now to implement them. In the implementation of the Adhiar Act it has been said by my Friend Shri M. M. Choudhury yesterday that the steps so far taken generally go against the tenants. I have also seen in many cases the awards of the Adhiar Conciliation Boards generally go against the adhiars. One of the reasons for this is that the number of the Adhiar Conciliation Boards as at present constituted is so small that large areas are brought under the jurisdiction of a particular Conciliation Board with the result that Adhiars, for whose interest these Boards are constituted, having had to come from great distance fail to take proper steps. Besides that most of these Boards are also unable to look to a number of cases that come under them and dispose them expeditiously. Now, if Government is very keen—and I know that they are keen—to give protection to the adhiars, they should see that the defects for which the adhiars are not getting the required protection, are removed as early as possible by increasing the number of Conciliation Boards.



Now Sir, I would like to refer to some of the figures in the Budget. This Budget Memorandum is placed before us to understand the new Budget and the provisions made therein. I have seen in one item, namely Miscellaneous under Grant No.14—Police, the figure in the Budget has been increased I think by about 24 lakhs in the receipt side. In the last budget the figure was for 60 thousand rupees and in the revised budget it is shown as 1 lakh 23 thousand and in the next year budget the figure is shown as 30 lakhs 73 thousand. The reason given in the note for this increase is this: Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, recoveries of overpayments and more receipts anticipated under Miscellaneous on account of police borrowed from other States on account of disturbances in the Indo-Pakistan and Naga Hills borders. Sir, I think for borrowing police force from other States we have to pay something to them and get nothing from them. If we have to pay for this then I cannot understand how this figure under receipt side can increase under that score.

Secondly Sir, I remember that under item Jail Manufactures, in the receipt side a figure of Rs.59 thousands is shown both in the revised budget of the current year as well as in the budget of the next year. But in the expenditure side in the next year's budget they have increased the figure to the extent of 1 lakh of rupees from that of current year's budget. I do understand the reason for this increase when the revenue is shown as the same amount. I want clarification from the Finance Minister in this regard when he gives his reply. There are many other similar items also but I do not like to mention them. But in conclusion, I would like to request the Finance Minister to spend some of the amounts that he has shown as savings in the next year for the Department of Agriculture because we want more food production and also for primary education because spread of education is one of the means by which we can raise the standard of the people in the villages. Today I have heard from the Education Minister that they are making correspondence with the Government of India about the introduction of free primary education and in Secondary Education upto the third year. But I do not know whether he is aware that the Government of India is willing to assist the backward state so that the States can have free primary education as early as possible. If he does not know this, I would like him to contact the Government of India as early as possible.

Thank you, Sir.



**Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR (Hailakandi):**

Mr. Speaker Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Budget, I am also thankful to the Finance Minister for his sincere efforts to present this surplus budget. The Finance Minister in his Budget speech, invited co-operation from all quarters. As a matter of fact, Sir, unless there is proper implementation of the surplus or deficit budget is same to us, unless our officers and population co-operate, the provisions made in the surplus budget will be of no use to us. Sir, I will now say a few words about the food problem of the country. I have heard the speeches of the hon. Members on this problem. Sir, I have observed that this food problem is becoming a great headache to all of us, but no proper suggestions for the solution of the problem have come before the House. We know Sir, ours is a State of hills and rivers. These rivers trace their origins in the hills. We know also that almost every year devastating floods visit this state rendering the inhabitants helpless. The other day, Mr. Mohendra Mohan Chaudhury suggested that if these rivers could be controlled at the sources then the country could be saved. But that may be beyond our means. So we know, Sir, that because of these rivers, our people have to sustain a huge loss annually. We must see that proper technical training is imparted to persons for taming these rivers to avert the losses sustained every year. When I went to my constituency last time, I saw that about 30 villages were washed away in the Hailakandi Subdivision by one shower in the Lushai Hills. Sir, these are the conditions under which we are to exist. We are to fight this problem with all our might. Sir, it has been said that land must go to the tillers for the production of sufficient food. Sir, we need not be carried away by this statement. This of course is as much a social as an agrarian reform. Land may go to the tillers, but the problem may remain unsolved even though, the tillers become the owners of the land unless more agricultural lands be made available to the tillers for encouraging more food production.

There is one more vital question Sir. This relates to the establishment of major industries in the State. Surely, the major industries should be developed so that a section of our population may be diverted and thereby reduce pressure on land. But having heard the Minister-in-charge of the Major Industries the other day, I feel Sir, whatever hopes there were have been if not rudely but gently cut short and nipped in the bud. We have seen how he has exonerated himself from all charges levelled against him by the hon. Members.



We have also seen, Sir, how he has fortified himself, and after that I think no hon. Member will dare to suggest for development of these industries. Sir, I was not surprised nor did it bring me any new disappointment. Sir, I remember, when the late lamented Gopinath Bordoloi was in the helm of administration, he invited an expert from Delhi to advise on establishment of big industries. To explore the possibilities of a sugar mill he was invited from Delhi. He came, and on the question of starting a sugar mill somewhere in Bokajan his views were that if we wanted to start a sugar mill in the public sector, it must be a pretty big concern. In order to be economic, it must be a big one and at the same time it must be considered if all the sugar produced in that mill could be consumed in the State itself. If it was not consumed in the State and if there would be surplus then the question of competition came. Unless we could stand competition, he was of the view that it would be a failure. So he advised us to try it in the private sector. Similar was the advice with regard to the starting of a paper mill. The hon. Members are aware of the developments that have taken place in the sphere of major industries in our State since then, and judging from the results achieved so far in this sphere, the hope that a section of our population may be diverted to industries cannot be entertained and the pressure on land continues. Sir, any one stepping outside the towns in our State will be confronted with demands coming from a large number of people for land. The cry for land is there. They want more land. That is one reason why all the development projects started by Government failed to attract the people. Our people are still wholly agriculture minded. Due to natural increase in the population, due to influx of people from outside, the quantum of land holdings are decreasing, thereby accentuating the problem of landlessness further. In the circumstances, what should be done? I was thinking seriously about this problem and I suppose the demand for land in my district is the greatest compared to other districts, in view of the fact that my district is one of the oldest districts, having oldest habitation. Parts of the State were mostly covered with jungles and gradually they were reclaimed and made habitable. The process is still continuing in those parts of the State. As we have seen, Sir, the remedy suggested by some hon. Members do not go to the root of the problem.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Let the hon. Member give his own suggestions.

**Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi):** I am coming to that, Sir. I cannot end my speech without making the suggestions.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** If you continue in this way, I am afraid, you will end your speech without making any suggestions.

**Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi):** My suggestions are that the Agriculture Department and the E. & D. Department should be geared up properly. Both these Departments should be made very efficient. They should undertake reclamation works wherever they find lands lying fallow. They should take steps to make it fit for cultivation and make it available to the landless people for the purpose of cultivation. Simultaneously the Agriculture Department should teach our people the intensive method of cultivation so that where we are now growing say 10 mds. of paddy per bigha, the outturn should be twice, thrice or four times as it is done in other countries. Then there should be some co-ordination between the administrative departments. We have been hearing for a long time that the Animal Husbandry Department has been long crying hoarse that the V. G. Rs and P. G. Rs which are mostly the haunting grounds of wild elephants and tigers should be properly utilised. So long as these so called grazing reserves remain uncared for, so long as people rely on feeding their cattle on these lands which are mostly barren, so long as people let loose their cattle on these grounds, there is no chance of epidemic diseases being eliminated, and the cattle population being improved. There will be no improvement of the cattle population if these continue. We have seen the Revenue Department is maintaining these V. G. Rs. and P. G. Rs with great difficulties on account of the onrush of the encroachers who are land hungry, but the benefit accruing to the people out of these V. G. Rs and P. G. Rs is most insignificant, rather it has become a burden. The other day, my Friend Shri Mohendra Mohan Chaudhury told in this House that there was nothing on the so-called grazing grounds for the cattle to graze. If that is so, then why should we maintain these grazing reserves, where our cattle cannot graze. Sir, on sentimental ground some people might dislike to abolish these reserves, but what I want to emphasise is that if we rely on these grazing grounds for feeding our cattle, the chance of improving our cattle population is remote, rather the position will be worse. So I suggest that these grazing reserves should be gradually narrowed and our people should be taught how to feed these cattle in a better way, by resorting to stall feeding and other improved methods of feeding. To illustrate my point, let me cite the case of my district Cachar—where there are no grazing reserves but still the condition of the cattle is not worse if not better than their counterpart in other parts



of the State where these grazing reserves are in existence. I do not agree with Mr. Chowdhuri that our people labour very hard. Our people should be made to work hard. Had they been accustomed to hard labour, there would not have been the necessity to import upcountry labour for our tea gardens. Our people should be more active. Then again we have seen there are vast areas, as I come to know from very reliable source, of open lands which are unfit for afforestation in various Forest Reserves. But if anybody wants them to be settled with people for cultivation, well, the whole Forest Department will swear their strongest oaths and say that not an inch of land is available for paddy cultivation. If these unused areas are dereserved and settled with some needy people, Sir, I am sure a considerable percentage of our landless people can be settled down. Let us be a little more imaginative, open our eyes wide so as to have a look at the future also. If these waste lands in Kaziranga and other Forest areas are now not open for settlement, I am afraid, time will soon come when hundreds and thousands of people will force their way open and forcibly settle in those places. It is not my intention to suggest to Government that they should immediately open these Reserves for settlement, but that policy should be framed with an eye to the needs of the people, needs of the country as a whole. Now, what is the most pressing problem that is facing the country to-day ? It is definitely the need for food. Not only this State but India as a whole is deficit in food. So it is an imperative necessity that all the available lands are thrown open to the cultivators so that more food may be grown in the country. This is only one side. On the other side, the Agriculture Department of our Government should be made many times more efficient, active and it should also be strengthened in quality and quantity so that the food production in the country may increase.

These are my suggestions which may be taken into consideration in formulating Government's policy in future so that this burning question of acute food scarcity may be solved in the context of the ever increasing population in the country.

Now, Sir, a word about the border problem. Sir, we have seen that our next door neighbour Pakistan is deliberately following a provocative policy so far as her relation with India is concerned. They are not following a policy which we want them to follow, *i. e.*, settlement of our disputes by peaceful negotiations. We find sometime they come forward for negotiations and sometime they do not do so. In respect of certain



their policy is highly provocative and detrimental to peace. Why is it so? Sir, to me it seems because Pakistan is on fire. When there is a bad neighbour and his house is on fire, he wants that the houses of his neighbours should also be burnt. That to me appears to be the mentality of Pakistan so far as her dealings in relation to India are concerned. I am not very much worried for Pakistan taking resort to repeated firings but I am very much worried over the miseries of our brethren who live on the border. Because Sir, it is very easy to deliver a lecture inside this House or outside of it but when we think of the miseries of our brethren who have been subjected to repeated firings, my heart sinks. I said I am not worried much over Pakistani firings, because I am quite sure, by this tactics they will never be able to take away even an inch of our land. Even if they succeed in doing so for a while, it can be recovered. As the Finance Minister has said in his speech, Government must have some plan to undo the mischief wrought on this country by Pakistan, and I quite realise that such a plan cannot be disclosed on security reasons and also for our own interests. Whatever that may be, I would like to suggest in this connection one thing. This is that our defence should be further strengthened in the border to make it prohibitive so that our friends on the other side may feel that it is not safe to dash against an iron pillar.

Now I would like to speak a few words about the "common man" which was referred to by my Friend Shri Chaudhury in his speech. I know, our Government are doing all that they can to ameliorate the conditions of the common man but even in spite of that we find that our common man is not happy. As I have already stated a considerable section of our population who are good cultivators are now getting no land. There is now a cry, a demand for more land and we have not been able to give them lands. Probably about 30 per cent or more of our people are already very hard hit for want of land. Of course, we have seen that our Government have opened these Community Projects and the N. E. S. Blocks where attempts are being made to revitalise our people. But I am sorry to find that even these have not been able to satisfy our people as they find huge areas of paddy fields are covered with buildings built at enormous costs with C. I. sheets, cement and bricks. But on the other hand if a poor man wants to construct a small house with C. I. sheets, he will have to face enormous troubles to procure a bundle of C. I. sheets. He will have no end of trouble, perhaps the Supply Inspector will also require Rs.5 or 10



per bundle. Further he will have to approach a host of members of the Supply Advisory Board and so on. There are also other reasons which make our common man miserable and unhappy. I want to suggest to Government that the administration should be toned up so that the lapses on the part of our Government Officers may be remedied. I beg to give one instance only. During a recent flood in our district about 30 to 40 villages were washed away in my subdivision, and after the flood receded caterpillars destroyed what ever paddy was left during the flood undamaged. No officers of the Government cared to look into the grievance of the people. Representations were made to Ministers down to the lowest officer of the Agriculture Department but nobody appeared on the scene and the people felt frustrated. I happened to go that side lately and the people approached me and told their tale of misery. Sir, this is the condition of our administration that even when 30 to 40 villages were washed away by floods and their remaining paddy was severely damaged by caterpillars there was no stir in official quarters. One stay order passed by one Hon'ble Minister took one and a half years to reach the destination and that too after several remainders by the departmental Secretary.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Was it in Hailakandi Subdivision? If so, it may be due to communication difficulty in the area.

**Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi):** That may be so, Sir. Any way such things happen only because of laxity on the part of the administration. There may be some bigger lapses too. I therefore request the Government to take sufficient steps to tone up the administration so that our poor people may feel that the administration is meant for them and for their good.

With these few words Sir, I resume my seat.

**Shrimati USHA BORTHAKUR (Samaguri):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, দেশের উন্নয়নমূলক নানা ধরনের আচনি সন্নিবিষ্ট কবি আৰু কোনো কৰ-কাটল নগণ্যোৰা-টক মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে মই ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো; আৰু লগে লগে আজি ৪-৫ দিন ধৰি আমাৰ সদস্যসকলে বাজেট আলোচনাত যিবোৰ বহুমূলীয়া পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছে সেই পৰামৰ্শবোৰ যিমানদূৰ সম্ভৱ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাইছো। বাজেটৰ যোগেদি আমি জানিব পাৰিছো যে যোৱা বছৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ ওপৰত যিটো খাদ্য সৰুটৰ হেচা পৰিছিল এই বছৰ সেই হেচা বহু পৰিমাণে কমাত দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ অৱস্থা ভাল হৈছে। কিন্তু লগতে মই ক'ব খুজিছো যে যোৱা বছৰ যিবোৰ অঞ্চলত খাদ্য সৰুটে বিষময় ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিছিল আৰু খেতিয়কসকলে নিজৰ জীৱন ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে নানান উপায় অবলম্বন কৰি বা ধাৰ কৰি হলেও নিজৰ প্ৰাণ ৰক্ষা কৰিছিল; সেই অঞ্চলবোৰৰ খেতিয়কসকলৰ যদিও ভাল খেতি হৈছে তথাপি তেওঁলোকৰ ধাৰ পুষ্টিগোৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে পথাৰৰ ধান পথাৰতে বিক্ৰি কৰি ধৰুৱাৰ হাতত সাৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মই



চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰে যে সময় দীঘলীয়া কৈ দিছিল, এই যোৱা বছৰ মেনেটক খাজনা পৰিশোধৰ দি খেতিয়ক সকলক অলপ টনকীয়াল হৈ লবলৈ সন্মতি দিয়ে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে নতুন পদ্ধতিৰ আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰাটো বৰ সন্তোষৰ কথা; কিন্তু সেই আঁচনি যিমান জোৰেৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগিছিল তেতিয়া মানুহে হাবিয়ে বননীয়ে ঘূৰিকুৰি পেট পূৰ্বৰ্তন কৰিছিল তেতিয়া মহিলা সকলে হাবি বাকলি সন্তানৰ গাত মেৰিয়াই প্ৰথমতেই বস্ত্ৰৰ উৎপাদনৰ আৱশ্যকতা উদ্ভাৱন কৰিছিল। সেইদৰেই পুৰুষ সকলে হাবিত কলমূল বিচাৰি আনি মহিলাসকলক পঁজা ঘৰত গোটাই দিছিল তেওঁলোকে খাই পেলোৱা কলৰ গুটি পঁজা ঘৰৰ চাৰিউফালে সিচি দি—শয্যা গজাই নিয়মিত ৰূপে কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ ব্যৱস্থা উদ্ভাৱন কৰিছিল। গতিকে ইয়াৰ পৰা জনা যায় যে মহিলা সকলৰ মৰ্গদ্বাৰত উদ্ভাবিকা শক্তিৰ প্ৰাচুৰ্য্যতা কিমান বেচি। আমি সদাই দেখি আহিছো যে কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত পুৰুষৰ লগে লগেই মহিলাই সমান ভাবে অবদান আগবঢ়ায়। সেইকাৰণে কৃষি উন্নয়নৰ আঁচনি কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ অকল পুৰুষৰ ওপৰতে দায়িত্ব কৰি দিলে মহিলা সকলৰ ওপৰতো পোনপতীয়া ভাবে দায়িত্ব এৰি দিব লাগে।

আমি যেতিয়া পদ যাত্ৰাৰ সময়ত মানুহৰ ঘৰে ঘৰে গাঁৱৰ ভাইভনী সকলক পোকৰ পৰা শয্যা বৰ্কা কৰিবলৈ উপদেশ দিছিলো—মহিলা সকলে খানৰ ওপৰত বিষাক্ত বস্তু ইয়াৰ পৰাই আমি জানিব পাৰোঁ। যে কৃষি উন্নয়নমূলক আঁচনিসমূহৰ সম্পৰ্কত একেবাৰেই অজ্ঞ হৈ আছে। সেইকাৰণে কৃষি বিষয়া সকলে গাঁৱৰ ভিতৰলৈ গৈ বিশেষকৈ মহিলা সকলৰ সভা সন্নিৱিষ্ট পান্টি এই বিষয়ে বুজাব লাগে।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** মহিলা কৃষি বিষয়া নিয়োগ কৰি এই ভাব দিয়া আৰু ভাল হ'ল হেতেন।

**Shrimati UHSA BARTHAKUR (Samaguri):** অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, ময়ো সেই প্ৰস্তাবকে দাখিল কৰিছো—কৃষি বিভাগত মহিলা বিষয়া নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে আৰু এই বিষয়ত বিশেষ বৃত্তি দি ছোৱালীসকলক ট্ৰেইনিং দি আনিব লাগে।

এইখিনিতে এটা কথা কৈ লওঁ যে জাতিৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যদি অজ্ঞ অংশটোৰ উন্নতিমূলক কথাত বেচি জোৰ দি কথা কওঁ মোৰ সদস্য বন্ধু সকলে যাতে দলীয় নৈৰ্ব্যৰ্থিতাৰ কথা কোৱা বুলি মোক দোষাৰূপ নকৰে।

যদি এটা শিশুৰ এটা ভৰি সৰু নিশকটীয়া হৈ থাকে আনটো ভৰি যথেষ্ট স্নায়ু বহন হলেও সি মানুহ হৈ খাব নোৱাৰে সেইদৰেই এটা জাতিৰ এটা অংশ যদি অজ্ঞ হৈ থাকে তেনেহলে বাকী অংশ যিমানহে জ্ঞানী হওক সেই জাতি আগ বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰে।



আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী নেহেৰুৱে এঠাইত কৈছিল যে যেতিয়া কোনো এখন দেশ আগ বাঢ়িছে বুলি ভাবো তেতিয়াই সেই দেশৰ মহিলা সকল নিশ্চয় আগবাঢ়ি বুলি ধৰো আৰু যি কোনো এখন দেশ পিচপৰা বুলি শুনো তেতিয়াই ধৰি লওঁ যে নিশ্চয় সেই দেশৰ মহিলা সমূহ পাচপৰা। এই কথাষাৰৰ তাৎপৰ্য্য আমি চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে। সিদিনা গুৱাহাটীত কংগ্ৰেছ মহিলা শিক্ষা শিবিৰৰ অধিবেশনৰ বক্তৃতা প্ৰসঙ্গত মাননীয় কংগ্ৰেছৰ সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছিল যে আমি যদি এজনী ছোৱালীক শিক্ষা দিওঁ তেতিয়া আমি এটা পৰিয়ালক শিক্ষা দিয়া হয় আনহাতে যদি এটা লৰাক শিক্ষা দিয়া হয় তেতিয়াহলে অকল লৰাটোৱেহে শিক্ষা পায়—ইয়াৰ ভিতৰেদি ছোৱালী শিক্ষাৰ আৱশ্যকতা তেখেতে ভালকৈ বুজাই দিছে—আমিও বক্তৃতা প্ৰসঙ্গত সদাই এই কথা কৈ আহিছো। কিন্তু এনেবিলাক সাধুৱা কথাৰ লগত যদি সময় সামঞ্জস্যতা বাখিব নোৱাৰো তেন্তে কেতিয়াও জাতিৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ।

আমি শিক্ষাৰ শিতানৰ পুঁজি ক্ৰমাগত শকত কৰি অনা দেখি আনন্দ পাইছো। কিন্তু চৰকাৰক এটা কথালৈ মই বিশেষ ভাবে মন কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ সেইটো হৈছে—ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হয়। লগতে ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বিষয় বস্তুৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তনৰ ফালেও মন কৰিব লাগে। লৰা আৰু ছোৱালীক উপযুক্ত শিক্ষাত শিক্ষিত কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱনৰ বাট ভুলহোৱাত যথেষ্ট সম্ভাৱনা—ভাৰতীয় মহিলাৰ শক্তিৰ পৰিচয় বঢ়িছ শাসক সকলে ভালকৈ অনুভৱ কৰিছিল কাৰণেই মহিলা সমাজক অস্ত্ৰ কৰি ৰাখিছিল।

কিন্তু আজি স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰো ১২ বছৰ পাৰ হৈ যোৱাৰো পাচত মহিলা সকলক শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়াই নিব নোৱাৰাতো দুখৰ কথা। ইয়াৰ যোগেদি আমি দেশৰ আৰা জনশক্তিৰ অপচয় কৰিছো। আজি আমাৰ দেশত শিক্ষিত মহিলাৰ সংখ্যা শতকৰা ৮ গৰাকী মাত্ৰ আনহাতে আমাৰ ওচৰৰে কেৰেলা প্ৰদেশত শিক্ষিতা মহিলাৰ সংখ্যা শতকৰা ৩২ গৰাকী। আমি সকলোৱে ভাবিছো যে প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষাৰ দায়িত্ব মহিলাৰ ওপৰত দিব লাগে। এই চিন্তাটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হলে—আমি সৰহ সংখ্যক শিক্ষিতা ছোৱালী উলিয়াব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কব খোজো যে যেনেকৈ Backward Scheduled Tribal ভাই ভনীক সমপৰ্য্যায়লৈ আনিবলৈ যি সুকীয়া পুঁজিৰে সুকীয়া ব্যৱস্থা ৰখা হৈছে তেনেকৈ আমাৰ অস্ত্ৰ মহিলা সমাজক শিক্ষাত আগবাঢ়াই আনিবলৈ সুকীয়া পুঁজিৰ সুকীয়া ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে।

গাঁৱৰ শ শ ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বাটৰ হেজাৰলৈ মন কৰিলে দুটা কথা আমাৰ চকুত পৰে এটা অৰ্থনৈতিক দুৰৱস্থা আনটো সহ শিক্ষা। এই দুদাল হেজাৰ ভাঙিবলৈ হলে গাঁৱৰ ছোৱালী বিলাকক Class VIII লৈকে বিনা মাছুলে পঢ়াব লাগে আৰু ছোৱালী স্কুল সমূহত থাণ্টৰ ব্যৱস্থাও উদাৰনীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে—তেতিয়াহে মহিলা শিক্ষয়িত্ৰীৰ অভাৱটো দূৰীকৰণ কৰিব পাৰিব।

আজি আমাৰ সৌভাগ্যৰ বিষয় যে শ্ৰীমতী দুৰ্গাবাই দেশমুখৰ নেতৃত্বত কেন্দ্ৰত যি নেশ্যনেল কমিটি গঠন কৰিছে সেই Council এ মহিলা শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে যি বিপোট দাখিল কৰিছে তাক অসম চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰি ছোৱালীহঁতৰ শিক্ষা লৰাৰ সৈতে সমপৰ্য্যায়লৈ আনিব পাৰি তাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো—লগে লগে ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষিতাৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াবৰ কাৰণে কিদৰে আঁচনি আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু বিষয় ক'ত কি হ'ব লাগে এই বিষয় বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ এগৰাকী মহিলা Director of Public Instruction নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে। ছোৱালী ওলৰাৰ বিষয় য'ত একেইহেৰে থাকিলে লৰাহঁতৰ লগতে ছোৱালী হ'তেও নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ এটা ভয়াবহৰূপ দিয়াত সহায় কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিছো।



আমাৰ পঞ্চায়ত বিল পাচ হোৱাৰ লগে লগে আমি দেশৰ শাসন ভাৰ— জনসাধাৰণৰ হাতত এৰি দিবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো—লগে লগে জনসাধাৰণক অজ্ঞতা ৰোগৰ পৰা যদি আমি সোনকালেই মুক্ত কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেতিয়াহলে সৰু লৰা ছোৱালীৰ হাতত জুই কাঠি দিলে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নাজনাৰ দোষত যেনেকৈ নিজৰ ঘৰতে জুই লগাব ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে নাগৰিকৰ স্বত্ব দায়িত্বৰ ভাৰ নজন্মোৱাকৈ যদি শাসনৰ দায়িত্ব এৰি দিয়া হয় তেন্তে সমাজত নানা বিশৃঙ্খলাৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱাৰ যথেষ্ট আশংকা কৰিছো—বয়সীয়া লোকৰ শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কে সামাজিক শিক্ষাৰ যি আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে তাৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্যতাৰ বিষয়ে আমি সন্দেহান হৈছে। মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়ায়ে এই আঁচনিৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্যতাৰ কিমান গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰিছে ক'ব পৰা নাই। মই ভাবো General education ত আমি যেনে দৰে মনোনিবেশ কৰিছো Social education ত তাতকৈ কোনো গুনে কম মনোনিবেশ কৰিলে নহ'ব। এই শিক্ষাৰ উদ্দেশ্য নিৰূপণ দূৰীকৰণেই নহয় দৰ্শন আৰু শৃংখলাৰ যোগেৰে জনসাধাৰণে ব্যৱহাৰিক জ্ঞান লাভ কৰিব পাৰে চৰকাৰে তাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। এই উদ্দেশ্যে District Social Education Board প্ৰতি জিলাত স্থাপন কৰি কেনেকৈ খুব কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত এই আঁচনিৰ যোগেদি জনসাধাৰণক এই সংক্ৰামক ৰোগৰ পৰা মুক্ত কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা মচুল কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কৃষি উন্নয়নৰ পাচতে গৃহ শিল্পৰ উন্নয়নৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে।

গৃহ শিল্পৰ বীজ অসমীয়া মহিলাৰ অন্তৰত সোমাই আছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে লাগে কেৱল মাত্ৰ উপযুক্ত সাৰ পানীৰ যোগান। তাকে কৰিব পাৰিলে অসমৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা আনেক পৰিমাণে উন্নত হ'ব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। কিন্তু দেখিছো কি? Cottage Industry বিভাগে যি টকা খৰচ কৰিছে সেই পৰিমাণে গৃহ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি দেখা নাই। এই বিভাগে যিবিলাক গৃহ শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থান কৰিছে তাত গাঁৱৰ জনসাধাৰণে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ সন্মতি পোৱা নাই।

আমি কাগজে পত্ৰে দেখিছো যে বজাৰত শিল্পানুষ্ঠান সমূহ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু তাৰ জৰিয়তে আমি আমাৰ গাঁওৰ মহিলা সকলৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ কিমান উন্নত কৰিছো বা সেই অনুস্থান বিলাকত শিক্ষা লবৰ কাৰণে গাঁওৰ ভনী সকলক কিমান সুবিধা দিছো সেইটোৱো ভাবিব লাগিব। মোৰ বোধেৰে শিল্প মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই বিষয়টোত যথেষ্ট বৰকমে চোকা দৃষ্টি বখাটো উচিত হ'ব। এই শিল্প শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান সমূহ দুটা উদ্দেশ্য আগত ৰাখি পঠাব লাগে বুলি মই ভাবো এটা হৈছে প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ জ্ঞান দিয়া আনটো হৈছে উৎপাদন কেন্দ্ৰ প্ৰস্তুত কৰা যাতে মহিলা সকলে প্ৰশিক্ষণ লাভ কৰাৰ লগে লগে আজিৰ সময়ত দুটা পৰাচাও উপাৰ্জন কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হয়। এই উপায়েৰে তেওঁলোকৰ অৰ্থ-নৈতিক অৱস্থা মচুল কৰাৰ লগে লগে নতুন ডিজাইন আদি শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰেৰণা লাভ কৰিব। অৰ্থ সঞ্চয়ত জুৰলা হৈ থকা ভনী সকলে পেটৰ ভাতৰ দিহা নাপালে আন কোনো কথা চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰাটো স্বাভাৱিক। Necessity is the mother of invention অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, সেইকাৰণে মই ক'ব খুজিছো যে অৰ্থ উপাৰ্জনৰ বাট উলিয়াই প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিব নোৱাৰিলে গৃহ শিক্ষাৰ আঁচনিৰে কেতিয়াও সফলতা লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। লগতে শিল্প বিভাগৰ উচ্চ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ পদত এগৰাকী মহিলাক appointment দি ৰাখিবত ট্ৰেইনিং দি অনাৰ পাৰিলে আৰু ভাল হ'ব।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Hon. Member may try to conclude.

**Shrimati USHA BARTHA KUR (Samaguri) :** মই আক'বেচি ক'ব

খোজা নাই। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে দিয়া প্ৰশংসা সমূহৰ ভিতৰত দুটা মান কথা বাদ দি যোৱা যেন অনুভৱ কৰিহে আৰু দুআঘাৰ মান স্বৰলৈ বিচাৰিছো।



(৩) দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অবস্থাৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হলেই পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনা তাৰ এটা সবিশেষত্ব অঙ্গ বুলি ধৰিব লাগে। এই মৰ্মে সিদিনা বৃটিশ বৈজ্ঞানীকে Sir Julian Huxley এ অনাতাৰ ভাষণত কৈছিল যে ভাৰতৰ পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি জোৰেৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ সময় অতীত হৈ গৈছে। কাৰণ লোক সংখ্যা উৎপাদন পৰিমাণে বহুখিনি বৃদ্ধি হোৱাত বেকাৰ সমস্যা উৎকট হৈ জীৱনৰ মানদণ্ড হ্ৰাস কৰিছে।

সেই হিচাবে সমগ্র ভাৰতে আজি পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনিত জোৰ দিছে। অসমতো এখন পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ বোৰ্ড গঠন কৰিছে যদিও সদস্য সকলে এই বিষয়ৰ একেবাৰে আৱশ্যকতা উপলব্ধি কৰা নাই যেন লাগে কাৰণ যোৱা বছৰত দুবাৰো বৰ্ডৰ সদস্য হিচাপে মিটিংত যোগ দিবলৈ আহি কোৱাম নোহোৱাত উভতি গৈছে। ই সছাকৈয়ে পৰিতাপৰ কথা। মোৰ বিবেচনাবে যি সকলৰ আঁচনি কতকাৰ্য্যতা কৰাত কোনো আস্থা নাথাকে সেই সকলক বোৰ্ডৰ সদস্য কৰাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাথাকে।

এই আঁচনি কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ হ'লে বিশেষকৈ মহিলা সকলৰ মাজত আৰু immigrant area ত এই আঁচনিৰ উদ্দেশ্য আৰু উপকাৰীতাৰ সম্পৰ্কে প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব লাগে। এই অৰ্থে মহিলা ডাক্তৰ মিডৱাইফ, হেল্থ ভিজিটাৰ আদিক প্ৰশিক্ষণ লাভ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগে—এই কামৰ দায়িত্ব তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত দিব লাগে। এই বিষয়ে স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাক্তৰীয়াই বিশেষ ভাবে মন কৰিব বুলি আশা ৰাখিলো।

বাজেটত যদিও ক্ৰমাগত হস্পিতাল আদিৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি আহিছে বুলি উল্লেখ কৰিছে এতিয়াও বহু অঞ্চল আছে য'ত হস্পিতালৰ ব্যৱস্থা নথকা হোৱাত মানুহে জীয়াতু ভুগি আছে। মোৰ সমষ্টিত প্ৰায় ১০,০০০ হাজাৰ জনজাতীয় লোকৰ ভিতৰত এটিও হস্পিতাল বা ডিস্পেন্সাৰী নোহোৱাতো দুখ লগা কথা—এই সম্পৰ্কে দুবাৰ স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাক্তৰীয়া গৈ হস্পিতালৰ আৱশ্যকতা অনুভৱ কৰি যোনকালেই হস্পিতাল দিম বুলি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দি আহিও আজি ৭ বছৰে বাইজে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতিৰ কোনো অৰ্থ দেখা নাপাই হতাশ হৈছে। তেনেকৈ মন্ত্ৰী সকলে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দি আহি কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত নকৰিলে বাইজৰ আগত বৰ বেয়া আদৰ্শ দাঙি ধৰা হয় বুলি মই অনুভৱ কৰো।

তাৰপাছতে মই নগাঁৱৰ Civil hospital টোৰ accommodation ৰ সম্পৰ্কে ক'ব খুজিছো—তাত মাত্ৰ ৬০ খন বিছনাৰ হে ব্যৱস্থা আছে যদিও ১০ জনতকৈ ওপৰ ৰোগীয়ে তাত আশ্ৰয় ল'ব লগীয়া হৈছে। ডাক্তৰ সকলে উপায় বিহীন হৈ বাৰন্দা সমূহত কাপোৰৰ আৱৰেৰ দি ৰুগী বখা অৱস্থাতো দেখিলে দুখ লগা হৈ পৰিছে। নগাঁৱৰ Meternity hospital ৰো সেই একে অৱস্থা। তাত শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিবলৈ অহা ছাত্ৰী সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ মাহিলী stipend ছমাহ বছেৰেকৰ মূৰত হৈ পোৱাত তেওঁলোকৰ দুৰৱস্থা কুলাই পাচিয়ে নধৰা হৈ পৰে। এই বিষয়টো মই ৭ বছৰে স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰি আজিও তাৰ কোনো প্ৰতিকাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা নেদেখি দুখ পাইছো। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও Meternity hospital ত এটা death room নোহোৱাত ৰোগীৰ মৃত্যু হলে বহু সময়লৈকে আন ৰোগী বিলাকৰ মাজত মৰা শ ৰাখি থ'ব লগীয়া হয়—তাৰ ফলত দুৰ্বল ৰোগী সকলৰ মানসিক অৱস্থা কি হ'ব পাৰে সকলোৱে বুজিব। সেই অৱস্থাৰ পৰিবৰ্তন নানিলে বহু ৰোগী heart fail কৰি মৃত্যু হোৱাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ আশংকা আছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে আজি সদনত এই কথা খিনি ক'বলৈ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে আৰু আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জনালো।



**Shri HEM CHANDRA CHAKRAVATY (Katigora):** (1)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has become customary to say something in praise for the Finance Minister whenever one stands to take part in the general discussion of the budget. But this year, Sir, we cannot but do so when we find that our State has got a surplus budget and that also without putting any further burden of taxation on the already overtaxed people of an undeveloped State like Assam whose main source of income is from agriculture and that also depending on the whims of the nature.

(2) Sir, this thank for the surplus budget is only a formal one at this stage, I mean, just at the beginning of the financial year. I am reserving all my heartfelt thanks in store for the Finance Minister to be bestowed when we see the result thereof.

(3) Sir, my apprehension is from my past experience just like the feelings of my many other Friends of this House when we find that promises and assurances do not keep peace with actual outcome therefrom.

(4) Sir, most of the vital problems of our State have been touched by the Finance Minister in his learned and well-thought out speech and in many matters the dark sides have not also been screened out from the sight of the Members of this House. Indeed that should be the correct approach to all problems needing solution through co-operation from all quarters. I thank the Finance Minister for that also.

(5) Sir, during the past few years a lot of improvements in all sphere have been achieved by our State and gradually we have been heading forward for taking up bigger things for the all round development of our State and thus to enrich our Indian Union. But, Sir, in comparison with other States of our Union, our achievements are in no way bright and there are good reasons for that also. Even then we cannot minimise our failures by finding excuses after excuses. I hope in future we shall not hear about excuses. Mere admission of shortcomings won't give solace to us and also to the general public.

(6) Sir, taking first the subject of education, I at the outset thank the Minister for Education, for the bold step taken by him in removing the disparity amongst the pay and prospects of the Government and Government Aided School teachers. It is a most genuine cause and ought to have been taken up long before. But it is better to be late than never and for that Shri Sarma deserves credit. The



general public of the State have been eagerly waiting for the implementation of another genuine cause, I mean, free education upto the Matriculation standard. Cannot the public expect this most justified demand being materialised soon in the hands of the present Education Minister and also during the tenure of office of our most sympathetic Chief Minister and also the able Finance Minister, who could place a surplus budget without further taxation?

(7) Sir, I shall be doing the gravest injustice to us all if I do not speak a few words regarding the most deplorable condition of the Sanskrit education. What has been done by our Government for the improvement of the same? Sanskrit is the life blood of all Indians and also the common tie of unity amidst the divergence noticed through length and breadth of our vast country. Go from Parasuram Kundo in the East to Dwarka in the West and Himalaya on the North to Kanya Kumarka in the South, you will hear people enchanting mantras in Sanskrit everywhere, whether they are Assamese, Beharis, Gujaratis, Punjabis or Madrasis. Sir, there and there alone the common string vibrates and the harmonious concert plays and there you will find the sole of India.

(8) Sir, it is for this, I request our Government to implement the recommendations of the Assam Sanskrit Board and its Committee for improving the condition of the Pandits, who are great scholars and educationists in most case as well as the custodians of India's culture and tradition. Sir, the country owes a lot to these Pandits, the Sanskrit scholars, who deserve by the dint of their merit all help and not as a favour.

(9) Then, Sir, coming to the Public Works Department I say that there has been an improvement in the State of Assam but have the same amenities been extended to the district of Cachar? The answer is not far to seek. Straight away one can say, 'no and why?' Sir, what about the Barak bridge, has it been completed, when it was started? Why no work this year. Reasons can be adduced by the Government but public mind won't be clarified. People of Cachar saw disparity on the part, in pre-partition days and they have been seeing the same play to-day after getting elected even the Chief Minister himself as Member of this Assembly from amongst them.

(10) Sir, I give one example here. What about the border roads in the Surma Sector? The Chief Minister in November last told me that these vital roads were going to be taken by the P.W.D. soon. These are (i) Katigora, Harnagar (ii) Gumra-Sadirkhal and (iii) Kusiarkul-Pirnagar. What



reply we are to give to the border victims about these roads? We have not been able to take up these roads as yet. We can neither give them effective protection nor even a road to run to a safer place when the unscrupulous Park forces open firing. During summer we leave all these border people to the mercy of the Almighty Father depending literally on their own fate.

(11) Sir, I don't like to burden my Friends here by listing similar examples which are in hundreds and not in dozen. I, last of all mention about the only road linking up Shillong with Cachar, Mijo Hill and Tripura, I mean, the Jowai-Badarpur Road. Only God alone can say when this project will be completed. Let the people of Cachar wait and pray for the blessings of the blessed those who are moulding the policies and making allotments. Sir, do these go to the credit of we people here? Let us pause for a while and search our hearts and then face the people of Cachar.

(12) As regards Medical and Public Health Department is concerned, we have been noticing some remarkable improvement in the recent past. But even then these improvements are far less than the need of the public at the present hour. Silchar Civil Hospital needs immediate improvement of its main hospital building as well as outdoor building. I may not be required to give details of the same as the Minister, Medical had been to Silchar on 13th February 1959 and saw all these during his last visit there and himself heard what our people said there.

(13) Sir, due to abnormal increase of population in Cachar after partition and also due to growing popularity of Hospitals it has become imperative for our Government for increasing the number of beds in all the Hospitals. In this connection, I may mention that the local Nari Sikshasram may soon be raised into a Female Hospital-cum-Child Clinic and Family Planning Centre. There is sufficient land in the compound and I hope our popular Government will give their best thoughts over this matter. I would again request the Government to increase the number of beds in the Silchar Civil Hospital and also to increase beds in the T.B. Ward of that Hospital as there is still scarcity of beds there.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical):** It has been done recently.



**Shri HEM CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTTY (Katigora):**  
But all those seats have been filled up and there are hundreds waiting for treatment.

(14) Last of all I cannot but mention one most deplorable state of affair in medical matter. Whenever we ask for a hospital or dispensary our Government say that there is dearth of qualified doctors. We have been hearing this for long years past. We have heard that the Centre has been helping our State in having a Second Medical College. Provision also has been made in our budget for this Second Medical College. But, Sir, I do not know what final decision Government will be making regarding its location. But in the event of selecting Cachar, the growing suspicion of deprivation may to a reasonable extent be removed. Sir, here I am giving out the minds of the people of Cachar which was ventilated in various public meetings of the people of all shades.

(15) Then Sir, about the Ayurvedic Science of treatment. It is better to declare the clear policy of the Government regarding this ancient science of treatment which is even to-day recognised as the best method of treatment of various difficult diseases. Look towards the subsidised Ayurvedic dispensaries and their Kavirajas. The houses are the embodiments of poverty and the Kavirajas are witnesses of most ill paid, highly educated, sanskrit scholars with special learning in medicine. Shall we allow things to run like this? Certainly not. Then what we want to get an advice from our Minister, Medical for conveying the same to the poor people whom we have the privilege of meeting often and on. Let us hope that our Government will try to improve the lost of the Kavirajas and remove the rickety condition of the buildings and augment the meagre stock of medicine so long supplied to such Ayurdic dispensaries.

(16) Sir, a reference has been made about the border problems. As I come of a Constituency which is bordering the Pakistan territory, I know a lot of border problems confronting the people living in the nearby areas as well as their sufferings.

(17) The Pak forces have illegally occupied a portion of my Constituency, namely, Tukurgram. Similar is the condition of the people adjoining the border of the Karimganj Sub-division of the District of Cachar.

(18) Reckless firings by Pak forces have totally upset the economic life of the people of the border. Due to continuous firings for months in August and September last the people of the border areas could not cultivate their lands properly and



as a result 95 per cent of the people in the border have got no paddy in their stock now to feed their mouth. Before August last also there was wanton firing for months in the border by Pak forces and these incidents exhausted the resources of the people, and they have now no fund in hand to manage their own affair.

(19) Sir, I have been to the border the other day and saw the condition of the people myself. They complained that they have no seeds, no plough cattle and they also complained about unemployment. Dr. Sarma from Gauhati went with me to the border and he also saw things for himself. He went there in connection with the survey work for relief measures. Sir, I hope our Government in the Agriculture Department will take immediate steps for supplying seeds and plough cattle to the people living in the border. It is known to all that these people have not been able to cultivate their lands or to reap their paddy.

(20) Sir, I know our Government is rendering help and supplying rice, dal and salt to the people living in the border and to other victims of firings. In some deserving cases. Government is granting cash compensation too. But can this help solve the economic problems of those border people? No. Their lands remain fallow and being purely agriculturists, their living capacity gradually deteriorates. I have been to the border myself and saw the miserable conditions of the people which I have already mentioned and I need not repeat them again.

(21) Sir, while speaking about the border people, I mention about the people living in the villages of Natanpur, Rangpur, Jalalpur, Khelma, Pirnagar, Gumra, Sadirkhal, Saidpur, Harinagar, Chandinagar and the nearby refugee colonies of Gumra and Kinnakhal areas.

(22) As regards the people of Tukergram, they are moving about like helpless creatures from door to door. Have we been able to provide them with shelter as yet? What about rehabilitating these unfortunate victims of Pak atrocities? During this winter, our Government have not come forward to help them with warm cloth though they prayed for the same times without number. All these Tukergram people are human beings and as such they deserve similar treatment like us. Sir, my head hangs down when I look towards my own garments and also towards that of others with warm sherwanis and



chunidars and think of the pitiable condition of the Tukurgram Pak firing victims. Let our Government think over these questions and devise ways and means for ameliorating the conditions of all these beloved sons and daughters of India who have crossed over to the Indian Union due to Pak aggression.

(23) In this connection, I feel sorry for the conduct of a section of the people who behaved otherwise. I mention this only because of the fact that the people living in the border areas are not so much afraid of the Pak bullets as they are afraid of the unscrupulous section of some such people living in the border areas. These people are serpents in disguise with honey in the mouth and venom in the teeth always alert to bite availing each and every opportunity. Danger to any part of India is not the Pak Military Force but the activities of unfaithful quisings from inside. Our Government should take strong note of this and take lessons from what we say in Tukurgram. No doubt our Government is quite alert of the situations in the border areas. Our Prime Minister has said the other day in the Parliament that Tukurgram is an integral part of the Indian Union and this fact was admitted by the Pak Prime Minister. But Sir, a telegram has come to some Members from Cachar, yesterday that Pak Radio has broadcast after our Prime Minister's reply in the Parliament that Tukurgram is a Pak territory. If this be a fact then our Government should take a serious note of this and do whatever necessary in the matter with the help of the Union Government. (25) Sir, the temporary lull in the border is meaningless. We have seen such Cease-fire Pacts in the past entered into between the two countries only to be dishonoured abruptly by the unscrupulous Pak Militia at their sweet will. Anyway, Sir, the air is not clear of the clouds and storm may set in at any moment. Let our Government be prepared for all such eventualities.

(26) The Naga problem is another menace to our State and this is also disturbing seriously our economic stability. This also needs a more effective handling by the Authorities concerned without any further delay. We have come to know where is Mr. Phizo now. So flaring up of the Naga people simultaneously could not be healthy omen. (27) Along with these serious problems we have got another most vital problem of recent origin in Cachar. These are the problems created by a class of capitalists who have not yet been able to assimilate the well being of the Indian people.



(28) Sir, Messrs. Macklin Berry and Company has introduced layoff system in their biggest tea concern in the District of Cachar and thus thrown out more than 17,000 labourers out of employment. My Friend, Shri R. P. Chaudhary, M.L.A., President of the Cachar Cha Sramik Union mentioned the salient reasons for such doing by the said company while speaking on the Governor's Address Motion the other day in this House. Sir, this has developed a very serious situation in Cachar as the entire economy of this district is closely linked up with Tea Industry. I request our Government to deal with this matter most judiciously and sympathetically. I hope our Minister incharge of Labour who happen to be a great labour leader too would spare no pains for an early solution of this knothly problem.

(29) Another matter which calls for early action and which I as the President of the local District Congress Committee cannot but mention as I feel that I shall be lacking in my moral duty if I do not do so. This is in regard to providing lands to the unfortunate *ex-tea* garden and retrenched labourers of Cachar tea gardens. Their number is not small but uptill now we have not been able to provide lands to them though lands are being requisitioned from tea garden areas for solving the landless problem. Sir, these *ex-tea* garden and retrenched labourers are very simple type of people, lovers of peace and helpful to our Nation building and if we fail to provide them with a source of earning for maintaining their families, it will be extremely difficult to check them from holding anti-demonstrations against our Government being influenced by the tempting assurances of interested groups of politicians for their own ends.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : It is already 12-30, can the hon. Member finish his speech in another minute ?

**Shri HEM CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTY (Katigora)** : Sir, I will take another 3 minutes.

(30) Before taking my seat, I want to deal with the over pinching question of Refugee rehabilitation in Assam. We have got an idea from the Finance Minister's speech about what our Government have done upto this day in that regard. Of the total number of refugee families how many are in Cachar ? Have we been able to provide them with land to build a home of their own. Have we been able to give them minimum amenities, including granting of loans. The plain answer would be,



not yet. Let us approach this humanitarian problem with more sympathy, more brotherly feelings, more generosity. These refugees are the sacrificed humanity for our country's independence. Let us have some more soft corner for these victims of freedom which they rightly deserve for their endless miseries. Let them have a house of their own, some income to maintain their family and an equal status with all in all matters including appointments, increments, securing seats in the Medical and Engineering Schools and Colleges.

(31) In this connection, I cannot but sound a note of caution to a few so called refugee leaders who in the name of refugee rehabilitation always try to make the already difficult problem more complex and taking advantage of the chaos, so created, exploit the innocent refugee. It is high time now to take very serious note of all such matter by our Government too. Let there be an assesment of the works done for the refugees not from the books maintained by the Refugee Rehabilitation Department but from real facts on the spot and looking at the fact of the victims of partiton of our country. Let us try to restore that healthy smile in their face which they had in their own birth place which they have been forced to leave for no fault of theirs.

With these words, Sir, I again thank the Finance Minister and also you, Sir, for giving me time to give out the minds of those whom I represent.

### Adjournment

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

(After lunch)

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** Mr. Speaker Sir, at the outset I thank the Finance Miniter for his very can did speech. It is usual in this House for a Finance Minister to draw a rosy picture of things existing. The speech in that respect is a departure from the traditional speeches and I thank the Finance Minister for being very outspoken in his speech. Sir, a budget is more than an account of Government's house keeping. A budget is an instruction for giving direction to the economic trends. But ways and means position of the overall deficit and surplus specially reflect the tempo of economic activities in a country and keeping this golden opportunity in mind, we have to analyse the budget and express our opinion. I am not overjoyed for having a surplus budget nor was ever very much disappointed for having deficit budget. In an expanding economy budgets sometimes are bound to be surplus and sometimes deficit. We have to analyse why a budget is a surplus budget and why a budget is a deficit budget. If a deficit



budget is due to productive activities, for spending for purposes which will bring some income, which will bring more fillip for greater activity then we need not be afraid of a deficit budget and, if a budget is a surplus one because the pressing needs are not looked into and because the activities are not being encouraged, then just because we have a surplus budget I am not going to thank the Finance Minister for presenting to us a surplus budget. We have to look what are the provisions in the budget for increasing, as I have said, the economic activities in the country and looking at them we have to judge the budget.

Sir, we have been almost accustomed in this House to have deficit budget which ultimately become surplus and that gives us an impression that there has been some jugglery of figures. What has happened? I have gone through the budgets of the last few years and I have tried to find out what is the reason for deficit budgets turning out to be surplus ones or normal surplus budgets into big surplus and I have found that more often than not we have always underestimated our receipt side. The receipt side is always shown below estimation. Whether this is consciously or unconsciously it is not for me to say, but every time we find that receipts as estimated are always more than they are shown in the actuals. This shows that in our State it is possible to raise revenue by being more vigilant and also without resorting to unnecessary taxation. We have also found in many cases that expenditures are also tuned up very high and at the end of the year we found the expenditure to be below what was estimated. This is mainly because some departments, without taking into account the agency through which particular schemes are to be carried out or implemented, put up proposals more than what it can actually accomplish and without scrutinising they put it in the budget and at the end of the year we find that the money is not spent. That factor is to be taken into account. And even now a surplus budget has been presented and this surplus may become even very big if we would take more care about collection of taxes and duties and also certain other things. Therefore Sir, I would request the Finance Minister to devote more time in presenting though not a very accurate budget an approximately accurate budget so that this House can properly assess the economic trend in the country. I mean a budget in which the figures, the actuals do not vary very much from the estimated accounts whether on the side of receipt or on the side of expenditure.

Now, I have also seen the audit reports. These reports



often reveal that various departments surrender money to the extent of 48 or 50 per cent and these departments even when there is prospect of surrendering money, they come with supplementary demands. That aspect of the matter should be looked into. Then about savings we find also at the end of the year say 31st March, is the end of the year there is savings in various Departments instead of these savings being reappropriated under different heads they are even distributed in the month of March. For that reason the money is not properly spent. If a department does not take action to reappropriate the money in time, savings take place. Take for instances a particular department say, Education Department. Now, this department at the end of the year, say in March, will say, well we have got so much savings, let us give it to so many schools or aided high schools, etc., In that way also money is being expended.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Why ? It is sanctioned by the House.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** That is what I am pointing. Here also the Finance Minister has to look to this aspect that when savings do take place it is the duty of the Department either to surrender the money or to ask for reappropriation of the money under certain heads. Instead of that if the saving is distributed under different head then that may lead to patriotism or favouritism and that is bad. Therefore I am asking that the Finance Minister has to be very careful in this respect. It is the duty of the State and particularly of the Finance Minister to see that these unauthorised expenditures do not take place. The money allotted for a particular head even if there is saving cannot be used for another head.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Unless it is re-appropriated with the consent of the House.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** What I have seen in various departments is that they have got savings and immediately that saving is distributed under different heads.

To-day we have a surplus budget of over 74 lakhs. This surplus budget is also an indication that there is no necessity of fresh taxation and I am glad that the Finance Minister did not impose any new tax. But although he has not imposed a new tax. I find that there is a proposal to increase the local rate. In his budget speech when he spoke about Panchayat he stated that we are not only going to give 25 per cent of the the land revenue to the Panchayat but we want to give the whole of the local rate to the Panchayats and we propose to raise the local rate to four annas. So far as the budget is concerned,



when it is a surplus budget we have also to see how far even this increase to four annas will hard hit the people. When the incidence of taxation in our State is very high, we have to be very cautious in imposing new tax particularly when we have a surplus budget. When it is a deficit budget there is justification for imposing new taxes or for increasing the existing taxes. But when we have a surplus budget there can be no valid justification for increasing any tax or imposing a new tax.

Having said generally of the Budget, I would like also to draw the attention of the House to certain admissions made by the Finance Minister. What are these admissions? The first one is that unemployment is increasing in our country both in the rural side as well as in the urban areas and in saying this certain figures have been given. "The number of unemployed rose from 15,707 in January 1958 to 21,278 in July and stood at 20,215 in December 1958." He also said that "although placement figures generally exhibited an upward trend in the 6 months of 1958 they do not, however, compare favourably with their 1957 counterparts." These are figures given in the Employment Exchange. Those people who want employment and who seek employment are registered and this is their figure only which we are get in this manner. And that figure has shown an increase of the number of unemployed from 15,707 to 20,215. Sir, there are people who are unemployed, yet they do not come to the Employment Exchange. If their figure is taken into consideration then this figure would have been much higher than what has been stated. Secondly, in the rural side also the Finance Minister said that unemployment has increased. This fact he has admitted. Thirdly, he has stated that so far as our agriculture is concerned we wanted in the second five year plan period to increase our production. "We have taken an additional food target production of 3.82 lakhs tons during the second five year plan period. Out of this 0.9 lakh tons has been achieved during the years 1956-58 against the target of 1,04,820 tons. The third years target was 1,61,560 tons, including cumulative programme from the first year, for the attainment of which there is a plan provision of Rs.108.22 lakhs in 1958-59 Budget. It was not possible for the Finance Minister to say how much was produced out of this amount of Rs.108 lakhs in 1958-59. From whatever figure we have got we find that the target was not fulfilled and if we take into account the target of 1,04,820 tons only, then we have not been able to fulfil the production target in the matter of agriculture. That factor he has admitted.



Then also we find from his speech that in the matter of development of electricity the all India average is 50 C. W. *per capita* whereas it is only 5 C. W. *per capita* in Assam. I am taking these figures from his speech only to show how far he is keeping these things in view and how far he has provided in the budget to improve these things and I may say that the Minister's speech is one thing but in prescribing measures he has not been able to remove or attempted to remove the defect which he has shown.

Then what do we find about our national income. Here we find from his speech that "while *per capita* income shows a rise from Rs. 237.2 in 1950-51 to Rs. 252.1 in 1956-57 and only a negligible rise to 253 in 1957-58. The All-India figure is that the *per capita* income for 1956-57 is 294.3 as against that in 1957-58 our income was 252.1 which is about 42.2 less than the all-India *per capita* income. Whereas from 1956-57 it rose by 15 points. From 1957-58 it rose by 49. If we look at the investment from 1951 to 1956-57 the average investment per year was much higher in 1949 when our budget was only to the tune of 8 crores. But today we have a much bigger budget. In spite of that our national income rose by point 9 only. And what is the reason for this? So, the theory that only if we spend more money the expenditure leads to an increase of the *capita* income is absolutely wrong. The theory is if we spend more money we have to see how far have the capacity of utilising it. If we simply spend money but at the same time do not utilise the capacity it will not necessarily to an increase in the national *per capita* income.

Then we have found from his speech that so far as the low income group housing scheme is concerned the expenditure was 74.50 lakhs, but the actual expenditure was 53.83 lakhs. Against 1,380 houses only 634 houses, not even half was built. Then also with regard to subsidised industrial housing in place of 303, 174 houses were built. In the slum clearance scheme out of 362, 48 houses were built. These are some telling figures. These figures show what are our actual economic activities. It will show the trend in our economic activities—whether the trend is towards progress or it is towards stagnation. It shows that in spite of what we have been spending under the various Plans and under our normal revenues, the trend is towards stagnation rather than towards progress and prosperity. I need not go into the industrial sphere. Here we have been told of many small scale industries growing up in the Industrial Estate. I had been myself there and I did



not see the sheds being occupied. They are still lying vacant, although in the speech of the Minister for Major Industries it has been told that these sheds have been allotted. In the major industries sphere, I had occasion to say that although the Central Government promised to pay us something from the central sector, the money is lying there because we have not been able to spend it. Then the Finance Minister has spoken very frankly that the Central Government have not meted out justice to us whether in the case of Refinery, or in the case of Railway, or in the case of Flood Control. When we wanted more than 7 crores of rupees, we have been given something like 4 crores of rupees. In many other matters, we find the Central Government have not taken into account the pressing needs of our State and have not done justice. While I am thankful to the Finance Minister for expressing his views which was wanting in the speeches of other Finance Ministers. But here I have to pause a question. If it is a fact that the Central Government is not giving us what is our due—if they do not give us what is wanted by us to meet the minimum requirements, then it is not only for this House alone, but also for the people outside to know whether we are getting our due or not. Whether we are getting justice from the Central Government. It is no use complaining in this House saying that the Central Government is not giving these things. We have to raise our voice not only in this House but outside this House also and point out that here is a State where the *per capita* income is far below the all-India average income. Here is a State where the *per capita* electric consumption is far below the all-India figure. Here is a State where the food production is low; here is a State where industries are almost non-existent. Therefore we have to take our people into confidence. Let us say openly that the Central Government have not done justice although we needed it. They have not given consideration to our legitimate demands. Therefore in this matter, I would like that our Finance Minister would be more clear about it and tell us whether all those things were due to us or we have been only given what has been given to other States on the basis of territory-cum-population, or that we demanded something extra which have not been given. All these points are to be made clear, so that the people outside may understand the actual position. We should know what we wanted and why these things have not been given to us.

Now before I go to discuss the Budget, I would like to draw the attention of the House with regard to the Second Plan. In the Second Plan, originally in 1953 or 1954 we set in a Committee and we wanted that we should have a Plan of Rs. 290.7 crores and that would result in an increase in the



*per capita* income by 25 per cent which was the all-India income. It may be also remembered by this House that whereas in other States the average *per capita* income has gone up by Rs. 15 in our State even after the completion of the First Five-Year Plan we could not catch up the figure of other States. We are below this figure. Then we prepared a Plan of Rs. 290 crores with a view to give employment opportunity to about 2 lakhs of people and that Plan was pruned drastically. First it was reduced to Rs. 58.39 crores and now it has been reduced to Rs. 57.93 crores. The All-India reduction is Rs. 300 crores whereas out of Rs. 4,800 crores, Rs. 4,5000 crores is the figure and to that extent out of 59.93 crores our reduction upto now is Rs. 57.93 crores. Then if we take another additional Plan for Rs. 40 crores that was not sanctioned, what will be the result. We were allotted from the Central sector for spinning mill Rs. 30 lakhs, for spun silk mill Rs. 30 lakhs and for jute mill Rs. 40 lakhs. That is Rs. 1 crore 10 lakhs in all. Now we find that we are not getting this money of more than one crore provided for spinning mill, jute mill and spun silk mill. If we have taken steps in time the money sanctioned by the Central Government would have been available and we could have utilised this in having these mills but because of our mistakes in granting licences to some favourites the money that has been diverted to Assam has been blocked and we are not getting it.

Then coming to the Second Five Year Plan what do we find at page 8. The provision for 1956-57 was Rs. 10.3 crores and we could spend Rs. 9.2 crores. In 1957-58 total provision was for 11.1 crores and we spent Rs. 9.5 crores. In 1958-59, total provision was Rs. 10.7 and it is expected that we will be able to spend the whole amount and the provision for 1959-60 is Rs. 12.25 crores. First of all when provision was made we could not spend the total amount provided for 1957-58 of Rs. 11.1 crores. Now, towards the fag end of the Plan, when we failed to utilise the money for 1957-58, how can we expect to spend the remaining amount expected to be spent within this year? We can not do so because we have not got the machinery to spend that money. It is one thing to allot money and another thing to spend it for the purpose it is given. When our record is such can we expect that we shall be at the end of the 2nd Five Year Plan be able to fulfil the financial target leaving aside the physical target.

Then Sir, the 3rd Five Year Plan is coming and the Finance Minister said that he would like to have view of the House regarding the approach to that Plan. It is pertinent but before we go to the approach we have to realise that if we can



not spend this money then the Central Government will turn back and say that your State could not spend the money which was asked for *e.i.* Rs 290 crores or so during the 2nd Plan period how could your State expect to get more money if you could not spend it. So spending money in this Plan period has got its own importance. If we can not spend we have no right to go for more money demanding to the Central Government for the 3rd Five Year Plan.

So, when we go into these figures we find that our progress has not been as we expected and because of this there is possibility what the Finance Minister in the Centre said, that when we want our State to march rapidly to a stage where growth of economy is stabilised and the States become self-supporting. It is no question of spending money year after year and the same time, it should be a step in which the money that is to spend must be continuous in the sense that it will lead to further employment and further activities and that activity may be given to us, so that this Plan becomes self-supporting.

Then now we are importing more than exporting thus we have to live on sterling balance. Not only that when we come to 2nd Five Year Plan we have taken loan from foreign countries and when we enter the 3rd Plan we will not only have to look for money for capital expenditure but also for repayment of loans already taken. If we look at page 40 of the budget speech, what do we see:—

“The Budget provides for a total Capital Expenditure of Rs. 1,158 lakhs during 1959-60. Of this amount Rs. 32 lakhs represent provision for repayment of loans taken by the State Government, Rs. 346 lakhs provision for new loans and advances by the State Government and balance of Rs. 483 lakhs Capital Expenditure on schemes taken under the Plan and outside.”

Therefore, when I was reiterating what the Central Finance Minister was speaking about continuity of activity and self-supporting activity; the money which is taken for spending must be productive expenditure so that it can be repaid. So, we have to see that in providing budget we should not do in such a manner that by borrowing and executing our Plans, we do not leave a heavy burden of loan to be repaid by our posterity instead of deriving benefit from them. When this is the case we have to be very cautious in the 3rd Five Year Plan. We should see that in planning we utilise the resources which we will get fully and utilise the existing things to its full capacity so that we get the full benefit.



Now Sir, in that way, I am rather apprehensive regarding the fulfilment even of our financial target of Rs.17 crores in the last Plan. This poses the very important question about our agencies for implementing the Plan. What we find to-day ? We find agencies have either been not properly manned or built up to come to our expectations. Therefore before going to the State figures we have to look more to the agencies now. Allotment of money is no doubt important. But what has become more important is the agencies for implementing or carrying out the financial target. Now, this question of agencies are linked up with another important problem, *i. e.*, the technical know-how. My Friend, Shri Tripathy said the other day and also during his reply to the debate on Governor's address that we cannot force the people, the entrepreneurs to take people according to our own choice. Sir, I do not know how the agreements are made by our Government with the various concerns whether we have stressed on them the necessity of filling up the posts in their respective concerns by indigenous people. I was told that instead of using the word "indigenous" we should use the words "people living in Assam". But the point is that in this context we should also look to our technical institutions. We find we have our Engineering Schools, Engineering College and other technical institutes which have been going on for years together without proper and adequate personnel for imparting education to our students. Take for instance, the case of the Engineering College. The number of students in roll is 480 and according to the experts there should be one Professor for every ten students. And at that rate we should have 48 Lectures and Demonstrators or whatever you may call them. Now in the Engineering College we have only 22 Lecturers and Professors and as a matter of fact, I know it for certain that in one year the students could not appear in their examinations for their prescribed courses being not completed for want of teaching staff. Now we are going in for the Second Engineering College. That is very good. We want the Second Engineering College, we want also other technical institutions. On the one hand we are going in for more technical institutions and on the other hand we do not equip the existing institutions adequately with teachers and staff and other requisite implements and apparatus.

Mr. Tripathy stated the other day that last year I said that this practice of issuing licenses to favourites should be given up. I still hold the same view. But at the same



time we have to look to the necessity of our State also. I know personally that in Tokolai, Jorhat, Assamese young men are being trained and quite a good number of them came out successful. But when the tea gardens want Assistant Managers, they are bringing people from outside, people who are even untrained and are not taking our own trained people. I am only citing one instance. There are also other such instances. There are many more concerns in our State which have not been giving employment to our people. I do not say that jobs should be given to our Assamese people without having any training or without having the requisite qualification. But when the qualifications are the same, why should our people not get the preference?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Distance lands charm!

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** In Bengal the Chief Minister has been forcing every employer in Bengal to take people of the district and I ask, what stands on our way for adopting or pursuing a similar policy? Why can't we force every concern which wants to do business in Assam to take our people? Sir, we are in a vicious circle when we are told that unless our people are trained they cannot be taken in. My point is that training and employment must go together. There are many concerns where people can be receiving training while under employment. That has been done in other countries. We have seen our people fail to receive any consideration even for clerical jobs and at the same time when some deserving people with requisite qualifications offer themselves for employment, they are not taken in but some other people even without any previous training are employed. Such step-motherly treatment meted out to our educated people has given rise to immense discontentment throughout the country. If these industries have no obligation to benefit Assam either in the form of employing our people or in the form of supplying us with our essential commodities, what for they are there? Is it only to decorate our country by providing employment to people coming from outside? After all, we want to avoid parochialism, we want to consider the whole of India as one, but that oneness means also that when I am thinking for the whole of India, I must have the scope to think for myself also.

Sir, I am not one of those who believe that Assam can expect to be saved by industrialisation only. Industries are necessary but we know also that Assam can prosper by relying more on agriculture; agriculture can be made to grow as a



predominant industry in the State and if we do not exert our best to do whatever is possible to do in that direction, then I would say that we have missed the bus. In the years 1952-53 industrialists wanted to come to this country but we could not then formulate a proper industrial policy, we could not direct the entrepreneurs we could not direct the capital and now when the tax burden is high, when the people are seeing a rosy picture in the private sector, can we expect that the people will come immediately to start industries in our country. Although I do not give up hope of having some industries in the State, at the same time I want that our State should rely much on our existing industry, i.e. agriculture and try to improve it and make it a real industry. Agriculture has many facts. It is not only the cultivation of paddy and turning out rice therefrom. Agriculture may mean also production of different varieties of fruits; it also means Horticulture, production of vegetables, poultry farming, Animal Husbandry and so on and so forth. Have we, in our Budget, given that amount of importance to this potential industry that is existing in our country? When we have so far failed to build up our existing cottage industries, when we have also failed to build up one single major industry, have we given that much of importance to make it, I mean agriculture, as a big industry in our State. In America, in Australia and certain other countries agriculture has been built up as a flourishing industry, can we not do something on the line in our State. I have carefully gone through the different allotments made in the Budget but unfortunately I do not find that our Government has given any such importance to Agriculture. Allotments under the existing Headings does not give indication of any attempt on the part of the Government to raise Agriculture to such a position of eminence with a view to bring more prosperity to our people.

I find the same old thing. There is no attempt to develop these things, to make them lucrative, to make them a source of more prosperity to our people. Now, Sir, so far as our State is concerned, we know that there is not sufficient land to go about, and, therefore, we have to develop and rely more and more on intensive cultivation. Our planning also has missed the point whether in the State or in the Centre; we have not yet been able to decide as to the shape of the economy that we are going to have. We may call it a mixed economy. But even then, the percentage has to be fixed as to the number of people who will be able to live on agriculture and those who will be able to live on other things. We



have to work out our schemes ; we have to think about these land settlement. When I go through the Government Resolution on land settlement, I find that in certain places 10 to 20 bighas of land were allotted to the people. Again in the Budget speech we find that 10 bighas to 12 bighas were allotted to the people and 7 to 8 bighas were allotted to the displaced persons. It is true that the population is on the increasing trend. We have also to decide the percentage of people which Government can keep on agriculture. So long we do not do that all our plans are going to be faulty. Let our population increase. But if we can keep all these people on land, then only we can give a fillip to our concept of our economy. So far as horticulture is concerned, we have found that up till now we have not got any Fruit Preservation factory. The Fruit Canning Factory has not been yielding good results. I will get a reply from the Minister concerned on this tomorrow in the Short Notice question, therefore, I will not speak much.

So far as we know there are industrialists in our State who are ready to take up industries. But we want to import somebody from outside. I do not agree with this tendency. We are all the time discounting our own people. At the same time, the practice of discounting is very bad, particularly in the Canning industry when there are people who are willing to work. Why should they not be allowed.

So far as our dairy farming is concerned, we have not been able to progress much. Regarding this point I will just refer to a point on agriculture where we are spending much. Then, about erosion, the Finance Minister has stated that we have got sufficient money for flood control. He has spoken about flood in Dharapur. But as regards these Villages via Naiatpura, Kukuia Borepara, Bhubari, Sinia and Joypore he has not said a single word. The people came the other day to me and complained to me that the erosion was immense in those areas. Yet the Minister has not said anything. In spite of several reminders, several representations, these people have not been provided with land. All these villages have been wiped out ; I have seen with my own eyes. But we have instead mentioned about a place which has been eroded, but not to that extent. We have not been able to provide anything for these people, when our demand for land is increasing, the number of people on land is decreasing, and these victims of erosion have not been provided with land.



I was told that Government this time is selling Aus paddy seeds for the purpose of cultivation at Rs.15 per maund whereas the market price is Rs.11 per maund. I do not know why should it be at Rs.15? The result will be that this paddy will not be purchased by anybody and that it will deteriorate and after some time, it will be destroyed. The people want help from the Government; they want to purchase things from the Government. But if the Government charge in this way, can the people take these things?

Regarding industrialisation, as I have stated just now, I am not very hopeful, to be frank. In spite of all our attempts, I think we have missed the bus. In the budget speech, we find that Government want to take up the Spun Silk industry in the private sector. But if we do not start the industry as was the case with some industries, this industry will not also develop. Let us start this industry now in the public sector; we can no longer leave it to the private sector.

Another thing is that the Central Government has not conceded to our demand *viz*, the oil refinery. The Finance Minister has said that the refinery should be located in Assam. That is true. But each day lost is not a day lost for the refinery; it is a national waste. I am tired of the hide and seek policy of India. What is the difficulty that India cannot fix the location of the refinery, when at Barauni nothing has been done. This really leads to the fear expressed by my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya that the Government of India may ultimately take back the refinery to Barauni. Leaving aside these big industries, even in small scale industries, we should see that the integrated plan becomes complementaries to the pattern of the economy. As has been said, the agencies in this pattern will be the Co-operatives. We have to be very cautious in these Co-operatives because we have seen that very often these Co-operatives have turned out not to be real Co-operatives but they become sources whereby easy profit is sought to be earned by some people unscrupulously. The Nagpur Congress has passed a resolution in the matter of Co-operatives. As I said, this is a very good scheme, but at the same time there is a danger unless we see that these Co-operatives are kept above party politics. Otherwise, the Co-operatives will always remain a source of danger and that cannot be solved by one party alone. But I will not speak of the national Government. In this matter when the Third Five Plan is coming, when a new pattern is coming, when it is necessary to work



together for these co-operative against the reactionary moves of many people, we should get together and see that party politics is not introduced at this stage and these co-operatives become real co-operatives which will be the agency for the implementation of our plan and programme.

Sir, I have to say a few words about housing. The Slum Clearance Bill is there, the Town and Country Planning Bill there. But Bills will not create houses. The problem of housing has become very acute and the Finance Minister in his speech said about certain lakh tons of C. I. Sheets being brought to our State. To-day, thatch has become almost unavailable and it is difficult for the people to get thatch. They, therefore, have to go for C. I. Sheets and iron materials. But if these materials also are not sufficiently available, how can we expect that the people will be able to build their houses? In other States, reinforced concrete has become very popular and it is cheaper too. But in our State, C. I. Sheet is a very important item in the construction of houses. So, we have to see that C. I. Sheets are made readily available to our people. We are giving loans to the low-income group people and also the Government servants for house building purpose. Although they are gathering loans, although they have got land and timber, they cannot build their houses and they have to keep the loan money idle with them and pay heavy interest for it. This is a problem not only in the towns but in the countryside also and this needs to be tackled vigorously. I have given figures and they show that we have really done very little in the matter of housing. In the Budget also, I do not find that sufficient provision has been made for housing. Sir, I have already taken much time of the House. I thank you for giving me so much of time, I would only say that the problem, which is emerging is a big problem. Yesterday a question was raised here about Dr. K. Choudhury, a housing loanee. He got Government loan for building a house. He wanted to go to his own house, but Government requisitioned that house for the purpose of keeping some tourist traffic officer. It is about two years that the house is under requisition. Although he is asking for the house he is not getting it. I would like to know from Government whether they are giving loan to the people to build houses and then rent out and make money on them. Is it the housing programme? This loan is given by Government to deserving people so that they may get shelter in their own houses. The same thing is happening here in Shillong also. Almost every housing loanee has built his house with Government money and after having built it has let it out to some Government office and are doing business in this way. (4 voice)



State property). I would have been really glad if they were State property. Actually they are State property. These houses were built on Government land and with money provided by Government. But the position now is that Government are giving not only land and loan, but after that also the money to repay the loan.

Then Sir, so far as planning is concerned, it is necessary that the trends that are evolving have to be examined properly. We are progressing towards a Socialist State. It is not only a question of allotment of money or fixing priorities. It is necessary that this problem should be studied by a Committee. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister that in the formulation of the Third Plan a small Committee of the House should be appointed to consider about these matters, about our approach to the Plan and the trends in the society to-day, so that we can formulate a better Third Plan, which will give us more income and bring more benefit to the people.

Then, Sir, there are many institutions to-day which get Government aid, such as schools, dispensaries, etc. We have also come to know that very often money is misappropriated. But we have no machinery here to examine these things and to see how money is spent. After all these institutions have become virtually Government institutions, as they cannot be run without Government aid. It is, therefore, necessary for the Finance Minister to see that the money given to them is properly utilised. I would, therefore, request him to examine whether we can evolve a certain machinery by which the accounts of these institutions are audited by Government accountants. Only by doing that we will be able to exercise control over the spending of this money and will be able to see whether the money has been properly spent.

Lastly, the Finance Minister has appealed for co-operation. We want to build up a better society. We want that the leeway that exists between our people and the people of other States should be removed. We are now far behind other people. What is needed is not, what the Finance Minister said, orderly development only. What is needed is swift development. Unless we can have swift development, unless the tempo of our work is accelerated, unless the people feel that something is going on which will bring them something it is no use talking about sacrifice and austerity. These by themselves will not lead to greater investment or greater income. What is needed is that people must feel that something really is



going on which will better their lot. In doing that we have to fully utilise the resources that we have. Whatever we have must be fully utilised. Till we fully utilise a particular thing there is no meaning going in for a second thing. Only that will lead us to a better State and we will be able to give real benefit to the people.

With these few words, Sir, I thank you for giving me so much time.

[Laharighat (Reserve for Scheduled Tribes)]

**Shri DHIRSINGH DEURI [Laharighat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে বাজ্যৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত কোনো কৰ কাটল নোলোৱাকৈ এই সদনত যিখন বাছি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাও ।

এখন সমাজ কল্যাণকৰ বাফ্ট গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ যি আঁচনিৰ দৰ্কাৰ, সেই আটাই বিলাক আনি এই বাজেটত দেখিবলৈ পাই সুখী হৈছে ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কৃষি উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যি আঁচনি দৰ্কাৰ সেইবিলাক যদি বাস্তৱত পৰিণত কৰা হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ দেশখনৰ খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ কিছুদূৰ সমাধান হব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি । আমাৰ অসম দেশখন কৃষি প্ৰধান দেশ আৰু আমাৰ এই দেশখনত প্ৰত্যেক বছৰেই প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ হৈ আছে । হয় বানপানী, নহয় ভূমিকম্প, নহয় অনাবৃষ্টি, নহয় পোক পাই শস্য নষ্ট কৰিছে । আমাৰ দেশত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বানপানীৰ গতিবোধ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আঁচনি লোৱা নাই এনে নহয় । যিবিলাক মথাউৰি বা Sluice gate দি বানপানীৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে এই বিলাক সুচিন্তিত স্বপৰিকল্পিত নোহোৱাই, দেশৰ সম্পদৰ মাত্ৰাতকৈ বিপদৰ মাত্ৰাহে অধিক পৰিমাণে বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে । যেতিয়া মথাউৰি বা Sluice gate দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়—এই কথা বিবেচনা কৰা উচিত যেন এইবিলাক আৰু দেশত বিপদৰ মাত্ৰা বৃদ্ধি নকৰে । ইয়াৰ প্ৰমাণ স্বৰূপে মই কও যে কপিলী নদীৰ বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাৰণে বাচনাঘাট 'কেনেল' খনা হৈছে ; কিন্তু এই 'কেনেল' বাইজৰ উপকাৰ কৰিছেনে নাই—এই কথা বিশেষভাবে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত বিবেচিত হোৱা নাই বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস । কাৰণ এই 'কেনেল'টোৱে এখন নদীৰ কাম কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰা যুগুৱা মৌজাত যি বানপানী হয় সেই আটাইবিলাক পানী ওলাই মৈ পঠাৰ বাকিৰ কৰিছে আৰু যিবিলাক খেতিৰ মাটি আছে—তাৰ ওপৰত দুই তিনি ফুট বালি পেলাই খেতিৰ অনুপযোগী কৰিছে ।

এনে অৱস্থাত আজি যুগুৱা মৌজাৰ মানুহে নিজে চেষ্টা কৰি খেতিৰ উপযোগী পানী বখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে । চৰকাৰক আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিও কোনো ফল পোৱা নাই । কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় যে উদৰিখানা বিলৰ মহলদাৰে পুলিচ লগাই সেই বান্ধ ভাঙি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিল । কিন্তু আজি বাইজ অজনা হৈ থকা নাই । তেওঁলোক এটাইবোৰ একটাই চৰকাৰৰ কামত বাধা দিলে । এই বাধাৰ পৰা বাইজৰ লাভ হৈছে । গতিকে আগতে আঁচনি নকৰাকৈ কেতিয়াও মথাউৰী বান্ধা বা খাল খনা কাম হাতত লব নোলাগে, তাৰ পৰা বাইজৰ উপকাৰ নহয় ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, একেডৰা মাটিতে সদায় খেতি কৰি থকাৰ কাৰণে মাটিৰ উৰ্বৰ শক্তি হ্ৰাস হৈ গৈছে । চৰকাৰে যদিও প্ৰচাৰ যোগে গাৰ প্ৰয়োগৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে কোন



দৰা মাটিত কিমান সাৰ দিব লাগে সেই কথা বিশদ ভাবে প্ৰচাৰ নোহোৱাত খেতিয়কে নিয়মিতৰূপে সাৰ দিব পৰা নাই আৰু ফলত অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে লোকচান হৈছে। অসমত খাদ্য অনাটন এটা কাৰণ হৈছে যে আগেয়ে অসমত সৰাপাট খেতি নাছিল। যেতিয়া পাটৰ দাম ৫০/-—৬০/- টকা হবলৈ ধৰিলে, তেতিয়া আমাৰ মানুহে খাদ্য শস্য উৎপাদন কৰা মাটিত money crop কৰিবলৈ ধৰিলে। এই খাদ্য অনাটনৰ অন্যান্য কাৰণ হৈছে উৎপাদনৰ পৰিমাণ ভাৰতৰ লগত অন্যান্য দেশৰ উৎপাদনৰ পৰিমাণ বিজাই চালে দেখা যায় আমেৰিকাত এক একবৰ উৎপাদন ১৪৬৮ পাউণ্ড, জাপানত ১৮৮৫ পাউণ্ড, ইটালীত ২৪৬১ পাউণ্ড আৰু আমাৰ ভাৰতত মাত্ৰ ৭০৩ পাউণ্ড। ইফালে আমাৰ লোকসংখ্যা দিনে দিনে বাঢ়িব লাগিছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে যদি বিশেষ পৰিকল্পনা কৰি অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে তেনেহলে আমি খাইলৈ জীৱন-ধাৰণ কৰাই অসম্ভৱ হব। আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বিদেশৰ পৰা খাদ্য আমদানি কৰি যি টকা ব্যয় কৰা হৈছে সেই টকা যদি Minor irrigation কৰাত ব্যয় কৰিলেহেতেন তেনেহলে আমাৰ তথা খেতিয়কৰ বহুত উপকাৰ হ'লহেতেনে।

মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান নহলে ভাত কাপোৰৰ সমস্যাও সমাধান নহয়। প্ৰকৃত মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক মাটি দিবৰ নিমিত্তে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে কেবাখনো আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে, তথাপি এই মাটিৰ সমস্যা শেষ কৰিব পৰা নাই। গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে অলপতে এই সম্বন্ধে এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় যে আজি মিলিলাক চৰণীয়া পথাৰ আছে ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেট আৰু ব্লক আছে সেইমিলাক অবাধে বেদখল কৰিছে। কথা আছিল তাত অফিচাৰ সকল থাকিব। কোনোৱাই বেদখল কৰা মাত্ৰে উচ্ছেদ কৰিব। কিন্তু আমি দেখাত এনেকুৱা ভাবে কাৰ্য্যত হোৱা নাই। বালিমুখ, গিক্সিগৰ, দেওনাথ, গৰিয়হ-তলি ইত্যাদি ভালেমান বিজাৰিত হোৱা নাই। প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কক মাটি দিবলৈ চৰকাৰে নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে কিন্তু আজি প্ৰায় ২ বছৰ আগতে গৰাখহনীয়াই উঠাই নিয়া ফালিয়া-মাৰি, হাবী, তেতেলিগুৰি আদিৰ ১৫০ ঘৰ মানুহে দৰখাস্ত কৰিছিল কিন্তু আজিলৈকে কোনেও মাটি পোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ যি সামান্য ২১৩ বিঘা মাটি আছে সেইবোৰ মাটিত ১১১১০ কুটলৈকে বালি পৰি সেই মাটি বোৰো খেতিৰ অনুপযুক্ত হৈ পৰিছে। তেনে অবস্থাত সেইবোৰ মানুহে জীৱন ধাৰণ কৰে কেনেকৈ? প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কৰ হাতত যদি মাটি নাথাকে তেন্তে দেশৰ খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ ওচাৰ আশা নাই। Reserve Bank of India Report অত দেখা যায়—

কানাডাত প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কৰ মাটি আছে	২৩৪	একৰ।
আমেৰিকাত	১৫১	"
ইউনাইটেড কিংডমত	৮২	"
দেনমাৰ্কত	৪০	"

এইবোৰ দেশত কৃষকৰ নিমিত্তে আইনৰ দ্বাৰা বিশেষ সুবিধা দিছে।

In France—Minimum limit was fixed below which Sub-division could not proceed.

In Germany—A Land Commission purchased the economic holdings, reavanged them into compact blocks and sold them to the agriculturists.

In England—Law prevents any division of property as succession.

কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশত হৈছে কি? দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ মাত্ৰ ৪১৫ বিঘা মাটি, সি পেটৰ দায়িত্বত পৰি হয় মহাজনক বিক্ৰী কৰিছে নহয় বন্ধকিত দিছে। এইদৰে তেওঁ লোকৰ মাটি বাৰী ঘৰ দুৱাৰ লোকৰ হাতলৈ যাবলৈ ধৰিছে। গতিকে ইয়াৰ বাবে বিশেষ আইন প্ৰণয়ন নকৰিলে মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কেতিয়াও হ'ব নোৱাৰে।



অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পাঁচত ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেট বা ব্লক সম্বন্ধে অলপ ক'ব খোজে।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** আপোনাৰ সময় আৰু বেচি নাই—অলপ চমু ক'বিলে চেষ্টা কৰক।

**Shri DHIRSINGH DEURI [Laharighat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** হয়, এতিয়া মই চমুৱাই আনিম। ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেটৰ বিষয়ে দুআধাৰ মান বিশেষ কথা নোব ক'ব লগা আছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৪৭ চনতে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰ বা দেশৰ নেতৃস্থানীয় লোক সকলে জনজাতি সকলৰ বিশেষ ভাবে স্বাৰ্থ সংৰক্ষণৰ উপলক্ষি কৰি এখনি আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছিল। সেই আইন অনুযায়ী কিছুমান ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেট বা ব্লক তৈয়াৰ কৰিছিল যি উদ্দেশ্য লৈ এই আইন কৰা হৈছিল সেই উদ্দেশ্য আটুট আছে নে নাই সেইটো চাব লগিয়া বিষয়। মই জনাত সেই ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেট বা ব্লকত অনা ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে আৰু ট্ৰাইবেল স্বাৰ্থৰ বিৰোধে মাটি হস্তান্তৰ হৈছে আৰু অবৈধ ভাবে দখল কৰি আছে।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ জয়পুৰ-পিচলা ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেটৰ পৰা কিছুমান ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহৰ Representation এটা আহিছে। তাত এনে ধৰণৰ উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে যে তাত ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহ কিছুমানক ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেটৰ পৰা ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ ভাঙি ঘৰত জুই দি উঠাই দিছে। যদি তেওঁলোকৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে ট্ৰাইবেল ব্লক কৰি তাত বাস কৰি থকা ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক চৰকাৰে উচ্ছেদ কৰে তেন্তে চৰকাৰৰ তেনে আইন এখন প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ কি যুক্তি থাকিব পাৰে? সেই ট্ৰাইবেল লোকসকল জানো এই দেশৰেই মানুহ নহয়? এইখন জানো তেওঁলোকৰ দেশ নহয়? যোৱা ১৬ আঘোনত এই ট্ৰাইবেল লোকসকলক চৰকাৰে উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে। এনেকৈ তেওঁলোকক ঘৰ দুৱাৰ ভাঙি উচ্ছেদ কৰাৰ অৰ্থ কি? আনকি সেই মাটিৰ একচনীয়া পট্টাও দিয়া আছিল। চৰকাৰে এই বিলাক বিবেচনা কৰি চোৱা দৰ্কাৰ আছিল। আশা কৰো মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নিৰপেক্ষ তদন্ত কৰাই যেন।

সেইকাৰণে মই কওঁ যে চৰকাৰৰ এই বিষয়ে এটা clear cut policy থাকিব লাগে। ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেট চৰকাৰে ৰাখিব নে নোৰাখে—যদি ৰাখে তাৰ দ্বাৰা ট্ৰাইবেলৰ স্বাৰ্থ অক্ষুণ্ণ থাকিব লৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব পৰা হ'বনে নহয়—ইত্যাদি।

এই সন্দেহ মই মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাক্তৰীয়াৰ ওচৰত কেইটামান পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াব খুজিছো। তেখেতে আজৰি সময়ত বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি অনুৰোধ জনালো। সেইকেইটা হল :—

- (১) বৰ্ত্তমান থকা ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেট বা ব্লকত অনা ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ ম্যাদী আৰু একচনা পট্টাৰ মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ নিৰ্ণয় কৰা ;
- (২) তেওঁলোক প্ৰাকৃত খেতিয়ক হয়নে নহয় আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ আন ঠাইত একচনা মাটি আদি যদি আছে তাৰ পৰিমাণ নিৰ্ণয় কৰা ;
- (৩) ট্ৰাইবেল Block বা Belt ৰ মাটি বিতৰণ বা হস্তান্তৰ কৰাৰ আগতে সেই ব্লকৰ মানুহৰ মতামতলৈ জিলা বা মহকুমাৰ কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষক নিবেদন জনোৱা ;
- (৪) কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষই স্থানীয় Land Settlement Advosiry Board বা তেনেধৰণৰ স্বাৰ্থৰক্ষা কৰা কমিটিৰ অনুমোদন ক্ৰমে মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা বা হস্তান্তৰ কৰা আদিৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা ;



- (৫) যদি কোনো ম্যাদী পট্টাদাৰৰ আন ঠাইত যথেষ্ট মাটি থাকে বা প্রকৃত খেতিয়ক নহয় তেন্তে চৰকাৰে সেই মাটি acquire কৰি ভূমিহীন জনজাতিৰ মানুহৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা;
- (৬) একচনা পট্টাৰ মাটি হলে cancel কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা;
- (৭) বেআইনি ভাবে মাটি লৈছে বা অবৈধভাবে দখল কৰি আছে, Estimate Committee ৰ দৰে Committee পাতি জোৰ তদন্ত কৰি প্রতিকাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা।

অন্ততঃ উপৰোক্ত উপায় কেইটা অবলম্বন কৰিলে, মোৰ বিশ্বাস জনজাতীয় লোক-সকলে কিছু পৰিমাণে সৰাহ পাব।

তাৰ পিচত মই স্বাস্থ্যৰ বিষয়ে দুমাৰ কওঁ।

মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী আমাৰ ব্ৰহ্ম ডাঙৰীয়াই অনুগ্রহ কৰি মিকিৰভেটা ডিস্পেন্‌চেৰীৰ লগতে ১০ খন বিচনা দি ক'লাজ্বৰৰ ৰোগীৰ চিকিৎসাৰ স্বাৰ্থে এটা ward কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা দেখি তাৰবাবে তেখেতক নথৈ ধন্যবাদ দিওঁ।

আমাৰ সেই অঞ্চলত ক'লাজ্বৰৰ প্রকোপ তেখেতে ফুৰিবলৈ গৈ নিজ চকুৰে চাই আচৰিত হৈ আহিছে। বিশেষকৈ টুইবেল সকল এই ৰোগৰত প্রবলভাবে উৎপীড়িত হৈছে। তেখেতে চাই অহা কাৰণেও মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছোঁ। আৰু এই খবৰ বাইজে জানিব পাৰিলে তেখেতক দীৰ্ঘজীবি হবলৈ আশীৰ্বাদ কৰিব।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** ইমান বিবৰণ দিবলৈ সদস্যৰ সময় নহব।

**Shri DHIRSINGH DEURI [Laharighat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** শেষত মই কওঁ যে আমাৰ নগৰত ক'লাজ্বৰৰ বৰ প্রকোপ হৈছে। তেখেতক মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যাতে এজন বিশেষজ্ঞক টুইবেল এলাকাৰ ৰোগীৰ সংখ্যা নিৰাকৰণ কৰাত নিয়োগ কৰাৰ তেখেতে এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰে যেন।

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** Mr. Speaker Sir, at the very outset I should say that I am very much grateful to you for giving me this opportunity even in this last hour to speak a few words on the financial statement presented by the Finance Minister. Before entering into the discussion on the financial statement I think, I must say a few words about the problem which we have faced during Pakistani firing in Karimganj. The Western side of Karimganj remained under continued firing for 31 days. Before that, in the whole area there had been firing three or four times also in my



constituency. This time my constituency and that of Mr. Abdul Hamid's constituency were worst affected. I should also like to mention here that we the people of Karimganj are all grateful to the Members of this House including the Opposition and to the Treasury Bench who have shown sympathy to the firing affected people of the Karimganj Subdivision during Governor's address. This time the Pakistani Forces concentrated their activities mainly on 32 villages situated near Sutarkandi check post, which villages are wrongfully claimed by Pakistan and their main intention was to take forcible occupation of these territories under Indian soil. The firing subsequently extended to the areas upto the Patharia Reserve in the south.

Sir, I personally visited those firing affected areas and I met hundreds of people of those areas and asked them to know all their grievances and demands they want from the Government. I have also discussed with the people about the permanent nature of relief that should be extended to those people. Sir, you will be glad to know that in spite of the incessant Pakistani firing for 31 days, most of the people of those areas did not like to go away from their homes. The people of Barapuji, Latu, Mahisasan, etc., agreed that if they leave their homes, on one hand, Pakistan will get better chance to encroach over territories and on the other over Border Security Force will be left helpless.

You will be glad to know that these Civil population in border areas help Border Security Force with foodstuff, water, tea, and other things at the time of action during the day or at dead of night in their Bunkers and trenches. As I have said, most of these people did not like to evacuate from the Border, but they could not give any suggestion for solution of this problem. They left that matter for the consideration of the Government. The people told me "When you meet the Ministers during the Assembly time please tell them that we can live in trenches and be saved ourselves, but ask the Government to save our children." Sir, I would ask you to realise the deplorable condition of the children. They do not understand the effect of firings by Pakistan and they had to be kept in trenches with rope tied to their legs. Then again, there was trouble about the cattle. These cattle are the property of the villagers, they also cannot understand the result of firing. But I am more concerned with the children, Sir. So, I would suggest before the Government to take immediate steps that some sort of relief camps for the children, women and infirm people should be constructed along the border areas in some



conspicuous places. In that area of 12 miles Border or so we can have a number of these concentration camps.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** That words 'concentration camp' has rather an unsavoury significance.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** All right Sir, let us use the term 'relief camps.' Let Government build some relief camps for keeping the children at the time of Pakistani firing so that the parents may not live in agony. I hope the Finance Minister will take note of this point. Then again Sir, in some villages like Jarpathar, Ratanpur, Deutoli etc.—these villages are situated on the extreme border line in between the Pakistan and Indian bunkers. I suggest that the villagers living in these places should be permanently evacuated and they should be permanently evacuated and given shelter somewhere else. Sir, the last Pakistani firing in the village of Jarpathar is the heaviest and this village contains not more than 50 to 60 families. These families can be very easily removed from there and rehabilitated in their own lands near about. Sir, such other similar villages which are situated in between the bunkers of Pakistan and those of India, the people should be permanently removed. Regarding this place Jarpathar I have taken some photographs which I shall place on the table of the House which will show that only within a distance of 100 yards or less there are bunkers both of Pakistan and India. Now, there is one house which is situated only about 50 feet away from the Indian border, so it is very likely and easy that Pakistani Forces can take one step forward and that does not mean encroachment on our territory which propaganda was made from the opposition or leftist paper, that Pakistani troops have entered Indian territory which is absolutely untrue. As far as Deutoli village is concerned this is also situated in between Pakistani and Indian bunkers. The people from this village should also be removed to some other places because we have seen by experience that Pakistani firing will never end. The other day I visited some villages in the border and I have seen hundreds of people on the other side of the border were working in repairing the bunkers and trenches and there is genuine apprehension of our people that at any time Pakistan will resume firing. I appreciate the statement of the Finance Minister at page 14 where he said ".....but the manner in which Pakistan has, in the past reacted to our approach, and has repeatedly broken the agreement give us little hope for relief from anxiety and concern in this behalf". It is true, Sir, we cannot depend upon this sort of agreement with Pakistan. It is the consensus of opinion of the local people who have got



bitter experience of these repeated firings by Pakistan that Pakistan is only taking time so that they can reinforce their men, repair their bunkers and trenches and after 7 to 15 days they will resume firing. So we should be very cautious. We should not be complacent in this. Then Sir, one point I should not miss. There are six or seven Khasi families living near Deutoli. These families have been uprooted from their homes and they approached the Svbdivisional Officer for helping them with some land for their shelter. I think they also met one of the Ministers who visited Karimganj at the time. But it is regrettable to note that the local officers told them to arrange land with the local people and Government will see, if they can give them some relief in the shape of money. This Sir, I think is shriking of resposibility on the part of our Government officers towards these people who have been forced to evacuate themselves from their homes due to Pakistani firings. They should be given land by the Government to rehabilitate themselves in areas suitable to them.

Now, regarding the incident at Ratanpur ; I am glad our Finance Minister has given a very correct statement of what took place in that village, he has not concealed anything from the House in this regards and I congratulate him for that. But what pains me is that the manner of question that Dr. Das puts, it hinted upon Government that they failed to protect the two families of Rotanpur village. If he had any idea of the situation of Rotanpur village, he would not have put that question. Sir, I have visited Ratanpur village. This village is detached from the neighbouring village of Sutarkandi and these 2/3 families were in an isolated part so that even if there is a dacoity committed on broad day light it is not possible for these families to get any help from the neighbouring people. So it is not the fault of Government. Rather we can say our Government after the episode of Tukergram ought to have more cautious so that the outskirt areas on the Border may not be left at the mercy of Pakistan. So without the full knowledge of the locality we can say many things. Actually we cannot blame the Government for what happened at Ratanpur. There were only two or three families living in that locality in an isolated place. The geographical situation is such that even the strongest Government cannot protect such people under the circumstances. So I suggest that the people who are living in the extreme border in such an isolated way, should be removed to a safe distance.

Regarding compensation and giving relief to these affected people, I like to say that the present system of giving relief is



not satisfactory. Now Government sanctions some money, say, 50 thousands or one lakh of rupees and this is distributed without any plan and policy. I am sure nobody will object to this. I am glad the Finance Minister said that he would curtail some of schemes for giving relief to the victims of border firings. But the principle on which the relief is to be given should be discussed. Some thousand of rupees are sent to the local authorities—Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer, to distribute the money to the affected people and also to give relief to them. They are also given rice, dal, salt. 2 seers of rice is given per head per week, which is not at all sufficient for a villager who usually take more rice. It should be at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seers to 3 seers. Then Rs. 5 to 10 are given to some people as compensation which is not only inadequate but shameful. I know only one person whose wife died of firing got Rs. 1,000. I have got a complaint from one Medical practitioner, named Dr. Priya Nath Barman, who could not move out of his house during one month due to the firings and was out of practice and could not earn his living. He depended on his practice. When he approached the Subdivisional Officer for help, it was refused. The Deputy Commissioner and the Subdivisional Officer have no discretion to extend relief in such genuine cases. Now to what use this sum of Rs.5 or 10 can come to a person now-a-days ? Sir, it is very difficult to assess the magnitude of losses sustained by these people. When the houses of some people are burnt, when there are floods, it may be possible to assess the losses as to how many houses have been burnt, how many cattle have perished, etc., but in this case, when people could not come out of their houses and could not attend to their normal avocation, it is very difficult to assess the losses. For instance, we have seen in Barapunji, Deotal, Madanpur villages which are mostly tilla lands and where sun grass is grown by the people, due to firing these sun grass has been destroyed, resulting in the losses of people to the tune of Rs. 500/—to Rs. 1,000/—in some cases. The economy of the whole area about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to 2 miles of the border has been shattered completely due to this severe firings by the Pakistanis. I have taken the figure of the affected people which is said to be about 20,000 right from Lafashil and Jarapata upto Madanpur and Barapunji on the western Border. Moreover people have not been able to till their lands. Although some have resumed it, they are not sure if it will be possible to harvest the crop. There is some sort of insecurity prevailing among these people. This sort of feeling is there. So I would suggest that Government should draw up a detailed scheme and give the money to the Subdivisional Officer and the Deputy Commissioner



accordingly. I would suggest the formation of a High Power mittee with the Chief Minister, Finance Minister and some other responsible persons and decide a policy and find out how far we can give the relief to these affected people. It is a peculiar case, Sir, and the problem is also peculiar. The loss cannot be estimated by seeing one or two holes in the C. I. sheet roofed houses caused by firing. There is the loss of employment besides the losses in respect of properties. So my suggestion is that some high power committee should evolve a policy and chalk out a programme for relief to what extent and how best it can be made available. There should be schemes for the rehabilitation of the people who have been forced to leave their hearths and homes and whose houses are between bunkers. Sir, it would not be fair on my part if I do not say something about the Border Security Force. We are spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees to maintain that force. I toured almost all over the affected areas and I am very glad to inform the House that our Border Force is doing excellent work. Here I am tempted to mention the name of one person—one Mr. Hazarika, who hails from Sibsagar. He was posted to Latu area and his house was only 500 feet away from the Pakistan bunker. At the time of action he left the house, leaving his wife behind alone in the house and he lived in the Trench for  $\frac{3}{4}$  days without anybody knowing his whereabouts. The villagers removed his wife from that house and it is reported that a Pakistani bullet passed only about 3" or 4" off her head while she was alone in the house.

Further, side by side, our Border Security Forces, the villages have worked miracle. Sometime ago I happened to meet our Prime Minister at Delhi. He was greatly concerned to see certain paper reports that the people in the Border were panicky.

(A Voice—Hon. Member's voice has changed with the change of seat.)

No, it is not the question of change of voice.

Has my Friend on the opposite ever cared to visit the border areas where firings took place ?

(Some voices from the opposition benches).

I do not like to be interrupted. My time is very limited and I want to finish my speech within the time limit.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order.



**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):**

What I wanted to say was that the Prime Minister was very much concerned to hear from the reports of certain leftist papers that the people in the Border were very panicky and he felt very much annoyed for this. But this is not the fact. The morale of the people was very high. I have stated earlier that the people of the Security Forces have done very marvelous work deserving our highest commendation. No male members of the area left the place out of fear. Even children were in trances but they also did not leave the place. Only old women just on the border were sent to their relatives. So I must congratulate the people there including the Border Security Forces for their sincere work and keeping the morale of the people very high.

Now I would like to give some further suggestions. We have also seen that the Finance Minister has stated that our attitude towards Pakistan so far as settlement of our border disputes are concerned is one of peaceful negotiations. But in my opinion time has now come to change our policy; it should be a very strong policy. I do not say that we should enter into war with Pakistan because we have no idea of war, and without having any such idea of war. The other day I went to Latu. I met the teacher of the High School there and some other people of representative character and highly responsible people too. My idea was just to collect information from the people there so that I could not place them before the House here. I asked, "What is your opinion?" Then that Head Master of the School rose and said that Tridib Chaudhury had given a right speech and the "Jugantar" had given a right editorial. I then told that it was no use talking about war because if there be any war, it will not confine only to India and Pakistan, but will extend to the whole world. Not a single person present there spoke about war. This gentleman said that the Congress Government was giving rice doles only for getting votes. Sir, this is the version of a responsible person. Then it came to my mind and I said, "Oh! Oh! your position is best of the whole lot. You are the Head Master of the Latu High School, and the school is closed due to these firing for the last one month, and you will get your pay all right without doing any work. If there be any trouble, you will be the first man to flee away from this place leaving the border people to their fate. We cannot compel Pakistan Government to desist from firing in this way." and so on. Although I did not subscribe to the view expressed by this man, I think it is the time for us to take certain measures to cripple the Pakistan Government in playing their games. They have stopped our



steamers which used to bring goods from Agartala and Karimganj. We can also start an economic blockade up-on Pakistani. In this way we can retaliate.

Secondly, Sir, our Border Security Force which we have temporarily posted should be made permanent in these areas. I have seen with my own eyes that Pakistan are strengthening their defence forces in the border areas, the bunkers which they set up at the beginning are now being made permanent. All these have created a very adverse feeling in the minds of the local people. They therefore feel that the Border Security Force should be kept in the area on permanent basis and should be reinforced.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member will have to be brief to finish his speech during the timelimit.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** Apart from making the Border Security Force permanent, there should be provision for wireless communication with the Headquarters Station. In some places at the border we have telephone connections, but in some other places there is no such provision. Therefore steps should be taken to establish telephone communication with border areas.

Then as regards roads, the road from Sutarkandi to Lakhipur which is about 2½ miles in length should be constructed as early as possible.

Now coming to the Budget Estimates I find.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** If the hon. Member now begins the Budget Estimates then he is going to exceed the time.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** I will only take 10 minutes.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I can give you only five minutes. Under the rules the hon. Member is entitled to only 15 minutes.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** Then if there is difficulty I shall not speak, but the rules should be enforced in respect of all Members.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** If the hon. Member count the time, he will find that he has already spoken for 35 minutes.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** Did I speak any nonsense, Sir.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is not for the Chair to judge whether any hon. Member speaks sense or non sense, so long as he maintains the decency and decorum of the House.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** That is why I did not speak any further and saved your time.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** Sir, I only want to say that if my time is rationed, others' time should be also rationed.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order. It is twice as much as 15 minutes.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical and Public Health):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed very much grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to reply to some of the points raised by some of my hon. Friends so far as the Medical and Public Health Departments are concerned. Sir, the other day, my hon. Friend, from Gauhati, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, while initiating that debate on the Budget discussion, gave us certain constructive suggestions. One of the suggestions was that, after Independence, it is our bounded duty to see that medical and public health facilities are extended to the common man in interior parts of the State. I quite agree with him, and I can say this much, that in spite of handicaps and shortage of trained personnel, the Medical and Public Health Departments in our state have made a considerable headway. So far as extension of medical facilities to the common man is concerned, it is and it has always been my great anxiety to see that these facilities are extended to the remotest parts in the rural areas. Sir, before I give reply to certain specific points raised by some of my Friends, I may inform the hon. Members that before Independence how the state of affairs was.

So far as medical and public health facilities are concerned till recently almost all the dispensaries, and the hospital in the Plain districts used to be managed by the Local Boards, and practically speaking, there was no Government dispensary and hospital in the plains districts, the Government simply used to open dispensaries of the temporary nature in those areas where there were cases of *Kala-azar* and other epidemics. Government used to give grants to the dispensaries and hospitals.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** I am sorry to say that the Hon'ble Minister should reply to the points raised by some hon. Members. Instead he is making a speech on policy matters. The hon'ble Minister may take some other opportunity for that. It is not usual for the Ministers to intervene in the Budget discussion except the Finance Minister. But in view of the fact that certain points have been raised in Medical and Public Health Department, I give this opportunity so that the Minister may be in a position to reply to those points raised by the hon. Members, relating to Medical and Public Health.

**Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta):** Sir, I hope Medical Minister will be pleased to clarify those points which I raised on the Governor's Address.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Whatever might be the points raised by the hon. Member, the Minister will reply.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical and Public Health):** A few salient points were raised in respect of the proposed 2nd Medical College and the Ayurvedic College. I will first deal with those. So far as the Ayurvedic College is concerned, the hon. Member from Silchar, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda, has said that there has been a waste of money. This Ayurvedic College is now being run on temporary houses. We have a Governing Body there, the Chairman being our esteemed colleague, Shri Siddhinath Sarma. Regarding this Ayurvedic College, there has been much talk both inside and outside the House that we have not been able to improve it. That is not a fact Sir. As a matter of fact, this Ayurvedic College is a paying concern. We have got a Rosasala where different medicines are manufactured. We have also a Research Section attached to this and there is an arrangement also for a hospital attached to the Gauhati Civil Hospital. Recently, we have taken a decision to open Ayurvedic Section in each of the five Provincialised Hospitals in the Plains districts. Of course there is some difficulty regarding the availability of qualified candidate, qualified students are not coming, may be because of the fact that there was no such prospect before. But recently we have decided to create a separate cadre for the Ayurvedic physicians to accommodate some of them in these hospitals where we are going to open an Ayurvedic Section attached to the district Civil Hospitals. Apart from that, we have also decided to engage them in survey works in certain areas. We have opened so far 26 Ayurvedic



subsidized dispensaries in different districts. For these dispensaries we need certain number of qualified Kabirajas. In this way, we have been now trying to create a prospect for the students, and, I am glad to inform the House that we are going to shift the present Ayurvedic College to Jhalukbari where good buildings are being constructed, and we hope to shift this hospital to Jhalukbari in the new site some time in the early part of the next year. We are also going to upgrade it into a Degree Course from the diploma Course. I hope we will be able to upgrade this College some time by the middle of the next year.

So far as Ayurvedic College is concerned, this is what I have got to say. I hope the hon. Members who have got a very poor idea of the Ayurvedic College would kindly pay a visit to their new site of the College where the buildings are coming up.

So far as the 2nd Medical College is concerned, I am conscious of it. There is a need for a Second Medical College for catering qualified medical graduates in Assam. In the Second Five Year Plan no provision could be made for the 2nd Medical College as the money allotted was drastically cut down but even then there was an indication from the Planning Commission that the State Government should go ahead and start the College from their State resources in order to be eligible for Central assistance in future. We have therefore made some provision in the coming year's budget to the tune of Rs. 3 lakh to give a start to the Preclinic courses at Gauhati where we have got facilities for them. This will enable us to produce medical graduates before the end of the Third Plan.

So far as the actual site is concerned, there was a feeling amongst some of the members from Cachar that this second Medical College should be located in Cachar. But this is a matter which requires very close and careful examination. There are many factors to be taken into consideration and, therefore we have been thinking to appoint an Expert Committee to go into the matter and give their recommendations before we finally decide the location of the second Medical College. Sir, we hope it will be possible for us to have a second Medical College with Central assistance in the Third Plan and we expect to make a start in the Second Plan period.



Then, Sir, a very important question was raised by Shri Dandeswar Hazarika regarding family planning. Our sister Colleague Mrs. Usha Barthakur also spoke about it. Sir, perhaps due to improved medical and public health services, the rate of death has declined and the birth rate is also going up in our country. Whatever may be the causes for multiplication of population in our State we have already undertaken to tackle the problem. I may inform the hon. Members that recently we had a meeting of the Central Council of Health at Shillong which was attended by all the Health Ministers of different States. There we had a thorough discussion on all health problems and along with other problems the family planning problem was also thoroughly discussed. From the figures of different States which were given there, I am glad to inform the hon. Members that of all the States Assam is going ahead in this respect. We have already started as many as 51 family planning clinics in the urban, sub-urban and rural areas. We have trained 13 doctors, 4 lady health visitors and some social workers in Bombay. We have also opened a training centre here in Shillong with Dr. U. C. Bardoloi, Director of Health Services and some other doctors to give training in family planning. This shows that we have done something definite in this respect. Now, Sir, my only appeal to all, particularly to the sister M.L.As. here and also the different Mahila Samities, is that they will extend their full co-operation for the success of this campaign.

Then, Sir, certain specific points were raised by some of my Friends. Mrs. Chanda raised the question of non-availability of certain anti-biotic drugs in the T. B. hospital at Silchar. I have already taken action and the Civil Surgeon is being asked to supply these drugs to the T. B. hospital at Silchar.

Shrimati Padmakumari Gohain brought a certain complaint before us that some T. B. patients from Sibsagar, who had gone to the Dibrugarh Medical College hospital, could not get any accommodation and those some of them were badly treated. I am enquiring into this matter, but I would like to have from Shrimati Gohain the names of the patients, the villages from which they went and also the time and date, so that I may take necessary action.

Dr. Srihari Das made certain suggestions during discussions on the Governor's Address. He said that indents for drugs should be countersigned by Civil Surgeons and not by the Director of Health Services. I think that was his complaint (Dr. Srihari Das :—In some places). Yes, that will also



be looked into. He also said that the integrated Medical and Public Health Services are not working properly. I am not prepared to accept this. As a result of integration, work is going on more satisfactorily now ; there is more co-ordination and more effective action both at the top and the district levels. Dr. Das raised another point that there is low dose in the mixtures. This also I am not prepared to accept. I have ascertained from the Directorate that this is not the case. We are very particular about it.

**Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta):** I also spoke about high charges for X-ray films and examination of sputum.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical and Public Health):** We have provided X-ray plants to all district and subdivisional hospitals. The charges are prescribed by rules. We shall see whether we can reduce the charges.

My Friend from Gauripur, Kumar Sahab, raised the question of the dispensary at Gauripur. My Friend knows that I paid a visit to that dispensary and the Kumar Sahab was kind enough to give a plot of land for shifting and development of the dispensary. Sir, this dispensary, which was an estate dispensary, is very old. We have made provision in the Budget to take it over. After it is taken over we shall see how best we can develop it. The next step will be to prepare plans and estimates for buildings as soon as the land is made available. Any way, Sir, I shall see what can be done.

Shrimati Barthakur was very unhappy because I could not sanction any dispensary in the Duar-Salna area. So far as I remember, she wanted a primary health unit somewhere in Simnabusti side. This seems a new proposal. Any way, I shall have a report from the Department and see whether this case can be considered along with others in due course. There is demand for dispensaries from all over the rural areas. And I may tell the hon. Members that it has always been my anxiety to see that medical facilities are extended and particularly to those neglected outlying areas and I am happy to find that to-day in spite of our difficulties and handicaps, we have been able to provide State dispensaries for the outlying areas particularly along the submontane areas both in the North and South Banks of the Brahmaputra. From year to year we have been providing dispensaries for the different localities. My Friend, Mr.



Chakravarty from Silchar definitely told the House that he was happy to see that there had been a remarkable improvement in so far as medical and public health are concerned and he wanted that more seats should be given to the Silchar Hospital. Regarding this point, I may tell that very recently I went there and had the pleasure of opening the new wards both in the T. B. as well as in the general Hospitals and about 38 new beds have been added with a new building. We should not be expected to be able to do everything in a year because the questions of fund, etc., are involved and apart from that construction work is generally delayed due to the increased volumes of work in the Public Works Department. We are always handicapped in this way. Now, Shrimati Borthakur also raised a question for increasing the number of beds in the Nowgong Civil Hospital. For that also, we have got definite schemes and plans for development. Sir, I was going to give some idea of the general condition and the general improvement of the Civil Hospitals both in the district headquarters and in the subdivisions but could not do so for want of time. Formerly all these hospitals and dispensaries were managed by the Local Boards.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):**

The suggestion was to strengthen the number of beds and not the beds as mentioned (*laughter*).

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical and Public Health):** Now we have got development schemes for all the hospitals including that of Nowgong but some delay in the implementation of these schemes has been due to non-availability of land there in Nowgong and it took time to obtain the land. But so far as I remember, the land has been acquired and in due course this development work will be taken up. I think these are the main points raised by the hon. Members.

**Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal):** মই লাহোৱালত ডাক্তৰখানা নাই বুলি কৈছিলো।

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** সকলো মেম্বাৰেই বিচাৰে যে নিজৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টিত ডাক্তৰখানা হওক।

As I have already told the hon. Members, it is not possible to open many dispensaries in a year. But we are trying to provide, and we have been providing dispensaries from year to year for the different districts. hon. Members



will also find in the Budget that there is a provision for new dispensaries. But opening of dispensaries depends on the merit and the needs of the locality and the population and the area.

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** We want to know about the importance raised by my Friend regarding the prevalent of *Kala-azar*.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister Medical and Public Health):** Yes, I am coming to that. *Kala-azar* is one of the main menaces of the State. I am pained to find particularly in the submontane and the tribal areas that the incidence of *Kala-azar* is very prominent. I had the opportunity of going inside the most inaccessible areas where there are mahammadan and tribal villages. In Muslim villages I did not find any incidence of this disease.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member wanted to know whether Government has accepted the suggestion to have a survey in order to assess the incidents of this disease.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** This has been surveyed already by the doctors of the locality and I can inform the hon. Members that this disease has been brought under control as a result of the action taken by the Department. We have even provided *Kala-azar* hospitals in the remote interior in the districts of Goalpara, Nowgong, along the K. and J. Hills and also in the Golaghat subdivision.

**Shri DHIRSINGH DEURI [Laharighat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** টাইবেল বিলাকে কলাজ্বৰত বেচিকৈ ভোগে। এই কথা মজী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** I have already stated that where there are mahammadan and tribal villages side by side the incidence of *Kala-azar* has been in the tribal villages and not in the Mahammadan villages. I have already taken up this matter with my Director and asked him to make an investigation and research of the causes and to find out why the tribal people suffer more from this disease and not the other people. This will be investigated and research will be done.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** পানেশীত বহুত টাইবেল লোক আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিবনে?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member said that in his area there are a large number of tribals who need medical facilities badly. Will the hon'ble Minister take note of that?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** I have already taken note of that and have done something. There is already a dispensary there in the locality.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** টংলাত পানীৰ বৰ অভাৱ।



**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** টংলার পানী বৰ বেয়া। সেই কাৰণে তাৰ মানুহবোৰৰ পেটৰ বেমাৰ বেচিটকৈ হয়।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He was talking about the lack of proper drinking water at Tangla.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical and Public Health) :** In the National Water Supply Scheme, we have a number of schemes both for the urban and rural areas for supply of good drinking water. So far as the rural areas are concerned, I think we have been able to execute 7 schemes and also in the Second Five Year Plan we have got some new schemes for the different areas which we have already taken up. So far as I remember, I do not think that Tangla is included in the schemes. But my Friends, Shri Patwary and Shri Deka made a representation that in Tangla area there is a scarcity of good drinking water and asked us whether we could do something in the matter. This matter is now under our examination and I may inform the hon. Members that we have already got a scheme for Odalguri in Mangaldoi subdivision.

**U. JOR MANIK SYIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** We want some observation regarding the control of leprosy also.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** Leprosy is also one of the main menaces of the State. In respect of leprosy also we have got certain schemes and we have been opening treatment centres in all the State Dispensaries. Like *Kala-azar* the incidence of Leprosy is really very high in our State specially among the tribal people and more particularly in the Mikir Hills. I have been to many interior places of the Mikir Hills. It is very unfortunate that a large number of our sisters and brothers of the Mikir Hills have fallen victims to this disease. The only redeeming feature is that the constructive wing of our Congress Organisation and many other non-official organisations such as the Sankar Mission, Assam Seva Somity in addition to the Government activities have been working there to bring the disease under control. In this connection I may inform the hon. Member that so far we have started one leper colony at Datama in the Goalpara district and we are going to have two leper colonies in the Mikir Hills districts and one at Narayanpur in North Lakhimpur Subdivision. These are all under Pilot Project to be run with Central assistance. In this way we have tried our level best to tackle this problem and I hope with the co-operation of other non-official organisations and with the co-operation of the hon. Members we shall be able to control Leprosy also in the state.



**Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस दिन मैंने विद्यानगर के सम्बन्धमें आधा घंटे की अवधि में भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में बोल रहा था उस दिन मुझे समयाभाव के कारण कई विषयों पर प्रकाश डालने का अवसर नहीं मिला। आज आपने मुझे समय देने की जो कृपा की है उसके लिए आभार प्रदर्शन करना चाहता हूँ।

हाँ, तो मैं विद्यानगर में फैले भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में बोलना चाहता था। सबसे पहले तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि गत अगस्त, १९५८ के अधिवेशन के समय मैंने सदन में कई प्रश्न पूछा था जिनके उत्तर मुझे बाद में मिला। मैं देखता हूँ कि बगान के मैनेजर ने सदन को असत्य उत्तर देकर सदन का अपमान किया है। जैसे मैंने पूछा था कि जब से वर्तमान मैनेजर नियुक्त हुए तब से चाय कम क्यों होती है तो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया है कि बाजार में competition में टिकने के लिए उन्होंने मोटी पत्ती छोड़ कर वारीक पत्ती तोड़ी है। महोदय, यह एकदम झूठी बात है। अगर वास्तव में उन्होंने वारीक पत्ती तोड़ी है तब तो बाजार में उनको अवश्य अच्छा दाम मिलना चाहिये, पर आप देखेंगे कि कछाड़ के अन्य बगानों की चाय के लिए १९५५ में जहाँ ३/४ रुपये प्रति पाँड मिल रहे हैं वहाँ हमारे बगान की चाय के लिए केवल १-१२-६ मिल रहा है। यही वारीक पत्ती तोड़ने का प्रमाण है? यह सरासर सरकार को धोखा देता है।

फिर, मैनेजर ने सरकार को रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि बगान में ४० प्रतिशत की कमी (vacancy) है। यह भी असत्य है क्योंकि जब मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में statement माँगा तब वह जानबूझकर नहीं दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा बाहरी लोगों द्वारा बगान के श्रमिकों पर मुकद्दमा कराकर उनको परेशान किया जाता है। इस बारे में जब मैंने प्रश्न पूछा कि क्या किसी बाहरी व्यक्ति ने बगान के श्रमिकों पर मुकद्दमा किया है तो उत्तर नकारात्मक दिया गया है। पर, महोदय! मेरे पास ये समन हैं जो कोर्ट में श्रमिक के पास भेजे गए हैं। क्या यह उत्तर गलत नहीं है? इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि अधिकांश उत्तर गलत हैं।

इसके बाद एक सब से भयंकर बात यह हो रही है की गरीब श्रमिकों की जमीन निकाल कर दूसरों को दी जाती है। इन जमीनों को खास बताया जाता है और श्रमिकों से २०० से ३०० रुपये की सलामी मांगी जाती है। जो नहीं दे पाते उनको जमीन से निकालकर दूसरों से रुपये सलामी लेकर उनको दी जाती है। इससे बगान में बड़ा असन्तोष फैल रहा है। मुझे इस बात की आशंका है कि कहीं वहाँ पर शान्ति-भंग न हो जाय।

(क) अब रही भ्रष्टाचार की बात। बगान में साहेब के बंगले, बाबू-लोगों के घरों तथा यहाँ तक कि सरदारों के दिनों में भी श्रमिक काम पर लगाए जाते हैं और उनको बगान के फंड से तलब मिलता है।

(ख) बहुत से गैर-हाजिर श्रमिकों की हाजिरी होती है और उनकी भी तलब हड़प ली जाती है।

(ग) गलत बिल पेश किए जाते हैं और पैसा हड़प लिया जाता है।

(घ) बेकार के कामों में पैसा खर्च किया जाता है और उसमें पैसा बनाया जाता है।

(ङ) जंगल का ठेका देकर ज्यादा पेड़ कटवाया जाता है और उसमें भी पैसा बनाया जाता है।



**Mr. SPEAKER** : It is now 5 O' Clock. I hope the hon. Member will conclude.

**Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi)** : I have something more to say, Sir, because I am very serious.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : I quite appreciate it, but the hon. Member has already taken 20 minutes.

**Speaker's announcement of the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee regarding the extension of working hours of the Assembly**

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Now, I have an announcement to make. In view of the fact that at the last moment, I have received earnest requests from several hon. Members to participate in the general budget discussions, the Business Advisory Committee held an emergent meeting and decided that tomorrow we should sit from 9 a.m. till 11-30 a.m. and again from 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. At 2 p.m. the hon. Finance Minister will give his reply.

Before I place before the House for its consideration, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Members that although the Business Advisory Committee at my instance tried its level best to find more time for Budget discussions was not possible in view of the fact that on the 10th March the Budget was presented before the House and therefore the discussions started only on the 14th. The Budget will have to be passed before the 31st March. In the circumstances the time allotted for general discussion of the Budget as well as the Voting on Demands is limited. Therefore we tried our best to do what we could in the circumstances. Even so I find the hon. Members so far as the Governor's Address is concerned, on an average have spoken for 22 minutes each. I have not got the figures, but roughly speaking so far to this discussion uptil now each of them on an average has spoken for about 25 minutes. I understand generally the practice in this House was that the hon. Members could speak for 10 to 15 minutes each.

Now, with regard to our working hours, it is only obvious that the hon. Members of this House, if they want to participate in the proceedings, particularly in the



Budget discussion and also on the Voting on Demands, they have to work for longer hours, and it is just well that we have to do so, because the only way we can function effectively is by having a proper and detailed discussion on all aspects of the administration, both so far as the policy is concerned as well as in details. I may say that the hon. Members have contributed substantially which will be of great benefit not only to the Government, but also to the country as a whole. I have tried my best to accommodate as many Members as possible, to enable them to express their ideas as much as possible. We have our difficulties in Assam; perhaps our language does not lend itself to brevity and at the same time, as our problems are of detailed nature. Therefore it takes time to discuss them unless we discuss only the broad principles.

Now, I find the working hours per week in the Lok Sabha are 30 hours. It sits at 11 a.m. and goes upto 5 p.m. without any break. Some of us, including the Finance Minister and the Education Minister who had been in the Lok Sabha had to go through this ordeal during the best part of the year. So far as the House of Commons is concerned, I found the working hours per week under the rules are 36½ hours. For four days it sits from 2-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m., i.e., 8 hours without any break for dinner. On Fridays it sits from 11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. Very often the sittings are prolonged by abrogating by the usual procedure and continue upto midnight and sometimes upto early hours in the morning. More often than not it sits for 10 to 12 hours at a stretch and on one occasion, in 1951, it sat for 31¾ hours continuously without a break. So if we want to make the Parliamentary Democracy a success, we must work harder. There is no way out. Therefore, I would very much appreciate if the hon. Members give consideration to this aspect of the matter and give us the Business Advisory Committee, guidance in the matter. It may be that we shall have to make a change in our rules in the long run, but for the time being, we must work longer hours during the debate on demands. If we expect our people to work hard, both in the administration as well as in the country side, we have to set an example of hard work ourselves. Has the proposal of the Business Advisory Committee the approval of the House about tomorrow? (Voices—Yes, yes). Then the House will sit tomorrow at 9 a.m. and continue upto 11-30 a.m. Then again it will sit at 2 p.m. and continue upto 4-30 p.m. There is an half-an-hour discussion, Mr. Goswami.



**Half-an-hour discussion on matters arising out of answers to Unstarred Question No.43 asked by Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami on the 13th March, 1959**

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had the occasion to refer to the distressed condition of the people of as many as 49 villages of three mauzas who have been affected by the non-construction of the middle portion of the embankment of Puthimari River which was the subject matter of Unstarred Question No. 43 asked by me on 13th March, and replied by Minister, P.W.D. (E. and D).

Sir, this project was taken in the First Plan period and the middle portion of the embankment and also upto the mouth of the river was constructed and at the same time two other portions of the river were left unprotected and so it was left to suffer from the vicissitude of floods.

Now, as regards the question (a), I wanted to know when this scheme was submitted for approval, to the Government of India. In reply it was said that the Scheme was submitted to Government of India on 3rd March, 1958. Now I want to know why the project which was taken up during the First Plan period and when two portions of the embankment were constructed in 1954, why the remaining portion of the embankment remained uncompleted. The embankment of the river is an integrated project and I have failed to understand while one or two portions of the embankment were constructed, why the remaining portion was left unattended during these long years ?

I also learnt that when the amount was allotted Rs.8 crores were allotted for the 2nd Plan period, the Council of Ministers of Assam drew up certain Plans and Programmes regarding spending of the amount, and different schemes were drawn up. Some of these schemes related to scarcity areas, some to Flood Control and some to Grow-More-Food, and I was told that this Scheme was also included under the Flood Control Scheme of Government and the Government was pressing the Central Government for necessary sanction and approval. I also find from the Budget prepared by the Flood Control Wing that in the year 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs was provided. Then again in the subsequent year 1958-59 this amount was raised to Rs.26 lakhs. Similarly, this year also we find



Rs.26 lakhs has been provided for the work and Rs.10 lakhs have been allotted for this year. Now, Sir, if the scheme was not sent for approval till 1958, I do not understand why the allotment was made at all during these years and tenders were invited for work as back as in 1957. Here also I find in reply to the question (c) that tenders for execution of the work were invited twice. I know from personal knowledge that once tenders were invited in the year 1956-57 and then again in 1958-59. If the sanction was not obtained till 1958, then why was tender called for in the year 1956-57 and in subsequent year and the contractors were put to great difficulties as they sustained loss by advancing money to labour. As a matter of fact, in reply to some Assembly question it was stated that a sum of Rs. 4,140 was realised from contractors as tender fee. This shows that the Government was not earnest to execute the scheme if they did not obtain approval from Government of India there was no meaning for calling for tenders and thus to raise some hopes in the minds of the people. Even in last year, according to Government estimate 30 thousand persons were badly affected by flood for non-completion of this embankment. I have also got my personal experience how people had to live in distress condition in this area which is mainly an agricultural area. Sir, the people there had no experience of such widespread flood in the former years where there was no embankment like the one which ravaged the paddy fields of the cultivators in the year 1956 and onwards. The embankment that has been constructed only on one portion of the Puthimari River and the heavy floods caused several breaches there and as a result the people suffered immensely. In the Budget Speech of the Hon. Finance Minister also it has been stated that the allotment made by the Central Government has been substantially reduced and it has now been brought down to Rs. 4 crores and it also appears that there will be no scope for undertaking any new scheme during the remaining two years of the 2nd Plan period. This means that the sufferings of the people go on unabated. Sir, in view of the facts stated I now request our Government to consider this scheme something like an emergent case in the sense that the people in the area have been subjected not to natural floods but due to man-made flood because Government constructed the embankment only on two portions of the river leaving the other portion open for flood waters to cause untold sufferings to the people and therefore I feel it is the bounden duty of the Government, irrespective of



the fact whether money comes from the Central Government or not, to complete this project within the remaining two years of the Plan period.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first point that has been raised is this : why this scheme was not submitted for approval before 1958 ? The reason is this— It is necessary to submit detailed plan and estimate of such scheme for approval of the Government of India for loan assistance, the cost of which are individually above Rs. 10 lakhs. In the present case this scheme was not included in the Budget of 1956-57. A rough plan and estimate for the scheme was prepared in January 1957 only. Therefore when my Friend says that this scheme was included in the First Plan, I do not find any material to support him. In fact, I find from the papers that a rough plan and estimate and not even a detailed plan and estimate was prepared only in January, 1957 in order to move our Finance Department to accord sanction to the scheme in anticipation of Government of India's approval so that the scheme could be implemented even though there was no provision in the Budget. In the meantime, action was taken to prepare the detailed plan and estimate after carrying out necessary surveys. Because this was a major project involving Rs. 26.29 lakhs with 18 miles of embankments on either bank, it naturally took some time before the detailed plan and estimate could be finalised. After the detailed plan and estimate was ready it was submitted to Government of India for their technical approval for Central loan assistance on 3rd March, 1958.

I hope this explanation will satisfy the query No. 1.

Regarding query No. 2, he says if this scheme was not submitted to the Government of India, then why tenders were invited in 1956-57 and also in 1958 ? Sir, the office has given me the explanation as to why they had invited tender in 1956-57. Their case in this. As a rough scheme was prepared during the year 1956-57 for moving Finance to accord sanction to the scheme in anticipation of Government of India's approval for loan assistance, tenders were also called for in advance so that the work could be executed as soon as sanction was received. Finance, however regretted their inability to accord their sanction to the proposal as they felt that it was not proper to take up the work involving such a huge expenditure without detailed plan and estimate.



Now, Sir, whatever may the explanation given by the office, however, one may feel that the department invited tenders in 1956-57 due to the extraordinary enthusiasm shown by the department at that time, the sincerity of the department can't possibly be called into question for calling tenders in the year 1956-57 to keep everything ready. But Sir, why tenders were invited in 1958 ? I gave an explanation on the floor of the House when replied to the main question. My reply was that on the second occasion tenders were called with the same end in view to keep everything in readiness for starting the work. As the detailed estimate was ready in hand it was proposed to carry out the work immediately after receiving sanction from Finance in anticipation of formal approval from Government of India. But in the meantime there were some new developments particularly in the shape of reduction of Plan allocation as decided in the Central Flood Control Board Meeting held on the 22nd December, 1958 at New Delhi. It was found that due to this reduction in the Plan ceiling it was not possible to execute this scheme under the Flood Control Programme. Had there been funds available under this programme to carry out this work, the work would have certainly been executed in anticipation of Government of India's formal approval for loan assistance. As a matter of fact, Finance was moved for their concurrence to the administrative approval on the same line. But the Finance knowing the fund position could not ask department to go ahead and the department also could not go ahead after knowing the fate of the Plan itself. It would thus be seen that this scheme would have certainly been executed during the current working season but for these unfortunate circumstances.

The third point raised in this half-an hour's discussion is in respect of closure of Gandhibari Janc in spite of great opposition from this side. I do not know what is meant by 'Opposition from this side.' From my experience of the Department I can say this, that there are many schemes which were hailed by people at a particular time but latter on people were saying that these schemes were not necessary. The impression given to me by the department in connection with this is this: Sir, that not only the scheme was acclaimed by the people at that time it was also necessary. The Embankment and Drainage Department had completed the marginal embankments on both banks of the Puthimari from crossing of Rangiya-Tangla railway line to the crossing of the Rangiya-Amingaon railway line covering a length of 13 miles on either bank. Further upstream of these embankments there was the Gandhibari spill channel emanating from



the Puthimari on the right bank which turned out to be a source of grave danger for the adjacent Boralia basin on the west. It was because Puthimari during high flood used to throw a huge volume of its discharge into Gandhibari spill channel which, in its turn, used to cause inundation in the adjoining areas besides throwing a considerable volume of water into the Boralia river, thereby intensifying the flood problems of the Boralia. There was also the apprehension that the Puthimari itself might get diverted into the Boralia through this spill channel which was apprehended to be fraught with very serious consequences. So, it was felt imperative that this spill channel should be closed in order to avert any catastrophe in that region. Hence the Embankment and Drainage Department closed this spill channel by an earthen dam in the year 1956-57.

The next point raised is this, Sir, whether Government are aware of the distressing condition of the people of the area and why no protection measure was taken during these long year. I explained while replying to the main question the other day that our needs were too many and we could not possibly do all our works in any one year and that too at a time. We had necessarily to phase such a huge programme. As has been stated that a programme of about 8 crores was taken up originally and such a big programme could not be done within a year. Sir, it is just like some people getting seats in a railway carriage because they were lucky to be first some people got their works done earlier because the plan had not been pruned down by then. But people like him or me are unfortunate as the same has been reduced by now. This is what I can tell my Friend. As has been mentioned, the marginal embankments were constructed on the upstream of Rangiya-Amingaon railway line for a length of 13 miles on either banks. Embankments were also constructed in the downstream of this river near its outfall into the Brahmaputra in order to avert the back flow of the Brahmaputra entering into the country side during high floods. These embankments, 4 miles in length on either banks serve as guide bunds to the opening in the Brahmaputra dyke through the Puthimari. The middle portion of the Puthimari from Rangiya-Amingaon railway line to Nalbari-Hajo road crossing for a length of 18 miles or so is unembanked. Government had a proposal to provide embankment in this stretch also but the scheme could not yet be implemented for the reasons I have stated just now. It may be mentioned here that Government cannot take



at a time all the necessary scheme all over the State. It is, therefore necessary to phase our programme on the basis of considerations of priority. The then Government held the view that embankments in the upper reaches and also near its outfall deserved higher priority for which these works were taken up earlier.

In view of the fact that it was not possible to implement the main scheme during the current working season for the reasons I have stated just now, Government have decided to take up a scheme for short-term measures to close the spill channels of this river in this unembanked stretch. My Friend Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami himself also proposed for this alternative to me in case the main scheme could not be taken up. I appreciated the difficulties and took up the matter with the Finance Department. Government have already accorded sanction to this scheme for a sum of Rs. 48,400 for closing the spill channels and the Executive Engineer has recently been authorised to go ahead with this work and to complete the same before the advent of rains. I personally would like that the works should be completed before the rains set in. I hope, Sir, this reply of mine will meet the questions and points raised by my hon. Friend although I very much regret my inability to take up the major scheme in view of the circumstances explained by me.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Has Mr. Goswami any question to ask ?

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) :** Will Government consider to finance this from the State Budget ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage) :** Sir, this involves a question of policy. It has got to be considered by the Cabinet as a whole. I am not authorised to commit on behalf of the Government at this moment. I, however, I assured my Friend the other day that I will give due consideration to the same.

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A. M. on Friday, the 20th March, 1959.

Shillong,  
The 15th October, 1960.

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



