



# 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

## VOL. I

No. 19

The 28th March, 1959



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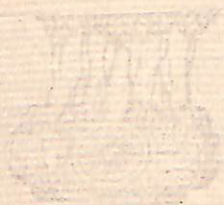
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**Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Assam Legislative  
Assembly assembled after the Second General Election  
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitu-  
tion of India**

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 9-30 A.M.  
on Saturday, the 28th March, 1959

**P R E S E N T**

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B. A., LL. B., Speaker in the Chair,  
eight Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and Sixty-nine Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTION**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Number of applicants who received loan for Weaving,  
Tailoring, etc., during 1958-59**

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur  
(Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:**

\*58. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to  
state—

- (a) The number of loan applicants received for  
small scale Industry, *viz.*, Weaving, Tailoring,  
etc., during the year 1958-59 ?
- (b) The number of such applicants who were granted  
the said loan during the said year ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister,  
Industries) replied:**

58. (a)—Cottage Industries—  
854 applications were received.

Sericulture and Weaving—  
561 applications were received upto 31st  
January 1959.

(b)—Cottage Industries—  
157 cases were sanctioned involving Rs.24,059,  
188 were rejected for want of workable  
scheme, inadequate security, etc. The others  
are under consideration.



## Sericulture and Weaving--

187 cases were sanctioned but out of this only in 73 cases the loans could be disbursed. The rest have not been able to draw for non-execution of mortgage deeds, etc.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY** [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Cottage Industry ত এই Amount ব কিমান খিনি টাকা দিয়া হৈছে ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** (Minister, Industries): The total amount sanctioned was Rs.24,059.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY**: ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত বৰ্তমান কিমান টাকা দিবলৈ বাকী আছে।

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: There are as many as 10 different heads under which the amount shall have to be shown So, I will prefer to submit a list of this on the Library Table.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY**: এতিয়া জানিব পৰা হৈছে যে বহু টকাৰ Distribution বাকী আছে। এই বিলাক Distribution নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি? কি Basis ত দিয়া হয় আৰু কিয় এই বিলাক টকা Distribution হোৱা নাই?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: The reasons for not being able to sanction the amount provided in the budget during the financial year are as follows:—

1. Want of workable scheme.
2. Inadequate security offered.
3. Generally securities with co-sharers are offered and it takes a long time to get the consent of the co-sharers to pledge the security as mortgaged to the Government.
4. Delay in receipt of Accountant General's authority.
5. Delay in getting through the Loan Board.
6. Delay in executing the mortgage deed by the applicant.
7. Delay in receipt of Bank Draft from the Bank.
8. Due to dearth of field officer to verify loan cases. Only in the early part of 1958 we have posted our District Officers. So long we had to verify through the officers of the Rural Development Department.



**Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlichara):** इस loan के लिये Maximum amount....कम है।

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):** Maximum Rs.20,000.

**Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, may I know the number of persons who have received and who have not received loans in the Sibsagar Subdivision in the year 1958-59.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** In this connection the hon. Member shall have to put a separate question when I will give the reply District-wise or subdivision-wise.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY:** এইটো ঘটানে যে officer বিনাকৈ enquiry কৰোঁতে পলম কৰে ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** We have found that a great deal of delay occurs in sanctioning and disbursing loans and therefore, we are decentralising the distribution of loans in the following manner: Up to Rs.1,000 it will be done at the district level and so that the applications need not come to Shillong, over Rs.1,000 upto Rs.5,000 the applications will be received and loans sanctioned by the Department and from over Rs.5,000 upto Rs.20,000 the matter will be dealt with by the Loan Board.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj):** May I know whether there is any provision for giving loan for 'Pith' industry—for making dolls which is done in the Dhubri subdivision ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Up to Rs.1,000 we can give loan for any such industry without any mortgage.

**Shri MAHADEV DAS (Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)):** Industrial Co-operative Society বিনাকৈ Mortgage দিব লাগে নে নোলাগে ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Yes, Sir, they have to give mortgage.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What kind of mortgage ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Property mortgage.

**Shri MAHADEV DAS:** কোপাৰেটিভিক কি Property থাকিব পাৰে ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** So far as co operatives are concerned the position is a bit difficult indeed, because the total provision was rupees 5 lakhs but the amount sanctioned was Rs.26,480, so there is a shortfall of about Rs.4,73,520.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):** Sir, in the absence of a Superintendent, who has gone for certain training, who is to take charge of his work of disbursement before the 31st March ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** We have to revert to the original procedure, that is to say, to get the work done through the Rural Development Department.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI:** Sir, in the Dhubri Subdivision many people applied for loan upto Rs.1,000 for each, but they have not received any loan from the Government May I know the reason ?

**KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** If the hon. Member gives me the names of those applications then I will look into the matter.



## Buildings of Dibrugarh Government High School

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

\*59. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of the difficulties of the students and staff of Dibrugarh Government High School since the buildings were eroded by the mighty Brahmaputra in 1954 ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the question of reconstructing the buildings of this institution is receiving active attention of the Government ?

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

59. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA :** Whether the site of the school had been finalised, if so whether possession of the land had been taken ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** The site had already been selected and money has been provided in the next year. Possession has not been taken as we have not been able to pay the money.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** When can we expect the commencement of construction of the buildings ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Money has been provided for next year and we expect to start construction after calling for tenders and doing other preliminaries.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** এই স্থলখন কোনো ব্যক্তিগত মানুহৰ লগত চৰকাৰে চুক্তি কৰি তেওঁৰ নামে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনেকি ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** This was done in 1956 but it was not agreed upon.

**Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal):** বৰ্তমান নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত ঠাই দোখবত মাটিৰ দাম কিমান মই জানিব পাৰোনে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Rs.1,88,000.

**Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN (Moran):** এই মাটি ওচৰৰ অন্য মাটিতকৈ বেচি দাম দি কিনিছেনেকি ?



**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** No, it was done according to the decision of the Deputy Commissioner.

**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Whether this land is within a tea garden grant belonging to a tea planter?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Saikhowa):** This land was a part of a tea garden belonging to Mr. Jalan and he wanted to construct the School building on that site of land at his own expense and to give the High School in his name but that was not agreed upon by Government.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** The question is whether the land selected for the purpose of the High School is within a grant specially allotted for the purpose of growing tea and if so, how is it that the Government had to pay such a huge amount for it instead of acquiring it at a nominal price?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** This land formed part of a tea garden but the price has been fixed for it on the basis of prevailing price of the surrounding areas. This land was under tea but selected for the purpose of the High School.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West):** Whether there is any Khas land in that particular area?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** No, Sir, there is no Khas land there.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Whether there were some Sarkari land pointed out by the questioner also which could be taken for the purpose?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** That was a trenching ground and it was at a great distance from the town and the ground was found unsuitable for the purpose.

**Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** What is the total of land taken for the School?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** 25 highas.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Whether Government do not think that Rs.1,88,000 is very high for this land and if so why they do not abandon this land of Jalan Tea Estate and select some other site?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** There is no other suitable land available for the purpose.

**Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal):** এই স্কুলখনৰ ভেটি স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ ইমান দীৰ্ঘদিন লোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** ১৯৫৬ চনতেই এই স্কুলখন জালান গড়পমেণ্ট হাইস্কুল নামাকৰণ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰস্তাব আছিল আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট



opposition হৈছিল। যোৱা জুন মাহত মই ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ গৈ স্থানীয় লোক সকল আৰু এম,এল,এব লগত আলোচনা কৰাত এই নামাকৰণ হব নানাগে বুলি কলে, সেই কাৰণেই ইমান দেৰি হল।

**Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal):** এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা মাত্ৰ যোৱা বছৰে হৈছিল, কিন্তু ইয়াৰ আগতে এই স্কুলখন সোনকালে পতাৰ বিষয়ে কিয় চিন্তা কৰা হোৱা নাছিল।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** That would mean telling the ancient history.

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding):** অন্যান্য ঠাইৰ এই দৰে eroded হোৱা স্কুল বিলাকৰ কাষে এই দৰে পিচপৰি আছেনে কি?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I do not know how he can answer that question. He is the Deputy Minister of Education only.

**Incomplete building of Lower Primary School No.164 at village Barnibari, Nalbari police station, Gauhati Subdivision for want of C. I. Sheets**

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

\*60. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the Lower Primary School No.163 building at Village Barnibari of Mauza Utterborkheti under police station Nalbari in the Subdivision Gauhati, is still incomplete due to the fact that required quota of C. I. sheets is not supplied?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that on 3rd July 1958, an amount of Rs.720 was deposited in the Office of Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gauhati for required quota of C. I. sheets?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that the wooden structure of the roofs of the above building completed long before, and are now on the verge of being damaged being exposed to sunshine and rain?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that this School building is mainly situated among the Kachari Tribals and Scheduled Caste Kaivartas of the locality?



(e) Whether it is a fact that due to non-completion of the building all the classes cannot be held regularly ?

(f) Whether public petitions and repeated reminders have been given to the Government for allotting the quota of C. I. sheets and other necessary help from the Government ?

(g) If so, why this delay has been caused and who is responsible for it ?

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

60.(a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No report has been received to the effect that the structures are on the verge of being so damaged.

(d)—The percentage of the Kachari Tribals and Scheduled Caste Kaivartas in that locality is not known.

(e)—Information is being collected.

(f) ও (g)—Yes, but C. I. sheets could not be allotted to the School by the School Board for want of enough stock.

**Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West)**: যদি stock নাই তেনেহলে টেকাখিনি School Board এ কিয় টিনপাট দিম বুলি আটক কৰি ৰাখিছিল ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : আগৰ Stock যোৱা এপ্ৰিল মাহতে শেষ হল । তাৰ পিচত যোগান বিভাগৰ পৰা নতুন stock বিচৰা হল আৰু তেওঁলোকেও assurance দিছিল । এতিয়া ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহত টিনৰ allotment দিছে আৰু সেই stock পালেই দিব পৰা হ'ব ।

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)** : কিমান দিনৰ ভিতৰত দিব ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : সোনকালেই দিয়া হ'ব ।

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)**: What is the meaning of the reply to (e), the information is being collected ? May I know since when the information is being collected.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: As soon as the question was received.



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)** : Does it mean that at the time when the answer is given the information was not with the Government ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : That is what the Deputy Minister said.

(Some Members stood up to put question).

**Mr. SPEAKER** : It is about a primary school, I hope, hon. Members will not take the time of the House in a small matter.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** : This is a representative of the primary school institutions, so more questions are coming.

**Exemption of the operation of Assam Ceiling on Land Holdings Act on lands held for special cultivation of tea**

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

\*61. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government issued a circular to all Deputy Commissioners on 8th January 1959, allowing Tea Planters to cultivate Paddy for their labourers ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that tea garden grants on account of its special nature of cultivation are not subjected to the operation of Assam Ceiling on Land Holdings Act ?

(c) Whether Government are aware that many of these Tea Planters allow people to cultivate their land on annual rent and that their occupancy rights are not recognised ?

(d) Whether Government are aware that the rent realised by the Tea Planters from cultivators are not uniform in all Tea Estates ?

(e) Whether Government are aware that Indian Planters generally charge very high rates from cultivators ?

(f) Whether it is a fact that lands suitable for paddy cultivation are requisitioned by Government



and the Tea Planters generally give obstruction on the alleged ground of cultivation by Tea garden labourers ?

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

61. (a)—It is not a fact.

(b)—Under Clause (c) (i) of Section 2 of the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956 "lands held for special cultivation of tea or purposes ancillary thereto" are exempted from the operation of the said Act.

(c)—There might be cases of Tea gardens allowing cultivation by people on annual rent. Government have no information whether any occupancy right accrues to such tenants under any existing tenancy Act and whether it was recognized or not. It is a matter between the landlord and the tenant.

(d)—Might be. The question of rent is a matter between landlord and tenant by agreement.

(e)—Government have no information.

(f)—Surplus Tea garden lands are requisitioned according to necessity. The garden authorities have a right to appeal according to law against the requisition giving their grounds, but cannot obstruct. The grounds given are generally need of the garden for retention of the land, which cover purposes ancillary to Tea cultivation. Maintenance of Tea labour by way of providing land for cultivation comes also under the ancillary purpose.

**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Whether the letter issued to the Deputy Commissioners on 8th January, 1959, allowing the tea planters to cultivate paddy has since been withdrawn ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS :** Is not a fact that any instruction was issued where tea planters have been allowed to cultivate paddy. So the question of withdrawal of the letter does not arise.

**Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra):** Are Government prepared to extend the tenancy right to tea garden lands ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** There is already the Assam Temporarily Settled Districts Tenancy Act touching this subject. Some cases will be covered by that Act and others will not be covered. If the land is utilised for the purposes ancillary to tea cultivation then that land will not be covered by that Act.



**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** whether the Minister-in-charge knows that under tea garden grants large areas are under paddy cultivation and not under tea cultivation ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister Revenue) :** I have just explained that point.

**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA :** When the Government have fixed the ceiling of 150 bighas, why paddy cultivation of huge areas are allowed under tea garden grants ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** That is covered by the Ceiling Act and there is an exemption in the Ceiling Act itself.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Has the Ceiling Act been applied in those cases in which non-labourers have been given land ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** The Ceiling Act has been enforced in the whole of Assam and therefore it will apply to all such cases.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** His question is—can the Minister give any instance of the Ceiling Act being extended to such cases.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** It has not come to that stage. It is now in the stage of giving returns and examination of returns. When these returns will come and when any excess land is found then we shall take up the question of acquisition and distribution.

**Shri JOGAKANTA BARUA (Jaipur):** Then how these tea gardens are making paddy cultivation in so vast areas ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** That depends upon the lease originally granted. If there is some such condition that it should not be utilised for any other purpose other than tea, and if it is utilised for purposes other than tea Government will be entitled to resume it, then the case will be different. But generally these fee simple grants were out right sales, so garden can do cultivation of paddy.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Will not the labourers who are cultivating the garden land be considered as tenants ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** That being a condition of their service, they are not tenants.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** Have the tea-planterers been given 3 months time to submit list of surplus land and requisition of garden lands has been stayed during this period ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** That is not a fact.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** Is it a fact that requisition of land in Dhola-padum, Naharani, Monabari tea gardens has been stayed on the ground that 3 months' time must elapse before the list is submitted by the tea gardens ?



**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** That is a new question. I require notice.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Why Government do not requisition those parts of garden grants not utilised for tea for the purpose of cultivation by indigenous landless peasants ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** That is a separate question.

**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** The Minister, Revenue replied that labourers are allowed to cultivate paddy at the instance of the tea garden manager. These labourers when they are cultivating at the instance of tea garden managers, if they are brought under the normal condition of cultivation as in case of other cultivators, whether the Minister in-charge knows that the production will increase ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Will the Minister enlighten us what is the content of the letter address to the Deputy Commissioners on 8th January 1959 ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** That is a clarification with regard to section 2 (c) i) of the Ceiling Act.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI:** Will that letter be placed on the Library Table ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** I have no objection.

**Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra):** Are Government aware that receipts are not granted by the employee to the tea garden.....

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** I am not aware of that, but it is private matter between the landlord and the tenant.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Whether any requisitioned land was derequisitioned when the management of the Estate represented that they require the land for cultivation by labourers ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS:** I know that they put up many objections but on what ground that particular land was requisitioned, I cannot say off hand, Sir.



**Renovation of the Arora Borpukhuri in Bahjani Mauza,  
District Kamrup for Pisciculture**

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

\*62. Will the Minister-in-charge of Pisciculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that a resolution was lately passed in a public meeting requesting the Department concerned to renovate the Arora Borpukhuri, the area of which is about 32 bighas of land in Mauza Bahjani in the District of Kamrup for the purpose of Pisciculture ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that during the year 1958, Engineers were sent to the Pukhuri to examine, and to propose estimate of expenditure ?

(c) If so, what is the estimated expenditure ?

(d) Whether Government propose to renovate the same ?

(e) If not, why not ?

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

62. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Estimated Expenditure is Rs. 48,264.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Does not arise.

**Unqualified Contract Basis Overseers Grade I**

**Shri TARUNSEN DEKA** asked :

\*63. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some of the contract basis overseers Grade I are not fully qualified ?



(b) If so, how many of them are not fully qualified ?

(c) Why unqualified overseers are given the status of Grade I ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

63. (a)—No persons have been appointed as temporary overseers Grade I on contract basis who are not fully qualified.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA** [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Correspondence Course এ যারা পাশ করেছে, তাদের appointment দাওয়া হয়েছে কি না ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** (Minister, P. W. D.): No correspondence course passed candidates have been appointed. If I may be permitted to say so Sir, in the case of temporary overseers Grade I on contract basis, recruitment was made from candidates who passed from institutions recognised by the Assam Government, or those institutions recognised by other State Governments or those institutions recognised by the institution of Engineers (India) though not recognised by the Assam Government.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** (Saikhowa): Whether it is a fact that overseers mostly from South India with only two years' course were appointed at higher initial than overseers who passed from Gauhati with three years' course ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH**: It is a fact that overseers on contract basis have been appointed on higher initial than those on permanent service the reason being that temporary service people are not available at the same salary which is given to our State overseers on permanent service.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA**: whether the course for overseership in the State is still being continued for matriculate road mohurrirs in order to meet emergency demand of overseers ?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: You mean the condensed course ?

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA**: Yes Sir, because sometimes matriculate mohurrirs are recruited trained in this condensed course for appointment as overseers as emergency basis—I want to know whether this course is still being continued ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH**: Not for Overseers Grade I Sir.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS** (Barchalla): Is it a fact that some of the overseers and engineers on contract basis are resigning whenever there is any better prospect elsewhere ?



**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister P. W. D.):** Naturally so, Sir.

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding):** whether any overseer on contract basis are taken into the permanent cadre ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** Perhaps some of them are taken in, I cannot say off hand, Sir.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri):** In view of the shortage of overseers in the State, will the Government consider to reintroduce this condensed course to train personnel as was done some years back ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH:** Our experience is not entirely happy Sir, so Government is chary in doing it again. However the proposal now stated by hon. Member will be examined.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

#### Supply position of C. I. Sheet in the State

**Shri NARENDRANATH SARMAH (Dergaon)** asked :

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

- (a) The total quota of C. I. Sheets received by the State of Assam during the year 1957-58 ?
- (b) The quantity of C. I. Sheets allotted to each Sub-division during the 1957-58 out of the total allotment ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that the supply position of C. I. Sheets throughout the State is far below the demand of the State, if so, what steps are being taken to improve the same ?
- (d) What quantity of C. I. Sheets were allotted and received during 1957-58 for Golaghat Sub-division ?

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

165. (a)—The total quota of C. I. Sheets allotted during 1957-58 was 5,212 tons.

(b)—A statement is placed on the Library Table ?

(Please see Library Register No. S. 76)



(c)—Yes, owing to the limited production of indigenous C. I. Sheets, no increase in the quarterly allotment could be made by the Government of India in spite of repeated endeavour of the State Government.

(d)—The quantity of C. I. Sheets allotted to the Golaghat Subdivision during 1957-58 was 96 tons and the entire quantity was received.

**Staff of the Government Emporium and Central Stores,  
Gauhati**

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

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

- (a) Who is the appointing and dismissing authority in respect of the Staff of the Government Emporium and Central Stores, Gauhati?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the present Marketing Superintendent has been appointing and dispensing with the services of the Staff of the said Emporium?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the present Marketing Superintendent dispensed with the services of one Shri Mohon Sarma, Salesman of the said Emporium?
- (d) What were the offences and their nature said to have been committed by Shri Mohon Ch. Sarma for which his services were dispensed with?
- (e) Whether any charged sheet was framed against him or any disciplinary proceedings were drawn up and proper procedure followed?
- (f) Whether the maximum punishment contemplated by the competent authority was made known to Shri Mohon Sarma?
- (g) Whether any proper opportunity was given to him for his defence?
- (h) Whether the offences said to have been committed had been established beyond doubt?
- (i) If not, how his services could be dispensed with?



- (j) Whether the Staff of the Government Emporium are not protected by security of Service Rules ?
- (k) Whether the Marketing Superintendent is competent to discharge the staff of the Government Emporium, Gauhati ?
- (l) Whether it is a fact that the said Shri Mohon Ch. Sarma submitted a representation to the Department in the matter of his dismissal from service ?
- (m) If so, how the representation has been disposed of ?
- (n) What steps have been taken by Government against the Marketing Superintendent for his unauthorised action ?

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

166. (a)—The Director of Industries is the appointing and dismissing authority of the staff of the Emporium so far such staff are paid from the State Budget

(b)—Yes. Only in respect of those staff paid from the sale proceeds of the Emporium.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Absence from his duties from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. almost every evening for some months, resulting in difficulty to manage the sales in the evening (peak hours). He used to leave the Emporium without any permission to attend the evening class as a student. Attention was drawn to this and he was warned not to indulge in this practice. Still he persisted and he was asked to give his explanation. His explanation was unsatisfactory and impolite amounting to indifference and insubordination. The Marketing Superintendent discharged him.

(e)—No. This was not done as his service conditions are not governed by the State Government Servants Service Rules.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—Yes. As stated in (d) above.



(h)—Yes. He himself admitted it in his reply.

(i)—Does not arise.

(j) Staff paid from the sale proceeds of the Emporium are not governed by Government Service Rules.

(k) The salesman was appointed by Marketing Superintendent ; the appointing authority is competent to discharge.

(l)—Yes.

(m)—It was rejected.

(n)—Does not arise.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS** [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : With regard to (c)—how can the Marketing Superintendent dispensed with the services of Shri Mohan Sarma when he is not the appointing authority ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries)** : I think the hon. Member is not aware of the true facts in his case. Sir, there are two types of employees—those who are paid from the Government funds and the other, those who are paid from the sale proceeds of the organisation and appointed who are paid from the sale proceeds of the organisation were itself. Those discharged by the Marketing Superintendent. Shri Sarma falls under the second category.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS** : Will the hon'ble Minister be pleased to place a copy of the appointment letter in this connection on the table of the House ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** : If it is desired, that can be done, Sir.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS** : I desire to have it, Sir.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sarbhog)** : May I know whether Shri Mohan Sarma was paid from the State budget ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : The hon'ble Minister has already said that he falls under the second category.



**Qualifications and business experience of the  
Marketing Superintendent, Gauhati**

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

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

- (a) What are the technical and general qualifications and business experience of Shri S. P. Sarma, Marketing Superintendent, Gauhati ?
- (b) What were the posts he had held in the Marketing Section prior to his appointment as Marketing Superintendent, and what was the length of service rendered by him in respective post he had held and the aggregate time he had served in the Marketing Section ?
- (c) When he was appointed as Marketing Superintendent ?
- (d) How he was selected and appointed to the post of Marketing Superintendent ?
- (e) Whether the particular vacancy was advertised through Assam Public Service Commission and whether he was nominated by the Commission ?
- (f) If not, whether the appointment was made by the Department without taking the approval of Assam Public Service Commission and subsequently the appointment was regularised ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that he was subsequently appointed an Assistant Director of Cottage Industries under Regulation 3 of the Assam Public Service Commission regulation ?
- (h) If so, under what consideration and particular circumstances he was appointed as Assistant Director ?



(i) Whether he has got any technical training in any Cottage Industries, viz., Khadi and Village Industries, or Handloom Industry or Handicrafts Industries ?

(j) If not, how that Officer can render technical assistance to Cottage and Small Industries without the proper technical knowledge ?

(k) Whether it is a fact that after joining his appointment as Assistant Director the same officer drew his pay at a higher stage of the scale pay to the post of Assistant Director instead of its initial inviolation of Financial Rules and that the Accountant General, Assam, asked for immediate recovery and raised strong objections ?

(l) What steps were taken by Government against the officer for this irregularity ?

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

167. (a)—B. A. Served as Supply Inspector, Procurement Inspector, Manager, Government Emporium and has marketing experiences.

(b)—Manager, Government Emporium, Kalimpong from 23rd December, 1954 to 11th January, 1957.

Marketing Superintendent, Gauhati from 12th January, 1957 to 28th February, 1958.

Assistant Director from 1st March, 1958.



He is still holding charge of Marketing Superintendent in addition to his duties as Assistant Director, Cottage Industries.

(c)—12th January, 1957.

(d)—Transferred from the post of Manager, Kalimpong on promotion as Marketing Superintendent.

(e)—He was appointed under Regulation 3 of the Assam Public Service Commission Rules.

(f)—As at (e) above. The appointment remains to be regularised through Assam Public Service Commission.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—As the Assistant Director of Cottage Industries was urgently needed to help and guide the Cottage and Small Scale Industrialists of the State.

(i)—He has gained wide experience in these lines.

(j)—Does not arise in view of (i) above.

(k)—His scale of pay was fixed according to the last pay he was drawing as Marketing Superintendent.

As a Marketing Superintendent his pay was fixed at Rs.280 with effect from 12th January 1957. The initial pay of Assistant Director of Cottage Industries is Rs.200.

(l)—Does not arise.



**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** With regard to (a), whether Government is competent enough to make appointments to gazetted posts without proper advertisement and without approval of the A. P. S. C?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):** When appointments are made on promotion no reference to A. P. S. C. is necessary.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS:** Whether the A. P. S. C. is not required to be consulted in such appointments?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** I have already said Sir, that this is matter of promotion and as such reference to A. P. S. C. is not necessary.

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS:** Why has he been appointed as Assistant Director when he has not got the technical qualification for the post?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** He was appointed Assistant Director subject to approval of the A. P. S. C. In other words, the A. P. S. C. will finalise his appointment as such. If he is rejected by the A. P. S. C. then he will not continue.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** Whether there are no other suitable candidates than Shri Sarma?

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Sir, in reply to Question (g), whether he was appointed under Regulation 3 of the A. P. S. C. Rules, the answer is "Yes": how can this be promotion Sir, is it not a new appointment?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** That is with regard to his appointment as Assistant Director.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI:** Why this appointment was not made through advertisement by the A.P. S. C.?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Posts of this nature cannot be kept vacant because work suffers, that is why he was appointed under Regulation 3 but the appointment remains to be regularised by the A.P.S.C.



**Demand for opening of Public Health Dispensary in the  
north of Halem and Brahmajan Mouzas in  
Tezpur Subdivision**

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

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

- (a) Whether he has visited the area to the north of the Halem and Brahmajan mouzas in Tezpur Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that 95 per cent of the total population of this area comprise of the Plains Tribal, *ex*-Tea garden labour and Napa-lese ?
- (c) Whether any dispensary exists there ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the people of this area have been constantly moving Government to sanction a Public Health Dispensary through Subdivisional, Development Board, Local Board, District Congress Committee, Shri Gohan Chandra Goswami, *ex*-M. L. A., and the questioner since a pretty long time ?
- (e) Whether this demand was supported by 5 M.L.As, of Tezpur during the last Session ?
- (f) Whether the Civil Surgeon recommended this demand strongly after paying a visit to the area in question last year ?
- (g) Whether Government propose utmost to open a Public Health Dispensary there ?
- (h) If so, whether the matter will be taken up in the next year (*i.e.*, 1959-60) ?

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

168. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The area is inhabited mostly by the Plains Tribal and *ex*-tea garden labourers.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Not known.

(f)—Yes.

(g) & (h)—This will receive consideration of Government in due course along with other cases.



**\*Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur)** Sir, the reply to Question 168 (c) is 'yes'. May I know the name of the place where the dispensary exists ?

**\*Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical)** : As far as I can remember, Sir, the name of the dispensary is Karibi.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Why should the hon. Minister give a reply by saying 'as far as I remember'. The information must be before him on the record and from which he may give the answer. If it is not available, the hon. Minister may ask for a notice.

**\*Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA** : I am sorry, Sir, I have given a reply on another question. In regard to Question 168 (c), there is already a dispensary in Halem area itself.

**\*Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA** : What is its distance from Halem.?

**\*Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA** : I am not in a position to give the exact distance now.

**\*Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : In regard to Question No.168 (h), the reply is that this will receive consideration of Government in due course along with other cases. My question is when will this due course be, will it be in 1959-60 or 1960-61 or during the second or Third Five Year Plan period ?

**\*Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA** : It will definitely in the next financial year ?

**Eligibility of same person to be a member of an  
Advisory Committee for more than one  
M. P. C. D. or N. E. S. Block**

**Shri C. THUAMLUAIA [Lungleh (Reserved for  
Scheduled Tribes)]** asked :

169. Will the Minister, Community Project be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the same person can be a member of an Advisory Committee for more than one M. P. C. D. or N.E.S. Block ?

(b) Whether Travelling Allowance is admissible to members attending a meeting of the N. E. S. Block Advisory Committees from distant villages ?



- (c) Whether in case of equality of votes in any matter, the Chairman of an N. E. S. Block can exercise any discretion in that capacity ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** (Minister, Community Project) replied:

169. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No. An allowance of Rs.2 per head per day is being paid for the days the Block Development Committees meet to defray the cost of meals.

(c)—No.

**\*Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA** (Saikhowa): Sir, the reply to Question 169 (b) states that there is no provision for Travelling Allowance for the members of the Block Advisory Committees as they are to travel within the block areas. May I know whether a member is entitled to get a Travelling Allowance when he is to cover a long distance of journey outside the block area to reach the destination ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED**: So far no Travelling Allowance is given except the Rs. 2 per head for the day when the meeting is held.

**\*Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI** (Titabar): Does it not involve an expenditure to go and attend the Block Advisory Committee meeting at Majuli from Jorhat ?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: That can also be taken as a labour of love.

### **Defective labour houses of Hoolungooree Tea Estate in Jorhat area**

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI** (Titabar) asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that in many gardens the constructed labour houses are defective and not according to the specifications ?

- (b) If so, what steps Government have taken to remove these defects ?



- (c) Whether Government are aware that some labour houses of Hoolungooree Tea Estate, P. O. Mariani in Jorhat area are defective and not according to specification ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Chief Inspector of Plantations has also visited the said garden and found the houses most defective and that he has insisted upon the Management to remedy the defects ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that the Secretary of the Jorhat Jilla Chah Mazdoor Sangha and the Questioner have lately complained to the Chief Inspector of Plantations pointing out the defective houses of this garden ?
- (f) If so, what steps the Chief Inspector have taken on these representation ?
- (g) Whether Government have receive any reply in this respect from the Manager of the above garden ?
- (h) If so, what is that ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour)** replied :

170. (a)—Defects have been found in a number of cases and brought to the notice of the employers.

(b)—Instruction have been issued for rectifying the defects wherever possible. The matter was also discussed at a meeting of the Housing Advisory Board, and the Employers Association assured that they would advise their constituents if the defects are brought to their notice.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—The local officer has been instructed to inspect the houses and if necessary file a complaint against the employer for failure to carry out the instruction of the Chief Inspector.



(g)—No.

(h)—Does not arise.

**\*Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) :** In reply to Question No.170 (b), it is stated that instructions have been issued for rectifying the defects wherever possible. Then is it a fact Managers will amend the defects of the houses according to specification ?

**\*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) :** I think the question is very clear and the answer is yes.

**\*Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI :** Then will these instructions be revised and all affected houses got rectified ?

**\*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** We will look into the matter.

**\*Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI :** The answer to Question 170 (f) is that the local officer has been instructed to inspect the houses and if necessary file a complaint against the employer for failure to carry out the instruction of the Chief Inspector. May I know to whom the complaint is to be filed.

**\*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** The procedure is laid down in the Plantation Act itself.

**\*Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) :** Is it a fact that labours who were given houses under the new scheme will have to vacate the houses after their retirement ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The present question is about the improvement of defective houses and therefore the hon. Member must put another question on housing if he wants to get an answer to his question.

**Industrial Loans of a sum of Rs.1,000 granted to Shri Tatta Mohan Pathak of Barpeta**

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

171. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No.220, asked by the Questioner during the last August Session 1958 and state—

(a) Whether Government are aware that the Extra Assistant Commissioner, in-charge of Barpeta Sub-Treasury, Barpeta, issued notice on Shri Tatta Mohan Pattak and other three persons in this connection to appear in his court ?



- (b) Who were those persons ?
- (c) What were the reasons which forced the Extra Assistant Commissioner to issue notice on them to appear in his court ?
- (d) Whether by now Shri Tatta Mohan Pattak has utilised the amount of Rs.1,000 for tailoring purpose ?
- (e) If so, under what items the money was spent (Answer to be given item by item with the money spent against each item) ?

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

171. (a)—Yes.

(b)—(1) The Superintendent of Industries, Barpeta.

(2) Shri Pradip Kumar Das.

(3) Shri Mono Ram Sutrodhar.

(c)—A draft was issued to Shri Tatta Mohan Pattak who authorised Shri Mono Ram Sutradhar to receive payment from the Treasury on his behalf. When Monoram Sutradhar appeared at the Treasury counter to receive payment it was suspected by a paddar that there might be some foul-play and the matter was reported to the Sub-Treasury Officer. The payment of the draft was withheld and enquiries were made by issuing notice on the persons as at (b) and then payment was made to Shri Pattak.

(d) & (e).—He has been asked to furnish the utilisation certificate of the amount paid to him but he has not yet furnished the same. He has been given a warning that coercive measures to recover the amount will be taken if he fails to comply with the orders.

**\*Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj)** : Regarding reply to Question 171 (c); may I know whether the authority slip issued by Shri Tata Mohon Pattak was examined ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** : I do not know exactly whether that has been examined or not but when a suspicion was raised payment of the money was withheld and instead the party has to be brought to the court and consequently only a cheque was issued.



**Partition of the lands of joint families by the  
Settlement Survey Officers during the  
Resettlement operation**

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

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

- (a) Whether during the process of the new settlement it is obligatory on the part of the settlement Survey Officers to conduct the partitions of the lands of the joint families as prayed for?
- (b) If so, why the Settlement Officers while conducting survey are reluctant to conduct partitions without remuneration?
- (c) How many partition cases were not taken up by the Settlement Officers conducting survey in Maut Village, Dopdar Mauza, Nazira Circle, Sibsagar Subdivision, on grounds of non-payment of remuneration during the course of last three years?

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

172. (a)—In the Resettlement operation it is obligatory on the part of Resettlement staff to effect the partition of an *ejmali* (joint) patta provided all the co-sharers wish to partition amicably their land according to possession and point out the new boundaries without any objection and give their consent in writing by putting their signatures in the *chitha* or otherwise. If any co-sharers object or if there be any dispute about possession, the partition cannot be affected under the Rules, by the Resettlement staff.

(b)—No partition satisfying the conditions mentioned in (a) above has been refused nor any complaint asking for any remuneration by the Resettlement staff for such partition has been received.

(c)—None.



**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** The reply to Question 172 (c) is 'none'. May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the partition cases of some Barbaruahs like Bethuram Barbaruh, Dambadhar Barbaruah, etc., have not been taken up?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue):** If particular instances are given to me I will examine the matter.

### **Appointment of Senior Electrical Inspector under Regulation 3 of the Assam Public Service Commission**

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH** asked :

173. Will the Minister of Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Senior Electrical Inspector of Government has been appointed under Regulation 3 of the Assam Public Service Commission Regulation violation Rule No.4 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956?

(b) If so, why?

(c) Whether it is a fact that there are better qualified persons in existence for the said post working under the Government?

(d) Why an Electrical Engineer has been entrusted to work as Factory Inspector and *vice-versa* (i.e., a Mechanical Engineer as Senior Electrical Inspector)?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity)** replied :

173. (a)—Shri G. C. Roy, B. Sc. (Engineer) Electrical Inspector, Government of Assam has been appointed temporarily to officiate as Senior Electrical Inspector under regulation 3(e) of the Assam Public Service Commission Regulation, 1951. This does not violate the Rule 4 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Steps have been taken to fill up the post through Assam Public Service Commission by advertisement.

(d)—Originally there was only one Inspectorate both for Electricity and Factory. In this combined inspectorate persons having qualification in Electrical Engineering were recruited through Assam Public Service Commission. The



combined Inspectorate was separated into two, *viz*; Electricity Inspectorate and Factory in 1955. When some officers remained on the Factory side and some on the Electricity side. Shri G. C. Roy, the acting Sr. Electrical Inspector is a B.Sc., in combined Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

### **Appointment of a Stenographer under the Chairman, State Electricity Board**

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

174. Will the Minister of Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a Stenographer has lately been appointed under the Chairman, State Electricity Board at Rs. 400 per month who has no requisite qualification?

(b) If so, why?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity)** replied :

174. (a)—The State Electricity Board is an autonomous body to appoint its personnel.

(b)—Does not arise.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH**: Sir, regarding Question 174 (a) as to whether it is a fact that a Stenographer has lately been appointed under the Chairman, State Electricity Board at Rs. 400 per month who has no requisite qualification, the answer is that the State Electricity Board is an autonomous body to appoint its personnel, and.....

**Mr. SPEAKER**: Yes; that is so. In fact, I myself have been somewhat remiss in scrutinising this question because many new developments are taking place and so my office have not been able to keep pace with these new developments. Now you will see that sub-rule 16 of Rule 37 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly states that question "shall not relate to day-to-day administration of Local Bodies or other semi-autonomous bodies. The Speaker may, however, allow questions which arise out of their relation with the Government or refer to breaches of law or rules or relate to important matters involving general welfare." So I do not think that it is in order to put further supplementaries on this question.

### **Licentiate Supervisor in the Shillong Hydro Electric, Ltd.**

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH** asked :

175. Will the Minister of Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any Licentiate Supervisor in the Shillong Hydro Electric, Ltd.?



- (b) If not, under what authority Service connection are provided by them ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity)** replied :

175. (a)—No.

(b)—The service connections are given as per License granted under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and under Rule 45 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.

**Appointment of officers of Subordinate Services  
as Sub-Deputy Collectors in 1943**

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West)** asked :

176. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some officers employed in various subordinate services were appointed as temporary Sub-Deputy Collectors in 1943 on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission to meet war emergency ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the services of those officers were absorbed in the permanent cadre of Sub-Deputy Collectors in 1948 after continuous service in a temporary capacity ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that persons appointed substantively as Sub-Deputy Collectors after 1943 and as late as 1947 are treated as their senior for purposes of promotion ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to remove the discrimination ?

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

176. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Of the temporary Sub-Deputy Collectors recruited in 1943 one was brought to the permanent cadre with effect from 11th January, 1945 and three from 1st October, 1947 on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. The rest who remained in service after partition were permanently absorbed in 1948.



(c)—Temporary service does not count towards seniority and so Sub-Deputy Collectors appointed against permanent vacancies after 1943 are senior to the temporary Sub-Deputy Collectors of 1943. But seniority is not the only criterion for promotion to higher posts. As a matter of fact four officers out of the 1943 batch have been promoted to Assam Civil Service, Class I.

(d)—Does not arise.

### **Auditing of Students' Funds in Colleges**

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)**

asked:

177. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Students' Funds of the Colleges are auditable or not?

(b) If so, why the Students' Fund of the University Classes, Gauhati University, has not been subjected to audit?

(c) Whether the internal Examination Funds of the Colleges are auditable?

(d) If so, why the internal Examination Fund of the University Classes, Gauhati University has not been subjected to audit?

(e) Whether the contributions towards these Funds are accountable as public money?

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

replied:

177. (a)—Students' Fund is not auditable unless it is in receipt of grants-in-aid from Government.

(b)—Students' Fund of the University Classes of the Gauhati University is managed by the students. So, it is not auditable.

(c)—Yes, auditable.

(d)—There is no such fund maintained by the Gauhati University. As such the question of audit does not arise.

(e)—Funds constituted out of contributions from students and managed by them are not accountable as public funds.



**\*Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)** : Is it a fact that the Gauhati University Students' Funds have been utilised by the Gauhati University Authorities for the purpose of a canteen without the permission or consent of the Gauhati University Students ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : The same sub rule 16 of Rule 37 of the Rules of procedure applies to this question also because this University is a semi-autonomous body.

**\*Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** : It has been stated that whenever funds are collected from the students themselves, such funds are not subjected to audit. May I know from the Government whether any contribution is made by the Government towards those students' funds'.

**\*Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)** : No contribution is made by the Government towards such funds.

**\*Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West)** : It has been stated in reply to Question 177 (a) that the students' fund is not auditable unless it is in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government. But in reply to Question 177 (c) as to whether the internal examination funds of the colleges are auditable, the answer is 'yes'. May I know whether the internal examination funds of the colleges are met from the grants-in-aid of Government ?

**\*Shri RADHIKRAM DAS** : No, that is not a fact.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA** : So when both these funds are not in receipt of grants-in-aid from Government, how could it be that one is auditable (internal examination fund) and the other is not auditable (students' fund) ?

**\*Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : The students' fund is not auditable because the contribution to the fund is made by the students themselves and hence it is the fund by the students. But the internal examination funds of the colleges are not the funds of the students but of the colleges.

**\*Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA** : But the internal examination funds are raised by the students in the shape of examination fees, etc.

**\*Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : But that is not a contribution.

**\*Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI** : It is stated that whenever funds come from the students themselves, such funds are not subjected to audit. Therefore, funds for sports and games, common room, etc., which realised from the students are not subjected to audit. But the examination funds of colleges are also realised from the students. So why should these be subjected to audit?



**\*Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Minister, Education)** : When the funds contributed by the students are connected with sports, etc., such funds are not auditable by us but when the funds consist of an amount contributed by the students on account of fees, etc., and the amount which comes from Government grants adhoc or otherwise, and if these amounts are mixed together, then the whole thing comes under audit. That is the point.

### **Vehicles of Cottage Industries Department**

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

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

(a) How many vehicles have been provided in the Cottage Industries Department for the purpose of Inspection ?

(b) Whether they are properly utilised ?

(c) If so, what was the total expenditure incurred on account of these vehicles including their maintenance during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 ?

(d) What are the names of the Centres inspected by the officers with the vehicles allotted ?

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

178. (a)—One (Jeep).

(b)—Yes.

						Rs.
(c)—1957-58	...	...	..	..	...	6,950
1958-59	...	...	...	...	...	6,949

(d)—Whole of Assam Valley.



**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** In regard to question 178 (d), it has been replied that "Whole of Assam Valley". May I know whether the officers toured whole of Assam Valley and did not visited any of the centres of Assam with the vehicle provided? May I know what are the names of those centres, if visited?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What does the hon. Member mean by the centre? Does he mean by the 'centre' the centre of the Cottage Industry?

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Yes Sir, I mean the centres of the Cottage Industries.

**Shri KHAMAKYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):** This will be a long list, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Hon. Minister says it would be a long list to include all the centres of the Cottage Industries of Assam.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Whether the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to lay a copy of the list containing the names of the centres inspected by the officers, on the Library Table?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It would be quite difficult for the hon. Minister to furnish all the tour diaries of the officers. I feel that in respect of certain questions of the hon. Members, I should give my own opinion. This is more or less clear that we have laid down rules somewhere for the purpose of functioning effectively. So far as the internal workings are concerned, I think we must also make sure that the functions of the House are done effectively and also to the beyond the scope of the State.

So we have to consider this question some-day so that I may give my own views in this matter. I would therefore request the hon. Members not to pursue their questions for the present.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** How many centres are there in the State?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** It is difficult to give the numbers of such centres now.

**U JOR MANIK SYIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Speaker Sir, I think Mrs. Chanda put a supplementary question on No. 176.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** No. There is no supplementary question asked by Mrs. Chanda.

**U JOR MANI K SYIEM:** May I now ask a supplementary question under question 176?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** No. Discussions on this question were already over and it would not be in order to ask supplementary question now.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** What is the definition of 'total expenditure'?



### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

(Which were put and answered orally)

#### Regarding arrest of Kisan Satyagrahis at Jorhat

**Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati)**  
asked :

3. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that on 16th March 1959, 103 Kisan Satyagrahis were arrested at Jorhat when they were demonstrating for fulfilment of certain demands ?
- (b) What were the demands that the demonstrating Kisans wanted the Government to fulfil ?
- (c) Since when did the Government receive representations regarding the said demands ?
- (d) What do the Government propose to do with the said demands ?
- (e) What do the Government propose to do with the Satyagraha Movement ?

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

3. (a)—On 16th March 1959, 103 persons were arrested when they entered the Jorhat court premises shouting slogans, interrupting court work and creating annoyance. They were arrested by Police under sections 143/447, I. P. C., on the complaint lodged by the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat.

(b)—No demands were placed by the demonstrators before the Deputy Commissioner on 16th March 1959. The Jorhat Jilla Krishak Sabha submitted a printed memorandum on 11th February 1959 from which the following demands appear to have been made—

- (1) Requisition of tea garden lands and de-reservation of grazing and forest reserves and throwing open Sarkari waste land for settlement with landless cultivators.



- (2) Reclamation of submerged lands at Bar-mukalipathar, Rangagora Reserve, Maria-mandal plot and distribution of the same.
- (3) Grant of periodic pattas to cultivators who are in occupation of tea garden lands on lease.
- (4) Grant of periodic pattas to replace the 'Begary' system in Kakodonga Forest Reserve.
- (5) To confer ownership right to the ryots of Khats.
- (6) Grant of periodic pattas after demarcating correct boundaries of land in the grants and reserves which were already distributed to the cultivators.
- (7) There should be no eviction of any landless people from any land and prevention of any eviction made by owners on adhiars.
- (8) Representation of Kisan Sabha in the Land Settlement Advisory Committee.
- (9) Abolition of stamp fee of annas 12 in applications for land.
- (10) Reclamation of Forest land before giving settlement and grant of financial help to peasants for meeting preliminary expenditure for cultivation.
- (11) Fixation of minimum price of paddy at Rs.12 per maund and Government should make direct purchase from cultivators.



(c) & (d)—The first representation was received on 27th March 1958. It was enquired into by Government and a reply was sent under Government letter No.RSS.187/58/36, dated 9th September 1958. Another representation, dated 1st September 1958 was received from the Jorhat District Kisan Sabha which was replied by Government on 6th November 1958. On 11th March 1959, a deputation consisting of Shri Gopesh Namasudra, Shri Tarun Sen Deka and 14/15 others met the Minister, Revenue at his residence at Shillong and submitted a written representation. The Minister agreed to examine the demands. A deputation of the Kisans was jointly met by the Minister, Finance and Minister, Revenue at Shillong on 14th March 1959. Government have issued a circular letter to the Deputy Commissioners of all Plains Districts on 18th March 1959 asking for detailed information regarding eviction, encroachment and availability of cultivable waste land, etc.

(e)—Charge sheet has been submitted by Police against all the 103 persons arrested by police on 16th March 1959. The case is subjudice.

One hundred cases were disposed of till 26th March 1959. 96 persons were convicted and released with admonition. Three were released after they had executed undertaking. One was convicted and sentenced to 6 months R.I. The cases against 3 other persons who are on bail are pending as they could not appear on 25th March 1959.

**Shri GAURISANAKR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** What is the latest position of the Satyagraha movement? Is it continuing or has it been called off?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Last Monday, six other persons were arrested. That is the latest information available to me.

**Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** May I know whether in the meantime any negotiation is going on between the representative of the Kisan Sabha and the Deputy Commissioner?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** I do not know the recent developments. I shall make an enquiry.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** How many persons were released after they had given an undertaking?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Three; they were released immediately after they had given the undertaking.



**Calling attention to matter of urgent Public importance under Assembly Rule 54 on the recent clash between two groups of labourers at Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill, Barua Bamungaon**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There is a "Calling attention" under Rule 54 by Shri Patwary. He may read out the brief statement. That's all.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have the honour to call attention of the Minister-in-charge of Major Industries, Co-operative and Members of the House, to a matter of urgent public importance, which is stated below.—

That the daily Natun Assamiya of 20th March, 1959 has published a news-item that as a result of clash between two groups of labourers at Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill, Barua Bamungaon, one Bihari and one Assamese labourer were killed and 12 others injured.

That the Assam Tribune (Daily) of 22nd March, 1959 has published a news-item that two persons were killed and about 16 others injured in a violent clash between two groups of labourers at the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill, Barua Bamungaon, on Wednesday last.

That the daily Amrita Bazar Patika of Calcutta dated 22nd March, 1959, has published a news-item that the Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill has been closed from the 18th instant due to a serious labour clash between two rival groups of labourers. It is further reported that unofficial sources claim 3 deaths—2 labourers of the Mill and a villager, and 19 injured, including the General Manager and one Chemist. It is also reported that two labourers are still missing.

From the report that I have from a messenger, the number of injured persons is much more than what is published in the various newspapers. The incident has taken communal colour in that area which is very injurious and harmful for our State. This mill is the only large scale Co-operative enterprise of Major Industry in the State and the production of the mill has been very badly interrupted as a result of the incident.

It is definitely a matter of most public importance and being a recent occurrence and creating anxieties in the minds of the people of Assam, I call the attention of the Minister-in-charge of Major Industry, Co-operative and Members of this august House.

Then, Sir, one point.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member's intention is to call attention of the House. He has done it and the Hon'ble Minister will reply.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** One Engineer has lost one eye in the same incident.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The purpose of calling attention is not to give information but to elicit it.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation):** Mr. Speaker, Sir I am grateful to my Friend Shri Hiralal Patwary for calling attention of this august House to this incident. On the 18th March at about 12.30 P.M. an altercation took place between the handyman of a truck and a labourer at the time of unloading of sugarcane at the Dergaon Co-operative Sugar Mill. After this there was some sort of fighting rather assaults between these two and also the driver of the truck. Very unfortunately of these two persons involved in the original incident, one Assamese



and the other one was a Bihari. This being so, some kind of communal colour was given to the whole incident and some amount of tension was created. The officers intervened and the quarrel was put a stop to for the time being and the mill continued to work. In the meantime some people started spreading rumours in the neighbouring area and people of the rival groups started collecting in the vicinity of the mill. The mill authorities at once sent information to the Police station at Dergaon, but the officers and most of the men were out. Only one A.S.I. and four constables came to the mill. This force was quite insufficient because, Sir, it is said, that the number of people collected was about 2,000 people. Stray assaults started between the rival groups and ultimately at about 4 P.M. the occurrence took rather an alarming turn as a result of which 18 persons were injured, of which one Rameswar Hazarika, an outsider I mean, who is not an employee of the mill, died on the spot and another Mathura Prosad Tewari, who is an employee of the mill, was removed to Hospital in a serious condition where he later died. Of the injured persons, I think 7 are still now in the hospital. That was so by the time we got the last report. To come to the incident, in the meantime, Sir, reinforcement came from Golaghat; the Subdivisional Officer, Golaghat, himself came so also the Inspector of Police. The Additional Superintendent of Police came from Jorhat with two sections of the Assam Police Battalion and 2½ sections of the Armed Branch Constables. The situation was brought under control. The mill was heavily guarded and also there was mobile patrolling. The Police registered two cases under sections 148 and 304 against the two rival groups on the informations lodged by one from each group. I understand from the last report that 28 persons have been arrested, which include both the employees and non-employees including villagers. On the 19th instant the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat also visited the mill. We got the information in the forenoon of 19th March and I myself contacted the Chairman of the Mill on the morning of the 20th instant, the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies was asked to go there. The Registrar visited the mill and submitted a report.

As the situation was rather alarming and as it was considered that if the mill was not closed for the time being, the properties of the mill might be in danger, the working of the mill was stopped at 1 P. M. on 18th instant. The mill, however, resumed crushing on 20th March and the workers reported for duty at 7 P. M. on 22nd March as well. Since then the mill is going on with its normal activities.

Sir, on the morning of 22nd instant the Police discovered a dead body in the Lohadong Nalla adjoining the Factory site but outside the Factory premises. The victim was, however, not an employee of the Factory but a resident of the Naharani village about 2 miles from the factory. This is the third casualty presumed to be on account of the disturbance. Now, as a result of all these steps the normal situation is gradually returning. The Police force has been partially withdrawn. But a section of the Police force is still there in the Mill to guard against any untoward incident taking place.

We are really very sorry that such an incident has taken place in the Sugar Mill. We offer our sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved families and to those who have suffered. Let us hope that every section of the people will see that peace and tranquillity in the area is maintained and there is no further breach of peace so that our only Co-operative Mill may continue its normal activities.



**Shri Hareswar Goswami's allegation about corruption amongst the Police Officer at Dergaon**

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr, Speaker, Sir, before the hon'ble Minister takes his stand, I would like to speak a few words in regard to an allegation that I brought before the House the other day regarding the Police Officer of the Chaigaon Police Station. I have since received this letter and some photos and now I want to hand over the same to Mr. Ahmed (Mr. Speaker—I the best thing will be to hand over the paper to me and I shall hand over to him). Of course., through you Sir, to Mr. Ahmed.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** May I submit to the House that whenever any hon. Member wants to make any statement on matters outside the agenda fixed for the day, he should first consult with me so that I may be in a position to allot some time for the purpose. For to-day it is all right but for future guidance I hope the hon. Members will do well to remember this because it is not only a question of time but also a question of procedure.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** I am sorry, Sir, I could not contact, you beforehand but we will remember it for future guidance.

Another point is that Abdul Latif Chaudhury was subsequently arrested in connection with an occurrence at Thakurpara. Sir, this Police Officer is harassing the people to give evidence against this man. I therefore suggest that Police Officer should either be suspended immediately or transferred to some other place otherwise it will be very difficult for the people to give out real facts related to the case. (Shri Goswami at this stage handed over the paper and some photos in question to the Speaker).

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**

**Further discussion on Grant No.2—7 Land Revenue and 49A Payment of Compensation to Landholders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now, Mr. Das will speak. He has to clarify one point about figure.

**Shri HARSEWAR DAS (Revenue Minister):** That figure 343 should be 71. The mistake occurred in this way. The balance of 272 are temporary officers as shown in temporary establishment. But the mistake occurred due to the temporary staff and permanent staff being added together and shown here as 343.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Sir, I have a point to raise here. I raised a similar point in connection with the Police Budget. Here also certain figures are wrongly stated. In General Administration we find that the figures regarding the members pay have not been correctly stated. I do not know who prepared the Budget. (Mr. Speaker—Evidently the Finance Department). But then the point arises how these mistakes could be committed, and why were they not corrected or why this House was not presented with correct figure? We will not be unjustified to throw out the Budget on this point alone in as much as figures have not been given correctly and thereby the hon. Members have been misled. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this aspect of the Budget



and it is essential that the figures given to us should be absolutely correct and, if necessary, the Finance Department should take extra time to go through the figures.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri):** Is it for this, Sir, honoraria are paid to staff?

**\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the matter referred to by my Friend the other day I told him that I would see that all the scales of pay are provided because what actually happens here is that the scales of pay provided here are as they existed originally and the revised scales of pay have not been shown. After this matter was brought to my notice I looked into the Budgets of other States also and I found that it is only the Assam Government which give these scales of pay and not the other States. So I have issued instructions that in future instead of the scales of pay provided here, we shall show the actual pay and also subsequent increases made in the Appendices. There are so many different pay scales that it is not possible to provide all of them here. I therefore have passed orders that in future these scales of pay should be shown in the Appendices so that the hon. Members may know what is the existing scale of pay. I may inform the hon. Members that these forms were printed long ago and the practice is a'so in vogue from long time past. This practice continued from the past and the none of the hon. Members pointed out this mistake so long. Now as a result of the action taken, I hope there will be no ground for the hon. Members for any complaint in future. I, however, entirely agree that the Finance Department has to see that only correct figures are entered into the Budget. So far as this figure 343 is concerned, this was provided to us by the Director of Land Records and it was pointed out that only permanent posts should be given here and temporary posts should be shown under 'Temporary Establishment'. But unfortunately this was not done. I have given direction that even after the Budget is printed, the Note Sheets and all other relevant papers have to be compared. Under the circumstances as explained, I hope the House will not take very serious exception to this matter.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** এই কথাৰ লগত একমত হব নোৱাৰি দুঃখিত। এই বাজেটত বহুত ভুল ধৰা হৈছে আৰু ফলত এই বাজেটৰ ভিত্তিত আমি আলোচনা কৰিব নোৱাৰা হৈছো। গতিকে ভুল বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে কিবা সমাধান পায় বুলি আমি আশা কৰিলো।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I quite appreciate what the hon. Member Shri Patwari has stated. This is a very serious matter and we ought to take it as such. (Shri Debeswar Sarmah—To err is human, Sir) To err is human but to continue to err is somewhat inhuman. (Laughter) This practice has been going on in this House for many years many of us have been associated with it, but the Leader of the Opposition has rightly pointed out that it should not be a *res judicata* to progress and I feel that the hon. Member is justified to bring this to the notice of the House when discussions on the subject is taking place.

\*Speech not corrected.



For the general guidance I may suggest that Government must take all possible steps in order that the Budget may be presented in such a manner that all the hon. Members can follow with some measure of confidence and convenience, and I have no doubt that the hon. Finance Minister will implement whatever commitment he has made before the House in this behalf. More than that I feel that Government may provide, I do not know whether it is done in other Legislatures and we need not be very blind in our attempt to follow them, other facts relating to the Budget as Appendices, just as all the Grants under Art. 275 is submitted to the hon. Members as an Appendix which makes it convenient for the hon. Members to follow it. If all the new developments of different Departments are circulated to the hon. Members as Appendices, then every hon. Member will be in a position to know what has happened in the past and what is going to happen in the next budget year. Here I may submit that in one of those days the hon. Members may put their lead together and decide what improvement can be made in presenting the Budget in order that all hon. Members can study it with confidence and convenience.

(Except Cut motion No. 2, under Grant No. 2. "7—Land Revenue") others were withdrawn.)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that the total provision of Rs.1,54,59,300 under Grant No. 2, Major head '7.—Land Revenue', at page 3 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 1,54,59,300, do stand reduced by Rs. 100.

### The House Divided

### AYES 11

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Birendra Kumar Das      | 7. Shri Khogendra Nath Barua.     |
| 2. „ Bishwanath Upadhyaya       | 8. „ Mathias Tudu                 |
| 3. „ Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. | 9. „ Nilmoney Borthakur           |
| 4. „ Ghanashyam Talukdar        | 10. „ Prabhat Narayan Choudhuri.  |
| 5. „ Hareswar Goswami           | 11. „ Kumar Prakritish Ch. Barua. |
| 6. „ Hiralal Patwary            |                                   |



## NOES 50

- |                                    |                                          |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Capt. Williamson A. Sangma      | 26. Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda.                 |
| 2. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed       | 27. Shri Karka Ch. Doley.                |
| 3. „ Rup Nath Brahma               | 28. Prof. (Shrimati) Komol Kumari Barua. |
| 4. „ Debeswar Sarmah               | 29. Swami Krishnananda Brahmachari.      |
| 5. „ Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi.     | 30. Shri Lila Kanta Borah.               |
| 6. „ Hareswar Das                  | 31. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta.             |
| 7. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury.      | 32. Shri Mahadev Das.                    |
| 8. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika.    | 33. Maulavi Mahammad Idris.              |
| 9. „ Radhika Ram Das               | 34. Shri Mohidhar Pegoo.                 |
| 10. „ Larsingh Khyriem             | 35. „ Mohi Kanta Das.                    |
| 11. „ Girindra Nath Gogoi          | 36. „ Moti Ram Bora.                     |
| 12. „ A. Thanglura                 | 37. „ Nallindra Sangma.                  |
| 13. „ Lalit Kumar Daley            | 38. Maulavi Nurul Islam.                 |
| 14. Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar. | 39. Shri Omco Kumar Das.                 |
| 15. Shri Baikuntha Nath Das        | 40. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain.        |
| 16. „ Bhuban Chandra Pradhani.     | 41. Shri Purnananda Chetia.              |
| 17. „ Brojo Mohan Roy              | 42. Maulavi Rahimuddin Ahmed.            |
| 18. „ Devendra Nath Hazarika       | 43. Shri Rajendra Nath Borua.            |
| 19. „ Dhirsingh Deuri              | 44. „ Ramnath Sarma.                     |
| 20. „ Emerson Min                  | 45. Dr. Ram Prasad Chaubey.              |
| 21. Dr. Ghanashyam Das             | 46. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami.          |
| 22. Shri Gourisankar Roy           | 47. „ Sarbeswar Bordoloi.                |
| 23. „ Harinarayan Baruah           | 48. „ Siddhi Nath Sarma.                 |
| 24. „ Hem Chandra Chakravarty.     | 49. „ Surendra Nath Das.                 |
| 25. „ Joga Kanta Borua             | 50. „ Tankeswar Chetia.                  |

(The question was negatived).



**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now I put the main demand.

The question is that a sum of Rs.1,54,59,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "7.—Land Revenue".

(The question was adopted).

(All cut-motions under Grant No.49A were withdrawn by leave of the House).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that a sum of Rs.12,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "65.—Payment of compensation to Land holders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindary System".

(The question was adopted).

## GRANT No.20

### "40—Agriculture"

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):** Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.1,58,63,400 (Rupees one crore, fifty eight lakhs, sixty three thousands and four hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "40 —Agriculture".

**Mr SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.1,58,63,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [(Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes))]:** Sir I beg to move that the provision of Rs.9,00,000, under Grant No.20, Major head "40.—Agriculture", Minor head K.—Grants-in-aid, sub-head-Contribution, etc., expenditure in connection with Border Relief-Grants-in-Aid for (1) Regeneration of Orange groves and cash crops under Sixty Schedule (Part A) Areas, at page 217 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,58,63,400, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(1. To impress upon the Government of the sadly insufficient amount provided, in view of the many thousands of people who deserve to get this grant.

2. To criticise the Government for the said neglect of the several hundreds of the Borders of Khasi refugees in the Bhoi areas by not making any provision for grant-in-aid for their cultivation.)



**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,58,63,400, under Grant No.20, Major head "40.—Agriculture", at page 215 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,58,63,400, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(1. To criticise the Government policy of Agriculture.

2. No improvement of Agriculture in the Country).

**Shri GAURISANKAR BATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,58,63,400, under Grant No.20, Major head "40.—Agriculture", at page 215 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,58,63,400, do stand reduced Re.1

(To raise a general discussion).

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,58,63,400, under Grant No.20, Major head "40.—Agriculture", at page 215 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,58,63,400, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general discussion).

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,58,63,400 under Grant No.20, Major head "40.—Agriculture", at page 215 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,58,63,400, stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a discussion regarding the Agriculture Department).

**Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.1,58,63,400 under Grant No.20, Major head "40.—Agriculture", at page 215 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,58,63,400, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To criticise the policy of the Government).

**Mr SPEAKER:** All the cut motions are moved as above.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving Cut Motion I want to impress upon the Government of the sadly insufficient amount provided, in view of the many thousands of people who deserve to get this grant, and secondly to criticise the Government for the sad neglect of the several hundreds of the Border Khasi refugees in Bhoi area by not making any provision for grant-in-aid for their cultivation.

First, Sir, I must thank the Government for any kind of gesture they have shown for the sake of helping the people of the border areas. The motive which prompts the Government to help the people is very good. This fact is acknowledged by all that it is not the fault of the people of the



border area that they have been reduced to object poverty, but it is on account of the partition of India that their condition is going from bad to worse, and this year it is the worst. Government has very kindly taken the step to help them. But the amount of Rs.9,00,000 that has been provided in the budget for the purpose is too small. According to the budget, out of this an amount of Rs.3,50,000 comes to the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills and this amount will be distributed to the people of the border areas for regeneration of their orange groves and also of other cash crops. But this amount will go only to a few people. We have about 9,000 families who deserve help, but when Government intend to give Rs.225 per family then this amount will go to only 1,555 families and remaining 7,445 families will be left disappointed and will be left without any help. My complaint is that while the motive of the Government is very good to help the people, which I appreciate, but it has not done in a way that will help the people generally who really deserve this help. Therefore, Sir, I want to know from the Government whether this amount of 9 lakhs which has been provided in the budget to serve the Sixth Schedule-Part A—Areas, that is, the hills districts of Garo Hills, Mizo Hills and the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills and out of which only Rs.3,50,000 has been allotted for the United Khasi Jaintia Hills, will be the only amount that will be distributed in the year 1959-60. From the speech of the Government it appears that the Government is still thinking of sending a big programme to the Government of India for the sake of helping the border people. So, I hope that this amount will not be the amount that is considered for a big programme, as described in the Governor's speech, but it is only a token grant which may be increased during the coming year to serve the people who really deserve help. This is what I want to know from Government. I am sure, this Government as well as the Central Government are very sympathetic but I consider the amount of rupees nine lakhs is too small and it has been granted as a token help which will be increased according to the needs because the Assam Government shall have to send officers to collect the names of all the people who deserve grants from the Government.

I speak now regarding the neglect of the Government for not making provision for grant-in-aid for the refugees who have fled from the border areas to the Bhoi area, who number about 700 families out of which only 500 families have been rehabilitated by the Government. The Government when sending these people to Bhoi area for rehabilitation gave Rs.950 per family but out of them about 200 families have not been given that help. I am told also that the help which was given by the Government is not adequate and it is much below their requirement. They cannot manage with Rs.950 as with this amount each family have got to take their belongings from one place to the other and they have to take up new type of cultivation different from what they were doing. Government must have acknowledged and appreciated these difficulties and sufferings undergone by these unfortunate people. Considering their miserable plight and considering that this amount of Rs.950 is not sufficient for the purpose of rehabilitation, I urge upon the Government to increase the amount if they really want to help them and to give such grants to those families who have not as yet been given any thing.

**U JORMANIK SIEM** [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by



Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy regarding the negligence on the part of the Government for solution of the problem of people from border areas who had shifted to Bhoi area for rehabilitation.

Sir, so far it appears to me that this problem was not taken up seriously by the Government. Now, of course, Government has given some grants for the relief of these people but the amount so allotted is not sufficient to solve the whole problem because the amount cannot meet the necessities of those people who are in a very bad plight having had to leave their hearths and homes to rehabilitate themselves in another place.

Sir, there is an attempt on the part of the Government to regenerate orange groves, but by regenerating them I do not think, that the whole problem has been solved. Have the Government considered whether there will be market for oranges, pineapples, tezpata and other produce grown in border areas? We have to find out if such cultivation for them will have a market. In order to reach them to a market, communication also is essential. Sir, I am told that this year we have seen that Government made an attempt to air-lift oranges from Shella area but that was in the first part of January when it was too late for Shella oranges to be transported because harvesting was already over. In this connection, I would say that air-lifting of oranges from Shella will not help the people of the whole border area. Government should extend this facility to other places like Balat Bholaganj and Barapunji, which also produce substantial quantity of oranges. If this air-lifting is done in time it will no doubt help the people there. But that relief is of a temporary nature. Government should find out a permanent solution for improving the economic condition of the border people. I do not say that regeneration of orange groves is bad of course it is good in its own way, but I wonder whether the Government will not be prepared to consider other means also for these people. You cannot allow people always to grow cash crops alone. Last year, in the Assembly I urged upon the Government the need for introducing small scale industries for these people so that these unfortunate people will not depend on cash crops produced by them, but can have some alternate avocations to augment their income. I do not know whether the Government is to examine this question. I suggested that fruit preservation, canning and such allied small industries will be suitable for border areas where oranges, pineapples etc. are grown in abundance and are not easily transportable to market. I also suggested that if those industries were not possible for those areas then the Agriculture Department ought to find out new methods of cultivation for new crops, which are not cash crops. If the Government want that these people should remain in those areas new method of cultivation should be found out.

Then, I would like to place before the Government some grievances of other people of border areas who are undergoing immense difficulties these days. These are the people who have shifted from border areas to Bhoi. I am afraid whatever sympathy that was shown to them was only lip sympathy, their miseries have not been mitigated till now. They have submitted representations time and again to the Deputy Commissioner, to the Minister and to others but yet nothing appears to have been done for them. There was a proposal in the first meeting of the Border Relief Committee that the Deputy Commissioner would look into the matter along with me and would try to solve the problem, how to rehabilitate them but no such action has been taken by the Deputy Commissioner. It appears that there were some changes in the programme. I do not know anything



about it. It is possible that the whole proceedings of this meeting have been shelved. Let us try to consider the plight of these people in this proper perspective. For whatever reason don't know why these people have shifted from the border areas to Bhoi area with the hope that Government will see to their needs that Government will give them some relief as they are giving to other refugees perhaps. With that hope these people came to Bhoi but to their surprise they found that no suitable land could be made available to them and they were left to themselves. It is true, they were given Rs.950 per family and there were only 500 such families, but what can Rs.950 do? They have got to construct their houses, they have got to start new kind of cultivation which they were not used in the border areas. Now they are forced to take resort to cutting fuel from the forest and selling them on the road side. But how long can they continue in this way and also how long the forests can stand if trees are allowed to be cut for fuel in this way and to be sold on the road side? But these people have to do that because there was no one to help them.

As we all know Sir, now the Development Block of Bhoi area has been normalised and only a skeleton staff is being maintained there. The Assistant Project Officer of that Block has no means to help these unfortunate people at the present moment. He could not give them the help which they formerly used to get for developing their cultivation by making terraces and opening new cultivation. It is for the Government now Sir, to consider how best we can help these people if they must live and if they must not be driven to begging. They have been running from pillar to post for want of help. As I have said, the P. E. O. is not in a position to help them because the Block has got no funds being a normalised Block. Now, Sir, I would appeal to Government to help these people as they are sure to face starvation some day or at least have to go and beg from responsibility I think the Government cannot be absolved. Therefore, I would appeal Government Sir, to take proper measures for their rehabilitation and that sufficient funds be made available to them so that they can start life and can take to new cultivation suitable to the area in which they are placed at present by circumstances beyond their control. I hope Sir, that Government will not just give lip-sympathy but will try to give real help to them in the shape of grants or in some other way so that these people will not be stranded for all times.

With these words Sir, I commend my suggestions to the Minister in charge.

### **Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय !

इस कर्तन प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में मैं माननीय सदन की सेवा में अपना विचार प्रकट करते हुए दो-चार शब्द बोलना चाहता हूँ। महोदय ! सब से पहले सरकारी वजत के २२२ पृष्ठ की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो भ्रमात्मक हिसाब से भरा हुआ है। इसमें कृषि विभाग के कुछ कर्मचारियों की संख्या दिखाई गई है और साथ ही वेतन आदि में उनपर खर्च होनवाली रकम भी दिखाई गई है। साधारण हिसाब से भी देखा जाय तो हम यही देख रहे हैं कि कर्मचारियों की संख्या कुछ है और वेतन के रूप में खर्च होनवाली रकम कुछ है। यह रकम बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर दिखाई गई है। क्या इससे हम यही समझ लें कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिसाब-किताब का साधारण ज्ञान भी नहीं है, या यही समझ लें कि सरकार इस सदन को और साथ ही बाहर की विराट जनता को भ्रम में डालकर इस तरह मनमानी रकम हम से मंजूर कराना चाहती है। अगर यही बात है तो इसमें सरकार की दाल नहीं गल सकती। हमारी जनता बड़ी चतुर



है, वे जाग चुकी है। विशेषकर पानेरी निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की जनता बड़ी ही चतुर है। उन्होंने मुझे यहाँ जनता का अडिटर जनरेल के रूप में भेजा है ताकि मैं सरकार के हिसाब-किताब को अच्छी तरह देखूँ, उसे पकड़ूँ और सरकार को अपने मनमाने ढंग से जनता का पैसा खर्च करने से रोकूँ।

महोदय, मैंने देखा है कि बजट के २२२ पृष्ठ का हिसाब बिलकुल ग़लत है। इस और मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरह का भ्रमात्मक हिसाब हमारे सामने दाखिल न करे।

महोदय, हमारे प्रान्त की प्रधान खेति धान है। किन्तु इसके अलावा भी बहुत-सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन्हें हम बड़ी आसानी से और बड़े परिमाण में पैदा कर सकते हैं। मैं काजू, अनन्स, पीपता और इस तरह की अन्य चीजों के प्रति सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। आसाम की जमीन ऐसी है कि यहाँ सब तरह की चीजें पैदा हो सकती हैं। इस ओर सरकार ने विशेष कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इसे देखकर हमें बड़ा खेद है अगर ये चीजें पैदा करें तो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही उन्नत हो सकती है। आशा है सरकार इस ओर उचित कारवाई करेगी।

कृषि के विकास के लिए सिंचाई या जलसिंचन का बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। किन्तु इस ओर हमारी सरकार ने विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया है। सरकार रास्ता, बांध वगैरह बनाती है तो जलसिंचन की उचित व्यवस्था के प्रति उचित ध्यान न रखते हुए ही वे काम करती है। आज कई सालों से मैं अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की एक ऐसी समस्या के प्रति सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। किन्तु खेद है कि सरकार ने इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आप को मालूम है कि रांगापारा रेल लाइन में पानी का निकास के लिए आवश्यक पुल आदि नहीं है। इसका परिणाम यही होता है कि हजारों मन धान नष्ट होते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब रास्ता बांध वगैरह बनाये तो उनकी योजना में जल के निकास के लिए उचित व्यवस्था पहले ही कर ले ताकि जनता को तकलीफ न हो।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यह प्रस्ताव समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अगम्य जनसाधारण शतक ८० जन लोकै कृषक आब कृषिर् उन्नतिर् कारणे चर्काबर् तबर्क पर्वा यथेष्ट प्रुच्छे। चलावा गच्छे दिनकदिने कृषिजात प्रवाब मूला चर्ब योर्वाब कारणे जनसाधारण अन्तर्गत अगातिर् भाव परिवर्तित हैछे। चर्काबर् कृषिविभागे नतुन नतुन गवेषणा करि, उन्नत धनधन नतुन नतुन कृषि-पद्धतिर् द्वाब कृषकगकलर् उन्नति गान्धर्ब कारणे गता-गतिर्बर् जर्बियते अर्थात् होरा आब प्रचार कार्य चलावले यत्न करि देखा गैछे। किन्तु आजि-कालि आमाब कृषकगकले गता-गतिर्बर् जर्बियते प्रचार करि, गतानुगतिक कृषि उन्नतिर् हके दिरा बज्जताबिलाक, शुनि भाल नोपोत्रात परिछे। तेने स्वतन्त्र विभिन्ना दलीय नेतागकले, गदनर्ब गदन्यगकले अथवा मज्जी महोदयगकले एहे गदनर्ब अथवा गाना बाहिबर् बाहिजर्ब आर्गत कृषि-मज्जनर्ब कारणे कथाई कथाई केवल चीन-जापानर्ब आदर्श वा बोझाई आदि ठाईब पद्धतिर्ब कथा बज्जता-सम्बन्धत अलक्षित करे—तेन्ते सि प्रकृतते आमाब कृषकगकलर् कृषिकार्यात उन्नति साधिवले टान हव यदि कृषि विभागे उपयुक्त शिक्षाब समल ले गारै गारै धूबि, कृषकगकलर् लर्गत मिलि तेठबिलाकब अर्भाव-अभियोग बिलाकब पूर्ण मीमांसा करिब नोर्वाबे। कृषकब मूल अर्भाव-अभियोगबिलाक कत—सेई कथा यदि चर्काबर् उपलब्धि करिब नोर्वाबे—आब भाव लाबर्ब करिबले अगम्य इग तेनेछले बज्जताई पीडित कृषकगकलर् अनुप्रेषणा



যোগাৰ নোৱাৰে আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই কৃষকসকলৰ প্ৰাণত আগৰ কৃষিকাৰ্য্যৰ উদগনি-  
খিনিও লাহে লাহে নষ্ট কৰি নিৰাশ কৰিব। কৃষকসকল চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্যেই মুখাপেক্ষি হৈ  
নিজৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য চিলাই দিব। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে সূত্ৰ নীতি অবলম্বন কৰাৰ সময় আহি  
পৰিছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** কম বক্তৃতা দিলে মই ভালৈ পাওঁ।

(হৰ্ষস্বৰ্ণি)

**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal):** হয়, মই দহ মিনিটৰ  
ভিতৰতেই শেষ কৰিম। গতিকে এনে ধৰণৰ কৃষি উন্নতিৰ অভিযান কৰিব লাগিব  
যি কৃষকৰ আচল অভাৱ-অভিযোগ দূৰ কৰি আচল কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা তেওঁলোকক  
দিব পাৰিব। আজি অসমৰ মাটি উৰ্বৰ, চৰকাৰে 'কাৰটলাইজাৰ'ৰ যোগান ধৰি, কৃষি-  
উন্নতিৰ হকে যত্ন কৰিছে যদিও জিলাই জিলাই কৃষকক আৱশ্যক মতে এই 'কাৰটলাইজাৰ'  
পাইছেনে নাই মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ। যাতে এই 'কাৰটলাইজাৰ' বিলাক গাৱঁ  
তুণ্ডে সকলো ঠাইতে সকলো জিলাত নিয়মমতে চৰকাৰে যোগান ধৰিব পাৰে আৰু  
কৃষকে পায় তাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ অসমৰ মাটি উৰ্বৰা;  
ইয়াৰ শস্যশ্যামলা ভাৰটো যেন সকলো সময়তে নাথাকে, কাৰণ একে ঠাইতে তিনি  
পুৰুষ খেতি কৰাৰ পিছত শস্যশ্যামলা কৰা উৰ্বৰা শক্তিতোৰ হ্ৰাস পায়। এই কথা,  
মোৰ বিশ্বাস সদনৰ সদস্যসকলৰ অবিদিত নহয়। সেই কাৰণে কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে  
উন্নত পদ্ধতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা আৰু তাক অবলম্বন কৰা উচিত। এই অৰ্থে প্ৰত্যেক জিলাতে  
গাৱঁ গাৱঁ কৃষকৰ কাৰণে প্ৰশিক্ষণ শিবিৰ খোলা উচিত আৰু এই শিবিৰ কমকৈও এখন  
গাওঁত এমাহ কাল বাখি—কৃষক সকলৰ কৃষি কাৰ্য্যৰ সা-সুবিধা অসুবিধা বিলাক সম্পূৰ্ণ  
বিচাৰ কৰি অভাৱ-অভিযোগবিলাক দূৰ কৰাৰ ভাৱ বিভাগীয় কমিটীৰ ওপৰত ন্যস্ত  
কৰিব লাগে আৰু তেওঁলোকেও মুকলিসুৰীয়া ভাবে এই সমস্যাবিলাক কৃষকৰ  
লগত আলোচনা কৰি মাটি-বাৰিবিলাক চাই কুৰি কত কেনেকৈ কি কৰিব লাগে—তাৰ  
দিহা-পৰামৰ্শ দিলে কৃষকসকলে অন্তৰত উদগনি পাব। এইদৰে কৰিব পাৰিলে কৃষক-  
সকলৰ ভিতৰৰ যিবিলাকে কথা কব নাজানে তেওঁবিলাকেও নিজৰ অসুবিধাৰ কথা কবলৈ  
সুবিধা পাব। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যেন শিক্ষামূলক প্ৰশিক্ষণ শিবিৰ  
জিলাই জিলাই ধূলি কৃষক সকলক উন্নত প্ৰণালী আৰু পদ্ধতিৰে কৃষি-কাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ  
সুবিধা দিয়ে।

ইয়াৰ পিচত কঠিয়াৰ কথা। চৰকাৰী কঠিয়াবিলাক ফাৰ্ম বা District Agri-  
cultural অফিচত বিতৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। কিন্তু কৃষকবিলাকৰদূৰ গাওঁৰ পৰা ডিষ্ট্ৰিক্ট  
অফিচলৈ কঠিয়া নিবলৈ আহিবলৈ ভয়ঙ্কৰ অসুবিধা হয়। মোৰ বিশ্বাস বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ  
কৃষকসকলৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে বিভাগীয় Demonstrator সকলৰ কঠিয়া বিক্ৰি কৰিবলৈ  
অসুবিধা নহব যদি জিলাৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ হাটবিলাকত (ডিষ্ট্ৰিক্টৰ বৰবৰুৱা হাটৰ  
নিচিনা হাট বিলাকত) চৰকাৰী এজেন্ট বা দোকান মুকলি কৰে। কাৰণ, এনে ধৰণৰ  
ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ হাটবিলাকলৈ দূৰৰ ভিতৰুৱা গাওঁবিলাকৰ পৰা বস্ত্ৰ কিনা-বেচা কৰিবলৈ  
মানুহবিলাক আহে। এনেকৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে মানুহবিলাকে লগতে কঠিয়া কিনি লৈ  
যাবলৈ সুবিধা হব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ হাট বিলাকত এনে ধৰণৰ  
দোকান মুকলি কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ। ইয়াৰ লগতে মই এই কামৰ প্ৰতিও চৰকাৰৰ  
দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজে। যেন অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ যিবিলাক ৰাজ্যত উন্নত পদ্ধতি বা প্ৰণালীত  
খেতি কৰা হৈছে তালৈ আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলকো বিদ্যা আহৰণৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে  
পঠোৱা হয়। এনেকৈ মানুহ পঠালে দেখি-শুনি অধ্যয়ন কৰি আহি নিজৰ কৃষিকাম  
কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পাব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ইয়াকে কৈ বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি মঞ্জুৰী দাবী কৰিছে  
তাৰ সমৰ্থন জনাওঁ।



## Shri BISHWANATH UPADHAYAYA (Patharkandi):

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! कृषि विभाग के खाते सदन में जो मांग पेश की जा रही है उसका विरोध करते हुए मैं अपना यह कर्तन प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ तथा इस संबंध में दो-चार शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार सदा हमारे सहयोग की कामना करती है। यह भी प्रायः कहा जाता है कि जनता की ओर से आवश्यकीय सहयोग का अभाव रहता है। लेकिन वास्तव और कुछ है। जनता सरकार के साथ सहयोग करना चाहती है, और सरकार की ओर से उसकी अवहेलना होती है। इस बारे में मैं २१ उदाहरण सदन के सामने उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ और यह दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि जनता के स्वतःस्फूर्त सहयोग को सरकार किस तरह अवहेलना करती है। सरकारी अफसर इस प्रकार के सहयोग को किस प्रकार अवहेलना करता है। अगर ऐसा ही हो तो हमारी सरकार कैसे जनता के सहयोग की आशा रख सकती है? कृषि की उन्नति के लिए जब कोई अनुभवी सज्जन इस विभाग के सामने कोई अच्छी योजना रखते हैं तब सरकारी अफसर किस रूप से उसकी अवहेलना करते हैं। इस बारे में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई अच्छी-से-अच्छी योजना सरकार के सामने रखी जाती है तब सरकार के अफसर उसका प्रयोग करके देखने की बात तो दूर रहते, उसका ध्यान भी नहीं देते हैं। इसका एक मिसाल मैं आपकी सेवा में उपस्थित करूँगा। करीब ३ वर्ष पहले श्रीसुरेन्द्रनाथ विश्वास लिंडो नामक एक सज्जन ने सरकार के सामने एक बहुत ही अच्छी और सहजसाध्य योजना रखी थी जिसके प्रयोग से हमारी कृषि को बहुत कुछ सहायता और मिल सकती थी। यह सज्जन कृषि विभाग के एक अनुभवी इन्स्पेक्टर थे। अपनी सेवा से वे अक्सर ग्रहण कर चुके हैं तथा कृषि में उन्हें काफी रुचि और अनुभव भी है। अक्सर ग्रहण करने के बाद उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पंजाब आदि राज्यों में की जानेवाली कृषि का अध्ययन किया था और वहाँ के प्रयोग और अनुभव से यह योजना रखी थी कि अपने राज्य में भी सिंचाई के लिए रहत (पारसियान हुईल) का प्रयोग किया जाय। साथ ही यह भी सुझाव रखा था कि नाईट सोयल का उपयोग कृषि की खाद के रूप में व्यवहृत किया जाय। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पंजाब, दिल्ली आदि राज्यों में नाईट सोयल का व्यवहार कृषि की उन्नति के लिए किया जा रहा है। यह खाद इतनी अच्छी है कि इसके व्यवहार से इन राज्यों में बहुत बड़ी सफलता मिली है। यहाँ की मिउनिसिपाल बोर्ड्स के सहयोग से नाईट सोयल का व्यवहार किया जा सकता है। किंतु यह नाईट सोयल योही नष्ट होने दिया जा रहा है। जब उसका व्यवहार एक अच्छी खाद के रूप में किया जा सकता है तो उसे इस प्रकार नष्ट नहीं होने देना चाहिए। और प्रान्तों में ५० हजार से ३ लाख रुपये में यह खाद बेची जाती है और उसका लाभ उठाया जा रहा है तो हमारे राज्य में भी उसका व्यवहार क्यों न किया जाय? किंतु इस ओर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है। और जब श्रीसुरेन्द्रनाथ विश्वास, अक्सरप्राप्त कृषि विभाग के इन्स्पेक्टर ने इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है तो भी इसपर न किसीने गौर किया और न इसका प्रयोग ही किया गया। श्रीविश्वासजी ने सन १९५७ में ही इस बारे में हमारे कृषि विभाग को रहत (पारसियान हुईल) और नाईट सोयल के प्रयोग के बारे में लिखा था किंतु यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि सरकार ने इस ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

श्रीविश्वासजी ने रहत के बारे में लिखा था। रहत के प्रयोग से हमारे यहाँ आसानी से और कम खर्च से सिंचाई का काम हो सकता है। इस बारे में डिसट्रीक्ट एग्रिकालचरल अफसर, इउनाईटेड खासि एण्ड जैन्तिया हिल्स ने कृषि विभाग के संचालक (डायरेक्टर) पहली मार्च १९५८ को लिखा था जो पत्र निम्न प्रकार है :—

“I have the honour to request you to kindly consider issuing one Persian Wheel on loan to S. N. Biswas Dimgdoh (Retd. Agricultural Instructor), which can be indented from Hapur, United Province.



The cost of the same is Rs.800 including all incidental charges, and this amount may be sanctioned so that the expenditure may be met from Border Scheme under 40.—Agricultural, I—Normal Agricultural Experiment and Research—(IV) (d) Sixth Schedule (Part 'A'), Areas, United K. & J. Hills. For purchase of implement, etc.”

डेपुटी डाइरेक्टर महोदय श्रीविश्वासजी की यह योजना पसन्द की और लिखा कि इसका प्रयोग करके देखा जा सकता है। उन्होंने एग्रिकालचारेल् इन्जिनियर, गोहाटी को लिखा कि एक रहत शीघ्र ही सरकारी खर्चा से सीमांचल में प्रदर्शन के लिए भेजा जाय।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** आप को यह चिट्ठी पढ़ने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आप मेहरबानी करके अपना खयालात ही जाहिर कीजिये।

**Shri BISHWANATH UPADHAYAYA (Patharkandi):** जी हाँ, मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि डेपुटी डाइरेक्टर ने उन्हें लिखा कि शीघ्र ही एक रहत भेजे और एक अश्वमा पाद भी भेजे, पर यह नहीं किया गया। साथ में इस प्रकार श्रीविश्वास काफी परेशान हुए और रहत नहीं भेजा गया। उनकी कौन-सी गरज पड़ी है कि इस तरह की दौड़-धूप करें और अपनी जेब से पैसा खर्च करके सरकार को अपनी योजना दिखावें। उन्होंने तो कृषि की उन्नति के लिए यह योजना रखी थी। इसी तरह हमारे सरकारी अफसर जनता के स्वतःस्फूर्त सहयोग की अवहेलना करते हैं। इसके अलावा जोरहाट में भी इसी तरह की और एक घटना हुई है। जोरहाट के डिप्टि कमिशनर साहब ने बड़ी खेति के लिए सरकार के पास लिखा था। उनका कहना था कि जोरहाट में बड़ी खेति का प्रयोग करके देखना चाहिये। किंतु अफसरों ने कहा कि “न, न”—जोरहाट में बड़ी खेति नहीं हो सकती है। किन्तु डिप्टि कमिशनर साहब ने खुद इसका प्रयोग करके देखा और उन्होंने कई एकड़ जमीन में बड़ी खेति करके देखा और उन्हें उसमें बड़ी सफलता मिली। किंतु कृषि विभाग के अफसरों ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसी तरह कृषि विभाग के अफसर जनता के सहयोग की अवहेलना करते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसा न हो। अगर हम जनता के सहयोग को ग्रहण करें तो कृषिक्षेत्र में हमें सफलता मिल सकती है और अधिक शण्य उत्पादनकार्य जोरों के साथ आगे बढ़ सकता है।

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, the most curious thing is that an agricultural country like ours is facing scarcity of agricultural products. Last year, the Nowgong district faced a scarcity of foodgrains, rather almost a famine. This year also, Koliabor, which is a part of Nowgong district, and the entire Upper Assam area are facing shortage of food. Just now let me place a few facts. Let us see how even in areas where community development projects have been undertaken the people are facing starvation. In the village Gohainpukhuri of Nitai mauza, out of 92 houses only 12 houses will not face starvation.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Which Community Project area is this ?

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH:** Dimow Community Project.

Then in Vekurichapori, out of 35 houses only five will not face starvation. This is how people are facing shortage of food even in the community project area. While this kind of sacrcity is going on, our Government is sitting



silently like a casual observer. In Bandarmari out of 68 houses only 13 houses will not face starvation; in Lason Gaon there are 46 houses out of which only 8 houses will not face starvation; in Puni Dehing Mauja all the houses of the village Katiari Chumani will have to face starvation; in Dhaibari Miri gaon out of 30 houses 20 houses will have to face starvation; and in Kakilamari village out of 41 houses 27 houses have no food and they will have to face starvation. Sir, this is the picture of the people of exclusively agricultural villages of the two Mauzas, Nitai Pukhari and Pani Dehing in Sibsagar.

In an agricultural country the bulk of the agriculturists are facing starvation or shortage of agricultural product. (4 voice—Why?) Because the Government is quite indifferent to the demands of the people. Sir, in my own village there are only 13 houses and out of them 4 houses will not have to face starvation. In Jakaichuk Mauza about 90 per cent of the people will have to face starvation. In the Deoraja Mauza last year there was hailstorm, and crop also could not be grown this year satisfactorily. So you will realise that the entire Upper Assam is now facing extreme shortage of food. It is therefore the high time for the Government to take immediate steps. But unfortunately our Agriculture Department is quite callous to the needs of the people. It is true this department and also the Embankment and Drainage Wing of the Public Works Department are constructing some bunds on the river sides to protect floods and erosion. But they see only one side of the picture. For instance a bund was constructed at Namti which is known as the Barpathar bund. As the bund was constructed only on one side of the river, the other side being kept open, the Kachari Pathar of Dopdor Mauza is badly inundated by flood water. So every year this area is facing floods and shortage of production. So when Government makes any bund it is to see that the other side of the river may not affect the neighbouring fields. But our Government is blind to all these things. Again in construction of bund we see, sometime a portion is constructed and the rest is left half-done. Sir, the Laojan Bund of Gadhulibazar Mauza was allotted to one Janaki ram Gogoi of Deobar Mauza but that contractor's bill is yet to be paid by the Government. This shows that our Government is quite apathetic to the needs of our people, to the real cause of our country.

Another thing which our Government should take notice of is the rat menace that is going on in Upper Assam in extensive scale damaging crops both in the fields and the granaries. I hope Government will take note of this.

Next is about loans to the needy agriculturist. Government should be very quick in giving loans. Our India Government sent a Mission to China and that Mission has submitted their report. Regarding granting of loans procedure there is very simple and it does not take more than two or three days to issue loans. This is stated in the report submitted by that Commission. Therefore I want to suggest to Government that at least in granting loans, Government should not take more than one or two weeks. If this is done our agriculturists will be very much benefited. But what do we see here? Some petitions are pending for years and yet our Government has not been able to take any decision whether some loans should be given or not. Is this not due to callousness on the part of our Government to the needs of the people?



Government should also be very quick in distributing seeds so that the agriculturists may get them in time. Last year I brought before the notice of the House some seeds of 'ahu' crop which were very old and rotten. So Government should be very quick in distribution and supplying of new seeds to the people so that they may germinate.

Sir, our agriculturists in Upper Assam applied for tractors for cultivation. But the charge for tractor is so high that they cannot afford to pay this charge. It is Rs.18 per bigha. Unless the charge is lowered our poor agriculturists certainly cannot pay such high charge.

One of the hon. Member has already stated that our agriculturists should be trained. I am entirely at one with him. Our untrained agriculturists should be trained in modern method of agriculture. Sir, recently a group of cultivators was sent for Bharat Darsan but many of them are not agriculturists; the leader of the team himself is not an agriculturist; he does not know how to handle even the plough. If this is the way Government want to grow more food, this the way they want to train our agriculturists, I must say they are badly mistaken.

Sir, another thing is the rise of price. Rice was sold at Rs. 18 and recently it went up gradually. From Rs. 18 then to 20-8-0 and now it is sold at Barabazar at Rs. 28 in wholesale market. This gives an idea as to how the price of rice is gradually soaring up. Government must arrest this upward trend otherwise our poor income groups will not be able to purchase not to speak of other things even rice. Government can do it because they are procuring paddy at Rs.10 per maund but a maund of paddy plus half a maund, then it will produce 1 maund of rice. If we add the transport charge of annas 8 per maund, we will see that rice can be made available to the people at Rs.15-8-0 (*A voice*—How can that be possible, Government is purchasing paddy at Rs. 10 ?)

My point is this; that Government should certainly purchase the agricultural produces and at the same time sell them to the consumers. Sir, now our agriculturists are in the hands of the blood suckers who are the black dragons—I mean the money lenders and the whole traders. So unless Government come forward to save our peasants from the clutches of these blood suckers, if they are unable to protect our peasants from exploitation, so that they may have peace and prosperity and ameliorate their condition, my suggestion is that the Government should resign. They should frankly confess that they cannot protect our peasants, if they feel that the time is out of joint and that they cannot cope with the tremendous task or if they feel unequal to their own tasks, they should resign, because they cannot rule. That is my submission, Sir.



**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA (Jaipur) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a good sign that attention on improving agriculture is being given by the Government. This department of Agriculture has got a place of honour now. I thank the Agriculture Minister for it. But along with the increase in the budget figure, we find, the production is decreasing. What is the cause of it? If our people do not take to cultivation, our Agriculture Minister cannot produce more food by increasing the budget. Now, why our people cannot produce more food? In our country favourable conditions do not exist as it do in America. There you need not make a speech to take to cultivation. We have established so many High Schools all over the country, in the remote villages. But when the sons of the agriculturists go to these schools they take to Pyjamas and shoes. So it is difficult for them to go to cultivate the land as their fathers did.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The best cultivators in the world use these things  
(laughter).

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA :** Now see the condition of our cultivators. They are to sell their paddy at Rs.10 per maund, but they are to purchase rice at Rs.30 per maund. The other things of daily necessity are also to be purchased at much higher price compared to the price of the paddy they produce. Our boys go to school and read in history, that Sukapha was quarrelsome. He quarrelled with his brother and came to Assam and conquered it, and his people ruled for 600 years. Their policy was plundering, they were not agriculturists.

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister P. W. D. etc) :**  
It is a fact that the Ahoms ruled the country by plundering the people, Sir?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** It is not for me to decide it here. But my reading of the history is that they ruled by providing good Government in the country.

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA :** My reading of history is that. Then the Britishers came and followed the same policy. They also did not take any steps to improve agriculture. They patronised the people who helped them in ruling the country and they were given higher status. Even now the same policy is followed. Lands are granted to tea estates for special cultivation of tea. It is good they produce tea a dollar earner. But all these lands were not utilised by them for tea cultivation and those lands are sold to the people at a very high price. Are they earning with honest labour? When this is the condition, why should our young people take to plough? We find those people who live on the earnings of other people, who do not take to any manual labour and exploit others, they are counted and respected in the society; whereas those people who do hard labour, take to cultivation and produce food for the people, they are economically poor, they are looked down upon in the society. These are the reasons why our young men do not feel encouraged to take to cultivation. So any amount of lecturing will not encourage our young men to take to cultivation, unless these basic causes are removed. Change set up things so that both economic and social status of the cultivators raised our people will take to produce food. Take for instance, this Khasi and Jaintia Hills can produce so much "Naspati" that it can flood the whole country, but there is no marketing facilities for selling fruit. Again



Shri Radhacharan Choudhury, Member, Legislative Assembly informs me that tomato is selling eight annas a bag for lack of marketing facilities at his place. We should go to the root cause, remove them, if we want to encourage our youngmen to take to cultivation, so that our country may be self-sufficient in food and there is no need to import food from other countries.

**Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day, in connection with revenue demand I made some incidental references to food production in the country. To-day we are directly concerned with agricultural production in the country. Sir, so far as I have heard some of the hon. Members speaking about this matter to-day in the House, most of them have not directly touched upon this subject. My Friend, Shri Borbarua said that in some villages in Uper Assam people were starving. I wanted to know what the reason was. He said 'Government'. Sir, Government cannot be the direct cause for this alleged starvation. The direct cause must be either flood or drought.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri) :** Many other causes and Government knows well why these people are starving.

**Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR :** I think we should give some suggestion to the Agriculture Department which the Department can put into action. Sir, we have seen our rivers in Assam are very turbulent. Agriculture Department as it is, of course backed by the E. & D. cannot prevent the floods. But we have seen also that sometimes some parts of the country are affected by drought. That can be tackled; I mean in case of drought the Agriculture Department can help the cultivators by providing them with power pumps and by other means by which they can supply water to the areas where droughts are prevalent. So far as I know, Sir, in certain parts of Nowgong like Hojai and Lanka areas rain is always scarce and so these areas should be taken under proper consideration and the Agriculture Department should be prepared to help those areas with pumps and other machineries for supply of waters when drought arises. This is one way we can prevent scarcity of water in certain parts of our country. Then, Sir, the Department is running some seed farms which is another way for increasing production. If running seeds are provided to the cultivators in time then the Department can render a very good help. But, Sir, I heard from various hon. Members of this House complaining that the seeds do not reach the cultivators in time. That may be for some reason. I know myself when I was in charge of the Department that for some reasons or other the Department could not distribute seeds in time. If improved seeds are to be distributed to the cultivators those seeds may be made available in time so that the cultivators can use them in time and increase their crop production. Another means of increasing production is by encouraging double cropping. Not to speak of double cropping, in many areas I have seen paddy and other crops are not grown in proper time. For instance, if Sali paddy is grown in the month of Sraban its crop yield will be better than what will be derived from the cultivation made in the month of Ashwin. In our country it is stated "হাওনর ওছা ও আগনর বাছা". It is stated that if paddy is grown in the month of Sraban then it is as good as a calf produced in the month of Agrahan. I have seen in most of the areas cultivation is done haphazardly showing that should be done in the month of Sraban or in the beginning of Bhadra is done in the later part of Bhadra or in Aswin. That affects our yield. If sowing is



made in the month of Sraban then that may give 10 times more yield than what we get if that is done in the month of Aswin or in the later part of Bhadra when the yield will be about 3 or 4 maunds per bigha only. This is one reason. Another reason is on account of seeds and seedlings. For the area where seeds are used for cultivating purpose care should be taken by the Department so that such seeds can reach in time and also that such seeds are good. I learnt from the speeches made on the floor of the House in the last Assembly session that in certain places field Advisory Committees had been formed and I also learnt that those Committees had not been working properly and it had become something like nobody's business. I have gathered that in my Subdivision the Committee members consisting of elders of some villages have not visited at least one area under their jurisdiction. It shows that they have not taken proper interest in the matter. So, the purpose for which the field Advisory Committee is formed can I think more properly and efficiently be served by the Department if it is properly equipped. That is how we can make proper use of our land resources. There is another way to increase our production, that is, we must guard against flood. I have suggested that drought can be tackled if the Departments is properly equipped, then to make available proper seeds and seedlings and that it should be the duty of the Department to see that the land is put under cultivation in proper time. I was a cultivator and I know that the land is not put under cultivation in proper time and that is the reason why our yield is decreasing every year.

Sir, I have no more to say except that the Agriculture Department should be made more efficient by giving proper training to the staff and by increasing the staff. Increase of staff is necessary because at present I suppose one field assistant or one Inspector, if he is put in charge of a large area, cannot go round to give advice and thus cannot usefully discharge his duties. If we want to make him useful then he must be put in charge of an area which he can manage properly.

Thank you, Sir.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কৃষিবিভাগৰ কাৰণে যি টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিছে তাৰ সমৰ্থন কৰি দুই চাৰিঘাৰ মান কথা কওঁ। আমাৰ কৃষি বিভাগৰ পৰা বাইজে যিমান উপকাৰ পাব লাগিছিল—সিমান পোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হিচাবে মই ইয়াকে কব খুজিছো যে আমাৰ কৃষি বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কৃষি সম্বন্ধীয় অভিজ্ঞতা অতি কম। বিশেষকৈ কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত। তেওঁ বিলাকৰ অভিজ্ঞতা ইমান কম যে কৃষি কাৰ্য্যৰ কাৰণে, কেতিয়া কোন খেতি হয়—বা কেনেকুৱা মাটিত কেনেধৰণৰ খেতি হয়—তাকো বুজি নাপায়। এইবিলাক কেতিয়াও তেওঁলোকে অধ্যয়ন নকৰে যেন লাগে। কঠিয়া বিতৰণ কৰিবৰ সময়ত এই কথাও তেওঁলোকে নাজানে যে কোন বিলাক কঠিয়া কেনেকুৱা মাটিত হব বা কেনেকৈ কঠিয়া পাবিব লাগে।

### Adjournment

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



## After lunch

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in to-day's debate. I appreciate their constructive criticism and their tone. It reminds me of the tone of the House when the same subject was discussed last year. Not only large number of hon. Members took part in the debate but the department came into trenchant criticism and I myself had to defend the department. I admitted that there was lot of rooms for improvement and I assured the House to do so. I have felt from the tone of the Members today that they have appreciated that there has been a very sincere effort on the part of the department to improve its working. I have come to their conclusion from the manner of the speeches. The hon. Members have given suggestions for further improvement of the department for which, I shall be failing in my duty, if I do not thank the hon. Members.

I would in the beginning take up the speeches delivered by Rev. Nichols-Roy and Mr. Jormanik Siem. The intention of the cut motion tabled by Rev. Roy, according to him is to draw the attention of the House to the problem of the border people and he has in course of his speech wanted to know from the Government as to whether the Government is thinking seriously about the welfare of the border people and whether we consider that this sum of rupees nine lakhs is sufficient compared to the difficulties and sufferings through which the people of border areas are passing through. Although both the hon. Members are not in their seats now to hear the reply given on behalf of the Government, yet I cannot help giving some amount of details to the House and the public at large on the subjects.

The three autonomous districts of the State, namely, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and the Mizo District have a border with East Pakistan, the length of which is approximately 104, 96 and 128 linear miles respectively. The total area of these districts is 16,841 square miles with a population of about 8,24,420.

The partition of the country severely disrupted the economy of the areas of these three districts, and the district of Cachar and also of some areas, if not to such a great extent, but considerably of the district of Goalpara.

The problem of the border areas has been in the lime-light for the last ten or eleven years and efforts have been made to alleviate the difficulties but the problem received at first rather spasmodic attention depending on the circumstances from time to time. It also attracted the attention of the Government of India in 1952 after the matter was brought to the notice of the Central Government by this Government when a high power committee headed by Shri H. V. R. Iengar, the then Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs was appointed to go into the whole question of relief of the border people and to submit specific recommendations in respect of both short-term and long-term measures. The committee, after hurried tours in some of the border areas and after detailed discussions with the representatives of the State Government, recommended the construction of a net-work of roads in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills to link up the border areas with the other areas of the State, and to arrange supply of food-stuffs and other essential commodities at subsidised rates.



To implement the recommendations of the committee, the State Government with the approval of the Government of India, initiated in 1953 a road programme at a total estimated cost of Rs. 256 lakhs financed out of Article 275 Grants. Then road programmes were subsequently supplemented by other road programme financed out of the State revenue and other sources. In addition to the road programme in the State Second Five-year Plan for the border areas of these three district has also been taken up at a total cost of Rs.173.70 lakhs.

As a short-term measure the Jenger Committee recommended a scheme to supply foodstuffs and other essential commodities at subsidised rates to the people of the border areas of the three districts. This scheme was initiated in 1953 and is still being continued. On that basis I am giving below figures of the year-wise expenditures on each of the items district-wise:—

### UNITED KHASI-JAINTIA HILLS

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Test relief .. ..	13,000	1,16,700	1,16,700	10,000	1,61,000
Agricultural loan .. ..	..	2,23,700	3,38,000	4,49,220	4,73,853
Transport subsidy .. ..	3,91,197	89,484	..	...	...
Agricultural Development works, .. ..	..	..	..	...	1,80,000

### GARO HILLS

Transport subsidy ..	43,787	66,418	73,589	50,000	1,50,000
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### MIZO DISTRICT

Transport subsidy ...	3,83,309	3,15,678	2,56,698	3,00,000	3,50,000
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In addition to these measures, a two-year special relief and rehabilitation programme was taken up in 1954-55 and 1955-56 at a total cost of Rs.15 lakhs in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills. But even then the State Government realised that whatever had been done for the people of border areas were not sufficient and therefore the State Government felt that the time had come to face the problems fairly and squarely.



Therefore, a Committee was set up to examine the measures required to be undertaken for the rehabilitation of the economy of the people of the border areas of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills adjoining Pakistan. The Chairman of that Committee was the Commissioner of the Hills Division and the Member-Secretary was the Secretary of Tribal Areas Department of the Government of Assam. The members of the Committee were the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Joint Director Agriculture, the Joint Director of Cottage Industries, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Statistics, Shri B. M. Pugh, Shri T. Cajee, Shri Henry Cotton, Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy himself, Shri Larsingh Khyriem M.L.A., U Jormanick Syiem himself, and Shri A. S. Khongphai B. L. This Committee submitted a report in May 1958. Similarly a Committee was set up for Garo Hills which submitted its report in August 1958. A similar Committee was set up for the Mizo Hills which submitted a report which was received a few days back. Now, the terms of reference of the Committees were (1) to review the action taken so far by the Government in various departments for improving the condition of the border inhabitants affected by loss of markets for their agricultural and forest produce and to assess the result of such measure ; (2) to submit short term measures for the rehabilitation of the economy of the unfortunate inhabitants of the border areas who were in distress ; (3) to recommend long term measures for the solution of the difficulties and hardship of the people of the border areas so that they need not be depending solely on trade with East Pakistan ; (4) to examine the proposal and suggestion, if there be any, put forward by individuals and organisation for the removal of hardships faced by the border people and for improvement of the economy. Now, the Committee for United K. and J. Hills gave recommendation for construction of a network of arterial and link roads at a cost of Rs. 246 lakhs and other relief and developmental measures in the field of agriculture, industries, fisheries, etc., at a cost of Rs. 141.35 lakhs. On the basis of this estimate made by the Khasi Hills Committee schemes were drawn up for other hills districts as well and this Government submitted a scheme covering Rs. 1050.51 lakhs to the Government of India for financial assistance. Now, for the information of the House, the programme was so formulated that it accommodated all the road recommended by the Border Committee.

The Government of India while appreciating the programme expressed the view that it was too ambitious and that it could be sufficiently scaled down and bring it within the financial resources of the Government of India. They also suggested that a separate programme covering only those schemes which could be reasonably implemented during the current financial year be submitted to them. A programme was accordingly submitted to the Government of India, the total estimated cost of which was Rs 70 crores. This programme consists of the following schemes (1) Agricultural :—

- (a) regeneration of the orange grove and other cash crops, and (b) other agricultural scheme, (2) test relief, (3) transport subsidy for marketing the border produce including purchase of vehicles, (4) supply of rice at a pool price of Rs. 21.60 nP. in all border areas, part of transport cost being subsidised by Government, (5) subsidy for development of private fisheries (b) construction of co-operative godowns. Apart from this grant-in-aid to the District Councils for expansion of primary education was also provided. The Government of India indicated that the grant for



the current year would be Rs. 25 lakhs. Apart of this money was divided as follows:—Rs. 3.50 lakhs, 3.25 lakhs and .5 lakhs for the districts of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo Hill respectively for regeneration of orange groves. Rev. Roy made an enquiry whether this Rs. 3.50 lakhs given to the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills is all and whether we are not giving them anything more. Sir, I would like to make it clear to him that this Rs. 3.50 lakhs is given for the current year which is a part of the Rs. 25 lakhs from which allotments were made on the various heads, namely, regeneration of orange groves, agricultural schemes, distribution of seeds, etc., distribution of manure, distribution of tools, construction of irrigation projects etc., etc. The costs of these schemes in Khasi and Jaintia Hills are as follows:—Rs. 3.50 lakhs Rs.35 lakhs, Rs. .65 lakhs, Rs. .18 Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs. Similar provision have been made for other districts also. Besides this Government provided for subsidy for transport, subsidy for development of fisheries, dairy, etc. and construction of storage godowns, subsidy for development of poultry, piggery, etc., and grant to the District Councils for expansion of primary education.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS ROY** [**Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)**]: On a point of clarification Sir. It is mentioned here in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Budget at page 58 that Rs. 3½ lakhs is for the year 1959-60 and not for the current year.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas):** May I explain, Sir? We have asked the Government of India that more grant should be made available for helping our border areas and we are working out a detailed programme. We have been given to understand by the Government of India that about Rs. 30 lakhs may be given to us so on the basis of that sum of Rs. 30 lakhs we have to work out schemes for the three districts of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills and Mizo Hills. So on that basis we have provisionally provided Rs. 3½ lakhs for United Khasi and Jaintia Hills for the current year and when we get more money from the Government of India the grant will be increased. Then again, I must draw the attention of Rev. Roy to grant No. 60, there he will find that there is a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs which can be made available as advance to the cultivators. Therefore, it will be unfair to criticise that the Government help to the people is not sufficient for the fact that Rs. 3½ lakhs has been provided under that particular head.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):** Yes Sir, the position is as explained by my Friend the Tribal Minister Sir, what I was also trying to explain was this Sir, that the Government of India towards the last part of December 1958 sanctioned a block grant of Rs.25 lakhs.

That also indicates, that for the next year financial assistance to the extent of Rs.30 lakhs reasonably expected. They had not given a firm and final figure but, they say that we would expect Rs 30 lakhs from them. It would be seen from the aforesaid distribution that out of current year's allotment of Rs. 7.25 lakhs for the regeneration schemes, Rs. 3.50 lakhs have been allotted to United Khasi and Jaintia Hills alone. Under the scheme each deserving family will get a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 225 per acre subject to a maximum of Rs. 450 of which 50 per cent is payable during the current financial year, the balance being released next year after physical verification of the utilisation of the current year's subsidy by the Agriculture



Department. The current years allotment will cover approximately 2000 families. My Friend Rev. Roy was thinking that only 155 families would be provided, but that is not so. It will cover about 2000 families. This scheme would be continued in the next two years also and it is expected that subject to adequate financial assistance being made available by Government of India all the deserving border families will be covered by 1960-61.

As indicated earlier Government of India have so far held out hope that an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs would be made available to finance the programme next year. Although we proposed to submit a such bigger programme covering all the recommendations of the Border Enquiry Committee involving a large financial outlay for next to Government of India it was considered expedient that at least the scheme initiated during the current financial year could be continued without interruption from the beginning of the next financial year by providing funds under different heads in the State Budget within the block grant of Rs. 30 lakhs promised by Government of India.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** I have stated this that we are to deal with 9,000 families who are orange growers and Government is thinking of only about 2000 families. That is the complaint we have to make.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) :** I have been completely misunderstood. What I said is this that in course of this year 2,000 families would be covered within the allocation made although Rev. Roy was thinking that only 155 families would be covered. (Rev. Nichols Roy 1,555 families). My figures show that about 2,000 families would be covered, but as I said this is only beginning. Accordingly Rs. 9 lakhs have been provided under the head under discussion to continue the scheme of regeneration.

**Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** It may also depend on the kind of programme which the Assam Government may have sent to Government of India.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** I can inform Rev. Roy that whole of the recommendations of the border Enquiry Committees were passed on to the Government of India, the total financial implication of which is about Rs. 21 crores of rupees. In fact a Memorandum was submitted on behalf of this Government to Government of India on the subject. Later on we were asked by the Government of India to scale down the programme. But I can assure the hon. Members that there is no question of ourselves being miserly in putting up the demands of our border people to the Government of India.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas) :** We always consult the local leaders. Even in our annual schemes we consult them. In fact for this current year Rs. 25 lakhs have been provided. Of course our demand was for Rs. 49 lakhs, but Government of India sanctioned only Rs. 25 lakhs. We send our scheme to the Government of India only after consultation with local leaders. So it would be a mistake on the part of Rev. Roy to say that it was not done.

**Rev J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY :** I do not understand that. My Friend said that this was done in consultation with local leaders. Whether among



the local leaders I am one of them and whether the Assam Government pressed only for that amount? If we are soft of course Government of India will say only that much we can give. But if the Government of Assam be strong enough surely the Government of India will have to yield to our pressure.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas):** He has misunderstood the point. Now there is under this head Rs. 30 lakhs in the budget. Out of this Rs. 30 lakhs, Rs. 9 lakhs have been set apart for the re-generation of orange groves. We have been given indication by Government of India that next year we may get Rs. 30 lakhs. We have provided this in the budget in order to enable the people to start the work right from the very beginning and we have asked for more money and if more money will not come by supplementary demand we shall have to make money available.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** If there is any point on which the hon. Member wants clarification, he would please raise the point at the end of the discussion.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):** I have very clearly stated that only Rs. 9 lakhs for the particular scheme or Rs. lakhs for the entire programme will possibly be available for the next financial year. We have submitted our demand and we have been representing the matter as vigorously as Rev. Roy wants us to do. The size of this next year's programme will largely depend upon the amount we will receive from Government of India. Apart from this it will be wrong to assume that this is all we are doing for the border people. There is a provision of Rs. 9,75,000 during 1959-60, as grant-in-aid under Article 275 for undertaking various developmental schemes in the Hills, of which 20-25 per cent is likely to be spent for amelioration of the condition of the people living in border areas of the three districts, viz., United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and Mizo Hills. In addition to this there is further provision of Rs. 22,25,000 for undertaking various developmental schemes under normal and second (general) five year plan of which a considerable amount is likely to be spent for the people of the border areas of the above three districts.

There is another point about the rehabilitation of the people in Bhoi area. In 1953-54 the scheme for rehabilitation of 500 border families who volunteered to migrate to Bhoi area was taken up. Under this scheme each family was given a rehabilitation grant of Rs. 450 and interest free agricultural loan of Rs. 500. My Friend Mr. Jormanik Syiem seems to think that Rs. 950 is too inadequate. But I would request my Friend to consider the size of the programme. If the recommendation of the Border Enquiry Committee is to be implemented it requires about Rs. 21 crores. This is only one aspect of the matter. It is not only these three hill districts which are suffering from the effect of partition of the country and Pakistani raids and firings. Hon. Members have heard the woes and miseries of the people residing in the border areas of Cachar. They have also lost their trades and commerce. They are also terribly suffering from the repeated raids and firings of Pakistani forces. There are people equally suffering in Goalpara border. We have not been able to do much in these plain districts for the rehabilitation of the people who have suffered due to the partition of the country or who have suffered from the dislocation of trade or from the raids and firings.



I hope my Friends will kindly appreciate these aspects of the matter. I am really very sorry that Mr. Jormanik Syiem went to the length of accusing this Government by saying that Government had not taken the border problem seriously. He said that the Government was only showing their lip sympathy. I am really very sorry for this attitude of the hon. Member. I have already given an account of what has been done and what and what is proposed to be done for the hills areas. If after knowing all that has been done he still thinks that Government is neither sympathetic for the border people nor have taken the problem seriously and that what has been done is simply the lip sympathy of the Government, then I feel Sir that the hon. Member who is pleading for the cause of our brethren in the hill areas, instead of helping them, I am afraid, is creating just the opposite effect. His speech is likely to create an adverse affect. No border people can be rehabilitated properly without the sympathy of the rest of the people of Assam. If after so much has been or is being done, which are rather much beyond the resources of the Government, our hon. Members come forward and say that this is only a lip sympathy or that the Government are not serious in this matter, I feel really very sorry and dejected. I only want to tell the hon. Members that the services done to the border people of the Hills districts can only be assessed when we compare as to what has been done for border areas in the plains districts, for the people who are also suffering under similar circumstances. We should also consider whether the finances of the State would enable taking up a still bigger programme at the moment or not. These facts have to be considered.

**U JORMANIK SYIEM** [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: May I clarify my point, Sir? I said that whatever was given that was without any proper planning. People were given Rs. 950 without any programme at all. Now they have consumed the entire amount but still they remain stranded. Therefore, unless we can have a proper planning, even if we give them thousand of rupees that will be of no help to them.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture)**: I do not know what my Friend means by a proper programme or planning. The gratuitous relief of Rs. 454 was given to these people for construction of their dwelling houses and for subsistence in the initial period of 6 months during which period it was expected that they would be able to raise food crops to meet their food requirements. The agricultural loan of Rs. 500 was given to purchase ploughs, bullocks agricultural implements, etc. Now I do not know what kind of planning was to be done. The money was given for these two purposes to a person. If he does not utilise the money, then Government cannot be blamed for that. While initiating the scheme it was expected that the financial assistance made available by Government to the families would enable them to rehabilitate themselves. To supplement their income they were also provided with works by the Forest and Public Works Departments apart from the test relief work the details of which I have already given. So far Government have rehabilitated 580 border families in the Bhoi area at a total cost of Rs. 5,51,009. Government consider that the economic condition of these people is in no way worse than the other Khasi people of the rural areas but at the same time it is admitted that they have not yet been able to attain that prosperity which they enjoyed in their original home before partition. That will take time.

On the recommendation of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills Border Committee, the Deputy Commissioner of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills,



was however requested to make a detailed survey of the economic condition of these families and submit concrete proposals for further relief if circumstances justify. The Deputy Commissioner has since reported to the Government that he has taken up the survey and will submit his report on receipt of which Government will surely consider about the matter afresh and further I hope this will satisfy the points raised by the 2 hon. Members, Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy and Shri Jor Manik Syiem. With these words I would request them to please withdraw their Cut Motions.

**Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** May I ask whether the Deputy Commissioner has made any survey of Bhoi area?

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

He has undertaken the survey and will submit his report shortly.

No Sir, I want to take up the criticism made by my Friend, Shri Patwary. Sir, at the outset he has shown certain discrepancies of figures in the Budget and he pointedly drew your attention to page 222. Sir, I would just give an explanation to that. Sir, with a view to reduce the number of sub-heads as advised by the Accountant General, it was decided that with effect from 1959-60, expenditure on completed schemes of the First Five Year Plan and those under the Article 275 schemes and also those under the Centrally sponsored schemes should be amalgamated with the purely normal State expenditure. Provisions under these 4 categories of expenditure has been shown separately in the current year's budget but from the next financial year, the provisions have been amalgamated under the purely normal expenditure. Upto the current year, expenditure will, however, be booked under the 4 categories of account but from the next year, all such expenditure will be booked under the section of account. All these various sections will upto the current year remain separate and from the next year it will come under the same category. My Friend has shown that at page 222 of the Budget, the number of fieldmen and demonstrators has been shown as 74 in 1958-59 and 259 in 1959-60 and that the expenditure in 1959-60 as Rs. 2,15,450 and Rs. 38,460. But the expenditure on the revised estimate of 1958-59 was Rs. 2,20,000 and Rs. 35,000 respectively. Sir, I want to refer my Friend to page 232 of the last Budget. There at page 232 the number of the Fieldmen and Demonstrators was shown as 74 and the expenditure was shown as Rs. 59,100 for the general and Rs. 12,500 for the 6th Schedule areas on their account. Again, Sir, at page 259 the number of Demonstrators was shown as 185 and the expenditure as Rs. 1,72,800 and 4000 respectively. But in this year Sir, we have not shown the committed expenditure and the normal expenditure separately. These two figures of the demonstrators in the last Budget as shown in pages 232 and 259 have been added up so also the provisions of

Rs. 59,100 and Rs. 12,500

Rs. 1,72,800 and Rs. 4,000

have been added together. This would give an idea as to why this provision of Rs. 2,15,450 and Rs. 38,460 this year. Therefore, there is no jugglery of figures as far as the last year's expenditure and this year's expenditure is concerned.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Except that there is no explanation.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Yes, I agree. Now Sir, when both these heads have been combined together, the hon. Members cannot say that the number of officers have been increased from 74 to 259 suddenly.



However, I agree entirely with the hon. Leader of the Opposition that an explanation could have been given (Shri Hareswar Goswami: should have been given), to show why these two figures have been combined and how these have been combined. Sometime back the Finance Minister has, however, clarified the matter to the House in connection with another matter. He said that he had given necessary direction on this score and he would see that the next year's budget is placed before the hon. Members with as much clarity as possible under the circumstances. I hope the hon. Members will appreciate that there is an attempt on the part of the present Finance Minister at least to give a nearer-correct picture than what had been done in the past. Things which were scattered in two or three places have been brought in one place at least. There is no doubt an advancement has been made in spite of mistakes of very trivial nature here and there.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে মোব অঙ্কটো মিলাব পৰা নাই। ১৯৫৮-৫৯ চনত ৭৪ জন Fieldmen and Demonstrators ব কাৰণে ২,২০,০০০ টকা খৰচ কৰিছিল আৰু ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনত ২৫৯ জনৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰিব মাত্ৰ ২,১৫,৪৫০ টকা। Number আৰু টকাৰ ইমান difference কেনেকৈ হব পাৰে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):** চাব, মাননীয় সদস্যই মোৰ কথাটো ভালকৈ শুনা নাই। যোৱা বছৰ ৭৪ জন Fieldmen and Demonstrators আছিল Normal বাজেটত। ইয়াৰ ওপৰিও কিছুমান মানুহে পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম কৰিছিল আৰু সেই মানুহবোৰে এতিয়াও কাম কৰি আছে। এইবাব আটাইবোৰে যোগ কৰি একেলগে দেখুৱা হৈছে।

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** যোগ কৰিছে হয়, কিন্তু মানুহৰ সংখ্যা কমিহে গল। যদি ভুল কৰিছে ভুল স্বীকাৰ কৰিলেই হয়।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** ভুল স্বীকাৰ কৰাৰ কথা নাই। If we wanted to cheat the public we would not have shown these figures. Money is the main question. There is no discrepancy.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Nobody has suggested that there is attempt on the part of anybody to cheat. The question is only this: we must make sure that everything is as clear as anything in order that we may study and discuss with a measure of clarity and confidence.

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

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** যোৱা বছৰ দুজন District Agriculture officer আছিল, কিন্তু এই বছৰ কৰিছে ১০ জন। অফিচাৰ বাঢ়িছে কিন্তু টকা কমি গৈছে। এইটো কেনেকৈ হব পাৰে।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** What I had said already, the same thing applies. The budget figures which were shown in two places have now been shown in one place. The decrease in the amount is possibly due to the retirement of officers drawing high salaries or some such causes.



**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Number কেনেটকৈ বেচি হৈছে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) :** I have already explained.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** Explanation ঠিক হোৱা, নাই ২ জনৰ পৰা ১০ জন কেনেটকৈ হ'ল ? আৰু টকা ৩৩,০০০ হেজাৰৰ পৰা ৩১,০০০ হৈছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** All these matters relate to detailed study of the Budget, and, of course, would be quite in order. But if we pursue them to their logical conclusion there will be no time for discussion. So, as I have suggested, if the hon. Members have any difficulties they may discuss them at length with the hon'ble Finance Minister and the Minister concerned, in order that they may proceed with clarity. In case they are not satisfied they may raise the matter here. As I suggested, and the Finance Minister also agreed, something should, and will, be done so that such things are not repeated in future.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY :** Now Sir, one of my Friends has raised certain points with regard to procurement and prices. I am not taking the time of the House now in replying to them because not only I had replied to them in course of discussion on the Governor's address but also because I shall get another opportunity when the Supply demands come up before the House. I entirely agree with my Friends that land reforms are absolutely necessary and permanent rights should be given to the people who are holding *eksania* pattas, in order to ensure higher production. It is for this reason that Government have already decided to convert the *eksania* pattas into periodic ones.

I am grateful to my Friend Shri Patwary for the emphasis he has laid on irrigation. I join with him in asking more money for irrigation work and I have no doubt that this demand would be considered very sympathetically. I entirely agree with my Friend that without ensuring irrigation to the people, particularly in some part of the State, it may not be possible for us to increase production. The hon. Member from Hailakandi has spoken about drought condition in Hojai and Doboka areas of Nowgong district. He has also asked us to ensure supply of water either by power pumps or by some other means. I can inform the House that we are going to increase the number of power pumps. In fact we have already taken steps to purchase more power pumps. I hope within a few months' time I will be able to provide more power pumps to the people. With regard to irrigation in the Hojai and Doboka areas, I have already informed the House that we proposed to execute an irrigation scheme under the name and style "Jamuna Irrigation Project", the work on which is going to be taken up very shortly. I have no doubt that after execution of the scheme we will be able ensure supply of water to a fairly large area there.

With regard to Mangaldai, about which my Friends have suggested several schemes, I may inform them that many of these schemes are under examination and detailed survey by the E. & D. Department is being undertaken. As soon as surveys are complete I think, I will be able to take some of them. Our present difficulty is due to the fact that somehow or other, in this State we had neglected irrigation for a long time, on the belief that ours being the wettest State in the whole world we did not need so much irrigation as much as we need embanking our rivers and



making arrangements for proper drainage. But, Sir, after experience in recent years, we must now think more of irrigation. I have already passed orders for the reorganisation of the whole Embankment and Drainage Department. Due to our neglect in the past we have not got many irrigation schemes ready which can be executed now. That is our difficulty. As the money under the Second Five Year Plan has been cut down, I have now asked my officers that they should be more busy now in carrying out detailed survey and in preparing estimates for irrigation schemes, so that we may take up as many schemes as possible during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan itself, if possible and also during Third Five Year Plan.

Some of the schemes in Mangaldai area are under survey and I think some of them, we will be able to take up in the near future when the survey will be completed. Sir, I entirely agree with my Friend when he says that there is urgency with regard to irrigation of some of the fields. In the connection I would like to think alone that we need not emphasise too much whether a certain irrigation scheme is included in the Second Five Year Plan or not. We will have to find out money necessary, by dropping some other schemes of non-productive nature. I thank the hon. Member for bringing this matter to lime-light. I also welcome the suggestion of my Friend Shri Patwari that Local M. L. As and others leaders of public opinion should be associated with the plans and programmes of the Agricultural Department. I had stated repeatedly on the floor of this House that it is not the job of the Agriculture Minister alone or of the few officers of the department to make Assam self sufficient. Unless and until we could enthuse 75 per cent of our people who are engaged in to the improved Agriculture to take method of cultivation, double cropping, it will not be possible to achieve the desired result. It is for this purpose that the department of Agriculture thought of formation of Field Management Committees. Sir, these are main objects of the Field Management Committees :—

- (a) to improve the field in the matter of protection from flood and by irrigation ;
- (b) to win co-operative efforts for successful farming ;
- (c) to introduce good seeds and suitable manures ;
- (d) to protect the crops from destruction by pests, rats, etc ;
- (e) to provide assistance to the individual farmers in every possible way ;
- (f) to put up common permanent fencing to the field ;
- (g) to introduce rotation of crops ;
- (h) to develop agriculture gradually into co-operative farming ;
- (i) to impart scientific knowledge on agriculture to cultivators ;
- (j) to maintain agricultural statistics ;



(k) to do all that may be necessary for achievement of the objects mentioned above.

The constitution of the same will be as follows :—

- (a) The area of the Field Management Committees, unless the field is too big will be the area covering a particular field.
- (b) Every adult person who cultivates in the particular field will be eligible to be a member of the Field Management Committee.
- (c) The Agricultural Demonstrator and the Panchayat President and Gramsevak of the locality will be *Ex-officio* members.

Now, Sir, why we have done so ? Because we want to take planning on agriculture of the field level. We do not want to confine it either at the Directorate level or at the level of the Secretary and Minister of the Department. I want to take it to the field level, and it is for this reason I am going to form all areas of the State branches of the Field Management Committees which will be in charge of the agricultural work throughout the State. I am grateful to Mr. Majumdar for the information that the Field Management Committees have not been organised in all the districts. (Speaker: You have to put in leaders of public opinion in those Committees). Yes Sir, all those Field Management Committees will consist of all the cultivators irrespective of their political opinion. In the State Board of the Field Management Committees all the political parties will be associated. I propose to include one member from each of the reorganised political parties, Revolutionary Communist Party, Socialist party, P.S.P and the Congress.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** Independents should also be included. Shri M. Moinul Haque Choudhury (Minister, Agriculture). Sir, the intention of the Government is to keep food and agriculture above party level. I myself is more conscious than any body else that the problem that is facing us to-day is a gigantic one which neither the Minister-in-charge nor the small band of officers attached to the department of Agriculture can expect to solve unaided by popular backing and co-operation. We have already written to the different political parties to give the names of their representatives to be included in the State Board so that the same may be very broad-based the members being included irrespective of their political affiliation. I have not cared to see whether they believe in violence or non-violence while deciding about the membership of this Committee. (Shri Haraswar Goswami—So long as they do no violence to agriculture.) Yes, I agree, so long they believe in this programme. I have cared to see only one thing and that is whether we all agree to improve our agriculture. Whether we want to be self-sufficient in the matter of food production in our country is my only concern. I take the help of all those who believe in this.

I also agree that we must take to the cultivation of such crops like black-pepper, cashew-nuts, etc. I entirely agree that there is a great future for black-pepper and we have been distributing cuttings of black pepper. I do not have the figures now as regards the number of cuttings we have already distributed, but I can assure the House that the number of cuttings distributed are increasing and the people are increasingly taking to this cultivation.



**Mr. SPEAKER :** May I suggest that Government might circulate notes containing the new development and progress of different departments particularly Agriculture for the hon. Members' benefit.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** I shall do that, Sir.

My Friend, Shri Patwari was saying that some increase in pay would not solve the problem. I entirely agree. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that this was one of the factors which hampered the progress of the department very much. In the past we did not find best boys coming to our department. The Agricultural department alone, Sir, should not be asked to bear the whole burden of national inefficiency. With boys who are under-matriculants or have just passed Matriculation in third division, if we man our Agriculture department, this department cannot be expected to achieve any miracle. Sir, that miracle is not possible unless and until the best of our boys in the State take interest in the activities of the Agriculture Department by joining the Department and taking to scientific cultivation.

Sir, I have taken note of the very valuable suggestion given by Shrimati Sen Gupta that we should have more training camps. Sir, this is exactly the policy that we are pursuing and to achieve this purpose we are opening village leaders training camps in the Community Development areas. We have opened training School to train up our village-level workers and Demonstrators. We are training our unqualified field workers batches and many of them have passed their courses of training. Shrimati Sengupta has also given the suggestion that we should have more Centres for distribution of seeds. Here, Sir, we are thinking of having one seed farm in each Block and large number of them have already been started for various local difficulties like securing land, non-co-operation of some people in some places we are getting delayed. In this connection I have not only addressed letter to the hon. Members of this House but I have been trying my best to impress upon the officers of the department that this was a very important programme and that unless and until we had a good number of effective seed farm, and unless and until we took very keen interest in it, we were not in a position to tackle this problem effectively. When this scheme will materialise which will take a year or two, I hope the problem will be considerably solved because we will be able to distribute seeds from each of these farm.

The hon. Member also stated about utilisation of village market for distribution of seeds. Sir, at the present moment for shortage of staff it will not be possible for us to open seed depots in the markets fully. We are utilising the registered seed growers in the rural areas for this purpose. We have a number of registered seed growers who multiply the primary seeds in the rural areas and distribute the same to the needy cultivators.

Shrimati Sengupta stated that there should be Committees to supervise distribution of fertiliser. But my difficulty is this ; I have not get any complaint from the cultivators that they were not getting fertiliser. On the other hand I am told that the agriculturists were not much keen to use fertiliser and therefore our quota of fertiliser got diverted to tea. Sir, in this connection I would request for help from every section of the



House in making our people fertiliser-minded. We are not short of fertiliser. But this is not true with regard to bone-meal. We are really in very short supply of this commodity as we are not getting regular supply of this from West Bengal. We are suffering particularly in view of the fact that there is no farm in the State which is taking to crushing of bone-meal.

Sir, I would now reply to the criticism made by my Friend Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya. My Friend has said that the Officers of the Agriculture Department are not very much receptive. Well, this is a disease to which not only the officers of the Department of Agriculture is suffering from but in many other spheres of our social life we are suffering from it. It is for all of us to look in to the causes for the same. My Friend particularly referred to the case of one Surendra Kumar Dingdow. He has kindly passed on the papers to me. I can assure the hon. Member that I shall look into this. It is said, he submitted a scheme for utilisation of night soil as manure and the Department did nothing. Sir, the Department of Agriculture has a scheme and we have been operating the same in many Municipalities and the scheme is becoming increasingly popular. We have taken a bigger scheme for utilisation of local manual resources, not only in the Municipalities, but also in the Panchayat areas. I hope many of the Panchayat will come forward to take advantage of the scheme. I shall be grateful to the hon. Members if they induce the Panchayats to take to the same.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Is it a fact that all the oil cake produced in Assam is exported ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY :** Yes, Sir,

Now, Sir, my Friend was telling that the officers of the Agriculture Department. He said that there was no possibility for Buro cultivation in Jorhat. Although the Deputy Commissioner was insisting on that. This is not correct, my information is otherwise Sir. After all the officers are human beings ; they also compete amongst themselves for taking all the credit for themselves. As such we hear this kind of report against our Department by the other. My Friend Shri Borbarua spoke about certain embankment schemes and said that every year floods visited certain areas. The same criticism was also made by Jonab Abdul Matlib Mazumdar. Sir, I agree, we have not been able to tackle this problem of flood completely. I explained the reasons for it. The Plan ceiling of Rs.8 crores was reduced almost half. So naturally all our schemes could not be completed. We have all the sympathy with the people who are suffering. They will have to put up with it with some amount of patience till better days come. We are trying our best to find out some more money, so that we may take up atleast some of the very urgent schemes whenever and wherever possible. He was speaking about the Land-igijan Bund. He said that the Agriculture Department was doing things half heartedly. Sir, the other day I enlightened the House about this. This scheme was taken up by the villagers. The Department gave help ; it was a selfhelp scheme. Agriculture Department agreed to contribute half the cost. When the scheme was half way completed, then came a complaint from the adjoining tea garden that as a result of the execution of this scheme the garden was affected ; the water level had gone up so much so tha



the tea bushes were going to be under water. It was a serious complaint, and naturally the Government could not but look into it. The Officers from the Agriculture Department visited the place. They discussed this matter with the local people who agreed that the affect of the scheme should be studied in the next rainy season and that till then the work should be stopped. If after that it is complained that the Department is half hearted in this matter, it is not fair. He also said that some people were starving, and that Government was responsible for it. He did not elucidate it. Sir, how could Government be blamed for such a things. The people must be very hard-working. My Friend Shri Jago Kanta Barua was asking as to why should people cultivate when they were to sell their paddy at Rs. 10 per maund and purchase the same rice at Rs. 30 per maund. Exactly for this season that they should be self-sufficient the should not purchase the rice at Rs 30 per maund; they should be hard-working they should be good cultivators. They should go in for double cropping and all that. My Friend Shri Borbarua is suffering from contradiction. His party and the Communist Party demand that the minimum price of paddy should be Rs.12 per maund. I understand that is their demand. While they demand that higher price should be given to the cultivators for their paddy at the same time they raise hue and cry when the prices of rice and paddy go up. It is but quite natural, when you want Rs.12 per maund as price of paddy then the price of rice should shot up at Rs.20 or 21 per maund. It is but a natural corollary of the movement for the fixation of the price of paddy at Rs.12 per maund. They are trying to please both the cultivators and consumers simultanously which is nothing but a hoax.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** As I understand if the controlled price of rice is 18 per maund, why should it sell at a higher price ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):** There is no controlled price for the retail market, Sir. But even then Rs.20 at Shillong is not a high price compared to the price given to the wholesalers which is Rs.18-60 N. P. To it one should add the transport cost upto Shillong. Then there should be the normal profit margin as well for retailers.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Even then it should not go about Rs.21 per maund. If it goes above Rs.21 is it not high price ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** If it goes above Rs.22 per maund, it will be high price. Sir, as I said before, we do not control the retailers.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের জানেন যে consumer সকলৰ লগত Retailer সকলৰ হৈ সন্ধক আছে; Wholeseller ব কোনো সন্ধক নাই ? যদি Retail price ব কোনো control নাই তেন্তে এই লাখ লাখ consumer ব অৱস্থা কি হ'ব চৰকাৰে ভাবিছেনে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** If my Friends are very anxious that the ultimate benefit should go to the cultivators, why are they so much worried about this price ? Sir, the whole Governmental effort is in the direction to bring about that adjustment, which would safeguard the interest of both the cultivators and the consumers but sometimes some out of the context demands are made for gaining political grounds are made which create



difficulties for us. Sir, some very valuable suggestions have been given by Shri Mazumdar and Shri Joga Kanta Barua. I have replied to some of them. I do not like to take further time of the House. These will receive the utmost consideration of the Government.

With these words, Sir, I would request my Friends to withdraw their cut motions.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** মই কব খুজিছে—about giving relief to the jute cultivators.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):** Sir, it is true that the price of jute was very low. We took up the matter with the Government of India and they agreed that they should give price support whenever or wherever the price is below. I understand that they are finalising a scheme. Although our jute growers would not be much benefited this year, let us hope, next year they will get full benefit of the scheme.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I think, the hon. Members are not pressing their cut motion.

(All the cut motions except No.3 standing in the name of Shri Khogendra Nath Barbarua were withdrawn. Cut Motion No.3 was put to voice vote and lost).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now I put the main grant.

The question is that a sum of Rs.1,58,63,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head 40.—“Agriculture”.

(The question was adopted).

## GRANT NO. 21

### “40.—Agriculture—II—Fisheries

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Fisheries):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.15,05,400 (Rupees fifteen lakhs, five thousand and four hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head “40.—Agriculture—II—Fisheries”.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.15,05,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head “40.—Agriculture—II—Fisheries”.

(The motion was put as a question before the House and adopted.)



## GRANT NO. 50

**"71—Capital outlay on schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research."**

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 41,000 (forty one thousands) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "71—Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research".

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 41,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for administration of the head "71—Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research".

(The motion was put as a question before the House and adopted).

## GRANT NO. 22

**"41.—Veterinary"**

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs. 46,08,100 (Rupees forty six lakhs, eight thousand and one hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 46,08,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাব মই তুলিব খোজা নাই যদিও এই কথাই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক জনাব খুজিছো যে এই বিভাগটোৰ প্ৰতি মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ যেনেকৈ সহানুভূতি প্ৰকাশ পাইছে ঠিক তেনেকৈ ধেন গো-জাতিটোৰ প্ৰতি সহানুভূতিৰ উদয় হয়। বিশেষকৈ গোশোধনৰ কাৰণে যত্ন লব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। গো-জাতিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে জনসাধাৰণৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কিবা ভাল পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়ালে মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে সহানুভূতিৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** We will keep in view the suggestion of the hon. Member.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** As no cut motion is going to be moved, so I put the main grant.

The question is that a sum of Rs. 46,08,100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment



during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "41.—Veterinary".

(The question was adopted).

### GRANT NO. 23

#### "42.—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies"

### GRANT NO.53

#### "72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (II—Development of Co-operative)"

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister Co-operation):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.46,05,300 (Rupees forty-six lakhs, five thousands and three hundred) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "42—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies".

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.46,05,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "42—Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies".

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs 30,50,000 (Rupees thirty lakhs and fifty thousands) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "72—Capital outlay on Industrial Development (II—Development of Co-operative)".

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that a sum of Rs 30,50,000 (Rupees thirty lakhs, fifty thousands) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation I.—Co-operative Societies."

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari East):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs 46,05,300 under grant No. 23 Major head "42.—Co-operation I.—Co-operative Societies", at page 323 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 46,05,300, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a general discussion on the Co-operative movement in the State).

**Shri NILMONY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 46,05,300, under grant No. 23, Major head "42.—Co-operation—Co-operative Societies", at page 323 of the Budget, be reduced



by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 46,95,300, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a general discussion).

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery)** : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 46,05,300 under grant No. 23, Major head "42.—Co-operation 1.—Co-operative Societies", at page 323 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 46,35,300, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a discussion regarding the grant and the utilisation and to criticise the Government for depriving Government help to many Co-operatives and to raise a general discussion).

**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 46,05,300 under grant No. 23, Major head "42.—Co-operation 1.—Co-operative Societies", at page 323 of the Budget, be reduced by Re. 1 *i. e.*, the amount of the whole of the Rs. 46,05,300, do stand reduced by Re. 1.

(To raise a general discussion).

**Mr. SPEAKER** : All the cut motion are moved as above.

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

In moving my cut Motion I want to speak only a few words regarding credit co-operatives. I want to speak on the subject because we have been taught non-co-operation for the last 60 years. But though the subject is a much talked of one in the Nagpur Session of the Congress, has laid great stress on it I don't find it, equal in action.

Regarding this credit co-operatives which were started in 1901 under a Central Act the co-operative movement is developing, but one thing that strikes me is the constant changes to which our people have not been used. We find that the co-operative rural credit has of late been taken up by the Government of India the rural credit section by the Reserve Bank of India and so they have given some sort of directive about the function of the co-operative societies. Originally we had unlimited liabilities for small societies functioning for credit, and under the scheme of the Reserve Bank of India we introduce larger size credit co-operatives in our villages and the people took them in right earnest. Under the guidance of our Prime Minister the Reserve Bank of India has changed this policy and has given up the idea about the larger size credit co-operatives. Now there is again some directive to start some different kind of co-operatives. If that is done then what will be the fate of the larger size credit co-operatives which were started with certain establishment and which were doing their job properly. With such sort of changes our people are not accustomed. What we feel is that the people must know what is co-operative and they should take initiative in this direction. In England we know that there is no such rigid rules, there is no Act in that connection, and yet the co-operatives are functioning well. Here we have some rules which we have made so rigid that our people cannot follow them not to speak of the societies but even the Government executive and



officers cannot follow what we are going to do ourselves. In functioning this kind of co-operative we again find that Government of India have arranged for issue a short term credit operating from 12 to 15 months only. But in practice it is found that the cultivators require money not only for purchasing manure but for channels, Dangs and purchase of cattle also. So, it is found that it is impossible on the part of the credit co-operative and the members of the societies to repay their dues within one year's time. It is for these reasons that most of these societies in all parts of our State have defaulted and it has become a very difficult problem now. We requested and urged upon the Government to help in show participation and Government in Apex Bank to enable to get more and more medium term credit through co-operative societies but the Apex Bank which is the main Co-operative Bank which get credit from Government of India loan, this Apex Bank could not get sufficient medium term loans and ultimate credit co-operatives could not get medium term loans. This difficulty we are experiencing and we hope that Government will participate in the share capital so that the Apex Bank can have power to give medium term credits.

Then regarding the Central Co-operative Banks, we find that the Reserve Bank of India have laid certain principles according to which the character of these Banks is losing. The Reserve Bank has insisted that there should be only 7 Central Co-operative Banks in Assam, but the unfortunate thing is this that certain Central Co-operative Banks which are in existence for a very long time are put into difficulties. For instance, the Nalbari Central Co-operative Bank was organised in 1918 and it is still functioning. It passed through many a storm. It has collected a share capital of more than Rs. 85,000 but the Reserve Bank of India has put such rules by which it means that if any other Central Co-operative Bank want to continue their business other than the 7 mentioned by them, it is to function with its own fund and no loan will be given by the Reserve Bank of India. If this is the state of affairs, I do not know how far it will be successful in Co-operative movement in our State. I have found that beside Nalbari, Nowgong and Jorhat Central Co-operative Banks have also been doing business with credit for over 40 years but at this stage if loan facility is stopped totally by the Reserve Bank of India, how these Banks can come to the help of the people in need. Nalbari Co-operative Central Bank has got over 200 societies working under it. Apart from share capital more and more co-operative societies are growing, but if we compare this Central Bank with the Central Co-operative Bank started at Gauhati we find that this Bank has a share capital of only Rs. 18,000 which only depending on Government for shares also for credit.

Sir, the Central Co-operative Banks are the nerve centres of Co-operative Societies because the whole credit system of co-operative depends not so much in Assam on industrial co-operative but on Agricultural Credit Co-operative through which credit facilities are given to agriculturists mainly. Now, with the new order of the Reserve Bank of India if the Central Banks, I noted, are to go on liquidation, it will cause great frustration to agriculturist

Then, I find that the marketing co-operatives have been started but they have not been properly functioning. Sir, this is not a Besa Kina (Purchasing and selling). Co-operative as Rangia Marketing Co-operative Society has been proved with a sign board. Credit must be linked up with Marketing Co-operative. Agriculturist are given credit by this society and in their turn the agriculturists give their agricultural produce to the marketing



society, by which the loan is repaid and the money that is left in excess of the loan is given to the agriculturists. But, we find that the marketing society is simply is doing only purchase and sale business. We should make people understand that it is in the interest of the borrowers that this marketing co-operative system has been introduced but not only buying and selling. The main purpose is to link marketing with credit.

Then, we find of late that there is much talk of Joint Co-operative Farming. I saw in the budget speech of the Finance Minister that in 1957-58, there were 120 co-operative societies functioning but during 1958-59 and 1959-60 budget speeches of the Finance Minister we have not heard about these societies, but suddenly we heard the other day from a Nagpur Congress Resolution that Co-operative Collective Farmings should be given top priority. Here in Assam, we cannot think of going for Collective Farmings because we have not such large areas of land where all the cultivators can go together and plough and for having collective farming we should have a great psychological change in our society, which cannot be achieved all at once. In this connection, I would like to point out about a Co-operative Farming Society in Nalbari, i. e., Dakshin Uparbarbhag Krishi Pam. The Minister, Agriculture did not visit that Farm, but I took there the Minister of Revenue and on his visit he was very pleased with the working in about 700 bighas of land, where all the peasants worked together. Unfortunately, no help is coming to this Farm from the Government, if that is the fate of this Farm, I do not know about more such farms as envisaged in the Resolution. I hear that there are Co-operative Farms having 20 to 30 bighas of land, which are being helped with subsidies by the Government of India, but to this Society the Government is doing nothing.

Then at the top of these things, we criticise our officers that they are not working properly. We find that there was a lot of discussion regarding their pay and prospects during the last Session of the Assembly and the Minister was pleased to give us an assurance that he will try his best to increase their pay scale but unfortunately we find there are still large number of vacancies of Deputy Co-operative Officers and Assistant Co-operative Officers and as there is no attraction in the pay and prospects youngmen are not coming to join these jobs. The Minister could raise the pay scales of Agricultural Officers but he has not done anything for these officers. Unless and until we get adequate number of officers to look to the things, I am sure, we may have to face a fact similar to that was once the case with the co-operative movement in our State. At that time when Consumers, Co-operative and Trading Co-operative movement was started in our State there was absolutely no supervision nor any control over the co-operative movement with the result that these co-operative societies went out of control and there was a lot of difficulties created later on. Here also when we are giving crores of rupees to these credit societies, when we are starting these land mortgage credit societies, joint farming co-operative societies and also the proposed multi-purpose co-operative societies, if there is dearth of officers I am afraid we shall not be able to do any justice to the Department. Then again Sir, I think this joint farming co-operative society will have some sort of relation with the field management committee so that there will be a certain amount of uniformity and the people can cultivate the field together and they will get some sort of impetus for joint farming co-operative and some sort of objective will be there. Therefore, I think these field management committees have got some relation with the joint farming co-operative and Government should see that these field management committees are set up in right earnest. My Friend Shri Matlib Mazumdar said



that they were not working but so far as I know in my district of Kamrup these field management committees have not been set up at all. Sir, if we do not all work in co-operation, then even if we form joint farming co-operatives or field management committees they will remain defunct. Now, I found that so far these agricultural co-operative societies some amount of money is being given by the Revenue Department as takavi loan. We have heard from the hon. Minister that it has been decided that no more loan would be given but even now we find that takvi loans have been issued by the Revenue Department and we know that more than a crore of rupees is locked up unrealised because they were issued by the Revenue Department and there is no proper authority nor any local committee to see to all these things. So I think Government should be cautious in issuing loans only through the co-operatives at all stages. It is for this reason alone that sufficient amount of money remain unrealised by the Revenue Department. I hope Government will look into these things and those co-operative societies which are working properly should be encouraged in future and should not be dealt with seriously as in the case of the Nalbari Central Bank or the Sibsagar Central Bank, but we should move the Reserve Bank of India and convince them of the necessity of these Central Banks which have been working for the last 40 years.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) :** On a point of clarification Sir, at page 334 there is a figure মোরা বছৰ ১০ জন মানুহৰ কাৰণে ২২,৮০০ টকা আৰু এই বছৰ ধৰিছে ১৫ জন মানুহৰ কাৰণে ২৫,২০০ টকা।।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** May I suggest that when you give a figure you should stick to that so far as this discussion is concerned.

**\*Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) :** Mr. Speaker Sir, I need not dwell on the importance of this demand particularly in view of the fact that co-operative movement is recognised as a form of organisation which is capable of transforming the social and economic life of the country in a democratic way in order to augment national production and raise the standard of the people. Now, the Government of India as early as 1945 appointed a Committee to go into the question of co-operation and in the recommendation of that Committee it is stated that Co-operation is the most suitable medium to democratise the economy of planning as it brings out local unit which can perform the double function of taking public opinion in future plans and executing it. Now, this Committee drew up a programme for implementation by all Governments but so far as our State is concerned none of these suggestions have been implemented. The Planning Commission also observed in their report on the First Five Year Plan that reorientation of the economy in terms of the objective of the plan involved in the expansion of the co-operative organisation, etc. But it is plain that our Government is pursuing a *laissez-faire* policy towards this movement and this manner of approach led to the growth of mushroom organisations which are very unhealthy. This has allowed also some most unscrupulous section of the people to monopolise these co-operatives at the expense of the weaker section of the people. We can see this in the composition of some of these central co-operative banks. The functioning of the co-operatives at Dibrugarh to which I referred in the budget discussion last year were led by Shri Tankeswar Barooah and Shri B. Sarma. The functioning of these two co-operatives was purely for personal gains by expropriating the poor cultivators. Now, this *laissez-faire* policy of the Government is responsible

\*Speech not corrected.



for the uninterested attitude of the people towards entire co-operative movement as a whole. Now, I am of the opinion that so far the Government is concerned the basic principle in creating such co-operative societies should be Government participation and people's programme but in our case we found the reverse of it, that is people's participation and Government's programme. I can illustrate this as I have personal experience of formation of co-operative societies in three mouzas of my district. The officials of the co-operative societies would go to the villages, meet the Congress leaders and other vested interests and the Reserve Bank of India is caused to grant to the rural areas and there a society is formed and got registered and then apply for loan. So this is the process how these co-operatives are formed and so they are not in the interest of the people and therefore, in most cases these co-operatives are not capable of anything. Another example I can give you about another society formed in Dibrugarh sometime in November 1958. I was questioned by the Minister himself as to how it is that some trainers are also in this society. I asked the Secretary of the society about it, he told me that the Co-operative Officer and others advised him to enlist some traders as members of the society to make it successful. That is how I find that many business magnates of Dibrugarh are members of this society. But their main interest is either to stifle the co-operative society or to monopolise it. In order to eliminate these undesirable share holders I think the Co-operative and the Rules made thereunder should be forthwith revised to suit present day requirements. It is time that Government should revise these—the Act and the Rules. And it is time that Government revise this *laissez faire* policy towards the Co-operatives. I cannot too much emphasise the fact that a conscious national effort is necessary to bring about a large scale social and economic change and for that purpose the primary necessity is to educate the people. But what have Government done in this direction? It is gratifying to note that a sum of Rs. 14,000 was made available to the Assam Co-operative Union for this purpose but Government have failed to examine how this money was unutilised. To the best of my information, the Secretary of the Assam Co-operative Union could neither give a good account of the work done by him, nor give an account of the money spent. I believe he did not take the principle of co-operation out side his own circle. I hope the Minister in-charge of Co-operative will give a pointed attention to this aspect and I believe this is the most important aspect of the problem. I am personally of the opinion that time has come that economics of co-operatives should find a place in the curricula of our education, particularly the Matriculation, Intermediate and Degree Standards. Much interest has been aroused during the last few months on the co-operative farming particularly after the adoption of the Resolution by the Indian National Congress in Nagpur on the pattern of an organisation which is capable of carrying out the land reform measures. We fully support this step provided, to start with, these co-operatives do not propose to equidate the small peasant proprietorship. The peasants all over the world are by nature conservative. So, to start with, if we just ask the peasants to surrender their lands to co-operatives the co-operatives will not be successful. At the same time other difficulties may also crop up along with the introduction of the co-operatives. Of course, if the peasants themselves ultimately decide to surrender their proprietorship to the co-operatives we shall have no objection. But other difficulties may crop up. Say for instance, A's plot of land may be more fertile than that of B's plot but by the introduction of the co-operatives, these two plots shall have to be combined together. Naturally, difficulties will arise and these difficulties shall have to be overcome.



Further, the Co-operative Act and the Rules require a change and a revision and Government should see their way to appoint a Committee to go into these changes and for that purpose, the Co-operatives Department should be geared up. We find there is no provision for such purpose in the Budget and in the Budget it is not reflected. For this particular purpose, we want to have more Co-operative Officers with better scales of pay so that new talents can be drawn to this service. But what we find now is that the pay of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operatives is analogous with the pay of District Agricultural Officer. So how can we expect to draw best boys to this Department. Unless and until we can promise to give them a decent income and a decent standard of living in this Department they would prefer to go to some other Department like the Police Department rather than coming to the Co-operative Department. I am glad to learn that some of 1st Class M. As have been appointed as Assistant Co-operative Officers. But the pay scales is such that they tend to leave this Department and join another one with a better income.

There is another point, Sir, which I want to emphasise and that is that in an undeveloped country like ours, the principle of co-operative may be projected into the field of industrial projects. The Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill is an instance in point. Some of my Friends on the other side may roll up their sleeves when I say that this is not a people's co-operative but a State sponsored industry and I still stick to the gun and say that in an undeveloped country the process of capital formation is low. It is there therefore very necessary that whatever resources we have we should pool them together so that they can help us in the capital formation. What is the difficulty in enlisting all industrial workers of the State as shareholders of the co-operatives; what is the difficulty in making all the sugar-cane growers members of the co-operative so that they can feel that it is their co-operative? But that has not been done and again the fact stands that in the last analysis, it is the people who have paid one crore and twenty lakh of rupees for the this co-operative but the profits will go to a few share holders only. Therefore, I oppose the present principle of co-operative. Co-operative, of course, should be there if it helps in the process of capital formation.

Now, there is another point and I shall be failing in my duty if I don't mention that point because that is a vital problem. In the present context, the party politics have played their net work even to the remotest corner of the country. It has been my experience that in relief work, party politics have played a prominent part and same is the case in the co-operatives. I have my own experience some of the societies where a particular political party dominates. Members of other parties are refused loans even if they are credit-worthy and I can cite hundreds of such instances. In particular, some loan applications in a Morigaon Mauza have not been accepted on that ground. Another point is that the National Political Party have accepted in principle that the co-operative farming organisation is capable of transforming the economic life of the country. Then I sometimes asked myself why it is not possible to have a united co-operative at all level where all the political opinions can be participated? With these words, Sir, I commend my cut Motion for the acceptance of the House.



**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by the hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Co-operatives. It has been alleged by the hon. Member from Dibrugarh that the Co-operative Officers generally used to contact Congressmen in the villages while trying to form co-operative societies. I differ with this view. I do not find that Co-operative Officers have made any distinction. Sometimes, of course, they used to meet the Congressmen because the Congressmen also happened to be social workers in the villages. So Sir, I do not see why should there be an objection for the Co-operative Officers to meet the Congressmen and try to form Co-operative Societies. Of course, Sir, I do not claim that these social workers within the Congress have been successful in infusing the enthusiasm or the philosophy of Co-operative Society amongst the masses as it was desired.

The members of other political parties are also getting equal opportunities, rather sometimes better opportunities, to form co-operative societies. So, Sir, I would not agree with the hon. Member from Dibrugarh that the Co-operative Officers are making some difference in treatment to members of other political parties. Sir, I agree with him that some simplification of the rules and regulations should be made, because the present rules and regulations are not so simple as to be understood by people with little education. Therefore, I also request Government that the rules and procedure of the Co-operative Department should be framed in a way that the people can understand them easily. I also like to suggest that the young officers, after their appointment, should be given some preliminary training. I came across several graduate Assistant Co-operative Officers, newly. When I talked to them they said they did not understand anything, although they have got adequate academic qualification. Therefore, Sir, my suggestion is that as soon as these officers are appointed there should be some provision for giving them preliminary training. I do not mean to say a long course of training, but, say, training for a week or few days, so that they can pick up the work and learn the procedure properly. We have heard very often about delay in registration of operatives. I know of a case in the Dhemaji mouza in the North Bank. There in Jiadhal village, I think, some grown-up girls had applied for registration of a weaving society some years back. They have been waiting since then and some of them told me that by waiting for registration their marriageable age was going to be over. Similarly, Sir, in other areas also there are abnormal delays. So, I request the Hon'ble Minister to see that all applications for registration should be disposed of within at least three months.

If any society is not up to the mark, that should be made known to it clearly. Then, Sir, I would like to point out that after a society is registered, there is no guidance for its proper functioning. The officers hardly visit the co-operative societies and guide them. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that provision for guidance should be made. Even in areas covered by National Extension Service and Community Development blocks, the co-operative officers are lacking and the people forming the co-operatives do not understand how to function.



**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Does the hon. Member suggest that Government should lead the co-operative societies through their officers?

**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Perhaps the hon. Member from Dibrugarh misunderstood me. My point was that there should be guidance from the official side. My Friend from Dibrugarh knows it well that people are not educated enough to understand all these rules and formalities. I do not say that the co-operative societies should be a branch of the Government Department and people should work under its direction. What I mean to say is that there should be some procedural guidance and technical guidance so that the societies may function on proper and correct lines.

Sir, in reply to a question in this House in the year 1957, I was given to know that there are as many as 10 primary trading co-operative societies in the Dibrugarh subdivision, which were functioning at that time. Of course there were many defunct societies which had been liquidated. But when I tried I could hardly find the physical existence of these co-operative societies, which were said to be functioning. Similarly, Sir, I was given a list of 73 rural credit societies. I tried to find them out in the villages and it is amusing that I came to know of the existence of some of these societies from the old people only. The young people did not know about them at all, although these co-operative societies are in the register and are still shown as functioning co-operative societies. These credit societies did not have any transaction for more than 15 years. Therefore, Sir, I would like to suggest that there should be proper guidance and also those co-operatives which are not functioning should be liquidated and the money refunded as soon as possible. Sir, I do not like to make a long speech. I only wish to say that we should make the co-operative societies successful and thus attain a socialistic society. With these few words, I support the motion moved by the Hon'ble Minister.

**\*Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the demand brought by the Hon'ble Minister, I beg to say a few words regarding co-operatives. As regards the need for co-operatives it is needless to say much as our declared goal is the attainment of a socialist society and the most potent force in putting this policy into action. Moreover, they create the moral backbone of a nation, generate fellow-feeling, trust and confidence among us. Therefore, it would be the national character of a welfare State also. So, in the Second Five Year Plan Co-operation has been given a high position, and during the plan period the Government have decided that about 10,400 large-size co-operative societies and 18,000 primary societies all over the country should be formed. But for certain difficulties we are not doing ahead with the plan which we have got in our hand.

The first difficulty is that the rules regarding the co-operative societies are still of the same pattern as in the British days, with only slight modifications here and there. Unless and until the rules are modified according to modern needs and modern environment these co-operatives cannot be successful. Therefore, the first duty of the Government will be to modify the rules of the co-operatives according to our present day needs.



Secondly, Sir, our National Development Council have rightly viewed that for the development of co-operative as a people's movement it is essential that the co-operatives should be organised as primary units which should be responsible for initiating social and economic development of our people in the village level. But in actual practice what do we find? From the actual workings of the co-operative societies in our State, I feel that most of our officers do not understand even the very object and aim of the co-operative movement itself. Therefore, in most of the time we have failed miserably in achieving our aim and object through co-operative societies. Now-a-days, we generally talk in terms of co-operative marketing co-operative credit societies, trading co-operatives, farming co-operatives and everything in the name of co-operative and we go on giving lectures and having literatures on co-operatives. If we give lectures about co-operative it is very nice to hear and very pleasant to read the booklets and literatures written on co-operative movement. But the lectures and literature on co-operative movement will not serve our purpose. What is most essential is the actual working for achieving the aim and objective of the co-operative societies which we have in our State for the benefit of our people. That our co-operative societies have failed, as far instance, I would like to point out one example regarding the co-operative procurement society which was formed in Nowgong. The Government by their declared policy pressed on that procurement of rice and paddy should be made through co-operative societies. The whole aim of the Government was to do away with the middle men and the big businessmen as has been rightly observed by the National Development Council itself. When the Government had declared that procurement of rice and paddy should be made through co-operative procurement societies who became the members of such co-operative procurement societies? I find when such co-operative procurement societies were formed they were formed with the middlemen and businessmen. I find that one such procurement society is being monopolised by middlemen and businessmen who are not agriculturists. Particularly I find one thing in some of the big-sized co-operative societies that the very basic principle that the societies should be formed with actual cultivators, but to my surprise that the very principle of forming the societies with actual cultivators was not properly taken into consideration. Of course, I admit that there are some agriculturists in some co-operative societies where there are also some big Marwari businessmen who is also the member of such societies.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** Sir, may I know who is that Marwari businessman? Will the hon. Member be pleased to give his name?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** May I make one thing clear? The use of any term relating to any community in a disparaging manner is not permissible on the floor of this House. The word "Marwari" includes the people who come from Marwar. It includes very big businessman and sweepers also. Therefore in making our observation it would be better not to speak anything in terms of any words which have sectional or communal significance.

**\*Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding):** I am very sorry, Sir, if I used a bad word.

There is a big business man as a Member of the society like my hon. Friend Shri Patwari.



Then Sir, in my last speech on the Governor's Address I stated that our agriculturists had to sell their paddy at a less price *viz.*, one rupee per maund as the merchants used to get as bonus about one rupee and some Naya Paise. I would not have minded if those merchants would have gone to the co-operatives or to the agriculturists if they would have lost one rupee per maund as they might get some profit from somewhere. But the co-operatives of the agriculturists which are formed by some businessmen and middlemen are getting some profit. In this way I find that there are many gentlemen who are not actual agriculturists are getting profits. I know of one such society *viz.*, Morajar Co-operative Society. In the name of the co-operative society our agriculturists who are the members of such societies are going to lose one rupee per maund. Therefore, I feel that most of the officers do not know what is the meaning of co-operative movement itself. So, unless and until our officers are properly trained in that line than the co-operative societies are meaningless for the benefit of our poor people who are agriculturists, however, big words we may say.

Then again there are co-operative farming. I have seen so many big landlords enrolling as members of the co-operative farming in the hope of getting land. If these things are allowed to go on like this then the whole co-operative movement in the country will fail miserably.

Then, Sir, few years back we had some trading co-operatives for handling paddy, etc. If we review the position of those trading co-operative I think 90 per cent of these trading co-operative have gone into liquidation as some of them have defalcated big sums of money and have ceased to function today. If we get their accounts properly audited, I think most of them will go for prosecution because they have bungled everything in the name of trading co-operatives. Government declared that paddy should be purchased at Rs.9 per maund from our cultivators. But what we actually find from the trading co-operatives? They purchased paddy at Rs.8-12-0 per maund and even they had gone down to Rs.7-4-0 in some cases.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I am told that the Chairman of the Nowgong Local Board was also associated in the Co-operative Movement.

**\*Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding):** Sir, I pointed out to the Secretary Co-operative about this matter. I failed to understand why no action was taken by him. I pointed out that so many big merchants are doing procurement business in that meeting though it was held on the 6th of February and the Chief Minister had also directed the officers to take immediate action in the matter. But till today I find that no action is being taken in the matter. Of course, Sir, the Minister-in-charge of Co-operative was in Delhi. Therefore, in making our observation it would and therefore I could not get time for discussion but the Chief Minister was there and even his instructions have not been carried out. Therefore, if things go on like that only dictatorship is going to overtake up in which case the co-operative movement will get itself frustrated. Therefore my suggestion is that when we have opened co-operatives, we should try to understand the meaning of what the co-operative movement is and we should try to train our officers accordingly. I also think that if we really want our co-operative movement to thrive and prosper, we should take into the department only such persons who have faith in the movement

\*Speech not corrected



And for that purpose if more pay is to be given to our officers, I do not grudge that. Proper pay and emoluments are prerequisite to attract suitable persons to their jobs as on their efforts lies the success of the co-operative movement which is indeed the basis on which the economic edifice of the country can be soundly built.

With these few words, Sir, I support the motion.

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

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it really pains me to observe that when we speak of the co-operative, we do not try to understand it in all its implications. We speak of co-operative system being introduced in every field of our economic life and when it is actually introduced, whenever we experience little amount of inconveniences, we become impatient and we begin to think that the old capitalist system was good enough. Sir, I want to say that after the Congress has taken to the policy of service co-operative right from village level and after the decision taken by the National Development Council in this regard, we must be very clear in our mind as to their meaning and implementations. Because, surely, we will be required to face many difficulties when we want to introduce a new system. We must also be prepared to face them boldly if we sincerely and honestly want it to be successful. If we become impatient and go on condemning it for very little bit of difficulties and inconveniences, then, Sir, I think we condemn only ourselves. Because the Co-operative movement is a movement of the people and not of the Government. If we are really earnest in our thinking, if we want this co-operative movement to be successful then we must not condemn ourselves. It is true that since the Government had announced its decision to help this movement, some fake Co-operative Societies are coming up. The selfish elements in the society are trying to organise such societies to get advantages for themselves in the name of co-operatives. It is necessary to check such unhealthy developments. I agree, it is the duty of the department to guard against the emergence of such co-operative societies but at the same time they must not stand on the way to the growth of healthy co-operative societies. Now if the departmental officers go to check these co-operative societies as to whether they are properly organised or not, if they are properly functioning or not and if there be some delay in looking into all these things, which is quite but natural in bulk of the cases the department is condemned for the delays. But if the co-operatives die, as stated by my Friend, Shri Hazarika or if the movement suffers a serious set back due to the absence of such control or proper guidance or even insufficient check, who will be blamed? Surely the people will again throw the whole blame on the Department. If a co-operative society after being registered by the department does not proceed well, if its funds be not properly utilised or the funds are misappropriated, then well, it is the people who ought to be condemned. If there is too much supervision or participation or if there is too much control by the Government, then the people turn towards the Government and say, well, it is not a co-operative movement of the people; it is a Government movement. Again if there be not so much control and supervision and if they are entrusted to the management of and looking after by the people and if things do not proceed well then Government is condemned for apathy. Government officers are not there to compete with people but they are there only to help them in running the co-operatives which are theirs. Therefore it is necessary to look up to the officers with sympathy and understanding. For the information of the House, Sir, I can say, that not a single officer



of this department comes from outside the State. They are part and parcel of the same society to which we all belong to. If we have not been able to enthuse our own society, if we ourselves have not been able to understand the real meaning and implication of the Co-operative movement, then it is only natural that the same will be reflected on our officers as well. Therefore we should think very seriously about this problem. I entirely agree that the rules and procedure, as they are to-day, they entail a bit of delay. Government is conscious about it. We have, like many other State Governments, brought this to the notice of the Government of India. Government had circulated a model draft rules. We had given our comments. We had stated that some of the existing rules should be modernised by redrafting the Act and rules. This was to be considered in a meeting of the Co-operative Ministers from all the State this month but unfortunately due to illness of the Union Minister for Co-operation, this conference was postponed. The matter got delayed as the same could not be discussed. I can, however, assure the hon. Members that our Government is very much alive to these difficulties and have already taken it up with the Government of India.

Sir, my Friend, Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury has stated that Government are not following a consistent policy. At one time they spoke of big societies and now after the resolution of the National Development Council we are talking of small societies and multipurpose societies. Sir, no policy is permanent. At one time it was thought that the big societies would be better as they would be self-sufficient. But after working out this policy for some time it was found that unless we go in for smaller societies, we shall not be able to take co-operative movement to the village level. In such a case it will take decades to bring about the socialistic pattern of society which the Congress has placed before us as our objective. Therefore, the Government of India and the National Development Council changed their old policy of forming bigger co-operative societies and directed us to form smaller co-operative societies and that too at village level so that all the members of a certain village may be enlisted as members in his village co-operative. This is now awaiting to be discussed in the Ministers' Conference. The intention of forming small co-operative societies does not however mean that the large-scale co-operatives already formed should necessarily go out of existence; they should not be allowed to die. This question also will be discussed in the Ministers' Conference. I have not known the interest of the hon. Members in this regard and I shall convey the same in our discussion.

The hon. Member also pointed out the difficulties of minimum and short-term loans. Sir, in this connection I would like to give you an idea about the development of loan programme in the State. In 1953 only Rs. one lakh was issued as loan; in 1954-55, Rs. 21 lakhs, in 1955-56, Rs. 1.75 lakhs in 1956-57, Rs. 104 lakhs. Up till 30th June 1958, Rs. 1 crore, 36 lakhs and 60 thousand was issued as short term loan and Rs. 4 lakhs 32 thousand as medium term loan. Till the end of the financial year I think Rs. 1 crore 50 lakhs will be issued as short term loan. From this, the hon. Members will appreciate what is the increased amount of work in this Department. From 1953-54 to 1958-59, in these 5 years, in place of the loan programme of Rs. 12½ lakhs, we issued 1½ crores. This is not a mean achievement of the Co-operative Department. With regard to the medium term loan, I agree with my Friend about the difficulties. In view of his association with the Apex Bank he knows the real courses for the difficulties. We shall try our best to secure more medium term loan from the Reserve Bank.



His suggestion for more participation in the share capital by the State Government to increase the borrowing power of the Apex Bank will be considered. It may be mentioned that at present moment the contribution to the share capital of Apex Bank by Assam Government is to the tune of Rs. 27 lakhs. But the amount of the share capital contributed by the public does not exceed Rs. 10½ lakhs or so. Therefore, already so far as the participation of the Government is concerned, it would be seen it is even more than two times than the public participation. Now, if Government participation is more, Government will possibly be accused of defeating the purpose of a co-operative Bank. The other day, my Friend Shri Borthakur complained that as against Government's share of Rs. 90 lakhs, the public had contributed only Rs. 10 lakhs to the Co-operative Sugar Mill. Sir, we do not know which way to go. So many advices are given which are contradictory. Had the Government not contributed that amount, I would have been condemned for not encouraging a Co-operative venture. Now when Government has made available that amount of money in the shape of share capital, I am condemned by saying that it is no longer a people's co-operative. Even after contribution of Rs. 26 lakhs in the share capital of the Apex Bank by the Government as against 10½ lakhs of the people I am being accused of not minding to the difficulties of the people. I would request the hon. Members of this House to give me a uniform policy, if necessary by forming a Committee. Shri Borthakur said that so many big people are coming forward to grab the co-operatives; that they are really capitalist; and that the Government is not vigilant about this. Sir, I agree that this vigilance is necessary but not alone from the Departmental Officers but also from my hon. Friends from one and all, if we want that Co-operative movement should be entirely a people's movement for the benefit of the people. My hon. Friends should also go to the people and entice them to take greater interests in the co-operatives;—they should also contribute more in the share capital. We have taken note of the advices of the hon. Members and we shall try how best we can—the Officers can, improve it further. But it is needless for me to emphasise that this is a people's movement and unless people themselves come forward, unless my Friends the leaders of the people go to the villages and entice our people to contribute more for the Co-operative, the movement cannot be made successful by few Officers. It is said that there are officers in the Co-operative Department who believe in the Co-operative movement. Here also, the Officers of the Co-operative Department do not come from outside the State. They are the children of the soil. They are Assamese people who come from the villages of Assam. If some of these do not believe in Co-operative movement, I do not possess any magic wand to make them to do so. They were recruited by the Public Service Commission which obviously could not determine precisely at the time of recruitment whether they did believe in Co-operative movement or not. The fact that they applied for posts in the Co-operative Department was sufficient proof of their believing in that movement.

My Friend Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury said that we were going to reduce the number of the Central Banks. It is true, Sir. The bulk of the finances of the Apex Bank come from the Reserve Bank of India, so the Reserve Bank has a control over the Central Banks. After inspections the Reserve Bank, said that we have had too many Central Banks and that many of them were running at a loss and so we should reduce their number, as a measure of economy. We did not agree to it at first we tried our best to retain them, but the Reserve Bank did not



agree. I would now bring to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India the feeling of the hon. Members on this matter.

I also found the same hon. Member taking objection to the translation of the words—"Marketing Society" as 'Becha-kena Samity'. I must admit that I have no command over the Assamese language, but I shall see whether there can be any better translation found out for the same.

I am glad that my Friend Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury found some utility of the tours of the Ministers. He said that in spite of his requests the Minister for Co-operation did not go and pay a visit to a Krishi Farm. Sir, there are hundreds of such requests which come to the Ministers to visit many places but due to paucity of time they cannot accommodate all. During the budget debate some of hon. Friends from the Opposition said that the Minister go on visiting places with a mercenary spirit as if they were out to collect money out of these tours. Now this is a contradiction. On the one hand they would want us to visit places, on the other they would condemn us for doing so. When they do so in this House we feel very small. This is the most unkind remark particularly after our voluntary reduction of Travelling Allowance, to say that for the sake of money we go out on tour. Some of us left our profession; some of us were earning many times more than what we are getting by joining the Ministry. To say that we have come here to earn money is the most uncharitable remark, I must add.

Coming to the criticism of Mr. Borthakur I entirely agree with him that Co-operative should be a people's movement and that the Officers should not interfere too much with its working. He further said that the Congress men are monopolising the Co-operatives. It is not correct, Sir. It may be that in a particular locality the number of Congress men may be high, so naturally a Co-operative Society in such area will be dominated by members who belong to the Congress Party. Similarly in case of a Co-operative Society in the locality of Mr. Borbaruah, the majority may belong to his Party (*laughter*). (*interruptious*)

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BORBARUAH (Amguri)** : My Society is yet to be registered. It is pending for one long year.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation)** : Yes, they may also organise such Societies.....

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : If you say—"they may also organise, then you bring in party spirit.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : All can organise.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY** : Yes, Sir. Each case will be dealt with on its own merit. If something is wrong naturally the present law will stand on the way to its being registered.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH** : Sir, recently Government sent a G. I. D. Officer to enquire whether any Co-operative Society like Barbari Co-operative Society exists. Is this not an insult ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY** : Sir, I have come across such Co-operative Farming Societies which were formed for cultivating



Village Grazing Reserve lands or such other khas lands. Government cannot be a party to registering such Societies and inducing people to occupy Government lands in this way. Naturally in such cases the Department cannot oblige the sponsors of such Co-operative Societies.

My Friend Shri Borthakur said that in the Dibrugarh Marketing Society, the Officers induced some big business men to become members. If they did so it was wrong. Now, my Friend is also a member of that Society. If he felt that the officers were not right in allowing Mr. Tankeswar Barua to be a member he could have pointed out the same. After all he is a share holder and he has as much as or much more interest than the Officers have. If this man is so bad as that my Friend should not have joined into a Co-operative with him. He was also not vigilant. If there is any blame for this the same has to be shared by my Friend also. He has made some suggestions about the Marketing Societies. I am grateful to him and I shall consider them.

It has also been suggested that we should change the rules so as to ensure better progress and speed in spreading the Co-operatives. Sir, this is receiving the attention of the Government. I am one with my Friends that in order to attain success in implementing the programme of the Department, we should be able to attract better people. We are working under terrible shortage of trained personnels. Sir, we are to train them batch by batch. My Friend Shri Hazarika said that we must have a training programme. As a matter of fact this is a part of a scheme of the Cooperative Department that as many Officers as possible should be given training as early as possible. In spite of our efforts we have not been able to train all the personnels. Furthermore, it is very unfortunate for us that many of the officers are migratory in nature. They come to the department by accepting the present low scale of pay but when they find an opportunity elsewhere they go out of the department. Recently I found that an Assistant Co-operative Officer preferred to become a clerk in the Secretariat rather than to be an officer in the department. This is a problem which we have got to consider very seriously, particularly after the resolution of the National Development Council. We have to establish co-operatives in each village; we have to cover each village and we have to solve the loan and credit problem of the people of the villages within a much shorter time than we thought of under the 2nd Plan. This has been enjoined on us, but we are not in a position to do that with the existing strength of our officer within the time schedule. We have to recruit many officers to the Co-operative Department. I am happy to find that members from all sides of the House have agreed that we should have a better scale of pay for the officers of the Co-operative Department so that we might be able to attract better people. This matter drew the attention of the Co-operative Department pretty long ago. My Friend Shri Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury said—why the Minister of Co-operative feel shy in giving a higher scale of pay to these people? But, Sir, if we are feeling a bit of shyness in giving increased pay to our officers, my Friends in the Opposition cannot blame the Government because in all their speeches they were condemning giving of higher pay scale to the officers. However, I have already stated that this matter of giving increased pay scale to officer of the Co-operative Department is receiving consideration of the Government some of the anomalies created by the last Pay Committee have been removed. The Pay Committee's recommendation was very disastrous for the efficient



working of the Co-operative Department. It created two scales of pay for the same kind of officers. That had a disastrous effect on the efficiency in the department. People having higher qualification were given one scale and people having the minimum qualification were given a separate scale. The result has been that many people left the department creating a gap. This was brought to the notice of the Finance Minister who also could not appreciate the wisdom of creating two scales of pay for the same class of officers doing the same kind of work. I hope that this matter will be finalised within a short time by the Government.

My Friend Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika said that the Co-operative Officers should give proper guidance to the people. I agree with him, but many of them are unable to do so at the moment because as I said many of them were not properly equipped and not properly trained. Unless and until we are in a position to fill up all vacancies this problem will be there for some time.

My Friend Shri Ramnath Sarma has referred to the Co-operative in Nowgong. He said that a Co-operative Apex Society has been imposed in that district. I am sorry for this remark. This Co-operative Apex Society is neither a new one nor it has been imposed on any one. This Apex Marketing Society is a federation of the primary marketing and other societies of the State. The present Chairman of the Executive Committee had not been nominated by me. They were nominated during and they are continuing from the time of *ex*-Minister of Co-operative. Therefore this is neither a new body nor imposed by me on my Friends of Nowgong district. This is a body organised by the Assam Government in which Government contribution is no less than 4 lakhs as share capital. It was organised long before I became the Minister of Co-operative. Therefore it is uncharitable to think that this society has been sponsored overnight and that it has been imposed on Nowgong. My Friend seems to think that this Co-operation is not doing its job properly. This Co-operative by this time has procured over 6 lakh maunds of paddy, the value of which is about half a crore of rupees I would repeat once again that this co-operative has procured over 6 lakh maunds of paddy, the value of which would be about half a crore of rupees. My hon. Friend would understand what the giganticity of the problem is. The Janumamukh Co-operative Society or the Lumding Co-operative Society or the Hojai Co-operative Society or as a matter of fact any co-operative localised in a particular area Nowgong would not be able to tackle the problem. It requires a big organisation with a big capital. It requires a big organisation. It requires an organisation of the nature of the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society. Even such an organisation has not been able to find half a crore of rupees from its fund. I do not know how many business men can find out half a crore of rupees all at once. This organisation has to tackle such a big problem. Though it has already invested 60 lakhs of rupees it will have ultimately to find out 200 lakhs of rupees if they are to purchase all the marketable surplus. That is not so easy a job. The Apex Co-operative also could not find out all the money because the financial resources of the Apex Bank are also limited. That being so, naturally they have to turn to private money-lenders to meet their full demand. Now, if a society turns to private money-lenders my friend finds fault with that. But if a private party was



appointed to procure the paddy in place of this co-operative and if that private party would have borrowed money from a money lender there was nothing wrong in that. I think that is not fair Sir. When a society found that it could not raise half a crore of rupees, then and there only it turned to private business men because neither the Government nor the Apex Bank could help them. I don't know what fault the society had committed ?

**Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lurding):** Because it is not known whether the purchase made is in the interest of the society or not. And another thing is whether that business man who gets the profit or commission

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation):** Every one who wants to do business must find out capital. But no one gets capital loans or advances.

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simply by showing his or her face to the Chairman of a Bank. The Bank also will charge interest. Now, if the Bank is not in a position to advance any money, one is free to turn to some other source or sources to get that money I don't see what is wrong in that.

**Shri RAM NATH SARMA:** That is not the procedure and.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order, the hon. Member speaks about procedure but he should know that the Minister-in-charge knows better about the procedure in these matters. If the hon. Member is not satisfied with the reply of the Minister, he can ask for clarification later.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Sir, when the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society could not get sufficient finance from the Apex Bank, they turned at first to a certain individual of Shillong to borrow money from him but later on on the suggestion of local leaders of Nowgong after a discussion, they appointed some more business men of Nowgong as their payment contractors. The procedure is this that some one on behalf of the payment contractor would be present at the time of purchase and he would make the payment direct. For instance when the Hojai Co-operative Society would purchase say 1 thousand maunds of paddy, the man of the payment contractor as the representatives of the Apex would remain present at this locality and make direct payment to the agriculturists who would be selling the said one thousand maunds of paddy.

**Shri RAM NATH SARMA:** How long it takes.. ..

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order, let the hon. Minister finish his reply.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** It takes no time as the payment is direct. Sir, my Friend is finding fault with the Government on this matter but this is a matter between the Apex Co-operative Society and the sellers ; the Government does not come into the picture at all. Our particular interest is to procure our 6 lakhs maunds of paddy. We should get 6 lakhs maunds of paddy originally it was 4 lakh maunds but now the target has been increased to 6 lakh maunds. And I am satisfied with the performance of the society. Sir, they are also able to give supply to the local millers,



I know how this organisation is actually working. But you cannot expect 100 per cent satisfaction from a new venture, it is a new experiment; this is just the beginning in the right direction. I can say without any fear of contradiction that we have taken a very bold decision which no other State in India has taken up till now. The Co-operative Department in Assam has taken a really bold step.

**Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding):** At the cost of the growers ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation):** No, not at the cost of the growers but at the cost of the capitalists. I know some people at the instance of millers of Nowgong were agitating the local people not to co-operate with this Apex society but on enquiry I found that this did not work. My Friend was referring to a talk he had with the Chief Minister in this connection; I do not know what that talk was; it is unfortunate that the Chief Minister is not here to clarify the position. But knowing the Chief Minister as I do know him that if the complaints were based on facts the Chief Minister would have taken some steps.

**Shri RAM NATH SARMA:** On a point of clarification.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, order. I have several times requested the hon. Member to have patience and let the Hon. Minister finish his reply and that if the hon. Member is not satisfied, he can ask for clarification when the Minister finishes. If the Minister is constantly interrupted like this, I will have to take a strong view of the situation.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Now Sir, I was going to say that whatever advice the Chief Minister gave to me or to the Department were carried out to my knowledge. I myself also went to Nowgong. I wanted to meet all the Members of Legislative Assembly there including my Friend but my Friend Shri Ram Nath Sarma soon left for Dibrugarh on the previous evening to attend a meeting which I also attended by leaving Nowgong next morning. He did not remain present to tell me these things, which he is trying to make out so seriously today. I have got a different feeling than that of my Friend. The co-operatives have been able to give employment to hundreds of local people of Nowgong which chance they never get in the hand of millers who come from outside the State because the co-operatives are the co-operatives of the people of Assam. The Apex Marketing Societies belong to the people of Assam the share capital of which had been contributed by the Government as well as the public of Assam. If the co-operative makes any extra profit as has been alleged by my Friend, we have nothing to bother because the profits of the Co-operatives are the profits made by the people. Sir, when the co-operatives make profits, these profits belong to the people, the shareholders. It is not like the profits made by the capitalists which are handed over to their descendants. The profits made by the Co-operatives are handed over to the people themselves at large. With these words, Sir, I comment my Motion for the acceptance of the House and request my Friends in the Opposition to withdraw their Cut Motions.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Shri Borthakur said something about the State Co-operative Union and that it is not functioning well. That point may also be clarified.



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operative) :** I am sorry I left out this point. Sir, the Co-operative Union, as the hon. Member will kindly appreciate, is entirely a people organisation. It is an organisation of non-officials. With the idea to help the growth of co-operative movement with the help of non-officials this was formed in Assam. We don't run this organisation Sir. We are asked to help them with a certain amount of money. In the Second Five Year Plan we have a provision for that. I am sorry I don't have the detail at the moment but there is a provision for giving them monetary help and according to their demand, we had given them something like Rs.40,000 or so. This was done at the instance of Shri Chaliha when he was the Congress President who said that we should help, so that the organisation become strong. After giving the money we found that the organisation was not working properly and therefore, I myself had to intervene. The Chief Minister and myself took an active interest which we should not have normally taken. As a result of all these the public took some interest and only about a fortnight talk a meeting was convened at Gauhati which I understand, had appointed a new Executive Committee with Shri Naren Sarma, Member, Legislative Assembly as Secretary and Shri Robin Kakoti as Chairman. That Committee did not approve of the expenditures made by the last Secretary and the new Committee itself is looking into the account. If they find anything wrong, I hope they will certainly set the same right or report to us. We will not hesitate to take drastic action, if called for against anybody found guilty. I have no reason to believe at the moment that there is any defalcation of money. If there is any, I assure the House that I will take drastic against the person concerned. My Friend Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury has been taking very keen interest in such organisations I hope my Friends like Shri Borthakur, Shri Khogendranath Barbaruah will along with other Friends in this side of the House take a keener interest in the co-operative movement in Assam.

**Shri RAM NATH SARMAH (Lumding) :** There is one thing, Sir, which I could not convince our Minister. I did never say that the Chief Minister did not take any action. I only said like this that after hearing all these, the Chief Minister was kind enough to ask the Departmental officer to take action against this party but no action has been taken uptill now. That is what I said.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** In this matter you know the Cabinet has a joint responsibility. In the absence of the Chief Minister here whatever the Minister in-charge said on behalf of the Government is the Government's view. That is the basis on which this Assembly and the Parliamentary Government function. Therefore, if the hon. Member has any difficulties, he can refer it to the Chief Minister later or when the Chief Minister is present he might bring it to his notice. So far as this House is concerned, discussions regarding co-operatives are the responsibility of the Minister-in-charge of Co-operatives and therefore, in the discussions whatever he says on behalf of the Government is the Government's view for us.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :** The difficulty with us is that in forming the co-operatives we are looked upon by the Government as if we are forming a red-commune and preparing for a revolution because Sir, as an instance, there are many co-operatives in the different subdivisions but none of these are registered so far.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** He has explained the fact that there will be no discrimination against co-operative organisations formed by persons affiliated to other political parties.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** আমার মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ে জানেন যে হোজাইত আমার সাপ্লাই চেক্রেটরীক ৫১৭ হাজার মানুষে ঘেৰাও কৰিছিল? এইটো কি কাৰণে কৰিছিল?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation):** এই বিষয়ে মই নাজানো। সাপ্লাই চেক্রেটরীয়ে এনেকুৱা বিপোর্ট দিয়া নাই।

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI:** যোৰহাট আৰু গোলাঘাটত কো-অপা-ৰেচিভ্ বিভাগে মিলার কো-অ পাৰেচিভ্ কৰিব খুজিছে নেকি?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Sir, some millers of Jorhat organised such a co-operative and the Deputy Commissioner of Jorhat on a misconception of law and facts directed the local Co-operative Officer to register it but thanks to the courage of the co-operative Officer, he did not carry out the order but referred it to the Government which upheld the view of the Co-operative Officer.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is 5 O' Clock and I think I should put the motion. The time allotted for this demand was one hour but we have taken much more than that. What about the cut motions?

(The cut motions were, with the leave of the House, withdrawn)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that a sum of Rs. 46,05,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "42.—Co-operation—1.—Co-operative Societies".

(The question was adopted)

The question is that a sum of Rs. 30,50,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "72.—Capital outlay on Industrial Development (II—Development of Co-operatives)".

(The question was adopted)



**Adjournment**

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9-30 A.M. on Monday, the 30th March, 1959.

Shillong:

R. N. BARUA,

The 3rd December 1960.

Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly.

AGP (LA) 297/60—225—8-12-60.