

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

No. 22

The 2nd and 3rd April, 1959



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Legislative Assembly

Debate

OFFICIAL REPORT

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
IN THE YEAR 1888

BY ORDER OF THE ASSEMBLY

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

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OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

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OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
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DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1959

(Budget Session)

Vol. I, No.22

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**Proceedings of the Fifth Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly
assembled after the Second General Election under the
Sovereign Democratic Republic Consti-
tution of India.**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 9-30 A.M., on
Thursday, the 2nd April, 1959.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B. A., LL. B., Speaker in the Chair, Six
Ministers, the four Deputy Ministers and Sixty-Seven Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

**Government Plan for the closed Tea Gardens in the
State**

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

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

- (a) What is the Government Plan in relation to
closed gardens and uneconomic gardens in the
State ?
- (b) The names of the closed and uneconomic gardens
in the State ?
- (c) What proposal Government have in employing
the labour of closed gardens ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour)
replied :

80. (a)—Government intended to bring about a legislation
on the model of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act,
1951 to deal with the mismanaged but otherwise economic
gardens. But Government of India have informed the State
Government that it would not be possible for the State Govern-
ment to take up such legislation. Government of India have
therefore been requested to take necessary action early in the
matter.

Government also are considering the question of granting certain relief to the needy units. No plan has however been taken up so far for the gardens which are uneconomic.

(b)—A list of gardens which were closed at different times and those which are still closed is placed on the Library Table.

(Please see Library Register No.S.78)

The information about the uneconomic gardens is not available.

(c)—A committee has been recently appointed to look into the problem of unemployment in tea gardens generally and its recommendations are awaited.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : চাৰ যিবিলাক Closed Tea Garden খোলা হৈছে সেই বিলাক গৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কোনো কমিটিয়ে বা গৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা তদন্ত কৰা হৈছে নে নাই ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour) : No committee was appointed as such. Government is enquiring into the matter.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : চাৰ Closed Tea Garden ৰ মানুহ বিলাকক employ কৰিবৰ বাবে গৰ্ণমেণ্টে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নে নাই ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : I have already replied that a committee was appointed to go into the whole matter.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : Closed Tea Garden বিলাকৰ ওচৰৰ বাগিছাবিলাক economic garden হয় নে নহয় ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : A committee has already been set up which is moving the matter.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : চৰকাৰে এইটো কথা জানেনে যে বাগিছা বিলাকে কোনো Tax বেহাই কৰিবৰ কাৰণে uneconomic বুলি ঘোষণা কৰাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Sir, it is difficult to give reply to a question like this.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI : যিবিলাক বাগিছা বৰ্ত্তমানে বন্ধ হৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ বাহিৰে আন বাগিছাও uneconomic বুলি বন্ধ হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে বুলি গৰ্ণমেণ্টে ভাবেনে ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : No, Sir.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Sir, in Answer (a) it is said that Government of India have therefore been requested to take necessary action early in the matter. May I know from the Government on what point necessary action is to be taken ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour) : I am informing the Hon. Members in this connection.

The cases of mismanagement of tea estates, as a result of which several gardens had to close down and quite a few were in a bad way, received serious consideration of Government since 1957. On 10th May 1957 Labour Minister desired that a case would be prepared and Central Government be moved for application of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. A note was accordingly prepared and the Secretary also suggested that the question of amending the Tea Act to cover this particular exigency might be examined and Labour Minister also discussed the matter with the Union Labour Minister. It was decided to place the matter before the Cabinet. The views of the Finance Department was then obtained. Incorporating the views of Finance Department, a memorandum was prepared and Cabinet considered this in its sitting on 21st February, 1958. In the memorandum the following three alternative suggestions were made :—

- (a) Inclusion of the Tea Industry within the Schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (b) Amending the Tea Act, 1953 to cover the issues raised.
- (c) Enactment of a State Legislation on the lines of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

A draft amendment of the Tea Act was also prepared. The Cabinet however decided that the State Government would consider taking over these gardens temporarily to relieve the distress of the employees and for rehabilitation of these gardens. Suitable legislation would be enacted in consultation with Government of India and a rehabilitation Fund be created. According to this discussion of the Government, Central Government in the Labour and Commerce Department was moved to accord approval for taking up suitable legislation by the State Government (on 19th March 1958). Labour Minister also wrote to the Union Labour Minister and also the Commerce Minister on 14th March, 1958 to take urgent steps in the matter. Government of India wanted some information on the subject in a letter which was received to inform if they would agree in principle to such taking up of State legislation and creation of rehabilitation fund pending the details called for. In fact, this Government prepared a draft Bill on the line of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and copy of the same was forwarded to Government of India.

The then Union Commerce Minister however sent a letter to Labour Minister wherein he expressed that the problem of (i) disappearance of management, and (ii) closure of uneconomic gardens was not so serious or immediate.

The State Government furnished the information called for in July, 1958 and Labour Minister also wrote to the Union Commerce Minister furnishing some more details of the mismanaged gardens. Another letter was sent on 26th September, 1958. Labour Minister also had personal discussion with the Union Labour Minister and learnt that the Union Cabinet was going to discuss the matter.

Government of India then informed by a letter dated 10th September, 1958 that it would not be possible for the State Government to enact legislation to take over control of the tea gardens as Parliament has declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Centre should take over the tea Industry under its control.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think this will do.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour) : I cannot say off hand, Sir. I shall inquire into the matter.

(Starred Question Nos. 81, 82 standing in the name of Shri Tarun Sen Dea and 83 standing in the name of Shri Gopesh Namasudra were not put and answered as the Questioners were absent)

Schemes for Test Relief work to flood affected people in Sibsagar

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that flood Relief Committee, Sibsagar, lately submitted schemes of Test Relief work for Rs.37,000 (Rupees thirty seven thousand) with a view to render help to the flood-stricken people as well as to protect floods ?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that the office-bearers of the District Congress Committee, Sibsagar, submitted some other productive Test Relief Schemes to be undertaken in the flood affected areas of Sibsagar ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the questioner lately forwarded some Test Relief Schemes to the Subdivisional Officer, Sibsagar ?
- (d) Whether the said schemes were sanctioned ?
- (e) If not, why not ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

84. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Rupees twenty thousand was sanctioned for Boro paddy cultivation on test relief basis in the shape of construction of dongs and removal of water hyacinths, etc., as a relief to the distressed people.

(e)—Does not arise.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): যি ২০ হাজাৰ টকা মঞ্জুৰী দিছে সেই ২০ হাজাৰ টকা Subdivisional Relief Committee-এ recommend কৰা স্কীম নে চাব ডিভিজনেল অফিচাৰেই পোনে পোনে পঠিওৱা স্কীম ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): সেই বোৰ চাব ডিভিজনেল অফিচাৰেই পঠিয়ায় তাৰ পাচত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এপ্ৰোভ কৰে।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: এই ২০ হাজাৰ টকাৰ স্কীমটো চাব-ডিভিজনেল অফিচাৰৰ নে চাবডিভিজনেল বিলিফ কমিটিএ দিয়া স্কীম ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Subdivisional Officer there.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : এই টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰীৰ কাৰণে কেতিয়া পঠিওৱা হৈছিল ? এই স্কীম বিলাক চাবডিভিজনেল বিলিফ কমিটি এ পঠিওৱা নহয় জানো ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): এই স্কীমটোত বাস্তৱ কথা আছে—গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পলিচি মতে তেনে স্কীমত টেষ্ট বিলিফৰ টকা দিয়া নহয়।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): What are the natures of test relief works that are generally accepted by Government ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: That which encourages production of food crops.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : ইয়াত যদিও দুই এটা পানী বন্ধ কৰা বাস্তৱ কথা আছে তথাপি ইয়াৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য যে খেতিৰ উপকাৰ কৰা, সেই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নেজানে নেকি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: আচল উদ্দেশ্য হল বাস্তৱ কৰা।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): কোনো পদ্ধতিতে কোনো টেষ্ট বিলিফ স্কীম চৰকাৰক দাখিল কৰিলে চৰকাৰে সেই সম্বন্ধে বিবেচনা কৰিব নে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: নিশ্চয় বিবেচনা কৰিব।

(Starred Question No.85 standing in the name of Shri Tankeswar Chetia was not put and answered as the Questioner was absent).

Introduction of Cocoon Marketing Scheme by Sericulture Department

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

*86. Will the Minister-in-charge of Sericulture and Weaving be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Sericulture Department introduced a Cocoon Marketing Scheme ?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that according to the cocoon marketing scheme muga cocoons were purchased during the Jethua crop of 1953 ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Department make propaganda to buy muga cocoons in every crop ?
- (d) If so, whether muga cocoons of Sibsagar Subdivision during last Katia crop were purchased ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to concede to the public demand of Muga Cocoons during the year ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture, etc., for Minister, Sericulture and Weaving) replied:

86. (a)—Yes. Government have introduced a scheme for “Establishment of Endi and Muga Production Centres and Cocoon Marketing Centres” since about the end of the year 1956-57 with 3 Cocoon Marketing Centres to start with on an experimental measure.

(b)—Yes, Muga Cocoons were purchased during the ‘Jethua Crop’ in Dihingia in the Sibsagar District and its neighbouring villages.

(c)—No propaganda has been made in view of the fact that the scheme has been on an experimental measure and there has been no clear decision yet in regard to financing the scheme by the Central Silk Board.

(d)—The Muga Cocoons of the Kotia Crop could not be purchased on account of the fact that the token provision of fund made in the Departmental Budget on the assumption that further funds would be available from the Central Silk Board, was exhausted by August. But Central Assistance could not be secured to finance the scheme after August in view of the subsequent announcement of the Central Silk Board that such a scheme should be financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The matter has been taken up with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission but no decision has yet been arrived at.

(e)—The Scheme does not aim at conceding to the public demand for Muga Cocoons. Moreover, in view of the fact as explained in (d) above, the question of conceding to the public demand does not arise during this year.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা দুবিধ ককুন বাখিবৰ কাৰণে যি পৰামৰ্শ দিছিল সেইমতে মানুহ বিলাকে ককুন বিলাক বাখি থোৱাৰ ফলত কিমান লোকচান হৈছে সেইটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: নাজানো।
(হাঁহি।)

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: যদি নেজানে তদন্ত কৰিবনে?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: হয় কৰিম।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): May I know whether the Minister knows what is the meaning of Jethua crop and Katia crop?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: জেঠ মাহত হোৱা ককুন বিলাকক জেঠুৱা আৰু কাতি মাহত হোৱা বিলাকক কাতিয়া বোলা হয়।
(হাঁহি।)

Marboat plying in the Neamati Kamalabari Ferry Ghat

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

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

(a) Whether Government are aware that the Marboat plying in the Neamati Kamalabari Ferry ghat

is not equipped with roofing to protect the passengers from sun and rain and thereby causing great panic to them specially in this rainy season ?

- (b) Whether Government propose to provide roofing for the marboat by tarpaulin at least on a temporary basis ?
- (c) If not, why not ?
- (d) Whether there is any arrangement for separate exit for the female and children ?
- (e) What is the distance between Neamati and Kamalabari during the summer ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings Wing)] replied:

87. (a)—As the marboats are mainly used for crossing of vehicles, goods, etc., only, these have not been covered with roofs. No complaint regarding causing any panic thereby has been received by Government.

(b) & (c)—The proposal to provide temporary roofing with tarpaulin over the marboats during the rainy season will be considered.

(d)—No. It is not considered possible and perhaps not necessary. The exit is rather constructed to accommodate separate passages.

(e)—The distance between Neamati and Kamalabari during the summer is about 7 miles.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH PHAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether the Minister knows that most of the mar boats in ferry ghats are without roof and whether the Minister knows that the ferry services from Saikhowa to Sadia and from Laikaghat to Morkongselek are without roof and require to cross the Brahmaputra river for about 2 hours ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)]: Yes, Sir.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: সেই মৰ বোটত যে অকল বাত্ৰীয়েই যায় তেনে নহয় বহুত মাল বস্তুও বাহিবলৈ যায় তেতিয়া অসুবিধা নহয় নে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings wing)]: Mainly used for crossing বিহণ্ডক তাত থকাখন চিঙ্গোল মেচিন বোট নহয়—মৰ বোট হলেও ডাবল মেচিন আছে যেতিয়া সিমান ভয়ৰ কাৰণ নাই।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Why the Government do not arrange supply of steam-ferry for Neamati and Kamalabari ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Steamer is not available.

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: এই স্কীমত লৰা তিৰোতাৰ শৌচ পেচাব কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নোহোৱা কথাটো সচানে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: চাব, এই কথাটো মই খবৰ কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): এই মৰ বোটত বিবিলাক বস্তু বাহানী যায় সেইবিলাক বৰষুণত তিতি নাযায়নে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: আজি বহু কালৰ পৰা তেনেকৈয়ে চলি আছে কাৰনে এই বিষয়ে আপত্তি কৰা নাছিল। বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাত যেতিয়া সেই প্ৰশ্ন উঠিছে আমি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUA (Amguri): Whether Government is aware of the fact that one Co-operative Society of Kamalabari was prepared to place a steamer on that ghat ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: বাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে সুবিধা পাৰ্থ্যমানে সমৰায় অনুষ্ঠানকেই দিব বিচাৰে। কিন্তু সেইবাবে কিছুমান পাবত গজা অৰ্থাৎ একেৰাতিৰ ভিতৰতে কেইজনমান মানুহলৈ নামমাত্ৰ সমৰায় বুলি আগবাঢ়ি আহিলে তেনে সমৰায়ক চৰকাৰে প্ৰশ্ন দিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUA: বৰ্তমান কনাবাৰীৰ সমৰায় সমিতিটো পাবত গজা বুলি ভানে নেকি ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: সেইটো অনুসন্ধান নকৰাটক কব নোৱাৰো।

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO: আগৰ এজন মানুহৰ যদি এখন ভাল নাও থাকে তেন্তে সেইখন চৰকাৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাত কিবা আপত্তি আছে নেকি ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister P. W. D. (Roads and Building wing)] : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় অনুমতি দিলে মই অলপ বহলাই কব খুজিছো ইং। ১৯১৯ চনত চাব লবী হেমন্ত যেতিয়া অসমৰ লেকটেনাণ্ট গভৰ্ণৰ আছিল—তেতিয়া এগৰাকী সন্ত্ৰাস্ত বিহাৰী লোকৰ লগত তেখেতৰ ভাল ভাব আছিল আৰু তেওঁ এই 'ইণ্টেট' নামৰ জাহাজ খন, গোৱালপাৰাবপৰা নিমাতিলৈকে চলাইছিল আৰু তেতিয়াৰে পৰা চলাচল কৰি থকাৰ ফলত—কালৰ মহতী প্ৰভাবে তাক জৰাজীৰ্ণ কৰি তুলিছে। এই 'ইণ্টেট' জাহাজ খন ২২ ফুট বহল আৰু ইয়াত কোনো ট্ৰাক বা বাচ পাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আজি কালি সকলো কামৰ বাবে বাচ ট্ৰাক আদি পাৰ কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ উঠিছে। আমাৰ এক্সপাৰ্ট অপিনিয়ন মতে এই জাহাজ খন চলাচলৰ অনুপযোগী আৰু কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত—বাৰিষা দিনত কোবাল সোতত—এই জাহাজ চলিব নোৱাৰা হয়। আগতে মই কৈছোৱেই যে জাহাজ খন অতি পুৰণা হৈ গৈছে—কাৰ্য্যৰ অনুপযোগী হোৱা সন্দেহ ইয়াৰ অত্যধিক ভাৰা—১৮০০ টকা সেই কাৰণে সকলো ভাবিচিন্তি চৰকাৰে ভাল ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চিন্তা কৰিছে।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : নিয়া-মাটিৰ পৰা কমলাবাৰীলৈ এই সাত মাইল জলপথ—বাৰিষা দিনত বৰ ভয়ঙ্কৰ হৈ উঠে ইয়াৰ সোত প্ৰবল বেগী হয়। এনে অৱস্থাত এই দূৰত্ব খিনি অতিক্ৰম কৰিবলৈ—মাৰ-নাও বা গুটীয়া নাও চলাচল কৰিবলৈ দিয়াটো ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে বৰ বিপদ জনক বুলি চৰকাৰে নাভাবেনে? যদি ভাবে—ৰাজ্যৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings)] : এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে অহো পুৰুষাৰ্থ কৰি আহিছে। এই 'ইণ্টেট' জাহাজ খন বাৰিষা হলেই—প্ৰবল সোতত যাব নোৱাৰে আৰু চলাচল বন্ধ কৰিব লগা হয়—আগলৈও যাব নোৱাৰে—কেতিয়াবা কেতিয়াবা সোতে পাচলৈ টানি নিয়ে সেই কাৰণে ৰাজ্যৰ সুবিধা বাতে হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে প্লেনিং কমিচনৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰিছে আৰু প্ৰাইভেট জাহাজ কোম্পানীৰ লগতো লেখা লিখি কৰিছে। দুই এটা জাহাজ কোম্পানীয়ে জাহাজ দিব পাৰিব বুলিও লিখিছে। ইতিমধ্যে আগতকৈ নাও বঢ়াই দিয়া হৈছে। এই বিপদৰ কথা জানিয়েই চৰকাৰে এনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে।

Shri RAM NATH DAS: Is it a fact that this mar boat is constructed of sal timber.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: অসমত সজা শাল কাঠৰ নাও বিলাক 'বেঙ্গল পেটাৰ্ণ' আৰু বৰ গধুৰ সচা। এই নাও বিলাক বেচি দিন যায়। এই নাও-বিলাক পানীত বুৰিলে তললৈ যোৱাৰ ভয় আছে। সেই কাৰণে তাতকৈ কিছু পাতল গ্ৰাহ্যৰ কাঠৰ নাও সাজিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri RAM NATH DAS: নোব নোব প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে—বৰ্ত্তমানৰ শাল কাঠৰ নাও বিলাক পানীত বুৰি তললৈ যোৱাৰ ভয় আছে বুলি জানিও কিয় চৰকাৰে চলাবলৈ দিছে?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: এই শাল কাঠৰ নাও বিলাক সকলো পাব্লিক ওয়াৰ্কস ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ ঘাটত আগৰ পৰাই চলি আছে আৰু নাও 'বেঙ্গল পেটাৰ্ণ'। বহু সংখ্যক বাইজৰ লগতে ময়ো একমত যে এই নাও বিলাকতকৈ 'অসম পেটাৰ্ণ' নাও বিলাক চলাচলৰ কাৰণে বেচি ভাল আৰু এই উদ্দেশ্যৰে সকলোবিলাক নাও 'অসম পেটাৰ্ণ' কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri RAM NATH DAS (Dergaon) : মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে—জাহাজখন বন্ধ কৰা হৈছে—আৰু মাৰ নাও দিয়া হৈছে। এই গধুৰ শাল কাঠৰ নাও-বিলাক বাৰিষা কালত চলিবলৈ কিয় দিয়া হৈছে?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings wing)] : ব্রহ্মপুত্ৰৰ সকলোবিলাক ঘাটতেই শাল কাঠৰ নাও চলি আছে। এতিয়ালৈকে যি দুই এটা দুৰ্ঘটনা ঘটিছে—সাল কাঠৰ নাও কাৰণে নহয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is whether boat constructed of Sal timber is better and safer than steamer?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: এই জাহাজত টুক পাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি। চৰকাৰে বন্ধ কৰা নাই। বাইজক অসুবিধাত পেলাই এদিন বাতিপুৰা হঠাতে ৯টা বজাত জাহাজখন চলোৱা বন্ধ কৰি দিছে।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY: নিমতি কমলাবাৰী যিবিলাক মাৰ নাও দিয়া হৈছে—তাত এবাৰত কিমান মানুহ যাব পাৰে?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: এবাৰত ১৫০ জন যাত্ৰী সহজে যাব পাৰে। ই ১২ টন কাপাচিটিৰ। ইয়াত টুক এখন কাৰ ২ খন অথবা 'লডেড' টুক বা বাচ এখন সুলভমে যাব পাৰে।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY: যাত্ৰীবিলাকৰ কি অসুবিধা বুজিব কাৰণে মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নিজে পিচেঞ্জাৰ হিচাবে এই নাও গৈ চাবনে?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: হয়, মই কেইবাবাৰো এই নাওত পাৰ হৈছো কাৰণ মোৰ সমস্তিটো ব্রহ্মপুত্ৰৰ দুয়োপাৰে, এই ঘাটটো অসমীয়া মানুহে পাৰ লাগে বুলি এই সদনত বক্তৃতা প্ৰসঙ্গত কেইবাজনো সদস্যই কৈছে যদিও এই প্ৰসঙ্গত জড়িৰিয়ে জড়িৰিয়ে প্ৰশ্ন কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে মই সন্মত উপলব্ধি কৰিব পৰা নাই।

Shri MAHANANDA BORA: এই পুৰণা জাহাজ কেখন চলোৱাৰ বা বিহাৰী ঘাটেজনক ঘাট দিয়াৰ মই সম্পূৰ্ণ বিৰোধী আৰু এই বিষয়ে মই আগতেই জনাইছোঁ। কিন্তু মই জানিব পাবোনে—কেতিয়া চৰকাৰে আমেৰিকান বা জাৰ্মান কোম্পানীৰ লগত লেখা লেখি কৰা জাহাজ বিলাক পাৰ পৰা হব? যাৰ দ্বাৰা যাত্ৰীসকলে নিৰাপদতা অনুভৱ কৰিব?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: এই সম্বন্ধীয় কৰোচপণ্ডেঙ ইচ্ছা কৰিলে মই দেখুৱাব পাৰোঁ। আমি সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ তিনিবছৰ কাল যত্ন কৰিয়ে আছে। কোনো প্ৰাইভেট ফাৰ্ম বা প্লেনিং কমিচনে এতিয়াও দিব পৰা নাই।

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBORUA (Amguri): এই ঘাটটোৰ পূৰ্বদাক' ১৫ হাজাৰৰ ঠাইত কিয় মাত্ৰ পোন্ধৰ শ তে দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA: শ্ৰীযুত বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ ভিত্তি নাই বুলি ভাবোঁ।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Sir, the remarks of the Minister was a reflection on the Co-operative Society—which Co-operative does he mean?

Mr. SPEAKER: No, no. He said that it is a general observation. But when the hon. member puts a question as to what particular society falls in that category, the Minister said that he will enquire into it.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: But the Minister made that remark.....

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Because I have positive knowledge of that.

Granting of sixteen Lower Primary Schools in Sibsagar Subdivision for 1958-59

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some 16 Lower Primary Schools were granted in Sibsagar Subdivision for 1958-59 ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the said schools were sanctioned from Central Government scheme ?
- (c) Who recommends these schools and who are the authorities to recommend opening of such schools ?

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

88. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The School Board concerned.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: এই কেন্দ্রীয় আচনিখন কেই বছৰ পৰা পুচলিত হৈছে আৰু ভৱিষ্যতলৈকে চলি থাকিব নে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: এইটো কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ আচনি আৰু তিনি বছৰ কাৰণে আছে অৰ্থাৎ ১৯৫৮-৫৯, ১৯৫৯-৬০ আৰু ১৯৬০-৬১ চনলৈকে থাকিব ।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): অসমতো এখন ষ্টেট বেচিক বৰ্ড আছে। গতিকে আচনিবোৰ এই ষ্টেট বেচিক বৰ্ডৰ জৰিয়তে কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰলৈ পঠোৱা হয় নে কি ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: কিছুমান পঠোৱা হয় আৰু কিছুমান নহয় ।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: যিবোৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল এতিয়াও চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই। সেই স্কুলবোৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষা সম্পূৰ্ণ সাৰণ আচনি মতে এই বছৰতে নাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ পুঁজি বা কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ পুঁজি বা কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰৰ পুঁজিৰ পৰা লোৱা হবনে ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : এইটো তিনি বছৰীয়া আচনি। যিবিলাকে মেট্ৰিক পাচ কৰি বহি আছে তেওঁলোকক নিয়োগ কৰাই ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য। ইফালে স্কুলবোৰো কৰিব লাগিব স্কুল নোহোৱা ঠাইত। এই বছৰ ৩৩৩টা স্কুল কৰা হৈছে—তাৰে ২৮৬টা স্কুল ভৈয়ানত আৰু ৪৭টা পাহাৰত। অহা বছৰত ৪৪৪টা স্কুলৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব আৰু কেৱল মেট্ৰিক পাচ লোক নিয়োগ কৰা হ'ব।

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : চৰকাৰে কৈছে যে মেট্ৰিকুলেট পাণ্ডিত পঠিয়াই স্কুল নথকা গাঁৱত স্কুল খুলিব কিন্তু। বহুত ঠাইত স্কুল আছে তাতে থাণ্ট দিব পৰা নাই। আকৌ স্কুল নতুনকৈ খোলাৰ কি আৱশ্যক ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS : স্কুল নোহোৱা ঠাইতহে স্কুল খোলা হ'ব।

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Minister, Education) : যিমান পৰা যায় সিমান প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল লোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু যেতিয়া ফ্ৰি প্ৰাইমেৰী এডুকেচন স্কীম হাতত লোৱা হ'ব তেতিয়া আটাইবোৰকে লব লাগিব। এই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দেশ দিছে নিবনুৱা মেট্ৰিকুলেট নিয়োগ কৰিবলৈ। কিন্তু তাকে কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে হয়তো ভেঞ্চাৰ স্কুলত কাম কৰি থকা নন-মেট্ৰিকুলেট শিক্ষকক আঁতৰাব লগা হ'ব পাৰে সেয়ে যাতে নহয় তাৰ বাবে আমি চেষ্টা কৰিছোঁ।

MR. SPEAKER : The minimum qualification fixed by the Government of India is matriculate for this particular scheme.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : অনেক স্কুল থকা স্বত্বেও যোৱা বছৰত ষ্টেট গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট ফাণ্ডৰ পৰা কিয় স্কুল লোৱা নহল ? এই বছৰ লবটল চেষ্টা কৰিবনে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : ধনৰ অভাৱত ল'ব পৰা নাই। ধনৰ লগে লগে যদি সদস্য সকলৰ পৰাও অনুপ্ৰেৰণা পোৱা যায় তেনেহলে এই আচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত বেচি সহায় হ'ব। আৰু এটা কথা—আমি বোধ কৰোঁ কোৱালিটি লৈহে বেচি মন দিব লাগিব কোৱানটিটিৰ প্ৰতি নহয়। এই বিষয়তো সদস্য সকলৰ অভিমত আৱশ্যক।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : উপমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে কিছুমান পঠোৱা হয় কিছুমান নহয়। মই জানিব খোজোঁ এই পাৰ্টি কুলাৰ আচনিখন ষ্টেট বোৰ্ডক দিছিলনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : এই আচনি ষ্টেট বোৰ্ডক দিয়া নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER : The question of the Hon. Member is a pertinent one because it relates to Q.*88(c) asking as to who recommends these schools and who are the authorities to recommend opening of such schools and the answer given is "The School Board". But just now he said that this particular scheme was not referred to the School Board.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : Sir, the State Board and School Board are two different things. The Hon. Member referred to the State Board just now.

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : এই প্রাইমেরী স্কুলবোর্ডৰ কাৰণে ধনৰ অভাব হোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : এইটো কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে যে যেই স্কুলবোর্ড কাৰ্গজে-কলমেহে আছে। কাৰণ দৰমহা কমকাৰণে মেট্ৰিকুলেট টিচাৰ পাবলৈ নাই।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : কিছুমান ঠাইত মেট্ৰিকুলেট পোৱা গৈছে আৰু কিছুমানত নাই পোৱা।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : ষ্টেট স্কুলবোর্ডৰ লগত পোন পটীয়া যোগাযোগ কৰিব পাৰিনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : পাৰি।

Total amount of unclaimed wages, bonus, etc., of tea garden labourers in Assam

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) What is the total amount of unclaimed wages, bonus, etc., of tea garden labourers in Assam now lying with the employers ?

(b) What Government propose to do with these money ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMAH (Deputy Minister, Labour) replied :

89. (a)—From the information so far available, amount of unclaimed bonus, wages, etc., of tea gardens labourers in Assam now lying with employers comes to about Rs.28 lakhs. The up-to-date figure is however not available.

(b)—Government propose to create a Welfare Fund out of the above accumulation and other money available for the purpose to legally permissible extent.

Dr. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY (Lakhipur) : Sir, I would like to know what is the total amount of unclaimed wages, bonus, etc., of tea garden labourers in the District of Cachar now lying with the employers.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour) : I have already replied that all information are not available and I do not have the district-wise break up here. I require a notice, Sir.

Materials required in constructing a bund in Majuli

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

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

- (a) What are the materials that are generally required in constructing a bund ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that in constructing and repairing of the Embankment and Drainage bunds in Majuli and elsewhere the materials of the required type according to Plans of Estimates of the Department are not used ?
- (c) Whether Government considers it as the main factor of the frequent breaches of the bunds ?

- (d) If the answer to (c) above be in affirmative, what precautionary measure has been taken by the Government so far ?
- (e) If not, why not ?
- (f) What is the minimum labour cost per thousand cubic feet of earth-work in Majuli at present ?
- (g) What is the lowest rate per thousand cubic feet of earth-work that is being given to contractors ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage)] replied :

90. (a)—Earthen Bunds (Flood Embankments) are generally built with soil that is available near about the site and the side slopes are covered with grass, sods or shrubs. In designing the sections of a bund due consideration is always made of the type and porousness of the soil that is available near the site.

(b)—No.

(c)—No.

(d) & (e)—Do not arise.

(f)—Rs.20 per thousand cubic feet of earth-work for ordinary soil during the actual working season.

(g)—Rs.20.50 nP. only.

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: গৰগ'মেণ্টে plan আৰু estimate কৰি দিয়া কাম বিলাক ঠিকদাৰে ঠিক মতে নকৰে এই কথা জানেনে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : তেনে আপত্তি এতিয়াও পোৱা নাই ।

(Starred Question Nos.91, Standing in the name of Shri Tarun Sen Deka 92,93, and 94, appearing in the name of Shri Gopesh Namasudra and 95 were not put and answered as the Questioners were absent)

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answer were laid on the table)

**Total amount spent in Barpeta Subdivision for
supplying Bamboo in 1957-58**

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked:

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

(a) What is the total amount spent in Barpeta Sub-division for supplying bamboo in 1957-58 ?

(b) What will be the total number of rft. of bamboo supplied ?

(c) The purpose for which the bamboo were utilised and what were the works in 1957-58 for which the bamboos were purchased stating the amount spent against each item of work ?

(d) Whether any public auction was made after utilisation ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGAI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (R. and B.)] replied:

210. (a)—Rupees 17,431, Rs. 8,378 Barpeta Public Works Department Subdivision. Rupees 9,053 Pathshala Public Works Department Subdivision.

(b)—Approximate 4,61,040 rft. [23,052 Nos. at 20 rft. each (average)-4,61,040 rft. average length 18 ft. to 25 ft. each].

(c)—For annual repairs of buildings, roads, storm-damage repairs, flood damage repairs, foot bridge in connection with improvement of roads, protection work like spur and palisiding, etc. (a Statement is placed on the Library Table).

(d)—No.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): In reply to (a) there are two figures for Barpeta Public Works Department Subdivision Rs.17,431 and Rs.8,378 Which is correct ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings Wing)]: Rs.17,431 is for whole of Barpeta Subdivision which includes pathsala also.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Whether there was any surplus bamboo ?

Shri DEBESWAR SHARMAH: Approximately 4,61,000 rft. were supplied and presumably all these were consumed.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: Will Government enquire whether there was any surplus ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Yes.

Expenditure incurred by the Department of Statistics

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

211. Will the Minister-in-charge of Planning and Development Department be pleased to state—

(a) The total cost of expenditure of the Department of Statistics, for the financial years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 ?

- (b) What is the present strength of this Department in each rank and in each grade ?
- (c) What is the present cost of living of the working class family of 6 consumption units, *i.e.*, father, mother and 4 adults members in each of the towns of Shillong, Gauhati, Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Silchar and what are the items taken into account in determining the cost of living ?
- (d) What is the present cost of living of the middle class family (Bhadralok class) of 6 consumption units, *i. e.*, father, mother and 4 adult members in each of the town of Shillong, Gauhati, Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Silchar and what are the items taken into account in determining the cost of living ?
- (e) Whether the statistics supplied by this Department are taken as dependable by Government and in what fields of State activities they are found helpful ?
- (f) What are the outstanding achievements of this Department to justify its further continuance ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge Planning and Development Department) replied :

211 (a)—Expenditure incurred by the Department
Statistics—

				Rs.
1956-57	...	...	...	3.81 lakhs (Actual).
1957-58	...	...	...	4.53 „ „
1958-59	...	...	...	7.30 „ (Revised estimate).

(b)—(I) Director of Statistics	...	...	...	1
(II) Deputy Director of Statistics	...	...	...	1
(III) Statistician, Research Officer, Progress Officer and Assistant Director.	7	(4 posts vacant).		
(IV) Superintendent of Statistics	...	...	2	(1 post vacant).
(V) Investigator and District Statistical Officers	22	(2 posts vacant).		
(VI) Inspector	...	...	35	(5 posts vacant)
(VII) Sub-Inspector	...	...	6	
(VIII) Supervisor	...	...	3	
(IX) Primary Investigator	...	...	31	(8 posts vacant).
(X) Field Assistant	...	...	52	(8 posts vacant).
(XI) Operator (Hollerith)	...	...	2	(1 post vacant).
(XII) Verifier ( „ )	...	...	3	
(XIII) Puncher ( „ )	...	...	3	
(XIV) Artist	...	...	1	
(XV) Computer (Senior)	...	...	4	
(XVI) Computer (Junior)	...	...	14	(1 post vacant).
(XVII) Superintendent	...	...	1	
(XVIII) Head Assistant	...	...	2	
(XIX) Upper Division Assistant	...	...	5	
(XX) Lower „ „	...	...	21	
(XXI) Stenographer	...	...	1	
(XXII) Typist	...	...	17	
(XXIII) Duftry	...	...	1	
(XXIV) Grade IV	...	...	89	(9 posts vacant).

(c)—Monthly cost of Living—Working Class—Six consumption Units—

Shillong	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	222
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	190
Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	209
Silchar	...	...	...	...	226
					194

Items taken into consideration are as follows :-

(i) Food Items—

- (a) Cereals.
- (b) Pulses.
- (c) Fish and Meat.
- (d) Milk and Milk Product.
- (e) Edible Oil.
- (f) Vegetables.
- (g) Salt and Spices.
- (h) Sugar and Gur.
- (i) Tea and Refreshment.

(ii) Fuel and Lighting.

(iii) Clothing.

(iv) Footwears.

(v) Bedding Materials.

(vi) Furniture.

(vii) Utensils.

(viii) House rent.

(ix) Tobacco and Betel Nut.

(x) Miscellaneous normal expenditure—

- (a) Medical care.
- (b) Recreation.
- (c) Education.
- (d) Toilet and Washing.
- (e) Personal care.

(d)—Monthly cost of living—Middle Class—Six Consumption Units :—

						Rs.
Shillong	...	...	...	...	...	287
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	255
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	...	282
Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	...	303
Silchar	...	...	...	...	...	261

Items are the same as shown for reply (c).

(e)—Yes. These are profusely used by all Departments especially Planning and Development, Labour, Industry, Agriculture, Finance, Revenue and General Administration. Of course, the degree of accuracy of the various statistics cannot be uniform and the Statistics Department is always particular in clearly stating the limitations of the data so that the figures provided may be intelligently and correctly used.

(f)—The Government needs facts and figures based on scientific investigations, research and surveys to be able to visualise the true and changing picture of the State of affairs. Sound statistics must replace pre-conception and imagination as the basis of formulation of Government policies.

The Department has been able to serve its purpose by—

- (i) narrowing the gaps in the current availability of statistics by co-ordinating the data collection work of various Departments and conducting a number of recurring as well as *ad-hoc* surveys and investigations ;

- (ii) arranging for dissemination as well as analysis and interpretation of the data collected ;
- (iii) submitting notes and appraisals on subjects bearing on the State's economy on factual basis ; and
- (iv) in particular meeting the expanding and urgent demands on statistics for planning purposes.

It is felt that the Department with its limited resources has been able, within the very short period of its existence, to achieve enough to justify not only its continuance, but also further expansion in the coming years.

State Sports Council

U. JORMANIK SIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Schedule Tribes)] asked :

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

(a) Whether there is any Hillman in the State Sports Council ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the State Sports Council has formulated a Four Year Scheme amounting to rupees 20 lakhs by a Council Resolution for the development of sports, and if so, how much has been earmarked for the Sixth Schedule Areas ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs.3,000 has been given in 3 years to the Sixth Schedule Areas ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Government of India has approved of the Shillong Scheme in general amongst other schemes put up by the State Government ?

- (e) Whether it is a fact that by one of its Resolutions the Council recommended that a provision of a sum of rupees 1½ lakhs be made for a Sportsmen's Guest House in Shillong ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the State Sport Council has omitted the only Hill area building scheme of a Sportsmen's Guest House at its subsequent meeting ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that Government of India propose to contribute matching contribution of 50 per cent on building schemes ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the Council has resolved that the Tribal Areas Department would find money for the Sixth-Schedule Areas out of the Grant under Article 275 of the Constitution ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that Mr. A. Alley the nominated member of the Government has resigned from the Council as a protest ?
- (j) If so, why?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education)
replied :

212. (a)—Yes, Shri A. Alley who was nominated by the State Government.

(b)—The State Sports Council had on the assumption that fairly large sums of money would be available drawn up rough plans for Rs.64 lakhs. Later realising that not more than Rs.20 lakhs for four years of the Second Plan Period would be likely to be available rough plans to the extent of Rs.20 lakhs were drawn up. In these allocations a provision of Rs.2,10,000 was made for the Sixth Schedule Areas, which was quite apart from the common schemes for coaching and expenditure contemplated on Rural area playgrounds which also would be both in the Plains and the Hills districts. In fact only Rs. 2,00,000 a year from 1956-57 is being provided for by the State Government and the Central Government help depends on their acceptance of any scheme on a sharing basis. For the development of sports in hill areas there are no separate schemes of the Sixth Schedule Areas and the Plains Areas. The intention is to develop sports on an all Assam basis and according to needs and taking into account the funds available.

(c)—No. Rs. 3,000 was spent for Rural Area playgrounds in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. But apart from this the hill areas have benefited from all coaching schemes which are on a State basis.

(d)—The Government of India have specifically approved of only two schemes, namely, Covered Badminton Court at Dibrugarh and the Stadium at Gauhati. They had, however, indicated that the type of scheme such as was contemplated as Guest House in Shillong might qualify for Central assistance on a sharing basis.

(e)—Yes. Within the overall budget when it was considered that Rs.20 lakhs would be available there was a resolution on the 4th of March, 1957 that a scheme for a Sportsmen's Guest House costing 1½ lakhs of rupees should be taken up at Shillong.

(f)—Yes. Because not only did the Sports Council find that the money available for the development of sport would not be available but also that considering the means and funds there was no need to have a Guest House in Shillong where numerous other facilities for staying exist and the need is for further coaching schemes, completing the Stadiums at Jorhat and at Gauhati and providing playing grounds. The Sports Council in a recent meeting felt that there is need for a Covered Badminton Court in Shillong and they have made a provision of Rs.25,000 in the 1959-60 budget for this purpose and have also provided for another Rs.20,000 for a playground at Aijal. More money would doubtless be allocated for 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five Year Plan. For both these schemes the Sports Council feels that given both the people's support and help from the Tribal Areas Department the schemes can be brought to fruition.

(g)—The Government of India do not give on a matching basis of 50 per cent towards all kinds of building schemes. They have to be convinced as to the availability of the land, the contribution by the State Government, the need of the building, the cost of the building and other factors before they can agree to any sharing.

(h)—Yes. The Council feels that the Tribal Areas Department should also supplement the endeavour of the Council for the promotion of sports in the Hill Areas.

(i)—Yes. He has, however, subsequently, indicated that he is withdrawing his resignation.

(j)—He has indicated in his letter of resignation that he was not satisfied in the manner in which the Council was functioning and he felt that hill areas interests were being neglected. He attended the recent meeting of the Council held on the 22nd February, 1959 where matters were explained to him and he indicated that he would reconsider the position. He has subsequently indicated that he is withdrawing his resignation.

Irrigation projects of Sonasuli, Amsuli, Rajaghar, Udalgur and (Bhairava and Kund Chanda)

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

213. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (Embankment & Drainage) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there are some big irrigation projects, *viz.*, Sonasuli, Amsuli, Rajaghar, Udalgur, (Bhairava and Kund Chanda) ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that huge area of cultivable land could not be brought under cultivation due to not taking up the actual work of these Projects ?
- (c) Whether Government will make necessary enquiry into this and get the work completed soon ?

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

213. (a)—Government are aware that there is scope for Irrigation in these areas, and the most satisfactory source and method of supplying irrigation water to these areas are under investigation and survey.

(b)—Government are aware that implementation of these projects will ensure better cultivation by providing assured supply of water to the fields.

(c)—Government have already taken in hand investigation and surveys necessary for formulation of irrigation schemes in these areas. Implementation of the schemes is dependent on technical feasibility and availability of funds.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): চাৰ Technical ক্ষেত্ৰত fund ৰ কথা যিটো (c)ত কৈছে, সেই বিলাক কাম কিমান দিনৰ ভিতৰত সম্ভৱ হ'ব পাৰে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control, etc.): Survey হৈ আছে, শেষ হলেহে জানিব পৰা যাব।

Raising of the Sepon-Suffry Road for protection of floods caused by the Desang

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government have received any representation either from the Assistant P. E. O., Sonari, N. E. S. or from the questioner to raise the Sepon Suffry Road for protection of flood caused by the Desang ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the site of the Sonari Development Block H. Q. is effected by the flood of the Desang ?

(c) If so, whether Government propose to undertake to raise the Sepon-Suffry Road ?

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

214. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The proposal for raising the Sepon-Suffry Road was put up to the last meeting of the A. R. C. Board held on 11th October, 1958 for consideration. But the Board did not select a single project for taking up in near future. The proposal will however, be put up to the Subdivisional Development Board for initial consideration at the time of drawing up future programme.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : আলিটোৰ যি অঞ্চলটো পানীত ভল যাং সেই অঞ্চলটোৰ বিষয়ে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কিবা কৰিবনে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : But for dearth funds it could not be implemented.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): কৰা হ'ব নে নহ'ব, সেইটোহে শুধিছে।

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R and B.) Division]: It is under consideration of Government.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: With regard to (c), it has been said like this in the last sentence: "The proposal will however be put up to the Subdivisional Development Board for intital consideration at the time of drawing up future programme". May I know when the future programme will be considered by Government?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: When money will be available.

Shri RAM NATH DAS: May I know when money will be available?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: It may go even to the Third Plan.

Establishment of a Second Medical College in Assam

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Sonai) asked :

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

(a) Whether the State Government has moved the Union Government for establishment of Second Medical College in Assam?

(b) If so, what is the present position of the proposal?

(c) Whether Government has received any representation from the public to establish the same in Cachar District?

(d) Whether sanction for the establishment of a Second Medical College in Assam has been received and if so, whether Government propose to locate the same in Cachar?

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

215. (a)—The State Government had discussion with the Union Government including the Union Health Minister on the proposal of establishment of a Second Medical College in Assam. The proposal is under active consideration of the State Government and it will be formally submitted to the Union Government as early as possible.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Yes, from the Silchar Bar Association.

(d)—The whole matter is under active consideration of the State Government and the question of receiving sanction does not arise now. When the Scheme will be finalised, Government will select a suitable site by appointing an expert Committee taking all factors into consideration.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-west): Is it a fact that pre-clinical classes have already been started in the Ayurvedic College at Gauhati?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): It is not a fact; it has not been done.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): What does the Minister mean by Expert Committee?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Committee of eminent doctors, and those proficient in the subject.

Stock of paddy in each Rice Mill at Tihu

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

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

(a) What was the stock of paddy in each rice Mill at Tihu on the 31st December, 1958?

(b) What was the stock of paddy of each rice Mill at Tihu on the 15th of February, 1959?

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

216. (a)—1. Daga Mill	...	...	...	4,822 mds.
2. S. B. Mill	...	...	...	2,520 „
3. G. R. Mill	...	...	...	4,261 „
4. Paddar Mill	...	...	...	5,408 „

(b)—1. Daga Mill	...	...	...	13,295	mds.
2. S. B. Mill	...	...	...	12,197	„
3. G. R. Mill	...	...	...	6,035	„
4. Paddar Mill	...	...	...	15,370	„

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : এই টো সচানে যে টিহর মিলে দুই লাখ নোন ধান Procure কৰিছিল ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) : মই কব নোৱাৰো। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে notice লাগিব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : যি ধান মিলে stock কৰে সেই ধানৰ ওপৰত মিলৰ অধিকাৰ থাকে নে চৰকাৰৰ থাকে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : ব্যক্তিগত বস্ত্ৰৰ ওপৰত নিজৰ অধিকাৰ বেচি কিন্তু গৰণ মেণ্টে তদন্ত কৰিব পাৰে।

Stackings of Boulders and Gravels on both sides of North Trunk Road between Pathsala and Patacharkuchi in Kamrup District

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

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

(a) Whether Government is aware of the dangers and difficulties caused to the public traffic and vehicular traffic by the indiscriminate stackings of Boulders and gravels on both sides of North Trunk Road in between Pathsala and Patacharkuchi in the District of Kamrup ?

(b) Why the black-topping of the North Trunk Road from Chari Ali to Barpeta in the District of Kamrup has been delayed ?

(c) When the work of black-topping of the said portion of the North Trunk Road will be started ?

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

217. (a)—Stacking of boulders and metals has been made on the side berms of the road and not done indiscriminately. Government have not received any complaint about dangers, but there is likely to be some difficulties, as thousands of cubic feet of boulders and stone have to be collected and road side space being rather limited. Efforts are always made to reduce these difficulties to minimum.

(b)—There has been no delay in black-topping the length taken up. Out of 24 miles of North Trunk Road taken up for black-topping in the Barpeta and the Gauhati Subdivisions $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles have been completed so far. The remaining lengths will be completed during Plan period as scheduled.

(c)—The work has already been started.

Placing of Udharband Thana under the Sonai Sub-Deputy Collector's Circle

Shri TAJAMMUL ALI BARLASKAR (Udharband) asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Udharband Thana is placed under the Sonai Sub-Deputy Collector's Circle ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the people of Udharband have to attend the Sonai Sub-Deputy Collector's Office leaving Silchar Sub-Deputy Collector's Office on their way to Sonai which is seventeen miles off from Udharband ?

(c) Whether Government propose to transfer Udharband Thana from Sonai Sub-Deputy Collector's Circle to Silchar Sub-Deputy Collector's Circle and Chatla from Silchar Sub-Deputy Collector's Circle to Sonai Sub-Deputy Collector's Circle ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

218. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c).—Yes. The matter will be examined.

Constitution of Regional Housing Board under Plantation Labour Act

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government are aware that the last sitting of the State Housing Board under the Plantation Labour Act decided to constitute Regional Housing Board in each district to expedite the work of labour housing which is now obligatory under the Plantation Labour Act ?

(b) If so, why the Regional Board have not been constituted as yet ?

(c) When will these Boards be formed ?

(d) Whether Government propose to take immediate steps to constitute these Boards ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Labour Minister) replied:

219. (a)—A proposal to set up Circle Committee was discussed, but no final decision could be reached on this as the I. T. A. took one month's time to consult their circles. The I. T. A. have since informed Government that the proposal was not acceptable to them.

(b) to (d).—The matter is however under consideration.

Payment of charge allowance to Supervisor Veterinary Field Assistants

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

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

(a) Why a charge allowance is not paid to the Veterinary supervisors working in place of Veterinary Doctors ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that payment of charge allowances in such cases is admissible under the rules ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to make payment of charge allowance to these Veterinary Supervisors who are holding charge of Veterinary Doctors ?

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

220. (a)—The Supervisor Veterinary Field Assistants are not paid charge allowance as they are not placed in the Veterinary Dispensaries for holding dual charge.

(b)—No. The payment of charge allowance is admissible only when one is placed in dual charge.

(c)—Does not arise.

Passage gate for the visitors to the temple within the Compound of Agricultural Farm at Golokganj

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that no action has yet been taken to allow a passage gate for the visitors to the temple within the compound of Agricultural Farm at Golokganj ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Agriculture Minister assured the questioner that immediate action would be taken by the Government to the matter ?
- (c) How long will it take to re-open the gate for the public ?

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

221. (a)—A stile gate has already been provided for allowing passage to the visitors to the temple within the Agricultural Farm at Golakganj.

(b)—Yes. The assurance was duly implemented as (a) above.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) : Is it a fact that this stile gate is nothing but a provision for their labourers to pass with two ladders on both sides, thereby making it difficult for ladies to cross ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge, Agriculture) : I am given to understand that the passage is meant for passengers which include both gents and ladies.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI : But how can it be possible for the ladies to cross the gate with two ladders on either side ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY . I will have to enquire into the matter.

Number of High Schools under Multi-Purpose Scheme

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) asked:

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

- (a) What are the conditions precedents for taking up a High School under Multi-Purpose Scheme ?
- (b) The number of High Schools under Multi-Purpose Scheme in different districts of the State ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the students in the High Schools under Multi-Purpose Scheme are prosecuting their studies for more than a year without any text-books ?

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

222. (a)—Roll-strength, staff, accommodation facilities, etc., are the main conditions precedent to taking up a High School under Multi-Purpose Scheme.

(b)—The number of Schools so far selected is as follows:—

Goalpara—3 ; Kamrup—3 ; Nowgong—2 ; Darrang—2 ; Sibsagar—3 ; Lakhimpur—1 ; Cachar—2 ; United Khasi and Jaintia Hills—1 ; Mizo Hills—1 ; Garo Hills—1.

(c)—No. The courses have been started only from this year and the teachers have been advised to make use of the text-books published in other languages and give notes to the students.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Is it a fact that grants have been given to some venture High Schools which have just started Class VII only?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Multi-purpose grants have not been sanctioned to such venture schools.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI: What is the case with Arya Vidyalay of Gauhati?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Multi-purpose grant has not been given to this school.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): What are the different stages of multi-purpose schools?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: There are three stages.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): What is the minimum number of students in a school to qualify to get this grant?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Not less than 500.

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): What is the total grant from the Government for multi-purpose schemes for each school?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: From sixty to ninety thousand for each school.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): কোনো কোনো জিলাত এখনো যে Multi-purpose School নাই সেই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে কি ভাবিছে?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: বৰ্তমান যি পদ্ধতি লোৱা হৈছে সেই পদ্ধতিত State Board এ প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে Report সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব আৰু সেই Report মতে স্কুল লোৱা হ'ব। গতিকেই কোনো জিলাই বাদ নপৰে।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): একোখন স্কুলত কিমান ল'ৰা থাকিলে Multi-purpose Scheme ৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিব পৰা হ'ব?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: কমপক্ষে ৫০০ ছাত্ৰ সংখ্যা থাকিব লাগে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara): বৰ্তমানে Multi-purpose School বিলাকত Technical Section খোলা হোৱা নাই। সেইবিলাকত অন্ততঃ Science Section খোলাৰ দিহা কৰিবনে?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : (Deputy Minister, Education): That matter will be examined Sir.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): যোৱা বছৰ কৈছিল যে ১০০০ ছাত্ৰ থাকিলে Multi-purpose School খুলিব পাৰে এতিয়া কৈছে যে ৫০০ ছাত্ৰ হলেও খুলিব পাৰে, এতিয়া কোনটো সত্য বুলি ধৰিম?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Minimum 500, Sir.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): May I know if all the teachers have been appointed in the Multi-purpose High Schools?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Almost all the teachers have been appointed, Sir.

U JORMANIK SEIM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: It was stated that there will be one Multi-purpose School in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district, may I know if it has been started and if so where it is?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Jowai Government High School, Sir

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): It has been stated that in all the district of Assam one or two Multi-purpose High Schools have been started, may I know why the Mikir and North Cachar Hills district has been excluded?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Because none of the schools there could be found suitable for taking up under Multi-purpose scheme.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): What are the names of the Schools in the Kamrup District?

MR. SPEAKER: The best thing will be to supply him with a list.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: May I know which school in the Lakhimpur district has been taken up under the Multi-purpose Scheme?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Government High School in Dibrugarh Sir.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): টাইবেল অঞ্চলত ৫০০ ছাত্ৰৰ কম হলেও Multi-purpose স্কুল খোলাৰ কাৰণে বিবেচনা কৰা হবনে?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Multi-purpose স্কুল খোলাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত জন জাতি আৰু অজগজাতিৰ কোনো প্ৰশ্ন নাই।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara): শিৱসাগৰত Multi-purpose স্কুল খোলা হৈছে নে নাই?

Mr. SPEAKER: He may refer to the printed reply.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Open কৰা হৈছে।

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): May I know whether the text books are available, Sir? It refers to my question (c).

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: They are not available, Sir.

Number of High Schools in the State in which grants for Crafts have been sanctioned

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) asked:

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

- (a) How many High Schools are there in the State in which grants for Crafts have been sanctioned?
- (b) The number of such High Schools in different districts?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that teachers appointed for the subjects (craft) are sitting idly as the sanction for instruments and other necessities for the subjects have not yet been made?

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

223. (a)—85 (eighty five) High Schools.

(b)—Goalpara—10; Kamrup—13; Nowgong—7; Darrang—8; Sibsagar—18; Lakhimpur—11; Cachar—14; United Khasi and Jaintia Hills—3; Mizo Hills—1.

(c)—No.

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI:** Is it not a fact that in the Lakhimpur High School in the Goalpara District craft have not been prescribed?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** I shall make an enquiry, Sir.

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** What are the conditions to be fulfilled to make the schools eligible to get the craft grants?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Our intention is to select all the Secondary Schools and introduce a, b, c, Multi-purpose Schemes and hence we are trying to develop these schools year to year.

***Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** Craft দিয়া কথা যে কৈছে কি কি Craft দিয়া হয় আৰু সাধাৰণ পৰীক্ষাৰ লগত এই Craft ৰ পৰীক্ষা দিব লাগে নেকি ?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot put 3 questions in one question. The questions whether an examination is held and if so what is the craft ?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Generally carpentry examination is held, Sir.

***Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** এই Craft বিলাকৰ Instructor বিলাকৰ কি Qualification লাগে ?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** He must be a diploma holder at least.

***Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar—West):** May I know which kind of craft has been introduced in the Girls' Schools ?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** It is generally tailoring, knitting, weaving, etc.

***Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA :** May I know whether tailoring, knitting and weaving are included in the craft, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he said.

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Is it not a fact that many of the schools are without such Craft teachers ?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** In some cases due to shortage of such technical personnel there are no such Craft teachers, there are some Diploma Holders.

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Whether arrangements are being made to train up Craft teachers ?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Arrangements are being made for training up Craft teachers in the Politechnic Schools.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : সকলো বিলাক ঠাইত এই বিলাক নোলোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

***Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** That is also a part of the Secondary Schools.

***Shri DEVESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education):** চাৰ. মই কথাটো বুজাই দিও। সেইটো বিবেচনা নকৰাৰ কথা নহয়। গোটেই State তে Higher Secondary School খোলাৰ আচনি আছে কিন্তু আমাৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত লোকৰ অভাৱ। আমাৰ এইটোৱেই উদ্দেশ্য যে বৰ্ত্তমান যি কেইখন খোলা হৈছে তাৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰসকল ওলাই গৈ তেওঁলোকেই কৰ্মকৰ্ত্তা হব। তেতিয়া আমাৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত লোকৰ অভাৱ গুচিব আৰু সেই বিষয়ত আগি টলকিয়াল হলে বাকী বিলাক নোলোৱাৰ কথা নাই।

Veterinary Building in Dhubri Town

Shri TAMIZUDDIN PRADHANI (Dhubri) asked:

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

- (a) Whether there is any proposal to start Veterinary Building in Dhubri Town ?
- (b) If so, when will that proposal be given effect to ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that due to delay of starting a Veterinary Dispensary Building in the Dhubri Town, the public are suffering very badly ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to start a Veterinary Dispensary Building immediately ?

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

224. (a)—Yes.

(b)—As soon as land is available.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes, during the year 1959-60.

Civil suits both filed and pending in Barpeta Civil Court

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

225. Will the Minister, Judicial be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the number of civil suits both filed and pending in Barpeta Civil Court during the year 1956, 1957 and 1958 ?
- (b) What is the number of processes received and issued in Barpeta Civil Court during the year 1956, 1957 and 1958 ?
- (c) What is the number of Office Assistants in Barpeta Civil Court during the year of 1956, 1957 and 1958 ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to ascertain as to whether the volume of works in Barpeta Civil Court is more than the number of Office Assistants ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Judicial) replied:

225 (a)—

Year	No. of Civil Suits filed		No. of Civil Suits pending	
(1)		(2)		(3)
1956	...	850	...	506
1957	...	790	...	619
1958	...	806	...	701

(b)—

Year (1)		Processes received (2)		Processes issued (3)
1956	...	4,527	..	5,939
1957	...	4,672	...	5,306
1958	...	1,968	...	8,845

(c)—

1956—One Sheristadar, Two Lower Division Assistants and one Copyist.

1957 ... Do.

1958 ... Do.

(d)—Yes. But as a temporary measure one post of Lower Division Assistant, has been sanctioned for six months on 19th March, 1959.

Number of murder and dacoity cases in Barpeta Subdivision

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

226. Will the Minister-in-charge of Judicial be pleased to state what is the number of murder and dacoity cases reported within Barpeta Subdivision during the year 1956, 1957 and 1958 and how many of these cases were charge-sheeted and how many of them ended with conviction ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Judicial) replied:
226—

Year (1)	Murder cases			Dacoity cases		
	Reported (2)	Charge-sheeted (3)	Convicted (4)	Reported (5)	Charge-sheeted (6)	Convicted (7)
1956	.. 15	12	3	6	2	1
1957	.. 17	14	3	3	1	Nil
1958	.. 16	10	Nil	8	Nil	Nil

Appointment of experience vaccinators of Local Board: by the Medical Department at Jorhat

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) asked:

227. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the cases of some experience vaccinators of Local Board were not considered for appointing them by the Medical Department at Jorhat ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied:
227.—No.

Realisation of fees from the people of Sonajuli area for Irrigation Scheme

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

228. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government is realising some fees as 'development fee' from the people of Sonajuli ?

(b) If so, what is the amount so far realised ?

(c) When Government will begin the irrigation Project ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P.W.D. (Embankment and Drainage)] replied :

228. (a)—No betterment tax or development fee has been realised by Government from the people of Sonajuli area for any Irrigation Scheme.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—The only available source of water for Irrigation of this area is the Kalapani river which however carries very small discharge besides carrying heavy silt load. The question of availability and feasibility of supply of water from any alternative source is now under examination.

Opening of the S. D. O's Office of the P. W. D. during the year 1959-60

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

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

(a) Whether the Subdivisional Officer's office of the Public Works Department will be opened during the year in 1959-60 ?

(b) If not, why not ?

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

229. (a) & (b)—The hon. Member has not mentioned where he wants a Subdivisional Officer's office to be opened. As such, it is not possible to say anything on the matter.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri): Sir, the rate of progress at which the questions are being replied to in the House does not appear to be satisfactory. If the pace of the speed is maintained at this rate, I am afraid, many questions will remain unreplied at the end of the session.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am considering this matter. In fact, I am making enquiries about it and the result of my action will be placed before the hon. Members.

Now the question hour is over.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই পাঠশালা P. W. D. Subdivision কৰাৰ প্ৰশ্ন যু. ধিছিলো। কিন্তু পাঠশালা শব্দটো কেনেকৈ drop পৰিল ?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

Now the question hour is over. The Hon. Members ought to know the Procedure of the House.

Now item No 2 of the List of Business --Calling Attention of the House by Shri Gourisankar Roy.

Calling attention to matter of urgent public Importance under Assembly Rule 54 on the recent heavy firings and forcible occupation of Indian territory by Pakistani troops

Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): Mr. Speaker Sir, under Rule 54 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules, I now call attention of the House and also the Hon. Minister-in-charge on the heavy firings and forcible occupation of Indian territory by Pakistani troops at Karimganj on the East Pakistan Border. I have received a telegram to this effect from Shri Nalini Das, the Secretary of the Karimganj Public Emergency Committee on the 28th March which reads as follows:

“Pak troops forcibly occupied important Indian portion including our Banker Trenches between Mahisashan and Latu on twenty-six March without least resistance and continuing possession by heavy firings blocking Mahisashan-Latu road (stop) immediate appropriate action solicited.”

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not necessary for the hon. Member to make a statement; he has already given notice of it, and now the Hon. Minister will make a statement.

Shri GOURISANKAR ROY: Sir, the people of that area are extremely panicky and.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order.

It is the Hon. Minister who will make a statement and not the hon. Member.

Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): I call attention of the Hon. Minister-in-charge to the fact stated by me and now I want to know the position from him.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): As Hon. Members are aware a cease fire agreement on Cachar-Sylhet Border was arrived at on the 8th March, 1959. In the evening of 25th March, 1959 the Pakistani troops, ignoring the agreement, once again opened unprovoked fire on an Indian patrol party on patrol at High Tilla, west of Mahishasan. During the same night Pakistani Armed Forces took up position at Faizali Tilla, Elias-Ali Tilla and Tengrakandi. From the gun position they opened fire early in the morning of 26th March, 1959 against our border out-post at Mahishasan and Borpunji and bunkers at Bhericherra. Firing was also directed against the Latu-Mahishasan Road and the firing has affected the neighbouring villages within range. As a result of Pakistani firing one Indian national Shri Sakhawat Ali, was injured on 26th March at Mahishasan and another, Shri Akbor Ali, was injured on 29th March also at Mahishasan. On 29th March one woman and a young girl were injured at Balidara village. In observance of cease-fire agreement the fire was not immediately returned by us but when it became heavy our forces took necessary action.

The boundary in the area is undemarcated but, according to our District authorities, the area occupied by Pakistani troops from where firing was started are parts of a Zamindari held by Shri Arun Chandra Swami and others belonging to a permanently settled Taluk, the revenue of which was paid in Karimganj. Jurisdiction over these areas have been exercised by our local authorities since partition.

A strong protest was lodged both at the district and the Government level to stop the firing and withdraw the Pakistani troops from the newly occupied position. The Government of India were also kept informed of the development. When the East Pakistan Government agreed to an another cease-fire being arrived at by the Deputy Commissioners of Cachar and Sylhet, our Deputy Commissioner was authorised to do so. Our Deputy Commissioner met the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet on the 1st of April and an agreement has been arrived at. It has now been decided after detailed discussions that the (1) Armed forces of both sides shall vacate the areas starting from and including Fazali Tilla in the north upto and including Tengrakandi in the south by 6 A.M. (Indian Standard Time) on 3rd of April, 1959. All Bunkers and trenches and other positions prepared by both sides in the area shall also be destroyed by that date and time; (2) the S. D. P. O., Karimganj and Wing Commander, E. P. R., Sylhet will jointly inspect the area and question on 3rd April, 1959 from 10 A.M. (East Pakistan Standard Time.) In order to satisfy themselves that all the bunkers and trenches and other positions in the areas have been destroyed by both sides. They shall prepare the joint report on their findings and submit copies to both the Deputy Commissioners (3) Armed forces of both sides shall withdraw at least 500 yards on either side of the way on Fazali Tilla to Tengrakandi.

I must say, that it is exceedingly distressing that such incidents should occur from time to time and no sanctity is attached by Pakistan to the agreements including the cease-fire agreements arrived at. I am however not prepared to accept the insinuation contained in the statement of Shri Nalini Das in the basis of which the Hon. Members have called attention. It will neither be advisable for me to give detail of the actions taken by us nor I hope the Hon. Members will insist for such information in the interest of security of the State. I am fully aware of the feelings of the Hon. Members and the people on these atrocious and uncalled for activities by Pakistan which are source not only of great annoyance but have caused tremendous hardship, suffering and distress to our people. I am fully posted with the development on our border and, as I have stated before, we have kept the Government of India informed of these developments. I am leaving today for Delhi to attend the National Development Council meeting and during my presence there I shall certainly avail of the opportunity of acquainting the Prime Minister with all the developments and the feeling of the Members of this House and of people regarding these matters. I believe the Hon. Members have seen the statement made recently by General Ayub Khan desiring the people of both countries, particularly on the borders to leave in peace. So far as we are concerned it has been our effort and desire to keep up to this ideal, but till now no sign of sincerity is noticeable so far as Pakistan is concerned. It is not enough to make a statement but if such is the desire of General Ayub Khan it should be given effect to with sincerity and implemented without further delay. So far as we are concerned I have no doubt whatsoever that we shall not be found wanting but the sentiments expressed by Pakistan are still to be acted upon. I should also like to pay my tribute to the people on those border areas who have been with courage, determination and high moral, facing a difficult situation and put up with the tribulation, hardship and sufferings caused by these firing incidents on our borders.

(At this stage Speaker vacated the Chair and the Deputy Speaker occupied it).

Motion on Joint Co-operative Farming

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do now take into consideration the practical methods by which joint Co-operative farming can be made successful in the State.

Sir, my purpose of moving this motion is that this joint Co-operative farming has become a burning topic in India after the Nagpur session of the Congress where a Resolution was adopted that co-operative farms should be introduced in India. It has become a very important topic. There have also been differences of opinion about it. So, I desire that this matter should be discussed by this August House and they should suggest ways and means by which co-operative farming can be made successful in our State. Sir, co-operative farming is not altogether a new idea. In our State, we find in the hills as well as some areas of the plains also, there is a custom by which the people of a particular village plough together and they share the produce of the common ploughing; specially, we find this system prevalent in some parts of the hills. This has also been taken up in the Second Plan. The Planning Commission is thinking how best co-operative farming can be made successful in India in order to increase food production in the country.

Sir, the world is now moving very fast and so, we must also try to move along with the advanced people of other countries as far as possible ; otherwise, we will lag behind and the economic condition of our country will not improve. We are pledged to bring about a Co-operative Commonwealth and a Socialistic Pattern of Society. So, Sir, in order to fulfil this pledge and the Directive Principles of our Constitution, there must be co-operation in our country, co-operation not only in agriculture but in other spheres of life also, even in industries.

Now, Sir, the main problem in our country is that the economic condition of our people is not equal because there is no equitable distribution of wealth. This is one of the main reasons why co-operative farming should be encouraged and taken up by our people, so that their economic condition improves and the production increases.

Now, Sir, let us see the condition of co-operatives in other advanced countries of the world. Take the instance of China or Japan. What are they doing ? The production of foodgrains per acre in those countries is far more than in our country. The yield per acre in China is three times more than that of in India. So, in order to increase our yield we must follow the methods by which these countries have been able to increase their food production. In order to ascertain and study how food production has been increased in China and Japan, two delegations from our country were deputed to those countries by the Government of India. The delegation to China after careful study of the conditions there have submitted a report to the Government of India, and on the basis of that report the Government of India are taking very keen interest in introducing joint co-operative farming in all the States of India. I may be allowed to refer to the report of the delegation which visited China.

With a view to undertaking the co-operative farming experiments on successful lines, the Government of India attracted by the success of agriculture and co-operative farming in China sent two delegations to that country. The report of the delegation on Agricultural Planning and Techniques recommended that it will be necessary for us to evolve our own solutions which fit better into our conditions as also democratic traditions and are in accord with needs of our villages. The report added "progress of co-operatives in India is likely to be more gradual than in China. We should expect the individual peasant sector to continue along with the growing co-operative sector". The report of the Indian delegation to China on Agrarian Co-operatives recommends "Co-operative farming in India is necessary from economic as well as social considerations. Co-operative farming will enable fuller utilisation of the capital resources, reduction of costs, mobilising savings and capital formation. It will also offer opportunities for utilising a part of the surplus labour force for improving village communications and housing and for provision of their social amenities. It will bring about an emotion integration of the people into a living entity".

The main recommendations and conclusions of the Indian delegation to China on Agrarian Co-operatives are ;

Programme

1. A well-laid demonstration programme of co-operative farming societies should be worked out with the object of having at least one society in every group of 50 villages in the next four years. An effort should be made to organise as many societies as may be possible in Community Project areas and the National Blocks which have been in existence for 2 years.

2. The principle of voluntariness should be scrupulously adhered to. A person should be free to leave a co-operative society whenever he chooses to do so, but this should be permissible at the end of a session.

3. Wherever sizeable area of Government land is available in which rights have not accrued to individual peasants it should be settled with co-operatives consisting of landless agricultural workers for co-operative farming. Small owners and tenants should also be admitted to these co-operatives wherever they agree to pool their land.

4. A quick survey of the existing societies may be undertaken so that only the genuine societies are retained and are properly helped to serve as useful demonstration centres.

Organisation and Managements

5. Only such persons as agree to participate in the day-to-day work of the society should be admitted as members of co-operative farming societies.

6. For curbing a tendency towards bureaucratisation, the office bearers, managers and other employees of the society should be required to participate in the farm work for a minimum number of days.

7. Depending on the pattern of crops, co-operative farming societies in rice tract should have an acre of about 35 to 50 acres of land whereas in cotton and wheat zones the area may be 60 to 100 acres. The minimum number of members should be 7 to 10.

8. In the early stages of the programme, there may be more than one society in a village. Wherever two or more societies are formed in a village, they should be encouraged to have a joint committee for securing services and supplies at the cheapest rates.

9. The optimum size of a co-operative farm in India will have to be evolved carefully on the basis of the experience gained in demonstration programmes.

10 Each co-operative farming society should prepare a detailed five year plan, also indicating targets to be reached each year. The plan should be based on estimates of manpower and capital resources available to the society, the capital which could be obtained from outside; the estimates of increased production and the stages of repayment.

11. A mutually agreed hire should be paid for the use of the cattle required for the working of the land of the society. If draught cattle are pooled they should be valued on a fair basis and the amounts should be credited to the share capital or taken as deposit refundable in suitable instalments. Similarly, the implements pooled by each member should be valued on a fair basis and the valuation should form part of the share money to be credited to the member.

12. Ownership dividend should be fixed on the basis of productivity of land as it stood at the time of pooling of land.

13. Development of suitable techniques of work distribution and work supervision which are of the greatest importance to co-operative working should receive the highest priority. The Chinese methods of group and team working could be adopted wherever possible. Alternatively, it may be possible to centralise the principal operations, subsidiary operations being carried out in small groups or on family basis.

14. In evaluating the daily performance of each member, the quality and quantity of work put in by him should be taken into account and objective standards for assessment of work should be laid down.

15. The Government might arrange exchange of practical farmers between India and China.

16. (a) Wherever operations relating to consolidation of holdings are undertaken, lands of the cultivators who have formed or agree to form themselves into co-operative farming societies, and the lands that may be available with the Government should be consolidated at one place.

16. (b) Lands held by small cultivators should be consolidated at one place and should be located contiguously to the lands of the co-operative farm, if any. It will facilitate the co-operative activity among the small farmers and will enable those who may stay out of the co-operative farm at the commencement, to join it at a later date.

16. (c) The surplus lands, as soon as they are determined, should be consolidated and located continuously to the lands of the small farmers.

State Assistance

17. The State should ensure the co-operative farming societies get the assistance which is available to individual farmers or other types of agricultural and industrial co-operative societies.

18. The principal of State partnership should be applied to co-operative farming societies and all facilities given to large-sized credit societies, marketing societies, etc., by the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board should be extended to them.

19. In some States, co-operative farming societies are subject to agricultural income tax. These and similar handicaps should be removed.

20. The policy of State purchase and guaranteed prices has helped the agrarian co-operatives in China and unit co-operative in Japan. Similar measures are necessary in our country. The Government should at least agree to purchase the produce of co-operative farming societies at a minimum price which should be indicated in advance.

Training, Education and Publicity

21. For spreading the knowledge and information about co-operative farming among the villagers, about two lakh youngmen should be selected and trained in the techniques of co-operative organisation and management and planning production programmes in the next four years.

22. A refresher course should be organised at the end of each year.

23. The training centres should be located in areas where co-operative farming societies exist so that it may be possible to impart training in practical working.

24. Government of India should set up half a dozen regional training centres for training instructors. The entire cost of running these 6 regional institutes should be borne by the Government of India. For training centres organised by the State, 25 per cent of the cost may be borne by the State Government and the remaining 75 per cent by the Central Government.

25. The subject matter of co-operative farming should be freely discussed by all important public institutions, the parliament, State Legislatures, universities, local bodies, panchayats, co-operative institutions and of the farmers' organisations so that attention may be focussed on the basic issues. Co-operation of various non-official working in the social and political fields, may also be enlisted in promoting the programme. For mobilizing public opinion, full use may be made of the radio, the press and the audio-visual aids, seminars, etc.

Administrative Machinery

26. At the national level, the responsibility of planning and promoting programmes of co-operative farming should be entrusted to the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. There should be a standing committee of the Board to deal with matters relating to co-operative farming.

27. The Government of India may increase its contribution to the Board, if necessary, so that the programme can be implemented on the scale suggested.

28. For planning and executing programmes of cooperative farming each State should have a committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister in-charge of Co-operation.

29. The State Committee should have a sub-committee of which Development Commissioner should be Chairman.

30. Each State may consider appointment of a special officer for co-operative farming and subject-matter specialists. He will also need the assistance of special auditors for co-operative farms and a few assistants who could go round and guide the work in the field. The cost of this staff may be shared equally between the Centre and the States.

31. The work at the district level should be coordinated by a Committee which may be presided over the District Officer. This Committee may be a sub-committee of the District Development Board and should include, among its members, representatives of co-operative farming societies, other co-operative societies and panchayats.

These are the suggestions that have been put forth by the Indian delegation to China.

Now I would like to point about the Resolution that was adopted in the last session of the Congress at Nagpur regarding co-operative farming which I will read out to the hon. Members of this House. The substance of the Resolution is:

"The organisation of the village should be based on village panchayats and village co-operatives, both of which should have adequate powers and resources, to discharge the functions allotted to them. A number of village co-operatives may form themselves into a union. All permanent residents of the village, whether owing land or not, should be eligible for membership of the village co-operative which should promote the welfare of its members by introducing progressive farming methods and improved techniques of cultivation and encouraging cottage industries".

In addition to providing credit and discharging other servicing functions, it will arrange for pooling and marketing the agricultural produce of the farmers and for storage and godown facilities for them. Both the panchayat and the co-operative should be spearheads of all developmental activities in the village and, more especially, should encourage intensive farming with a view to raising the per acre yield of agricultural produce.

"(2) The future agrarian pattern should be that of co-operative joint farming, in which the land will be pooled for joint cultivation, the farmers continuing to retain their property rights, and getting a share from the net produce in proportion to their land. Further, those who actually work on the land, whether they own the land or not, will get a share in proportion to the work put in by them on the joint farm.

"As a first step, prior to the institution of joint farming, service co-operatives should be organised throughout the country. This stage should be completed within a period of three years. Even within this period, however, wherever possible and generally agreed to by the farmers, joint cultivation may be started."

Sir, in order to make the Collective Farmings successful, the first thing that we require is the Service Co-operatives. In the Nagpur Resolution it is stated that within three years there should be a net work of Service Co-operatives in our country so that Service Co-operatives can give impetus by giving service to all Co-operative Farmings such as lending money, supplying manure, good seeds and other necessities that would be required in order to make these Co-operative Farmings successful in the country.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Hazarika, it will be appropriate if you let the House know what will be the shape of Service Co-operatives.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Marongi) I will come to that Sir.

There were various recommendations, the Planning Commission recommended that service co-operatives should be at the lower level, in the lower unit, i.e., in the Panchayat and that in every Panchayat there should be at least one Service Co-operative and a Co-operative Farming in a group of villages according to the homogeneity and according to geographical condition, between say, 5 or 6 villages. The Service Co-operative will be the smaller unit of Co-operative Farming. There should be at least one Service Co-operative in a Panchayat which should be able to cater to the needs of 5 or 6 Service Co-operatives in that area. We have seen that there are also oppositions in our country regarding these Co-operative Farming and Service Co-operative. This has become a controversial question of the time. The main arguments that have been advanced by those sections of the people who oppose say that by such co-operatives production of our country may decrease. But to that effect our leader Pandit Jawharlal Nehru has given a fitting reply, which is known to our hon. Friends in this House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Hazarika, I want to know how we would like to have Service Co-operatives function in the country ?

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : The principle underlying that has been explained in the Parliament that Service Co-operatives should be started immediately so that it can be completed within 3 years. That is also the suggestion of the Planning Commission as well as the Government of India. In our State also we should start Service Co-operatives without delay. The function of the Service Co-operative is to serve Co-operative Farmings for all practical purposes, e.g., farmers require money to purchase cattle, manure, seeds, etc., the Service Co-operative will make arrangements for loan and then Service Co-operative should organise and see in the fields how best the person taking the loan should work so that he can get the maximum yield and they should enthuse the idea to the people why Service Co-operative is beneficial to them.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is a sort of model aid society, is not it ?

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : Yes, Sir, unless, we can establish service co-operatives it will be difficult on our part to start co-operative farming at the beginning. Therefore, service co-operative is the background by which co-operative farming can be started and made successful in our country as well as in our State.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : Who will form the Service Co operatives ?

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : By the people through the help of officers of the Agriculture and Co-operative Departments.

Sir, we are now to think over whether the arguments advanced by one section of the people who are opposed to the Co-operative Farming should be accepted. It has been pointed out by the Prime Minister of India while addressing a public meeting that service co-operative and co-operative farming would help bring a 'glimpse of Socialism' to the villages of India.

We do not want to harm any one. But any system that allowed a few to live in luxury off the sweat and toil of others would not be tolerated. If the interest of the few had to be affected for the good of the masses, it was something inevitable. The Prime Minister also asked the people to remember the words of Gandhiji who said "I do not want to harm anybody but if anybody's special right or privilege came in the way of the rights of the people, then it would be swept aside with a broom stick". Sir, a section of the people who opposed to socialism and co-operative farming, are putting the villagers in dilemma. Sir, to achieve socialism as envisaged, the co-operative farm and service co-operatives must be encouraged. Sir, the cultivators should made aware of the idea of co-operative farming for the success of co-operative farming in our country. Sir, I do not like to take any more valuable time of this House and I would like to conclude my speech by making a few observations and suggestions as to how best the co-operative farming and service co-operative may be successful in our State.

Firstly, Sir, many officers of the Co-operative Department are not working hard, and they do not carry out their duties sincerely for obvious reasons. The pay scales of these officers are not attractive. The Minister-in-charge of this Department said that many of the posts of D. C. O. and A.C.O. are lying unfilled as no suitable persons come forward to accept these posts carrying the present scales of pay. It is therefore desirable to revise the pay scales of these posts with immediate effect.

Secondly, I suggest that there should be a separate wing of the co-operative department with an experienced head for the success of the co-operative farming and service co-operatives.

Thirdly, I would like to suggest that the rules and bye-laws of the Co-operative Societies should be revised wherever necessary. I would also like to suggest that some village workers at the village level should be picked up for this purpose and should be trained particularly for the co-operative farming.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi): Where to train these workers?

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): These workers may be trained in the Co-operative College at Joysagar and also in the Co-operative Department. Sir, our government should also start some pilot projects atleast one in every Subdivision. These pilot projects should not be very big. These should be confined within two to five hundred bighas.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): What should be the size of these projects?

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: This should be between two hundred to five hundred bighas. Sir, an Advisory Board should also be constituted to advise as to how these co-operative farming may be successful. There should also be an Advisory Body consisting of officials and non-officials in every Sub-division to advise the local people if and when necessary for the success of this co-operative farming. Sir, I would also like to say a few words about the difficulties of co-operative farming. The main

difficulties of not being able to carry out co-operative farming is due to the fact that there is a tag of war between the Co-operative Department, Revenue Department and the Agriculture Department. I think it would be better if all these departments are placed under one ministry so that the long felt difficulties might be overcome.

Lastly Sir, I would also like to say a few words regarding the Bhoodan Movement to which my friends are very much interested.

That is one of the best way by which we can move our people to be co-operative minded and to cultivate jointly in the villages. Sir here in Assam I think there are about 90 to 100 villages in North Lakhimpur who have joined together under this Bhoodan Movement for joint cultivation. As I have said, this is one of the best way to induce the people to take to co-operative farming in the process of Bhoodan and in that way it will help a lot to make our co-operative movement a success.

So, Sir, I request the hon. Members of the House to give serious thought to my suggestions in this regard and I would urge upon the Government to take necessary steps by which joint co-operative farming can be made successful in the State.

With these words Sir, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is :

“This Assembly do now take into consideration the practical methods by which joint co-operative farming can be made successful in the State”.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to take part in the discussion on the motion moved by my friend, Shri Dandeswar Hazarika. Sir, his motion is to take into consideration the practical methods by which joint co-operative farming can be made successful in the State. Now, Sir, while we discuss anything or any scheme which we want to be successful in our State we should always take into consideration the mode of living or the outlook of the people of the State. In other words, if we want to make any scheme successful, human factor is essential. Sir, in the Indian Union there are States where the outlook of the people might differ. Therefore, Sir, my first suggestion is to take into consideration the outlook of the people or the environment of the people in which we are living.

Secondly Sir, we should also take into consideration whether the education we are getting is leading us towards co-operative or collective thinking or towards individualistic thinking. Unless we have some sort of atmosphere where collective thinking is built, I fear Sir, whether these co-operatives will be successful. We generally, find Sir, amongst the educated class the people are gradually growing to be individualistic in their outlook. If we sincerely analyse an educated youngman we will find that there is hardly anything in him that he is in favour of this collectivism. Therefore

Sir, my suggestion is that Government should consider the question how to infuse collective thinking amongst the students in our educational institutions so that if not in the present, at least in the next generation, we may have actual socialism of collectivism.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi): You do not expect it in the present generation ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Of course I do, but my intention is to make this scheme a complete success from all points of view and not just a patch work here and there. We should all like to make all our schemes successful but my personal experience does not encourage me, Sir. That is why I am speaking in this way. Sir, there are reasons also leading to this individualistic thinking because our society is developing in a way where the people's first consideration is about individual gain. We have seen in every sphere of our lives individual gain is the first criteria. So my suggestion is that this spirit of individual gain should not be allowed to grow in our society. Our aim is to usher in a socialist pattern of society; so, in a socialist pattern of society there should be no room for individual gain. If we allow a section of our people to grow rich by individual efforts and if we do not try for equalisation, I am afraid, there will be no proper response from our people so far this co-operative movement is concerned.

Now, Sir, speaking about this co-operative farming, I do not understand properly whether Shri Hazarika suggests that co-operative farming societies should be formed by the landless people or by the people who will forego their individual rights on their lands? Of course, he has said that there will be individual right over certain plots of lands but then the problem of sharing comes in. There may be some co-operatives where individual rights will be totally foregone and such co-operatives will be like a Sarvodaya. If in a village the people give up their individual rights over land and form themselves into a co-operative on the lines of a Sarvodaya then I think, the discrepancy or difference which generally exists between man and man will go in such village. Sir, I fear whether this type of scheme will be successful while at the same time we allow some people to acquire more profit than others by establishing industries. That is my point, Sir.

Sir there might be another type of co-operatives where some cultivators may retain their individual land for their own cultivation and where they might also join the co-operatives. Sir we also find some co-operative societies formed by some well-to-do people and their employees are made partners or share-holders. In such co-operatives, we find that the share-holders or members practically have no voice. They are co-operative in name only and their co-operative legislation and co-operative functions are also in name only. These employees who are also members, due to their lack of intelligence, or otherwise, can not exercise their rights in the co-operative society. Sir, there might also be another type of co-operative society, viz, the industrial type of co-operative society where the members of the society are the employers and its employees will be the paid labourers. In this type of a co-operative society, to safeguard the rights of the employees, there will have to be a necessity of forming trade unions to exert the rights of the employees and to maintain a good

relation between the employees and the co-operative society. It will be quite similar to the case of industrial labourers and employers. Therefore, Sir, we should be very clear in deciding what type of society we actually want. Sir, in my opinion, we should form co-operative societies the aim of which is to increase food production and to provide employment to our unemployed people especially to the landless cultivators. For the purpose of increasing food production, it is a matter to be considered as to whether we can get more production by giving incentive to one individual cultivator or by giving incentive to collective cultivators. I do not like to give my opinion on this point but I am simply putting forward my suggestions before the House to consider whether we will get more production by giving incentive to an individual cultivator in the present state of affairs and in the present structure of our society, or whether we will get more production by giving incentive to collective cultivators. Sir, I also request the House to take into consideration the emotion of the people of the State and their line of thinking. No doubt, we have in some part of the State, people with a collective thinking. We also find there is a method of Jhum cultivation which means collective type of cultivation where there need not be any guidance from the Government officials and at the same time, we do not find any quarrel amongst them where such collective cultivation is going on. But the difficulty that exists is that with the development of modern education and with the enthusiasm with modern ideas there also exists a tendency towards capitalism. Therefore, I request the House to consider these factors also. Incidentally, Shri Dandeswar Hazarika has mentioned about increasing the pay scale of the officials of the Co-operative Department for the purpose of getting sincere work from them. Sir, it is doubtful whether sincerity can be derived out of money. There are officers who are getting a much higher salary than the Co-operative officers but their sincerity is also sometimes questioned. Therefore, it is also a matter to be considered whether the increased salary can bring sincerity amongst the officials of the Department. For example, if we take the case of school teachers, we will find that they are sincere to their duties inside the class room in so far as imparting education is concerned. Therefore, their sincerity does not come out of money. Therefore, I like to point out to the House this fact so that the House can consider whether sincerity can be brought about by the increase in salary or whether it is an internal qualification of man which is acquired from their own character and if this spirit of sincerity comes out of their character, then I would suggest that we should also look into the matter in such a way that we can build up the character of the students who would come in the near future in the Co-operative Department and be its sincere workers. Of course, by saying this, I do not mean to say that I am opposed to the suggestion to increase the salary of the officers of the Department because salary should be fixed in such a way that it will be able to attract suitable persons to the Department. Therefore a right type of salary is also necessary. Sir, I do not like to take much time of the House on this subject. But I want to place some of my feelings before the House for its consideration and I wish that there will be a collective way of thinking in this matter so that our co-operative attempts may be successful in the State. I wish success of co-operative movement and hope that socialist society will be formed in our country.

***U JORMANIK SIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, speaking on the subject of co-operation, I would like to make some observations on the scheme as proposed by

*Speech not corrected.

Mr. Hazarika. In the old days Sir, we used to say that co-operation in India was conspicuous by its absence. But now people are coming forward to take up co-operative work and we have now gone so far as to take up co-operative farming even. But before we go further into organising these co-operative societies, I would suggest that we should try to see how deep and how far the spirit of co-operation has taken root in the minds of the people in the rural areas. I am not fully aware of the condition prevailing in other districts in this regard but so far as the advancement made in our own district is concerned, I think the people have yet to learn the technique of how to form these co-operative societies. Now, if we have to go in for the co-operative farming, I am afraid, Sir, the people will not be able to utilise the scheme to their best advantage. There is also a danger of these co-operative farms being developed into communes such as those we have in China to-day. These communes are said to be destroying the family life and the people are forgetting all the best things they have inherited from their ancestors. Monuments have been used as bricks for buildings and ashes of their ancestors have been used as fertilizers. Therefore, there is a danger, Sir, in going too far with the scheme.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the main aim of the scheme is based on the spirit of voluntariness and therefore, we should have no such fear.

***U JORMANIK SIEM [Nowgong (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** If that is the intention of the scheme, Sir, and if we can chalk out a programme in such a way that these co-operative societies are to the best advantage of the people, then we welcome the idea of introducing co-operative societies amongst individuals so that they can help one another in pulling up their resources and see how best they can utilise the funds that are available at their disposal and also to work together for the purpose of mutual benefits. Sir, we hear that co-operative societies in the European countries have been successful. I wish that some of the experts could train our co-operative officers in the lines that are being adopted in these European countries so that our people will be able to co-operate and at the same time would not do away with the best things that they have got from the people. Sir, if I have understood correctly, the intention of the Motion is that we should now try to start co-operative societies in our State. If that is so, I would suggest that co-operative farming should not be allowed to go too far now so that the people may be able to keep pace with the spirit of co-operation.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, I am very glad to find that my Friend has moved a resolution for encouraging co-operative farming in our villages. I myself have given a serious thought to this question and I have formed a co-operative farm which is registered. Sir, I have found some difficulties in executing the work. I would like to place before this House some of personal experiences in this regard. I have noticed that there is a tendency in our people to question whether this co-operative farming will be at all profitable or self-sufficient. Everybody in this House knows that there are some sort of co-operative farming in our villages. In every village we find, specially in our district of Goalpara, villagers having land or some Adhiar having some land on Adhi term they themselves form into co-operatives for

co-operative ploughing. 5 or 6 persons plough together their land in turn to-day this person's land, tomorrow that person's land and the third day another person's land. Now what my Friend said that there was no co-operative in our country is not correct. I do not agree to it. There is co-operative in the matter of ploughing the lands in every village and I found that at the beginning they plough jointly and just when they have finished ploughing, they disintegrate themselves. I enquired about the reason for this disintegration. They said that at the time of sowing they cannot plough together jointly because if the sowing is not done just in time, the growth of the plant will be affected. So they have to plough their land individually at the time of sowing. But the system we have adopted for cultivating the land at the time of sowing with the help of plough cattle, it is not possible for these people to cultivate in the same day and sow the seed the same day. That is the difficulty I have noticed which leads to the disintegration at the time of sowing. Regarding this mechanical tractor cultivation, I have myself considered that for our country where we have got very little number of Workshops or very few machanics to deal with the intricate parts of these tractors, it may fail in a crucial moment thus causing great dislocation of the cultivation. Moreover a tractor costs at least Rs.7,500 to Rs.10,000 and if any parts of the same go wrong, it is possible for our people who are not mechanical minded to put right the tractor immediately. Unless, those who go in for tractor cultivation keep ready another tractor to replace, the other, whenever it becomes unserviceable, it is not possible for them to cultivate land by tractors because in the event of a tractor going wrong he will have to wait for another 15 days or so in procuring another tractor and so, many days will be lost to him in the midst of the cultivating season. So I say that in our country tractor cultivation will not be a very profitable proposition so long as we cannot make some arrangement to over come this difficulty of procuring alternative tractors immediately when one tractor goes wrong or becomes unserviceable. I have made some rough calculation of the amount of money that is needed for tractor cultivation having regard to its occasional failure due to nonavailability of stand by tractor, etc., and it appeared to me that tractor cultivation will not be very profitable, or at least, as profitable as we thought at the beginning. But if we can take to co-operative farming, just as my hon. Friend has stated, on voluntary basis, then I feel that an opportunity has come before us after the enforcement of the Adhiars Act in our country, to give our thought to it. It is known to us Sir, that these Adhiars are generally not very intelligent people in the villages and even though they form co-operative farming, such co-operatives are not likely to be successful. On the other hand, the landowning class are generally more intelligent people, in fact, they form the village intelligensia and the adhiars are hard-workers in the fields. If we can make some combination of these two sets of people in the village—the intelligensia and the hard-workers—I think we will be in a position to utilise our lands in the villages. Besides this, as I have already stated, I have noticed another difficulty and that is this. If some weak people combine with some others who are strong, then after some days of work, the stronger partners ask the weaker partners to quit their farm on the ground that the contribution of the weaker partners is not so much as that of others. Now my friend has suggested that five or six villages should form an unit of co-operation. But I do not think that can be done on voluntary basis. Because as my friends knew during their visits to these villages during election time that in each village there is at least more than one faction if not more and it will not be possible for them to unite and form a joint co-operative on voluntary basis.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : On a point of information, Sir, the hon. Member has stated that we can observe this during the time of election, but can that observation not be made during the Pada Jatras ?

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : We do not know much about this Pada Jatras, but you have observed it at the time of elections that there are more factions than one in each of the villages and therefore it is very difficult for them to combine. So I do not think as my friend has suggested that five or six villages can form into an unit of co-operative farming. That is not possible unless we give up individual ownership of land. If there be joint ownership of land in these five or six villages, than it is possible to have co-operative farming but if you want to keep the individual ownership of land, it is not possible to make joint farming successful with five or six villages forming into an unit of co-operative farming. Our people generally do not like to lose their individual ownership of land. So when we talk of co-operative farming, we should not think of the future position but of the position as it exists to-day in our villages. After abolition of individual ownership of land that may be possible but keeping the land tanure system as it obtains to-day, how can it be possible to utilise our land—that should be our thought at the moment. So I feel that system of co-operative farming can only be possible if we model our land tanure system in such a way that the intelligensia, the land owners and the adhiars, the hard field workers can be combined together to go in for co-operative farming and to my mind, Sir, the practical approach to the problem will be to encourage the small co-operative farms in the villages which have been formed on a voluntary basis.

One of my friends spoke about service co-operatives. I have not a very clear idea of what is a service co-operative. If officers are to form into service co-operatives, I don't think you can have any service co-operative at all. I don't know, sir, whether the Director of Agriculture will take the same pay as, say, that of an Agricultural Demonstrator and whether he will share the burden of labour equally with the Demonstrator. Sir, this question was asked in a meeting by the ordinary people to the Deputy Commissioner of the district when he went to address the meeting and told them how the Government wanted to make all people alike in the villages. The question was asked by the villagers "Sir, may we know whether you, the Deputy Commissioner, will agree to take the same pay as the Chowkidar ? If you can do it, we will all be equal here at once. Don't bother about us". So, the people who go to give advice should first of all show to the people by their example that we have become equal, that we are sharing equally in our service co-operatives. If we cannot show that I don't think we can convince our people in the village to go for co-operative farming on such a large scale and abolish individual ownership of land. We cannot convince the villagers unless we show by our example that we are equal in the service co-operatives, that we take equal pay.

Voice. Is this your idea ?

That is what I understand by "service co-operatives".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Does the hon. member understand by "service co-operative" that all should be equal ?

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): That was the idea given by my friend, the mover of the motion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I don't think that is exactly the idea. Service co-operatives are some sort of mutual aid societies, where people pool their resources. The implements, manure and other things are distributed among the members. That is a service co-operative.

(A Voice: Not co-operative of service-holders ?)

That is not clear to me. Supposing service co-operatives are formed and agriculturists are not there.

(A Voice: Than who will be there ?)

I have not been able to understand as yet what "service co-operative" means. That is why I asked a question who will be the members of the service-co-operatives, and hon. Member said that officers of Agriculture and other departments.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): It is difficult to understand what Government contemplates at different times. Once they will say one thing and then at another time they will say different thing

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: "Service co-operative" is not a co-operative of Government servants.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED: I am not yet clear what is a service co-operative. Supposing it is formed from the villagers, who will be the members of that co-operative, the farmers or some other people? Will it consist of farmers who will cultivate themselves. If it is formed with people other than farmers than I don't think it will succeed. It is the farmers who know the condition of their land, who know what will be the yield and how best to cultivate. Why should they ask for advice from those who know nothing about cultivation? This is the big question. You can go and advice people. They will hear you all right at the time you give advice but afterwards they will say "these people live in towns and has come to advise us how to cultivate land? They have not seen a plough". That is the idea of the people in the villages. I have worked myself among the villagers and have faced this difficulty. We should consider whether we can just at the moment make the people to take to these co-operatives. I, therefore think that keeping the individual liberty of the peasants in tact, we should take steps to improve our cultivation, by improving co-operative ploughing which is now existing in our villages. If we can do that by giving the peasants proper help at proper time, then we can improve this small co-operative and there by we can also develop the ideas of the people. But if we want to revolutionise the idea by having bigger co-operatives, then individual ownership of the land shall have to abolish. Otherwise it would not be possible to improve the yield out of our land.

With these few words, Sir, I close my observations.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Motion before the House is how joint Co-operative farming can be implemented. The way the discussion has been made we find that

we have gone far beyond the spirit of the motion and we have rather gone to the fundamentals of the co-operative movement itself. As a matter of fact the whole of India has accepted it and we are going to cover the entire country with village co-operatives. Village co-operative is taken to be the way to solve all the problem, now with which we are faced and so we are going to solve this problem. In other countries also there are such co-operatives. Now, Sir, in the agricultural field we are thinking of having co-operative. This co-operative means there is to be voluntary organisations of co-operators. In this procedure the people join together without any compulsion for getting common benefit. If that is so then in the agricultural field also the farmers will form themselves into co-operatives. Now the point is the agriculturists have no idea how to form co-operatives, what will be the benefit of the co-operative and how work can be made successful. Now we are to help the farmers by giving them instructions how to form co-operatives, and to induce them to take to such co-operatives, without compulsion, and also to point out to them how they will derive benefit out of it. As has been pointed out by my friend Mr. Jahan Uddin Ahmed, a co-operative is not a new thing in Assam. In our villages there existing today a practice which is called "লগ হাল বোরা": By this practice all the cultivators come together and plough their fields together, by rotation, and not only during the cultivation period but even during the harvesting period also this kind of service is done.

Now, service co-operative, as I understand, it is some sort co-operative according to which there will be contribution of service, technical advice, pooling together all resources, etc., that is to say, the people will put their labour and resources together and benefits will be derived together. My friend has hinted that there are petty landlords and petty land owners who cannot have any sort of improved cultivation except in the ordinary way. What is most disturbing factor is that agriculture has not been able to attract our educated people to take to agriculture. We find in our State that people read up to class VI to VII feel shy to go to plough. There is also a tendency that unless a particular work is not according to one's intellect and does not challenge his intellect he does not take up this job. Further if agriculture is not attractive to a person then he must have some sort of other work which may suit his test and intellect. Today therefore the only way that remains to be done is that land should be pooled together and some agriculturists of cultivators should organise co-operative farming. Along with that there must be supply of fertilizers and such other things and whether it is mechanised cultivation or ordinary cultivation there must be improved method of cultivation which is an important factor. When that is done it may attract some educated persons to cultivation.

Sir, we had co-operative organisations long ago. So many consumers co-operative societies were actually formed, but with the altered circumstances they could not survive. Now we will have to educate our people to be co-operative minded which is the pre-requisite of co-operative farming. There is an apprehension in the minds of the people that in this co-operative if there is no check by the people then such co-operative is apt to be a failure. This apprehension must be removed from the minds of the people. The joint co-operative or joint farming must not be based on joint liability

and responsibility. If there is no joint liability or responsibility then it cannot be attractive. So the word 'joint', if possible, should be abolished, because it has some legal technicality. It should be only 'co-operative farming'. What is meant by co-operative farming is that people will have to cultivate in a common farm and will have common produce which will be distributed amongst themselves according to their own agreement or according to their labour, land and capital that will be invested. In that way, Sir, we can enthuse the people to go for co-operative farming. The ownership of land will be retained by the owners and they will only pool together their land and resources for increased production by introducing better method of farming.

Co-operative farming is the only alternative to solve the problem of land and food scarcity in the present circumstances and I fully support the motion.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): উপাধক্ষ্য মহোদয়,

জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিং সম্বন্ধে যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ শ্ৰীহাজাৰিকা ডাঙৰীয়াই সন্দনত দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই সম্বন্ধে দুখাবমান কৰবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছে। সমবায় বস্তুটো স্বইচ্ছাবে গঠিত হোৱা বস্তু। ইয়াক যদি ওপৰৰ পৰা অফিচাৰ সকলে জোৰ কৰি জাপি দিয়ে তেতিয়া ই নষ্ট হৈ যায়। ৰাইজৰ মাজত স্বইচ্ছাই অনুপ্ৰেৰণা জাগি গঠিত হোৱা সমবায় হৈছে প্ৰকৃত সমবায়। ই জোৰ-জুলুমৰ বস্তু নহয়। -

আজি আমাৰ দেশত বিশেষকৈ সমবায় ফাৰ্ম সম্বন্ধে আলোড়ন উঠিছে। আমাৰ দেশত বৰ্তমান যিটো আৰ্থিক দুৰৱস্থা হৈছে, সেই অৱস্থাত জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিং ব্যৱস্থাই প্ৰকৃত ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে বুলিব লাগিব। আমাৰ দেশত শতকৰা ৭৬ জন মানুহেই কৃষক আৰু ভাৰতীয় কৃষকৰ মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ তিনি বিঘাই বেচি। এই ৩ বিঘা মাটিৰ উপাৰ্জনেৰে এটা পৰিয়াল ভৰণ-পোষণ কৰা একেবাৰে অসম্ভৱ, বিশেষকৈ যিদৰে বৰ্তমান ফল দিছে—এনে অৱস্থাত। সেই কাৰণে কিছুমান মানুহে জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ বাট বিচাৰি কুচীৰ শিল্প বা অন্যান্য শিল্পৰ ফালে ঢাল খাইছে। সেইবাবেই জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিংএ মানুহৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা টনকিয়াল কৰিব পৰা এক মাত্ৰ ব্যৱস্থা বুলি ধৰা হৈছে। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ দেশতো বহুত সমবায় গঢ়ি উঠিছে—ঘাইকৈ মাটি পোৱাৰ আশাত। এই সমবায় লগত কিন্তু জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিংৰ কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই। সেই কাৰণে এইবোৰ সমবায় সমিতিৰ জৰিয়তে যিদৰে উপাৰ্জন হব লাগিছিল সেই দৰে উপাৰ্জন হোৱা নাই। গতিকেই এই জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিং বেচি ফলদায়ক হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

ডেনমাৰ্ক আৰু পোলেণ্ডৰ বাহিৰে আন দেশবোৰে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৃতকাৰ্য্যতা লাভ কৰিব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ দেশৰ জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ সফল্যমণ্ডিত কৰা ক্ষেত্ৰত আন দেশৰ পদ্ধতিলৈ লক্ষ্য নকৰি নিজৰ অৱস্থাৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাই ব্যৱস্থা নিৰূপন কৰিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণেই আমাৰ বৰ্তমান ব্যৱস্থাটো কৰা হৈছে যাৰ দ্বাৰা সকলো খেতিয়ক লগ লাগি শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিব। যিবিলাকৰ মাটি নাই তেওঁলোকেও গাঁৱ খাটনি দি তাৰ অংশ পাব—আৰু যিবিলাকে গাঁৱ খাটনি দিব নোৱাৰে সক্ষম বা বেমাৰী তেওঁলোকে গৰু নাঙল আদি অহিলা দিও অংশ পাব। আৰু সমূহীয়াকৈ কৰাৰ কাৰণে কেনেকৈ ভাল ফল পায় তালৈ সকলোৰে এটা আশ্ৰয় থাকিব। সেই কাৰণেই জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ আমাৰ দেশত উপযুক্ত পদ্ধতি বুলি বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে। এইটো ঠিক যে আমাৰ দেশত অশিক্ষিত মানুহৰ সংখ্যা বেচি আৰু ইয়াৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্যটো বুজি পাব নে নাপায় সন্দেহ। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াৰ লগতে Service Co-operative কৰা দৰকাৰ ভেতিয়াহে আমাৰ মানুহে Joint Co-operativeৰ উদ্দেশ্য বুজিব পাৰিব।

চাৰ্ভিচ কো.-অপাৰেটিভ অৰ্থ হ'ল যে খেতিয়কক সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান Service Co-operative তৈয়াৰ হ'ব। এই Service Society বোৰে সাৰ, বীজ, দৰ্কাৰ পৰিলে টকা বা অন্যান্য যাবতীয় বস্তু আদি জইণ্ট ফাৰমিংত সহায় কৰিব। এয়েই হৈছে চাৰ্ভিচ কো.-অপাৰেটিভৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য। তাত দৰমহা পোৱা নোপোৱাৰ প্ৰশ্ন হ'ব নোৱাৰে। ই নিজৰ প্ৰেডুনাৰ পৰা অহা বস্তু। এক কথাত কবলৈ গলে সাৰ, জাবৰ, পানী, কঠিয়া আৰু অন্যান্য যি সা-সুবিধা লাগে, যিবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা সবহ শস্য উৎপাদন হ'ব পাৰে সেই বিলাকৰ যোগান ধৰাই হ'ল চাৰ্ভিচ কো.-অপাৰেটিভ।

এতিয়া আমাৰ বিশেষকৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিব লগীয়া কথা হ'ল অন্যান্য দেশবোৰে কি কি পদ্ধতি অবলম্বন কৰি সবহ শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিছে সেইটো বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰাটোহে প্ৰধান লক্ষ্য হোৱা উচিত। লগতে ইয়াকো চাব লাগিব যে নিজ নিজ দেশৰ কিছুমান সুবিধা অসুবিধা আছে, সেই বিলাকৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাই কেনেকৈ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগ বাঢ়ি যাব পাৰি সেইটোৰ ব্যৱস্থা উদ্ভাৱ কৰা। আমাৰ প্ৰাদেশিক চৰকাৰ এই সম্বন্ধে যথেষ্টখিনি আগবাঢ়িছে। এই হিচাবে আজি যি উৎপাদন বঢ়াব লাগিব তাৰ দায়িত্ব দুটা বিভাগৰ কাৰণে এজন বিষয়াৰ ওপৰত দিয়াটো চৰকাৰে ভাল কাম কৰিছে।

আমাৰ জইণ্ট কো.-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰমিংৰ জৰিয়তে বহুতো প্ৰচলিত আসোৱাহ দৰ হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা। যেনে আধিয়াৰ আৰু আধিদাৰৰ মাজত যি আসোৱাহ বৰ্তমানে আমি দেখিছো তাত মাটিৰ মালিক আধিয়াৰ দুয়োৰে স্বাৰ্থ অক্ষুণ্ণ থাকিব। ভাল দৰে চালে দেখিব যে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আধিদাৰ, আধিয়াৰ, নাৰালক, অক্ষম, বোমাৰী, মাটিহীন সকলোৰে জইণ্ট কো.-অপাৰেটিভৰ মেম্বাৰ হ'লেই নায্য অংশ পাব। আধিয়াৰ আইন প্ৰচলন হোৱাত যিটো আলোচনা হৈছে বা তাৰ দ্বাৰা যি সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে সেইটোৰ সমাধান হ'ব জইণ্ট কো.-অপাৰেটিভৰ জৰিয়তে। ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাৰ লগে লগে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনত আমাৰ দেশ অনেক খিনি আগ বাঢ়ি যাব বুলি আশা কৰা যায়। যিবোৰ জটিল সমস্যা আছে জইণ্ট কো.-অপাৰেটিভৰ দ্বাৰা সেইবোৰৰ গীমাংসা যে হ'ব তাত সন্দেহ নাই। জেইণ্ট কো.-অপাৰেটিভৰ লগত চাৰ্ভিচ কো.-অপাৰেটিভৰ সম্পৰ্কৰ কথা আগতে কৈছো। আমাৰ গীমাৰন্ধ শক্তিত ঠাইত চাৰ্ভিচ কো.-অপাৰেটিভে যথেষ্ট খিনি সহায় কৰিব। ইয়াৰ যোগেদি মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হোৱাৰ পিচত যি সকল মানুহে জইণ্ট কো.-অপাৰেটিভত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰাকৈ থাকিব তেওঁলোক ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰী ইত্যাদিত অংশ লৈ দেশৰ জটিল সমস্যা বোৰ সমাধান কৰিলে দেশ সমৃদ্ধিশালী হ'ব। ইয়াকে কৈ—মই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰনি মাৰিলো।

Adjournment

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

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বন্ধুবৰ শ্ৰীহাজৰিকাই নাগপুৰ বিভলিউচনৰ ওপৰত এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো অনাত মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

আজি নাগপুৰ কংগ্ৰেছে জইণ্ট কো.-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰমিংৰ যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছে সেইটো হঠাতে লোৱা প্ৰস্তাৱ নহয়; ই দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত নিহিত থকা কথা। গতিকে দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ সমৰ্থনকাৰী সকলৰ ইয়াত প্ৰতিদানিতা কৰাৰ প্ৰশ্ন উঠিব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সৰ্ব সাধাৰণ কৃষকৰ আৰ্থিক আৰু সামাজিক উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে আৰু দেশৰ কৃষি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰি উদ্যোগ প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ পৰিপূৰ্ত্তি সাধিবলৈ আজি ভাৰতে জইণ্ট কো.-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰমিংৰ পন্থা অবলম্বন কৰাৰ বাহিৰে অন্য উপায় নাই। ভাৰতৰ ভূমি সমস্যাও এই কো.-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰমিংৰ যোগেদিয়েই সমাধান হ'ব।

আমি দেখো যে অন্যান্য যিবিলাক দেশত জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিংৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেইবিলাক দেশৰ খেতিয়কৰ লগত ভাৰতৰ খেতিয়কৰ সমস্যাৰ খাপ নেখায়। এই প্ৰস্তাৱত এটা কথা স্পষ্টকৈ কোৱা হৈছে যে,

“The future agrarian pattern should be that of Co-operative joint farming in which land will be pooled for joint cultivation. The farmers continuing to retain their proprietary rights and getting a share from the net produce in proportion to their land. Further those who actually work on the land whether they own the land or not, will get share in proportion to the work put in by them on the joint farming.”

গতিকে ইয়াত স্পষ্ট কৈ কোৱা হৈছে যে যিবিলাক খেতিয়কৰ মাটি আছে এই Joint co-operative farming ৰ ভিতৰতো তেওঁলোকৰ মালিকনা স্বৰূপ অটুত থাকিব। এই joint co-operative ৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক ৰাইজক যে অকল সকলো সামগ্ৰীৰ বাবে দিব লাগিব সেয়ে নহয় তেওঁলোকৰ মনোবৃত্তিও ইয়াৰ যোগেৰে আগবঢ়াই নিব লাগিব। service co-operative ৰ যোগেদি পানী, বীজ, সাৰ আদিৰ স্তুবিধা দিব লাগিব। তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ প্ৰত্যেক গাঁৱতে service co-operative গঠন কৰিব লাগিব। যিবিলাক নতুন নতুন পদ্ধতিত এলাকা হব তাত service co-operative গঠন কৰি তাৰ জৰিয়তে সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ joint co-operative farming অনুষ্ঠানটোক আগ বঢ়াই নিব লাগিব। ইয়াকৈ কৰিবলৈ গাঁৱৰ লোকসকলৰ মাজত জোৰ কৰি কৰাব কোনো প্ৰশ্ন নাই। সময়ত আমাৰ আদৰ্শত অনুপ্ৰাণিত হৈ তেওঁলোকে নিজেই আগ বাঢ়ি আহিব।

পণ্ডিত নেহেৰুৱে নিজেই কৈছে যে কোনো কৃষকক জোৰ কৰি অনাৰ কোনো কথা নাই। আমাৰ কৰ্মীসকলে গাঁৱে গাঁৱে ঘৰে ঘৰে গৈ প্ৰকৃত কথাটো ভালকৈ বুজাই দি সহৃদয়তাবে তেওঁলোকক আগ বঢ়াই আনিব লাগিব। সেই প্ৰসংগত নেহেৰুজীয়ে begging them agree to it”

গতিকে আমি প্ৰতি গাঁৱৰ প্ৰতি ঘৰলৈ গৈ এই কথা আমাৰ গাঁওবাসীসকলক ভালকৈ বুজাব লাগিব। তেওঁলোকে স্তম্ভৰকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিব লাগিব যে আমাৰ সকলোৰে আৰ্থিক নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। দেশৰ সকলোকে একযোগে আগ বঢ়াই এটা উন্নত খাপত উপনীত কৰিবলৈ বৰ্তমান সমবায় পদ্ধতিয়ে একমাত্ৰ উপায়।

ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰৰ দেশ সমূহত যেনে বাচীয়া, চীন আদিতো সমবায় আন্দোলনৰ যোগেদি সৰ্বসাধাৰণক আগবঢ়াই নিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে—কিন্তু তাত চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্দেশমতে নাই।

কিন্তু আমাৰ যি পদ্ধতি সেইটো গণতান্ত্ৰিক ভিত্তিত গঠন কৰা হব। সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ এটা স্বেচ্ছাকৃত অনুষ্ঠান—ই চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰে। ই নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে সকলোৰে সমচেষ্ঠা আৰু ইচ্ছাৰ ওপৰত। গতিকে ইয়াত সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ সহযোগ আৰু উদ্বীপনা লাগিব।

সেই কাৰণেই থ্লেনিং কমিচনে আগতেই পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াইছে যে এই সমবায় সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ মানুহৰ মাজত যোৰ আন্দোলন চলাই সৰ্বসাধাৰণক শিক্ষা দিয়া ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ অসমতো আজি কামৰূপ আৰু দৰং জিলাত সমবায় শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে।

সমবায়ৰ যোগেদি কাম কৰিবলৈ হলে আমাৰ কিছুমান দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব লাগিব। যাতে আমি সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে সমবায়ৰ উপকাৰিতা উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰো তাৰ যত্ন কৰিব লাগিব।

আজি মাদ্ৰাজ, উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ আদিত কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিংৰ কথা উঠিছে। আমাৰ দেশলৈ যিবিলাক ৰিফিউজি আহিছিল তাত প্ৰতিজন মানুহে কিছুমান মাটিৰ শস্য উৎপাদন আৰু থকাৰ কাম আদি উমৈহতীয়াকৈ কৰি ভগাই লব। তেনেকৈয়ে তেওলোকৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰি আগ বঢ়োৱা হব। আজি আমাৰ গোলাঘাটতো ২১ খন সমবায় সমিতি হৈছে। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান পদ্ধতিত নিজৰ মাটি সমবায়ৰ নামত দিব লাগিব। সেই মাটিত উমৈহতীয়াকৈ খেতি কৰি মাটি আৰু শ্ৰমদান অনুপাতে সকলোৰে মাজত ভাগ বাতৰাবা হব। এনে কৰিলে আমাৰ মাটি সমস্যাও সমাধান হব আৰু বেকাৰ সমস্যাও সমাধান হব।

সেই ফালৰ পৰা বৰ্তমান যি প্ৰস্তাৱ নাগপুৰ কংগ্ৰেছত লৈছে সি অতি সুন্দৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ। ইয়াতকৈ অন্য উপায় নাই যাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ বৰ্তমান সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পাৰো।

আমাৰ মাটিৰ উৎপাদন বঢ়াবলৈ হলে মাটিত নিয়মিত ভাবে সাৰ যোগাব লাগিব আৰু পুৰণি কৃষি প্ৰণালীৰ পৰিবৰ্তে বৈজ্ঞানিক উপায়ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। যদি তাকে কৰা নহয় তেন্তে আমাৰ দেখত আজি কোনো পৰিবৰ্তন হব নোৱাৰে। কৃষিৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি নহয় আৰু আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাও স্বচ্ছল নহয়।

গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন সমবায় বিভাগত কি অভাৱ অভিযোগ-বা তাত কি অসুবিধাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগা হৈছে—এই বিলাক সুন্দৰকৈ গনিপিত্তি—আমাৰ সমবায় পদ্ধতি বিলাক পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব লাগে আৰু কো-অপাৰেটিভ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্ট নতুনকৈ সংগঠন কৰিব লাগে। এই উদ্দেশ্যৰে, মই এই পৰামৰ্শই আগ বঢ়াও যে—প্ৰত্যেক জিলাৰ ঠাইত প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাতে একোজন এচিষ্টেণ্ট বেজিষ্টাৰৰ অৱ কো-অপাৰেটিভ চচাইটিজ-চৰকাৰে নিয়োগ কৰে। তাৰ পিচত জইণ্ট ফাৰ্মিংৰ পথত এই অসুবিধাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰো যে—এই আইন মতে জইণ্ট ফাৰ্মিং কৰিব নোৱাৰি আৰু ইয়াৰ সংশোধন বা পৰিবৰ্তন আৱশ্যক। ইয়াৰ পিচত মই এই পদ্ধতিৰ failure সৰ্ব্বদে এই কথাই কও যে, এই পদ্ধতিৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ সকলো জিলাতে খুলিলে—সমবায়ৰ সভাপতি সম্পাদক সকলৰ শিক্ষা লবলৈ সুবিধা হব। এতিয়া নাত্ৰ কামৰূপ জিলাতে ইয়াৰ কেন্দ্ৰ আছে। এই প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰৰ শিক্ষা দানৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ এই সমবায় পদ্ধতিৰ উন্নতি ঘাইকৈ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে।

ইয়াৰ পিচত কো-অপাৰেটিভ ক্ৰেডিট চচাইটি বিলাকৰ কিছু অসুবিধা হৈছে। আগতে 'এপেক্স' বন্ধে 'ফিনান্স' কৰিছিল আৰু চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকৰো বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত টকাৰ যোগান ধৰিছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই টকা যোগান নীতি সলনি হোৱাত এপেক্স

বেংক ৭ লাখ টকাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে। টকাৰ অভাৱত চেণ্ট্ৰেল বেংক বিলাকৰো অসুবিধা হৈছে। এই চেণ্ট্ৰেল বেংকবিলাকৰ আন এটা অসুবিধা আছে সেইটো হৈছে তাৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰী বিলাক তিনি বছৰৰ পাচত চৰকাৰে লৈ আহিব তেতিয়া বেংক বিলাকে কি কৰিব চিন্তা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। 'কো-অপাৰেটিভ'ৰ ধাৰ বিলাক কি দৰে নতুনকৈ গঠন কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব আৰু ১০০ জনৰ ভিতৰত যদি ২০ জন মানুহে টকা ধাৰ কৰি পৰিশোধ নকৰে তেতিয়া সেই বেংকক পূৰ্ণ টকা দিয়া নহয়। শান্তিৰে তাৰ কাৰ্য্য ধাৰ কৰি পৰিশোধ নকৰে তেতিয়া সেই বেংকক সম্পূৰ্ণ টকা দিয়া নহয় গতিকে তাৰ কাৰ্য্য ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও জনসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে interest কম হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন এপ্ৰিকালচাৰ বিভাটোৰ ওপৰত যেনেকৈ 'টপ প্ৰাৰিটি' দিয়া হৈছে—এই সমৰায় বিভাটোতো যেনে তেনে গুৰুত্ব দিয়ে। বিশেষকৈ চাবিটা শাখাৰ ওপৰত।

প্ৰথমটো, কি উপায় অবলম্বন কৰিলে ইয়াৰ পূৰ্ণ সংস্কাৰ সাধন কৰিব পৰা হয় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা।

দ্বিতীয়তে, বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ অৰ্থে প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ জিলাই জিলাই হব লাগে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে সমৰায় সমিতি বিলাকৰ সম্পাদক, সভাপতি সকলক শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা দিব লাগে।

তৃতীয়তে কো-অপাৰেটিভ চচাইটি বিলাকৰ পৰা ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হোৱাকৈ-কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দৰ্জাহাৰ ব্যৱধানটো আতৰাই—তেওঁবিলাকক আনন্দ মনেৰে কাম কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগে।

চতুৰ্থতে—ক্রেডিট চাইডটোৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে জোৰ দিব লাগে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN (Moran): মাননীয়

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজিৰ সদনত যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ শ্ৰীযুত দণ্ডেশ্বৰ হাজৰিকা দেৱে দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ সমৰ্থন কৰি মই নৃআমাৰ মান কথা কবলৈ ঠিয় হৈছো আৰু তাৰ লগতে এই কথাখিনি কবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ বাবে ডেপুটী স্পীকাৰ মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ জনাও।

কোটি কলীয়া গম্ভৈ গুটীয়া মনোবৃত্তিৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন আনি সমৰায় ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাৰতৰ নতুন সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা বচনা কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যৰে জাতীয় কংগ্ৰেচৰ নাগপুৰ অধিবেশনত এই প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল। ঠিক ইয়াৰ পিচৰে পৰা, আজি বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যৰ চৰকাৰ সমূহে সমৰায় পদ্ধতিত বিশেষ জোৰ দিছে। আজি বিশেষকৈ ভাৰতৰ কৃষি উৎপাদন আৰু বেহা বেপাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অতীজৰে পৰা চলি অহা গাই গুটীয়া মনোভাৱ—আতৰাই—নতুন সমৰায় ভাবাপন্ন কৰি নতুন ভাৱ উদ্দীপনাৰ সঞ্চাৰ কৰিবলৈ এই প্ৰস্তাৱ লবলগীয়া।

হৈছিল। ইয়াৰ আগতে সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বই সমবায় ভিত্তিত—খেতি বাতি আৰু বেহা বেপাৰ কৰাৰ স্তৰ্ষ আচনি লৈ নতুন দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে সমাজৰ কল্যাণ কামনাৰে—আগ বাঢ়ি যোৱা—নীতিৰ ওপৰত প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত সমবায় পদ্ধতি যোগেদি যে কোটি কোটি ভাৰতৰ দৰিদ্ৰ নৰনাৰীয়ে দুবেলা দুমুঠি অনু সংস্থান কৰি অগ্ৰসৰ হব পাৰিব তাত মোৰ সন্দেহ নাই। এনেস্থলত—এই প্ৰসঙ্গত তৰ্ক-বিতৰ্ক কৰি সময় নষ্ট কৰাতকৈ—এই পদ্ধতিৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰি তোলাতহে বেচি জোৰ দিব লাগে। আজি আমাৰ দেশত জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিৰে বাঢ়িছে—তাৰ তুলনাত মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ কম হৈ গৈছে আৰু এতিয়া জনসংখ্যা-অনুপাতে কম মাটিত সমবায় পদ্ধতিৰে বেচি উৎপাদন কৰাৰ সময় আহি পৰিছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই এই কথা উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰো যে—প্ৰাকৃতিক দূৰ্যোগ সমূহেও খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটি বিলাকৰ পৰিমাণে বহু পৰিমাণে হ্ৰাস কৰি সমস্যাতো জটীল কৰি তুলিছে।

আজি আমাৰ পতিত মাটি বিলাক ভূমিহীন মানুহবিলাকক বিতৰণ কৰি দিবলৈ যি জনবৰ উঠেছে—তাৰ উত্তৰ হিচাবে যদি এই মাটি বিলাক বিতৰণ কৰা যায়—তেনেহলে মোৰ বিশ্বাস—ই ভূমিহীনক ভূমি দিয়া বা অধিক উৎপাদন কৰা—এই দুয়োটি সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক এই পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াব খোজো যে—এই পতিত মাটি বিলাক ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে মানুহক নিদি সমবায় ভিত্তিত, সমবায় পদ্ধতিৰে অধিক উৎপাদনৰ উদ্দেশ্যেৰে কামত লগালে আমাৰ দীনহীন খেতিয়ক ৰাইজৰ সৰ্ব্বতো প্ৰকাৰে কল্যাণ হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

অসম চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ আগতেও প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰিছিল যে যিবোৰ মানুহে মাটি বিচাৰে তেওঁলোকে যদি সমবায় পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰে তেতিয়াহে দিয়া হব। তেনেকুৱা ফাৰ্ম ডিব্ৰুগড়ত আছে। গৰু ধৰিয়া ফাৰ্ম আৰু চেপন মৌজাৰ হালধিবাৰী ফাৰ্ম। এই ফাৰ্মখন এতিয়াও চলি আছে। কিন্তু গৰু ধৰিয়া ফাৰ্মখন বিভাগীয় বিষয়াৰ সহযোগে নোপোৱাৰ বাবেই কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। সেইকাৰণে সমবায় বিষয়াসকল নতুন দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে হোৱা উচিত আৰু পুৰণিকলীয়া আজিৰ দিনৰ লগত খাপ নোখোৱা যিবিলাক নিয়ম প্ৰণালী আছে সেইবোৰো সাল সলনি কৰি আজিৰ দিনত গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজে সহজে উপলব্ধি কৰিব পৰা নিয়ম প্ৰণালী কৰিব লাগে। বিষয়াসকলৰ চিন্তাধাৰা আৰু মনোভাৱ আজিৰ সমাজৰ লগত খাপ খোৱা হলেহে এই সমবায় আচান বেচি কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব। কিন্তু এই বিভাগৰ বৰ্তমান বিষয়াসকল বৰ্তমান সমাজৰ লগত মুঠেই খাপ খোৱা হোৱা নাই আনকি আবকাৰী বিভাগৰ পৰা অৱসৰ দিয়া লোকে সমবায় বিভাগৰ উচ্চ পদবীত বহি আছে।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operative) নামটো কি ?

Srimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ শ্ৰীচন্দ্ৰ হাজৰীকা আবকাৰী বিভাগৰ পৰা বিদায় দিয়াত আহি সমবায়ত কাম কৰিছে। তেনেকুৱা সমবায় বিষয়াৰ পৰা কেনেকৈ ভাল কাম আশা কৰিব পাৰি? আমি যিমানেই উচ্চ আদৰ্শ আগত নেৰাখো, নিখিল ভাৰত কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিয়ে যিমানেই প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ নকৰক তথাপি আমি লক্ষ্য স্থানত উপনীত হব নোৱাৰিম। আমি যেতিয়া নতুন দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীত জগতক নতুন আদৰ্শ দেখুৱাই স্তম্ভ সমবায় দেশত গঢ়িবলৈ ওলাইছো সেই সময়ত বিষয়া সকল কেৱল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় উপাধিধাৰী হলেই নহব। তেওঁলোকৰ চিন্তাধাৰা ওপৰত বেচি গুৰুত্ব দিয়া উচিত। সেই কাৰণে কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰোতে এই বিষয়ে লক্ষ্য ৰখা উচিত বুলি মই ভাবো।

আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে যে এজন বিষয়াৰ তলত এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ এলেকা থাকে। সেই কাৰণে বিষয়াজনে নিয়মিতৰূপে পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু ফলত দুৰ্নীতি সোমায়। আমি যেতিয়া সমবায় পদ্ধতিত কৃষি কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছো, বেহা-বেপাৰ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছো

আনকি শিপিণী সকলে বোৱা-কটা কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে—তেনে স্থলত এলেকাবোৰ সকল হ'ব লাগে যাতে বিষয়া সকলে নিয়মিতৰূপে পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিব পাৰে। এই আচনি লোৱাৰ ফল তেতিয়াহে পোৱা যাব।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সৰ্বাস্বত্বকৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো আৰু এই প্ৰচেষ্টা কাৰ্য্য-কৰী কৰাত সফল কামনা কৰি সামৰনি মাৰিলো।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panary): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সমবায় ভিত্তিত খেতি কৰা বিষয়ত ময়ো এক মত। কিন্তু আজি আমি চাব লাগিব এই সমবায় কৃষি কোন চৰকাৰৰ তলত হ'ব ধৰাছে, আৰু এই চৰকাৰৰ তলত সমবায় কৃষি কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'বনে নহয়। আমাৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত অতীতৰে পৰা তেনে এটা প্ৰথা আছেই যেনে ইজনে সিজনক সহায় কৰা বা জুটীয়া ভাবে কৃষি কৰা। কিন্তু আজি আকৌ নতুনকৈ আইনৰ দ্বাৰা কৰিবলৈ গৈ চৰকাৰ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ যে আমাৰ আমজুলীত চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা সমবায় কৰিবলৈ গৈ ১,১০০ মেম্বৰ কৰিছিল। এতিয়া মাত্ৰ ১৮ জনহে সভা আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ টকাও কত আছে ক'ব নোৱৰিব। কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে কংগ্ৰেছী মানুহক সহায় কৰা যাতে পিচত তেওঁলোকক নিৰ্বাচনত সহায় কৰিব পাৰে। এই মনোভাব লৈ যদি সমবায় গঢ়ি তোলে তেনেহলে কেতিয়াও ই কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

গৰ্ণমেন্টক মই ক'ব খোজো আমাৰ দেশত কো-অপাৰেটিভ গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ হলে কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ মূল কথাবোৰ চৰকাৰে ভাল দৰে মনত ৰাখিব লাগিব। প্ৰথমতে ভাবিব লগীয়া কথা হল একে একো খন ষ্টেচৰ একোএকোটা স্বকীয়া প্ৰব্লেম থাকে। কলেক্টিভ মনোভাব গঢ়ি তুলিব পৰাৰ ওপৰতে ক-অপাৰেটিভৰ সাফল্য নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় অসম চৰকাৰক ভাৰত চৰকাৰে গণ্য নকৰে।

1956, study in co-operative Farming Programme Evolution organisational Planning Commission ত অসমৰ ক-অপাৰেটিভৰ বিষয়ে কোনো উল্লেখই নাই। এনেদৰে ignore কৰাৰ কাৰণে ধাৰনা হয় যে অসমত কো-অপাৰেটিভ নায়েই।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co operative): আমাৰ অসমত Co-operativeত কোনো খুটেই নাই সেই কাৰণেই উল্লেখ কৰা নাই।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: আজি বাতিপুৰা এজন দায়িত্বশীল মন্ত্ৰীৰ মুখৰ পৰা শুনিছিলো যে আমাৰ অসমত বাতিৰ ভিতৰতে কো-অপাৰেটিভ তৈয়াৰ হৈ যাব।

তাৰ পিচত আকৌ হয় পাচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাতো এনেকুৱা কোনো পাবন্ধাৰ ইঙ্গিত পোৱা নাই যে মাটিৰ বুটীয়া স্বত্ত্ব আছে। বৰং দেখিছো ইণ্ডিভিজুয়েল স্বত্ত্ব ৰাখি কো-অপাৰেটিভ হ'ব ও পাৰে। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেনে হলে সমূহীয়া কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত ই এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ অন্তৰায়।

মই ৰাজস্থানলৈ গৈছিলো তাত দেখিলো তাত এটা জন্মগত সমবায় স্থাপন হৈছে। য'ত যি উৎপাদন হয় সেই সকলো বোৰ আনি য'ত য'ত সুখীয়াল মানুহ জনক চমজাই দিয়ে—সেই কো-অপাৰেটিভ কে যদি কো-অপাৰেটিভ বুলি ধৰা হয় তেনেহলে মোৰ ক'ব লগা নাই। তদুপৰি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বৰ্ত্তমান সকলো কথাতে ব্যক্তি স্বাধীনতাৰ ওপৰত

জোব দিছে। জীৱ বলগে স্বাধীনতা আছে। ল'ৰাৰ স্বাধীনতা আছে। চাৰিওফালে ইণ্ডিভিজুয়েল স্বাধীনতাৰ কথাহে শুনা যায়। গতিকে এনে পৰিস্থিতিৰ মাজত কো-অপাৰেটিভ মনোভাৱ কেনেকৈ গঢ়ি উঠিব পাৰে বুজি নাপাও। আমাৰ গাঁও বিলাকত এটাৰ লগত আনটোৰ ঘনিষ্ঠ সম্বন্ধ আছে গতিকে এই যোগাযোগ যিমানে দৃঢ় কৰিব পাৰিব সিমানহে কো-অপাৰেটিভ কৃতকাৰ্য্য হ'ব। নহলে ক-অপাৰেটিভ মুখৰ কথাহে হৈ থাকিব।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ সকলো বিভাগবোৰৰ যোগাযোগ নাথাকিলে যেনেকৈ গৱৰ্ণমেন্ট নচলে তেনেকৈ কো-অপাৰেটিভ কৰিবলৈ গলে প্ৰত্যেকৰ লগত প্ৰত্যেকৰ সম্বন্ধ থাকিব লাগিব। যেনেকৈ শৰীৰটোৰ পৰা মূৰ হাত বেলেগ কৰিলে মানুহৰ জীৱন নাথাকে কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো ঠিক তেনেকুৱা। কিন্তু নকৈ নোৱাৰিলো আমাৰ ভিতৰতে মতবিৰোধ আমি দেখিবলৈ পোও। তেনেস্থলত কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত সন্নিৱিষ্ট কাম কৰাটো কেনেকৈ আশা কৰিব পাৰি? বৰ্ত্তমান চৰকাৰে যদি এখন পলিছি কৰে সেই পলিছিত কলিং পাৰ্টৰ সদস্যয়ো বিৰোধীতা কৰা দেখা যায়।

Shri HARI NARAYAN BARUA (Teok): আপুনি কংগ্ৰেছ পাৰ্টৰ ভিতৰত মতবৈৰোধ হোৱাৰ কথা কত পালে আমাক বুজাই দিব লাগিব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: সেই বিষয়ে বিশেষ বুজাবৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাই। এচেন্সি প্ৰোচিডিং পঢ়ি চালেই বুজিব পাৰিব।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : আপুনি বিজলিউচনৰ বাহিৰে আন কথা কোৱাটো ঠিক নহ'ব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): হয় চাৰ মোৰ আন কথা কোৱাৰ ইচ্ছা নাছিল। মোৰ কথাৰ মাজত এজন সদস্যই বাহিৰা কথা কোৱাৰ কাৰণেহে ময়ো অলপ বাহিৰা কথা ক'ব লগা হ'ল। আমাৰ ক-অপাৰেটিভ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হলে আমাৰ প্ৰধান কথা হ'ব যে মানুহৰ বৰ্ত্তমানৰ মনোবৃত্তিলৈ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন অনা।

সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ বৰ্ত্তমান যি জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিংৰ পদ্ধতিৰে দেশক আগ বঢ়াই নিয়াৰ কথা উঠিছে, সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণ ৰাইজৰ মাজত শিক্ষা দি প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাই সকলোকে অনুপ্ৰানিত কৰিব লাগিব।

যদি সেইটোকে ক'বা নহয় তেন্তে আজি বহু ঠাইত যেনেকৈ ইয়াৰ বাধাবিঘিনি ঘটোৱাৰ আন্দোলন হৈছে—তেনে ধৰণে যদি মানুহৰ মন চাল খায় তেন্তে সৰ্বসাধাৰণে তাত সহযোগ নকৰে। আমি বহুদিনৰ পৰা দেখিছো যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে খোলা সমবায়ৰ ধৰণ কৰণ দেখি সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ সমবায়ৰ ওপৰত অকনো আস্থা নোহোৱা হৈছে। এইটো মোৰ মত নহয়; এইটো অসমৰ জনমত।

গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ বিশেষকৈ খেতিয়কক সমবায়ৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য উপলব্ধি কৰাবলৈ চৰকাৰে সেই সমবায়ৰ পোনপতীয়া ভাৱ গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত ন্যস্ত কৰিব লাগিব। আমি যে সমবায়ৰ ভিত্তিত খেতিয়ক ৰাইজৰ আধিক উন্নতি কৰি দেশ গঠনৰ কামত তেওঁ লোকক এটা স্বেচ্ছাই অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ সূযোগ দিছো—তেওঁলোকে বাতে উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰে যে জাতিগঠনৰ কামত তেওঁলোকো সহকৰ্মী তেনে ব্যৱস্থা আমি কৰিব লাগিব।

লগে লগে আমি এটা হাই পাৱাৰ কমিটি গঠন কৰি তাৰ দ্বাৰা সকলো খুচুনিটিত ফহিয়াই এটা ৰিপোৰ্টৰ আকাৰত উলিয়াই গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ মাজত স্থানীয় ভাষাত

লিখি প্রচাৰ কৰিব লাগিব। সেইবিলাক কথা সকলোৰে বোধগম্য হব লাগিব। সকলো কামৰ ভাৰ গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ ওপৰত অৰ্পন কৰিব লাগিব। তেওঁলোকক সেই ভাৰ লবৰ কাৰণে প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিব লাগিব। সমবায়ৰ কামৰ কাৰণে সমবায়ৰ মানুহক প্ৰশিক্ষণ নিদি চহৰৰ পৰা এজনক ধৰি সুবিধামতে প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিবলৈ হলে সকলো উদ্দেশ্যই ভ্ৰষ্ট হব। যেনে বাইচ এক্সপাৰ্ট হ'বলৈ শিক্ষা দিব লাগিলে গাঁৱৰ শিক্ষিত খেতিয়ক এজনক দিলে সকলো পিনে ভাল হ'লহেতেন কিন্তু তাকে নকৰি গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা শ্ৰীগণেশ সেনক বাইচ এক্সপাৰ্ট হ'বলৈ আমেৰিকালৈ পঠোৱা হৈছিল অভিজ্ঞ বাইচ ডিলাৰ এজনৰ পৰা বাইজে কিমান উপকাৰ পাইছে আৰু চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব।

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

Sir, these things are totally irrelevant taking away much valuable time of the House.

Mr. Deputy SPEAKER: I told the Hon. Member to confine his observations to Co-operatives but he is starting to speak on Rice export. This is not to the point.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) উদাহৰণ হিচাবেহে কৈছো। যি হওক সেই কাৰণে মই কও যে জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিংৰ জৰিয়তে দেশ গঠন কৰিবলৈ গলে তাত আমাৰ অকনো আপত্তি নাই বৰং সহযোগে কৰিম। কিন্তু চাব লাগিব যে যদি তাৰ কাৰণে গাঁৱৰ মানুহে প্ৰশিক্ষণ আদিৰ সকলো সুবিধা পায়। আজিলৈ আৰু তেনে ব্যৱস্থা দেখা নাই। মই চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যাতে এই ভুল শুধৰোৱাৰ যত্ন কৰে। তেতিয়াহে ই সাকল্যমণ্ডিত হ'ব।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOWDHURY (Nalbari-East) :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have little understood about Farming Co-operatives.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operatives): But have you been able to understand your predecessor ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister Should not interfere the Hon. Member like that ; that is not fair.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the Hon. Member now speaking, attached as he is to the same political party, might have understood him.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, it is not fair on the part of Hon. Minister to interfere like that.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the Hon. Member was bringing in all sorts of irrelevant matter. While speaking on the subject of co-operative farming, he was speaking about rice export and about everything including attacking the members of different political parties. It is expected that the rights and privileges of all the Hon. Members belonging to different political parties would be protected in this House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order.

I am sorry to observe that as soon the Hon. Member rose to speak, the Minister asked him whether he understood co-operatives and so on. It is unfair.

Yes, Mr. Chaudhury, you may speak now.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari East). Sir, I thank Mr. Hazarika for offerring us an opportunity to discuss about co-operative farming.

In Farming co-operatives, as I understand, the conditions precedent to it, is the land, tillers and the principle of co-operatives. These are the three basic conditions precedent for introduction of farming co-operatives. We have so far seen many conflicting suggestions. It appeared to me that many of us who speak of these farming co-operatives themselves do not understand the meaning of co-operative farming. Therefore we have to be acquainted with the principle of co-operatives. We have heard here stated that the people in Assam are already co-operative minded and they are expected to understand the meaning and implications of co-operative farming very well; not only that even in respect of their day to day affairs even, such as during the time of cultivation these are very common occurrence in our village to land the plough or the cattle by one cultivator to another or helping one cultivator by another at the time of harvesting by his bodily labour and so on and so forth. It appears to me that we have started not at the right end and that we are starting to talk of co-operatives from a wrong angle. So long as we depend on credit co-operatives, I have nothing to say. I feel these credit co-operatives are necessary for economic improvement of the people. Now with the change of time our necessities have increased. For instance, there is an increasing pressure on land; there is scarcity of land for tillers, for employment of the educated and semi-educated youths of our country. Therefore we have to think over these things very seriously. I do not deny that in many places co-operatives have been started too with the sole purpose of getting some lands. I feel it is due to this simple reason that we have become very much land-hungry. I know of people having as much as 70 bighas of land going in for more and more land for cultivation. Now the lands at our disposal is very limited. With increasing influx of population the pressure on land is also increasing. There was a time when the people of Assam could not even dream that there would be such tremendous pressure on land. Now the Revenue Minister was pleased to make a statement in the House that lands in Assam are not sufficient even to give to only those who are really landless although he is trying his level best for that. So to give land to the landless is very important but the more important thing how to start and work farming co-operatives. If we really want to introduce farming co-operatives we must formulate a firm policy, and constant changes of the policy would be able to lend us no where because if you sometime take up the policy of farming co-operatives, then suddenly we give up the idea and take to some other idea like multi-purpose co-operatives. It is therefore very natural for the people to get confused. As the Finance Minister said, we have got 120 co-operative farming societies in our State. Let us make a survey how these co-operatives are functioning, what are their difficulties and how we can help them. Unless and until we do that and go on propagating about the farming co-operatives, the people will not understand us. It is no use speaking about farming co-operatives when we have little knowledge of how the existing co-operatives are functioning. Therefore, Sir, Government should first of all rejuvenate

these societies and try to make them ideal co-operative farming societies. If we can do that people will more readily agree to form these co-operatives. Formerly we were thinking of collective farming but ultimately it was found that we have not got the necessary mental preparation for that; the people did not want to give up their ownership of land and become subjects of collective farms. Then there was difficulty about sharing of crops among the individual members. Therefore, the Nagpur Session of the Congress rightly decided on joint farming. We should start with joint farming in order to create the necessary psychology among the people for taking to co-operation in every sphere of life. The service co-operatives are not for the purpose of manual labour only. The service co-operatives are mainly for bringing in coordination among the people and supply them with the necessary materials, such as implements, manure, etc., and also, when there is necessity, to dig a channel or give a bund. They are also to see which land is suitable for what cultivation. The Assamese cultivators are not yet accustomed with the crop pattern. We are accustomed to cultivate in certain seasons and grow certain crops like paddy, jute, etc., no matter whether it would have been more profitable if other crops were grown in particular plot of land. All these things will be looked into by the service co-operatives. Now, Sir, co-operatives are to be started leaving the ownership of the land to the individuals. In this connection, I may make a reference to the controversy in this House about the Adhikars Protection Act. Different parties are making propaganda, some laying greater stress on adhikars and some laying stress on adhidars. All these differences will, I think, go if we remember that the main purpose of all land reform measure is to increase production. What we should propagate among the people is production of more food. This is also the main object for fixation of ceiling on landholdings. If surplus land is available by fixation of ceiling that can be utilised for co-operative farming. Then, there is the Zmaindari Abolition Act. If the surplus land in the Goalpara district is made available only for co-operative farming, we shall make a great headway. In the Kamrup district, where settlement operations are going on, we have made it a policy in the Land Settlement Advisory Board that surplus land should be settled only with farming co-operatives.

Then, Sir, what we should lay great stress on is increasing the productivity of land through intensive cultivation. Now, if we just ask the people to take to intensive cultivation they will not understand anything. But if we show them an example by starting model farming co-operatives and increasing production in them by resorting to intensive cultivation, then the people will take to it. This has become very necessary in the district of Kamrup, particularly in my area, Nalbari, where the density of population is 1,400 per sq. mile and where the average landholding of a family will be one to three bighas only. If we have farming co-operatives in such areas we can do a lot of things. There are some farming co-operatives at present in the Nalbari area, but their proper functioning is handicapped, firstly, for want of funds, and secondly, for want of technical advice. Then, Sir, there is difficulty about land also. So long land was given only to the individuals; now we have adopted a policy that land will be given only to the co-operatives. But there is one danger. There are people with sufficient land who are farming farming co-operatives in order to have more land. We should guard against that

Then, Sir, it is all very well to say that people will plough the land jointly and retain their individual share of the crops. But this proposal will not materialise unless and until we can show some good example to the people. For this reason I suggest that at least one model farming co-operative should be started in each subdivision, so that the people are enthused to take to co-operative farming by seeing the results achieved in our model farms.

Sir, I do not like to take any more time of the House. I have only given what was in my mind. Thank you.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যিমানৈ দিন আগুৱাই যাব সিমানৈ মানব সমাজৰ সমবায়ৰ ফালে আকৰ্ষণ বাঢ়িব আৰু বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হ'ব। অৱশ্যে এই প্ৰস্তাৱত জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিংৰ কথা যি ভাবে কৈছে তাৰ উদ্দেশ্যৰ বিষয়ে ভাবিবলগীয়া। সমবায়ৰ উদ্দেশ্যই হৈছে পৰিশ্ৰম অনুপাতে উৎপাদনৰ বিতৰণ কৰা, অৰ্থাৎ ভাগ পোৱা। বৰ্তমান যি সমবায়ৰ কথা কৈছে আৰু নাগপুৰত গ্ৰহণ কৰা কংগ্ৰেছী প্ৰস্তাৱৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে তাৰ স্বৰূপৰ পূৰ্ণ ইঙ্গিত দি লোকসভাত প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী নেহেৰুৱে কৈছে যে পৰিশ্ৰম-অনুপাতে বিতৰণ নহ'ব। তেন্তে এই সমবায়ৰ কি উদ্দেশ্য?

জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিংত মাটিৰ মালিক থাকিব—অৰ্থাৎ বেচি মাটি থকা লোকো থাকিব আৰু কম মাটি থকা লোকো থাকিব। যোৱা ১৯৫৯ তাৰিখত লোকসভাত শ্ৰীনেহেৰুৱে কৈছে—“I do not agree to collective farming”, —“I shall not encourage them.” ইফালে নাগপুৰ কংগ্ৰেছ প্ৰস্তাৱত কৈছে—“The future aggression pattern should be that of Co-operative joint farming in which land will be pooled for joint cultivation, the farmers continuing to retain their proprietary rights and getting a share from the net produce in proportion to their lands. Further, those who actually work on the land whether they own the land or not, will get a share in proportion to the work put in by them on the joint farm.”

Mr. DUPUTY SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ কথাকে কৈছে :

Shri KHOGENDRA BARBARUAH : মাটি থকাৰো ভাগ আৰু নথকাৰো কিছু ভাগ পাব; আৰু যদি কোনোৱে খেতিৰ সজুলি দিয়ে,—যেনে, গৰু দিয়ে তেখেতেও ভাগ পাব ইয়াত বিভিন্ন খাপৰ কথা কৈছে যি বস্তু উৎপাদন হ'ব তাৰ ৩-৪টা ভাগ হ'ব মাটিৰ মালিকৰ এভাগ, গৰুৰ কাৰণে এভাগ, আৰু পৰিশ্ৰম কাৰণে এভাগ হ'ব। কিন্তু সমবায়ৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য বেলেগ —পৰিশ্ৰমৰ অনুপাতে উৎপাদিত বস্তুৰ ভাগ বিতৰণ সেই কাৰণে প্ৰথমে নীতি ঠিক কৰিব লাগে। বৰ্তমান নীতিৰ কিছু আঁসোঁৱাহ দেখিছো। যদি জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিংৰ যোগেদি লাহে লাহে মাটিৰ মালিকী স্বত্ব লোপ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে ভাবিছে তেনেহলে ই নিচেই তল খাপৰ হলেও সমৰ্থন যোগ্য। এয়ে নহৈ যদি আন কিবা উদ্দেশ্য আছে তেন্তে আমাৰ সহযোগ নাই। মালিকসকলে আজিৰ দিনত যি কোনো প্ৰকাৰে সমবায় কৰি মাটি ৰাখিবলৈ ভাবিছে। যিবিলাকৰ মাটি নাই তেওঁলোকেও সমবায়ত যোগ দিছে, হয় তাতে হ'ব নহলে অন্য কৰবাত মাটি পাব। ধনীৰ ফালৰ পৰা মাটিৰ আশা ৰৈছে। মহাত্মা গান্ধীয়ে ১৯৪২ চনৰ ১৫ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীত “হৰিজন” কাগজত লিখিছিল — “I firmly believe that we shall not derive the full benefits of agriculture until we take to co-operative farming.” গান্ধীজীয়ে কি চিন্তা কৰিছিল আমি দেখিবলৈ নাপালো।

শোষণহীন সমাজ স্থাপন কৰিব খোজা সকলোৱে চিন্তা কৰিছে প্ৰকৃত কো-অপাৰেটিভ গঠন কৰিবলৈ। আমাৰ দেশৰ বৰ্তমান দলবোৰেও এটা এটা আদৰ্শ লৈছে।

বৰ্ত্তমান কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ যদি এইটোৱেই আদৰ্শ হয় যে সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হ'ব আৰু ভাৰতবৰ্ষ প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ উন্মেষতীয়া হ'ব; তেতিয়া মোৰ পুৰা মাত্ৰা সহযোগ আছে। কিন্তু মই সন্দেহ কৰিছো যে ইয়াত মাটি একেবাৰেই বখাৰহে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। মাটিৰ মালিকক পুনৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হ'ব লাগে কেনেকৈ জন-সাধাৰনৰ উন্নতি হয় আৰু সংগঠিত ভাৱে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰে। যিবোৰ মাটিহীন খেতিয়ক আছে তেওঁলোকক কো-অপেৰাটিভ ভিত্তিত সংগঠিত কৰি কামত লগোৱাটো। তেওঁলোকক উন্মেষতীয়া মাটি সম্পত্তি দি সমূহীয়াকৈ উৎপাদন কৰাৰ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে অন্তৰত অনুপ্ৰেৰণা জগাব লাগে। কিন্তু আমাৰ মানুহে সেই গাই গুটীয়া ভাৱেই থাকিবলৈ বিচাৰে এইবোৰ এতিয়া শীঘ্ৰে দূৰ কৰাৰ সময় আহিছে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে কি চিন্তা কৰিছে ক'ব নোৱাৰো।

সমৰায় কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ হলে আমি কেইটামান কথাটো বিশেষকৈ মন কৰা দৰকাৰ হৈ পৰিছে। প্ৰথমতে হৈছে মাটিৰ সাৰ-শক্তি। কাৰোবাৰ মাটি বেচি সাৰুৱা আৰু কোনোজনৰ মাটিৰ সাৰশক্তি কম আৰু সেই অনুপাতে অৰ্থাৎ মাটিৰ সাৰ শক্তিৰ অনুপাতে বিতৰণত ভাগ নাপালে মনত দুখ পায়। এই বিষয়ে আমি মনযোগ দিব লাগে তাৰ পিচত হৈছে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ পৰিশ্ৰম কৰা কিন্তু উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰোতে এটি অন্তৰায়ৰ সন্মুখীন হ'ব লগা হয়—উৎপাদন বাঢ়িলে মাটিৰ মালিকে ঘৰতে বহি মাটিৰ অংশ বাদদি বেচি অংশ ভোগ কৰে। মাটিহীন বা কম থকা কৃষকে এই বিতৰণ ব্যৱস্থাত সন্তুষ্ট নহ'ব। তাৰ পিচত আটাইতকৈ বেয়া কথা হৈছে বৰ্ণ বৈষম্য caste prejudice অৰ্থাৎ ওখ খাপৰ মানুহে তল খাপৰ মানুহৰ লগত কাম কাজ, খোৱা লোৱা কৰিবলৈ বা আন কোনো সংশ্লিষ্ট বাখিবলৈ লজ্জা বোধ কৰে। এনেকুৱা সমাজত সমৰায় কেনেকৈ হ'ব পাৰে? গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ মাজত এই পাৰ্থক্য এতিয়াও আছে। এই পাৰ্থক্য ওচাৰৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰা দৰকাৰ।

কো-অপাৰেটিভবিলাক বেজিষ্টাৰ কৰোতে গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট বহুত দেৱী কৰে। তাৰ পিছত গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সীমাত যিবিলাক কাম হাতত লয় যেনে পানী সৰবৰাহ কৰা সাৰ, কঠিয়াৰ বোগান দিয়া, আখিক সাহায্য দিয়া ইত্যাদি কামত চৰকাৰ তৎপৰ হোৱা উচিত। আজি কো-অপাৰেটিভ বিলাক আগ বাঢ়ি আহিছে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা টকা পইছাৰ সাহায্য পাব বুলি আশা কৰি। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যথোচিত সাহায্য নাপাই কেবাখনো কো-অপাৰেটিভ ভাঙি যোৱাৰ দৃষ্টান্ত মই দিব পাৰো। গুজৰাটৰ ১৬ খন কো-অপাৰেটিভ ভাঙি ১০ খন পাইছেহি এই কথা ১ মাৰ্চ ১৯৫৯ৰ ইকোনোমিক ৰিভিউত পাব। আমাৰো তেনেকুৱা অৱস্থা হৈছেহি। টকা পইছা সাহায্য দিয়া বিষয়ত চৰকাৰ তৎপৰ নহলে কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰাৰ আশা নিচেই কম। টকা বা সাহায্য দিব নোৱাৰিলে—চৰকাৰে আগতে আশা দিব নালাগে কো-অপাৰেটিভ কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ হলে মাৰ্কেটিং ফেচিলিটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা এটা অতি আৱশ্যকীয় কথা। শস্য উৎপাদন হোৱাৰ আগতে কিনা বেচাৰ ফালটো ঠিক কৰি দিব লাগে—নহলে কো-অপাৰেটিভ কৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱাৰ আশা নাই। সেই অনুযায়ী টকা পইছা ধাৰ দিয়া ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু বেজিষ্ট্ৰেচন ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা সহজ পন্থা চৰকাৰে ল'ব যাতে পলম হোৱাৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিব পাৰি। শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ চান্ডুৰি আৰু বাহিৰাবীৰ কো-অপাৰেটিভ চোচাইটি, আদি বহুদিনে বেজিষ্ট্ৰাৰ হোৱা নাই।

Finland, China আদি ঠাইত শ্ৰম দান (Labour Capital) কৰিও সভ্য হ'ব পাৰে আমাৰ ইয়াত সেইটো এতিয়াও হোৱা নাই গতিকে চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়টো বেজিষ্ট্ৰেচনৰ ভিতৰত অতি শীঘ্ৰে এটা clause কৰি ল'ব লাগে। কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ লগত মাটি বিভাগৰ সম্পৰ্ক আছে, কৃষি বিভাগৰ সম্পৰ্ক আছে, এইবোৰ বিভাগৰ লগত ঠিক মতে কো-অপাৰেচন কৰিব পাৰিলেহে কো-অপাৰেটিভ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব। —এতিয়া এগ্ৰিকালচাৰ

বিভাগে ট্ৰেক্টৰ দিছে হয় কিন্তু সৰু সৰু পথাৰত ট্ৰেক্টৰ কোনো কামত নাহে। সেই কাৰণে সমৰায় কৃষি পথাৰ কেনেকৈ আগতে ডাঙৰ কৰিব পাৰে সেইটো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিহে ট্ৰেক্টৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে আচল কাম হ'ব। হাবি বন ডাঙৰৰ কাৰণে বুলডজাৰ যি ভাড়া চৰকাৰে লয় সেইটো অতিপাত বেচি। ঘণ্টাৰ ২০ টকাকৈ ভাড়া দি বুলডজাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা আমাৰ দেশত খেতিয়কৰ খুব কম। আমি যি কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ কথা ভাবিছো তাত বাহিৰৰ দৰমহা পোৱা মানুহ বা চৰকাৰী বিষয়া নিয়োগ কৰাৰ কোনো লাভ নাই। তেনেহলে জইণ্ট ষ্টক কোম্পানী হে হ'ব। কো-অপাৰেটিভত অন্তৰৰ অনুপ্ৰেৰণা প্ৰথম কথা—যি মানুহৰ অনুপ্ৰেৰণা নাই তেনেকুৱা লোক কো-অপাৰেটিভ ডিপাৰ্টমেন্টলৈ চাকৰিৰ অৰ্থেও—অহা উচিত নহয়। চাব, কিছুমান কো-অপাৰেটিভ আগতে fail হৈছিল, সেই বিলাকক কত মানুহৰ টকা পইছা সোমাই আছে। সেইবিলাকৰ নো কি হল, মানুহে কি পাৰ নাপাৰ তাৰ এটা দিহা আজিলৈকে নহল। এইবোৰ কথাৰ কাৰণেই মানুহৰ মনত কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ ওপৰত সন্দেহ ওপজে। গতিকে ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা এটা শীঘ্ৰে কৰি চৰকাৰে মানুহবিলাকৰ অতি সোনকালে কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ প্ৰতি অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগাব লাগে।

এই গোটেই বস্তুটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা যে সকলো ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ মাজত একতা স্থাপন কৰা। সকলো দলৰ সহযোগীতা লব পাৰিলেহে আমাৰ দেশত সুস্থ কো-অপাৰেটিভ স্থাপন হ'ব—এইটো কাৰো একচেতীয়া বস্তু নহয়, ৰা একচেতীয়া কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিলে কেতিয়াও কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব নোৱাৰিব। ইয়াত জনসাধাৰণ, কৃষক, মজদুৰ চৰকাৰৰ সকলো বিভাগ, ৰাজনৈতিক দল,—এই আটাইবোৰৰ সহযোগীতা হে আমাৰ কো-অপাৰেটিভ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব।

এই ঐক্য বা সহযোগৰ কাৰণে শাসনৰ গাৰ্দ্দীত থকা দলৰ আগ্ৰহৰ ওপৰতহে প্ৰথম কথা। মাটিৰ পৰা অৰ্থাত কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰত মাটিৰ মহাজনক আতৰাই ক্ৰমে কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ মাটি কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ উমৈহতীয়া সম্পত্তিত পৰিণত কৰি ক্ৰমে দেশৰ সমস্ত প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদৰাজি জনসাধাৰণৰ উমৈহতীয়া সম্পত্তিলৈ কপান্তৰিত কৰিবলৈ যদি কোনোবাই আগবাঢ়ে তেন্তে মোৰ পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থন আছে—নহলে মোৰ সহযোগ আৰু সমৰ্থন নাই।

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDER (Hailakandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I thank Mr. Hazarika for bringing this important matter before the hon. House for its deliberation and discussion.

Sir, I have heard one of the hon. Members observing that hitherto we have formed co-operatives when we were face to face with certain definite problems. It is a fact that during the war time when we were in urgent need of necessities of life, when these things were rare and difficult to procure in the market, trading co-operatives were formed but after the War when they were found no longer useful they went on liquidation.

This Resolution contemplates of a co-operative which as we have heard was a subject matter of discussion before the Indian National Congress. Sir, it has its own importance. Very often we have discussed in this House about the sad plight of our landless people. We have seen that a considerable percentage of our people are without any land or without any means of livelihood. The number of landless people is on the increase daily. This is a very serious problem facing especially by Assam. On the one hand, the number of landless is increasing but, on

the other hand, we have no spare land and for that reason I have made my submission that we should take stock of our land resources and try to add to our land resources by various method by reclamation or dereservation and so on. We have also seen Sir, how the unemployment problem is growing day by day. We have discussed incidentally as to how we can develop major industry in our State, but that is not possible to the extent we wanted. So, this unemployment problem continues as that section of our people whom we want to divert to these industries are still hungry for land and therefore, they remain unemployed.

Then Sir, there is the food problem. Now, all these are connected. We know that our people in this State of ours are mostly agriculturist and they know how to earn their living only through agriculture. When there is no land for cultivation and when a considerable section of our population is deprived of land, when they are not in possession of any land, the food problem is facing us, along with other various problems which are also facing our State. This subject of joint farming co-operative contemplates to solve all these problems at a time. Now, how can we do it? This is not the problem of the rich, only but of the poor and the landless also. It is a headache as much of the poorest of the poor as of the very rich and of the rich because, Sir, we have seen the number of the poor and the landless people has increased day by day and on the other hand there is a section of the people who are sitting tight over their lands and over their riches. How long Sir, can this continue? Supposing we allow one section of the people to exploit the poorer section: when the poor section of the people is going on increasing day by day naturally the rich will decrease in number. Now Sir, for how long can a society continue in this fashion? Sir, we have seen the number of the poor people is increasing day by day in this way, this in itself is a menace to society and they will shake the very foundation of society. What is to be done? In my opinion, if we can establish these co-operative joint farming societies as is contemplated by this Resolution, I think these problems may be solved at least for some time to come. Sir, it is very difficult to forecast what these societies will be like. But still if we decide on a principle countrywide, I think we can achieve our end because Sir, this is a national problem: it is not the problem of Assam or of any State alone, but it is a problem of the whole of India. That is why the All India Congress Committee has taken a firm decision in this matter. As I said, we cannot say just now what these co-operatives will be like. Whether it will be like a Co-operative Credit society or any other co-operative society we cannot say now. But still it needs to be tackled as a national problem involving unemployment landlessness and food production. If our richer section of the people who have got land and money think that they can carry on in a society by controlling the poor they are mistaken. But if they all want that the society should prolong its existence, then the co-operation as is contemplated by this Resolution should be of the rich, the landless and the unemployed sections of the society so that when this contemplated joint farming society comes into being those who have land will give their land, those who have money will give their money and those who have neither land nor money and who are unemployed will give their labour and their service. That means that this society should be all comprehensive and the entire strata of society must come within the purview of this co-operative so that we can ultimately form such a society as will solve the problem of the rich as well as of the poor and the landless and the unemployed.

Sir, it must be a very important subject on which deliberations were made by the All India Congress Committee and as I have already said, it is not a subject to be tackled by one district or subdivision or State—it is a nationwide problem. So Sir, as we have discussed in this House I have seen that many hon. Members had no clear idea about it. I myself had no very clear idea about it. But I have thought over it that a joint farming co-operative which we must adopt should be State-wise as the All India Congress Committee recommended that it should be a comprehensive organisational institution and Sir, as I have observed the importance of these co-operatives and we know also Sir, that we are not as yet prepared to form such co-operatives all at once and we have also seen that the co-operatives which have already been formed in our State are not working properly. I request the Government either to form a Committee of experts if experts are available, or by any other means to study the possibilities of such co-operatives in our State and start the preliminaries so that in the near future we may have such co-operative farming here and there. If it is not possible to form a Committee, I think Sir, Government should not lose any time to straightaway make a beginning and start such co-operatives in suitable places of our State so that by the success of particular co-operative in these places, people in other places of the State may take their lessons. Sir, one of my friends observed that previously we have to adopt co-operatives only when there was immediate necessity. I feel that we are now face to face with such a necessity in order to solve our present vital problems of the landless, unemployment and food production. I therefore, think that the present discussion is a very timely discussion and Government without losing any time should take steps in working out the preliminaries of this scheme. Sir, I want to touch on another aspect only regarding these co-operatives and then I will close my speech. Sir, we have discussed in this House previously that even though the land goes to the tillers, our food problem may not be solved and the alternative given was that the cultivators must be taught about the intensive and scientific methods of cultivation. Here, if the whole village combines together there will be ample scope to find out the possibilities of improving the land in the village and if all put their heads together the land can be easily made to produce far more than what it is now. One may say “well, the land will remain in the same quantity even if you form the co-operatives”. But Sir, we know in some other countries people, by some methods, have been producing 4 or 5 times more than what we are producing. If our people put their heads together; if the landless, the land-owners and labourers all put their heads together and devise ways and means for better production, I think Sir, it will become easier for us to increase our production and in this way it will be very easy for us to solve the food problem that we are facing now. Therefore, I recommend that our Government should from now on take up this task of joint co-operative farming straightway and make a beginning here and there wherever it is found suitable to start them. Thank you Sir.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : মাননীয়

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজিৰ সদনত সমৰায় পদ্ধতি সৰ্ব্বদে যি আলোচনা হৈছে তাত দুআৰাৰ মান কৰলৈ আগ বাঢ়িছে।

আজি ভাৰতৰ চাৰিও ফালে—সকলো দলৰ মানুহে সমৰায় কৃষি সম্পৰ্কে যি ধ্বনি তুলিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা সমৰায় কৃষি, আৰু যৌথ সমৰায় কৃষি পাম (joint co-operative

Farming) কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰি তুলিবলৈ যে কিবা যত্ন কৰা হৈছে তাত মোৰ সন্দেহ আছে। আমাৰ অসমত বহুদিনৰ আগৰে পৰা এই যৌথ সমবায় কৃষি পাম—ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰচলন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে যদিও—মানুহৰ মনবিলাক সমবায় ভাৰাপন্ন নোহোৱাৰ হেতু—চৰকাৰৰ ১৯৪৭-৪৮ চনৰে পৰা চলোৱা এই প্ৰচেষ্টাত কোনো ফল হোৱা নাই। এইসম্পৰ্কত এই সদনৰ লগত জড়িত থকা এষ্টেমেট কমিটিৰ কৃষি বিভাগ সঞ্চায়ী বিপোট ত এইদৰেহে মন্তব্য কৰিছে—মই বিপট টোৰ Extract পঢ়ি দিছো—

“In Assam there are about 126 Co-operative farms. Neither the Agriculture Department nor the co-operative Department can be given any credit for the organisation of these farms. They have very often grown up due to design of some persons to acquire land with the help of Government than any love for the co-operative principle. Most of these co-operative farms are co-operatives only in name and they have become avenues of exploitation.”

ইয়াৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে অসমত ১২৬ খন কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্ম হৈছে আৰু প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত এখনো ফাৰ্ম হৈছে বুলি ক'ব নোৱাৰি। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰতে কিছুমান ফাৰ্ম আছে যিবিলাক সমবায় পদ্ধতিত ক'ৰা হৈছে যদিও—সমবায় পদ্ধতিৰ বিপৰীতে গৈ সমবায়ৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য ক্ষুণ্ণ কৰি, পোষণৰ পন্থাহে অবলম্বন কৰিছে। এই সমবায় আন্দোলন আৰ্মি চাৰিটা মূল স্তৰত ভগাব পৰে। :

(১) চাৰ্ভিচ কো-অপাৰেটিভ বা “Farming Co-operative for better farming” যিটো স্তৰ আছে—সেইটোৱেই আটাইতকৈ সহজ। এইমতে ইয়াৰ মাটিত মানুহ-বিলাকৰ সত্ৰ থাকিব আৰু নিজে খেতি কৰিব মাত্ৰ ইয়াত কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ জৰিয়তে সমূহীয়া চাৰ্ভিচ পাব। যেনে, কুৰি ঘৰ মানুহে ৫০০ বিঘা মাটিৰ এখন পথাৰত খেতি কৰে। তেওঁলোকে চাৰ্ভিচ কো-অপাৰেটিভ সংগঠন কৰি অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ বাবে গাই গুটীয়া কৈ কৰিব নোৱাৰা কামবিলাক যেনে পানী যোগানৰ কাৰণে এটা যন্ত্ৰ চলিত কল (মেচিন) কিনা, ভাল সৰ্ট গোটোৱা, পোক আদিৰ পৰা বক্ষা কৰা, ভাল সাবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা বা ভাল খেতি কৰিবৰ অন্যান্য আহিলাৰ যোগাব কৰা, ইত্যাদি কাম এই চাৰ্ভিচ কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ জৰিয়তে কৰিব। ইয়াত মাটিৰ স্বত্ব, দখল আদি বিষয়ত কোনো হস্তক্ষেপ নহয়। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কৰিব খোজা ফিল্ড মেনেজমেণ্ট কমিটি আৰু এই চাৰ্ভিচ কো-অপাৰেটিভ প্ৰায় একে বস্তুৱেই। দ্বিতীয়তে—অৰ্থাৎ দ্বিতীয় স্তৰত জইণ্ট কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিং বা যৌথ সমবায় কৃষি পাম—ইয়াত কিছু জটিলতা আছে। ইয়াত মাটি বিলাক এটা সমূহীয়া গোটত (in a common pool) একে গোট কৰা হয় আৰু ইয়াত মাটি বিলাকৰ স্বত্ব বা মালিকানা ভাগৰ থাইত উৎপাদনৰ শ্ৰেণী হিচাবেহে ভগাবৰ যত্ন কৰা হয়,—যিটো চাৰ্ভিচ কো-অপাৰেটিভত দৰ্কাৰ নপৰে।

কিন্তু ইয়াতো প্ৰতি ব্যক্তিৰ গাইগুটীয়া মালিকনা স্বত্ব বহিত কৰা নহয় বা কাৰৰৰ আৱশ্যকো নহয়। উৎপাদন বিতৰণৰ সময়ত মাটিৰ মালিকনা আৰু মানুহৰ পৰিশ্ৰমৰ হিচাব ধৰি ইয়াত বিতৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা হয়। কাম নকৰাকৈয়ো মাটিৰ মালিকে ইয়াত অংশ পায় আৰু মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহেও ইয়াত পৰিশ্ৰম অনুপাতে অংশ পায়। ইয়াত খেতি সমূহীয়া হিচাবে বা ভাগ হিচাবেও কৰিব পাৰে কাৰণে নিয়মিত হিচাবাদি ৰখাৰ বাবে আৰু সকলো মানুহে বিশ্বাস কৰা যোগ্য কৰ্মী নাথাকিলে এই যৌথ কৃষি পামত নানা বেমেজালি হোৱাৰ ভয় আছে।

যৌথ সমবায় কৃষি পামৰ বিষয়ে বক্তৃতা দিয়া অতি সহজ কিন্তু তাক কামত পৰিণত কৰা একবকম অসম্ভৱৰ নিচিনা। ১৯৪৮ চনৰ পৰাই মই নিজে এই চেষ্টা চলাই থাকি বাবে বাবে ব্যৰ্থ হব লগা হৈছে। নিখিল ভাৰত কংগ্ৰেছৰ নাগপুৰ অধিবেশনত এই মৰ্মে প্ৰস্তাৱ গৃহীত হৈছে—আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়েও এই সমবায়ত জোৰ দিছে—আন কি ভাৰতৰ ২।১ টা সৰু ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ বাহিৰে সকলো ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ মুখ্য নেতা সকলেও কৃষি সমবায়ৰ পক্ষে জোৰ সমৰ্থন জনাইছে কিন্তু অসমৰ কথা বাদ দি ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰতে কেইজনে ইয়াক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে মই নাজানো। সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰতো কেইখন যৌথ সমবায় কৃষিপাম সফলতাৰে পৰিচালিত হৈছে মই নাজানো। বহুতে আমাৰ আগত চীন, ৰুচ দেশৰ পটন্তৰ দাঙি ধৰিছে। মই যদিও চীন দেশ দেখা নাই তথাপি সমবায় কৃষি সম্পৰ্কে সেইবিলাক দেশ ভ্ৰমণকাৰী সকলে দিয়া বিপোর্ট বিলাক পঢ়ি মোৰ যি ধাৰণা হৈছে তাৰ পৰা মই কওঁ যে সেই বিলাকদেশৰ নিয়ম আমাৰ দেশত চলোৱা সম্ভৱ নহয় আৰু নহবও। তাত গাৱঁৰ মানহৰ সমবায়ত যোগ দিয়াৰ বাহিৰে গতান্তৰ নাই, চৰকাৰৰ আইনৰ দ্বাৰা মানুহক ইচ্ছা নাথাকিলেও বাধ্য কৰোৱা হয়। আমাৰ দেশ লোকতন্ত্ৰৰ দেশ ইয়াত আইন জনতাৰ দ্বাৰাহে হয় আৰু এনে আইনে জনতাৰ ওপৰত ইচ্ছা নকৰিলে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা জাপি দিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে আমাৰ ইয়াত প্ৰথমতে জনতাৰ মাজত এক অনুকূল বাতাবৰণ সৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগিব যিটো চৰকাৰ বা আইনৰ দ্বাৰা হ'ব নোৱাৰে। তাৰ বাবে দেশত প্ৰবল জনমত সৃষ্টি কৰা এক আন্দোলন হ'ব লাগিব। এই আন্দোলন আমাৰ দেশত আৰম্ভ হৈছে। মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ নীতিত সবাতকৈ বেচি জোৰ দিওঁতা পূজ্য বিনোবাজীয়ে যি ভদান আন্দোলনৰ স্বৰূপাত কৰিছে সেই আন্দোলনেইহে এই বাতাবৰণ সৃষ্টি কৰিব। ভুদান আন্দোলনৰ দ্বিতীয় পৰ্য্যায় হৈছে গ্ৰামদান আন্দোলন—বহুতে আজি এই আন্দোলনৰ প্ৰতি বিশ্বাস স্থাপন কৰা নাই আৰু কোৱা শুনা যায় ই বিফল হ'ব। মই কিন্তু এই কথাৰ কোনো যুক্তি বিচাৰি নাপাওঁ কাৰণ যি আদৰ্শ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ কাৰণে এই আন্দোলন কৰা হৈছে সেই আদৰ্শৰ বাতাবৰণ সৃষ্টি কৰিব নোৱাৰাহেতেন আজি আমি এই প্ৰস্তাৱ আলোচনা কৰিবই নালাগিলহেঁতেন। গতিকে ই কিছু সৰু সফল হৈছেই। এই আন্দোলনে মানুহৰ মনত মাটি-সম্পত্তি আদিৰ প্ৰতি মোহ কমায় এই সকলোবোৰ সমূহৰ বস্তু হিচাবে ভাবিবলৈ শিকায় আৰু এই ভাব সমাজত প্ৰবল হলেই মানুহৰ মাজত সমবায়ৰ ভাৱধাৰা আহিব। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে আৰু এটা কথা আছে আমি বোধহয় জানো যে ১৯২১ চন বা তাৰ পিছত হোৱা আন্দোলন বিলাকত চৰকাৰ আমাৰ সদায় বিৰোধী আছিল কিন্তু সেই সময়ত বাগীয়াল বস্তু নিৰাবণৰ কামত আমি যিমান সফল হৈছিলোঁহক আজি প্ৰায় ২০ বছৰ চৰকাৰে এই আন্দোলন হাতত লৈ তাৰ বাবে কঠোৰ আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিও সিমান সফল হ'ব পৰা নাই। এই কাৰণে এই সমবায় আন্দোলন যদি চৰকাৰে আইন কৰি সফল কৰিব বুলি আমি ভাবিছোঁ তেন্তে সি আমাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ চল। মোৰ মতে ইয়াত চৰকাৰৰ হস্তক্ষেপ যিমান কম হ'ব ই সিমানহে গা কৰি উঠিব। চৰকাৰৰ হস্তক্ষেপে ইয়াক (Government interference) সদায় দুৰ্বলহে কৰিব আৰু এই interference যিমান বেচি হ'ব ইয়াৰ সফলতাৰ আশা সিমান কম হ'ব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : মাননীয় সদস্যই চৰকাৰৰ interference মানে কি বুজাইছে অলপ বহলাই কলে ভাল পাম।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ এটা সমবায় বিভাগ আছে আৰু তাত বহুতো শিক্ষিত বিষয়া আছে। মই সোধো ইমানবিলাক বিষয়াই গোটেই দেশত কেইখন সমবায় সফল কৰিব পাৰিছে? তেওঁলোকে যদি অফিছৰ পৰা হুকুম জাৰী কৰি বা আইনৰ ভয় দেখুৱাই সমবায় সন্নিহিত পাতিব খোজে তেতিয়া দেশত সমবায়ৰ বিৰুদ্ধেই আন্দোলন হ'ব। স্বেচ্ছা-প্ৰনোদিত

ভাবে সমবায় গঠন হলেহে আৰু সেই সমবায়ত অফিছাৰসকলে দুই চাৰি সজ্ঞ-পৰামৰ্শ, দিহাবুদ্ধি দিয়াৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে যদি আইনৰ খুটিনাটি ধৰি তাৰ ওপৰত হাকিম কৰিবলৈ যায় তেন্তে ই সমবায় হৈ নাথাকে। আজি কালি আমাৰ সবহ বিষয়াৰ আচৰণ এনেই দেখা যায়—আৰু ইয়াকে মই **official interference** বুলিছোঁ, মোৰ মতে এই বিভাগৰ প্ৰতিজন বিষয়াক একো একোখন গাঁৱত যোথ সমবায় কৃষি পাম কৰিবলৈ দায়ীত্ব দি দিব লাগে আৰু যিজনই সফলতা লাভ কৰিব তেওঁকহে আচল সমবায়ৰ বিষয়া বুলি ধৰিব লাগে। আজি হৈছে গাঁৱে গাঁৱে নানা বৰকমৰ সমবায়ৰ কথা কোৱা আৰু কাম নহলে বাইজৰ ওপৰত দোষাবোপ কৰা। এই বাটেদি আমি আৰু এশ বছৰতো যে কিবা কৰিব পাৰিম তাৰ মই আশা নেদেখোঁ। সেইকাৰণে মোৰ মতে মই ভাবো আমি সকলোৱে গ্ৰামদান আন্দোলনক শক্তিশালী কৰিবৰ যত্ন কৰিব লাগে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যেন চৰকাৰে ইয়াত সাধাৰণ সহায় কৰাৰ বাহিৰে আন পোনপটীয়া হস্তক্ষেপ নকৰে। গ্ৰামদানৰ মূল অৰ্থই হৈছে “সবে ভূমি গোপালকী” আৰ্থাৎ সকলো মাটি ভগৱানৰ বা সমূহৰ। এই আন্দোলনে আজি ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যত অগ্ৰগতি লাভ কৰিছে—উষিয়া ৰাজ্য সকলোতকৈ প্ৰথম ব’ত প্ৰায় আঢ়ৈ হাজাৰ গাওঁ দান হৈছে। আমাৰ অসমো এই বিষয়ত বৰ পিছ পৰি থকা নাই—অকল আমাৰ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰতে মুঠ ৮০৩ খন গাওঁৰ ভিতৰত ৮৮ খন গাওঁ দান হৈছে তাৰ ভিতৰত ৬ খনত পুনৰ্নিমাণৰ কামো আৰম্ভ হৈছে। এই পূৰ্বগঠনেই আমাৰ গাওঁ সংগঠনৰ প্ৰধান কথা—ইয়াত মানুহে ইচ্ছা-পূৰ্বক নিজৰ মাটি সম্পত্তি সমাজৰ হাতত এৰি দিয়ে আৰু উৎপাদনৰ প্ৰধান অহিলা বিলাক প্ৰতি গৃহস্থৰ জনসংখ্যা অনুপাতে ভাগ কৰি লোৱা হয়। এয়ে স্বেচ্ছাকৃত যোথ সমবায় কৃষি—ইয়াত নিজে ইচ্ছা কৃত ভাবে কৰাৰ কাৰণে গাঁৱৰ প্ৰতিজন ব্যক্তিৰ ওপৰত একোটা দায়িত্ব পৰে আৰু প্ৰত্যেকেই এই দায়িত্ব পালনৰ কাৰণে প্ৰাণপনে চেষ্টা কৰে। আমাৰ বহুতো সদস্যৰ মনত গ্ৰামদান সম্পৰ্কে একবৰকম অস্পষ্টৰ ধাৰণাহে আছে গতিকে বহুতে একালে যোথ সমবায় কৃষিৰ সমৰ্থন জনাওঁতে লগতে গ্ৰামদান এটা অসম্ভৱকথা বুলি কয়। এই আন্দোলন আচলতে দেশৰ অকল মাটিৰ সমস্যাকে সমাধান কৰিবলৈ সৃষ্টি হোৱা নাই বৰং ই বৰ্তমান ভাৰতীয় সমাজৰ মনোভাৱকে পৰিবৰ্ত্তণ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে আৰু ভাৰতক গ্ৰামৰাজ্যৰ বাটত আগবঢ়াবৰ যত্ন কৰিছে। যিহেতুকে আমাৰ দেশৰ এশৰ ভিতৰত আশীজনেই মাটিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব লগা হয় গতিকে মাটিৰ বিষয়টোকে ইয়াৰ মূল হিচাবে ধৰি লোৱা হৈছে। এই সমস্যাৰ সহজ আৰু অহিংস সমাধানৰ কৰিব পাৰিলেও দেশৰ এক বিৰাট জটিল সমস্যাৰ অন্ত পৰিব। আমি আজি অধিক চকাৰৰ মুখাপেক্ষী হৈ পৰিছোঁ আৰু আমাৰ এই ভাৱে দেশৰ ক্ষমতা কেন্দ্ৰীকৰণত সহায় কৰিছে। ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণৰ মূলতে হৈছে যে আমাৰ জাতীয় সমস্যা বিলাক আমি জনসাধাৰণে সমাধানৰ চেষ্টা কৰিবলৈ শিকিব লাগিব। দেশৰ অগ্ৰগতি চৰকাৰৰ আইনৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰে—শোষণৰ বিৰুদ্ধে আজি দেশত নানা বৰকমৰ আইন প্ৰণয়ন হৈ আছে কিন্তু উৰলি যোৱা পাত্ৰ এটাৰ যেনেকৈ একালে ফুটা মানিলে আনফালে পানী ওলাই যায় সেইদৰে আজিও আমাৰ প্ৰাচ্য-পাশ্চাত্যৰ সংস্কৃতিত উৰলি যোৱা সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত এই আইন বিলাকে কোনো সহায় কৰিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে সমাজৰ গোটেই মনোভাৱৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তনৰ চেষ্টা কৰিলেহে আমি এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰিম। চৰকাৰে কেইখনমান আইন তৈয়াৰ কৰি কিছুমান অফিছাৰ নিয়োগ কৰি দিলেই ইয়াৰ কোনো কাম নহব।

মই নিজে এই সমবায় কৃষি আন্দোলনত বহুত দিনৰ পৰা লিপ্ত থকাৰ পৰা মোৰ এইদূৰ বিশ্বাস জন্মিছে। বাবে বাবে চেষ্টা কৰি ব্যৰ্থ হোৱা মোৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা মই এই কথা কৈছোঁ। আমাৰ এই কৃষি সমবায়ৰ আন্দোলন কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ ভিত্তিত হোৱা উচিত নহয় কাৰণ সকলো ৰাজনৈতিক দলেই কৃষকৰ সমস্যাৰ কথাৰে পঞ্চমুখে কৈ থাকে গতিকে আহক আমি সকলোৱেই দেশৰ এই বিৰাট সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হওঁহক। যোৱা বছৰত মহীশূৰ (Mysore) এলওৱেলত যি সৰ্বদলীয় সন্মিলন হৈছিল তাত সকলো

দলৰ নেতা সকলে সমবায় পদ্ধতিত গ্ৰাম-নিৰ্মাণ সম্পৰ্কে গ্ৰামদানৰ ভূমিকাত একমত হৈছিল আৰু চাৰকাৰেও তাত সহাঁৰি জনাই কমিউনিটি প্ৰজেক্টৰ লগত ইয়াক সংযোগ কৰি দিবলৈ বাজী হৈছিল। কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশৰ বহুতো ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ মুখীয়ালে কাৰ্য্যতঃ এই সিদ্ধান্ত অনুসৰি কাম কৰা নাই—

(ঘণ্টা বাজি উঠে)

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়—মই সমবায় কৃষিৰ যি চাৰিটা স্তৰৰ কথা কৈছিলোঁ তাৰ দুটা মাত্ৰ কোৱা হ'ল বাকী দুটা স্তৰৰ দুখখা কবলৈ থাকিল; গতিকে চমুকৈ বাকী দুই বিধৰ কথাও অলপ উল্লেখ কৰোঁ—

এয় বিধ হৈছে কৃষি বন্ধুৰ সমবায় যাক ইংৰাজীত **Tenants' Co-operative Farming Society** বোলা হয়। ইয়াত মাটি নথকা লোকসকল গোট খাই এখন সমিতি কৰা হয় আৰু এই সমিতিয়ে কোনো ডাঙৰ মালিকৰ বা চৰকাৰৰ মাটি দীৰ্ঘমিয়াদী বন্দবস্তত লৈ তাত খেতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা সমূহীয়া ভাৱে কৰে। তাত মাটিৰ খাজানা বাদ দি বাকী উপাৰ্জন মানুহৰ পৰিশ্ৰম অনুযায়ী বিতৰণ হয়।

৪র্থ স্তৰৰ সমূহীয়া কৃষি সমবায় **Collective farming Co-operative Society** সমিতি। এয়ে সমবায়ৰ শেষ আৰু পূৰ্ণ স্তৰ। আমাৰ আজি শেষ লক্ষ্য হৈছে সমাজক এই স্তৰলৈ নিব পৰাটো। ইয়াত সকলো ব্যক্তিগত মালিকানা স্বত্ব বহিত হৈ যায় আৰু মানুহে সমূহীয়া ভাৱে কাম কৰি সংখ্যা, শ্ৰম আৰু আৱশ্যক অনুপাতে বিতৰণত অংশ পায়। সময় অধিক হোৱাৰ কাৰণে এই দুটা স্তৰৰ বহল ব্যাখ্যা নিদি ইমানতে মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ।

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at first I wish to read the resolution which is under discussion. The resolution is this: "This Assembly do now take into consideration the practical methods by which joint co-operative farming can be made successful in this State".

Through this resolution the Hon. Members of the House were to discuss the practical methods by which joint co-operative farming could be made successful in the State. But I am really very sorry that the line of approach by some of the Hon. Members to the problem in their speeches in the House, did not appear to me to be one of understanding as to what was meant by joint co-operative farming, by importing certain irrelevant and entirely extraneous matters the importance of this debate lasting for the whole day has been greatly marred with the result that the Minister-in-charge has now to complete his reply within half an hour. Sir, I do not know what to say within such a short time particularly including criticising when the Hon. Members have brought in large number of things the Planning Commission, on the one hand for having no clear cut policy with regard to Co operative farming to be placed before the country and on the other hand the Government of Assam for their alleged total failure to make the farming co-operatives successful. In view of the extreme paucity of time I do not want to give any importance to such speeches which I consider is the result of complete non-understanding of the resolution and as such irrelevant, by devoting any time to reply to them. Sir, we are considering a very serious thing. It has been rightly pointed out by my Friend

Mr. Barbaruah, that as far back as in 1952, Mahatma Gandhi wrote an article in the Harijan in which he said that the salvation of the country would lie in co-operative farming. It is true that in his lifetime he did not have the opportunity to give any shape to his ideas. But later on, in order to study co-operative farming, a few delegations were sent to abroad by the Government of India in countries like China, Japan, Russia, etc. My Friend Shri Dandeswar Hazarika has particularly referred to the report of the Indian delegation to China on agrarian co-operatives. No doubt, Sir, the majority of the members of that delegation spoke in favour of co-operative farming in India as a Governmental programme but the minority report of that delegation totally opposed it. Similarly, Sir, the delegation which was later sent to Russia was also divided on this point. The result was that although there were some references to co-operative farming in the First and Second Plans, this was not taken very seriously anywhere in the country. My Friend Shri Mohananda Bora is, therefore, right when he says that all over India nowhere he had found very successful co-operative farms because although a few delegations visited and studied this system in some countries abroad and submitted their reports and the Planning Commission also referred to about it on some occasions that we should increasingly go in for co-operative farming, this did not make any headway in the country. Sir, I think it was on the 8th or 9th November, that the National Development Council took a comprehensive resolution on the subject. In that resolution, the National Development Council said that the co-operative movement should be so organised that it should completely identify with the community life in the village. The idea of the National Development Council was this: development of the co-operative movement should be directed towards intensifying agricultural production, mobilising local man-power and resources and, in general terms, re-building the rural economy. The co-operatives should be organised on the basis of village community as the primary unit and the co-operatives should develop as a people's movement bringing in its fold all villages and rural families within a short time.

Sir, this resolution of the National Development Council, passed on the 8th or 9th November, 1954, gave for the first time an impetus to this movement and indicated the shape of the future co-operative movement in India. This was later on followed by the formation of the Agricultural Production Sub-Committee of the All India Congress Committee at its Hyderabad Session, with Shri U. N. Dhebar as Chairman and fourteen other members. This Sub-Committee submitted its report sometime in December or early January. In their report they devoted a paragraph on what they called as the future agrarian pattern in this country. In this report of theirs the Sub-Committee was of the view that the future or the ultimate pattern of agriculture in this country should be co-operative joint farming. They were also of the view that co-operative joint farming would intensify production in the country and benefit the cultivators. They recommended in their report that in the interim stages there should be a programme of organising service co-operatives. The formation of joint co-operative farming societies should be preceded by what is called service co-operatives. In this House, I found wide and divergent views were expressed as to what the service co-operatives meant. Some felt that the service co-operatives meant co-operatives of the servants, viz., the Government officers. Somebody said that service co-operative was meant to everybody on the same level. Some hon. Members, however, gave the correct interpretation of service co-operatives and as to what for it would stand for. In order to clarify the position I would just like to read a few lines from the Report of the Committee.

"The role of the Panchayats should not be confined merely to fulfilling routine functions ; nor should the role of service co-operatives be confined to providing credit only. They should both be the spearhead of developmental activities. Their function must extend to include every kind of activity necessary to fulfil the objective of raising the per acre yield of every kind of agricultural produce but chiefly food. The Village Panchayats and Village Co-operatives will be the vehicles for mobilising the manpower and material resources of the people. A number of Village Co-operatives may form themselves into a Union. Such a Union can attend to those functions which can be better attended to at that level than at the level of village without taking away the initiative of the Village Co-operative itself". It further said, "These co-operatives along with the normal credit and other servicing functions, discharge the functions of promoting members' welfare by encouraging progressive farming methods and introducing improved technique of cultivation. They will also arrange for pooling and marketing the agricultural produce of the farmers and for storage and godown facilities for them".

In the report they also say "it may thus be possible for the members to produce more and benefit themselves to that extent by removing the boundary lines. In the interim stage also, there should be a bold programme of organising Service Co-operatives on a very wide scale throughout the countryside. It is only through such Service Co-operatives that it will be possible to concentrate on improvement of agriculture and attend to the needs of the farmer promptly and efficiently. The Sub-Committee is of the view that the whole of the agricultural sector should be covered in a period of three years".

Now, Sir, this report of the Sub-Committee was further considered at the Nagpur Session of the Congress and this report was accepted. A Resolution on 'Agrarian Organisational Pattern', it was stated that "the organisation of the village should be based on Village Panchayats and Village Co-operatives, both of which should have adequate powers and resources to discharge the functions allotted to them."

Then, further down it is stated "In addition to providing credit and discharging other servicing functions, it will arrange for pooling and marketing the agricultural produce of the farmers and for storage and godown facilities for them".

So, Sir, it is clear that the service co-operatives should provide not only credit but also all the servicing facilities which are necessary for a good agricultural production in an agrarian society or for the benefit of agriculture, coupled with the fact that the same co-operative should be in a position to arrange for pooling and marketing of the agricultural produce of the area, for its storage, godown facilities, etc., and that co-operative is the service co-operative.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister what then the Agriculture Department would do ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operative) : I will explain that the resolution further says. "The future agrarian pattern should be that of collective joint farming". That is the resolution, on which there had been lot of controversy in this country as to whether this venture of the Congress taken

in this resolution on January 10, 1959, was right one and whether Congress would be able to implement it successfully. This is the background of today's resolution which envisages a discussion about the practical steps for successful implementation of this resolution. Therefore when some members talked wildly about the department or something happened in the past without any reference to the co-operative farming, I started doubting as to whether they had even studied the resolution or understood the matter.

Before we come to this question of practical steps for the success of the co-operative farming, it is very necessary that we consider whether co-operative farming is good or bad. Both sides have ably argued the points in favour of co-operative farming and also against the co-operative farming. It has been said in this House that there are advantages of a non-co-operative system of farming: that every one having a plot of land would naturally like that he should have a farm of his own. My friend Mr. Jahan Uddin has expounded that everybody should be allowed to cultivate his own land; that he should not submit himself to a collective decision in the matter of farming. If he wants to work to-day he should have the discretion to work, if he does not work, he should not be compelled to work, if he wants to grow a particular crop in his land he should have that right to do so. It is said naturally this would give him incentive to grow more food. Well most people all over the world want that individualistic way of life without looking to the community or people around. But if the matter is considered in this way that nothing belongs to the individual and that all of us do exist for the State and therefore the land belongs to the State, then what will happen? What is the system in Russia? There are two types. One is the State farms entirely managed by the State officers where people are compelled to work. The other type of farms which Russia has is the collective farms. All the land belongs to the State, that is the concept of a commune system. In that farm people do work under some sort of compulsion. The State tell them "this is the yield that you will have to produce from next year; if you have produced 100 bushels this year, must produce 150 bushels from next year". The State after the harvest takes away a part of the produce on payment of a price fixed by the State earlier. What will be the crop next year, nobody knows; yet the State fixes the price for next year before actual cultivation and takes away 40 per cent of the total produce of the collective farms. In this system my existence is not for myself, for my family or for the society; my existence is for the State. The individualistic system is quite different when I exist primarily for myself and my family, the society comes thereafter, the State comes last. If you please read the report of the Delegation to China you will find that in China the Government backed by the political organisation went out in such a manner and created such circumstances that people were more or less compelled to join what was called collective farming. As a result there are today collective farms in China. In these two countries, *viz.*, China and Russia there are collective farms in existence which are in the real communistic sense of the term, the land belongs to the Commune. But in many parts of China they have not been able to bring about completely the system which is now followed in Russia. Thus China is trying to follow initially a pattern in some areas where the entire community living in a certain area are made to work collectively in order to produce the maximum. But the ultimate intention of these type of Chinese collective cultivation is to go for a system where the land will merge in the co-operative and ultimately in the State. In Japan there is no

co-operative farming although co-operatives are there. In Japan they have it in the nature of service co-operatives. In China and Russia you find maximum interference of the State. Every bit of the co-operatives movement is controlled by the political party to which the Government belongs backed by Government support. In Russia there is no Co-operative Minister, nor the Co-operative Department, nor co-operative officers. Yet there are Co-operatives and the co-operative movement. Because the whole co-operative movement is controlled by the Communist Party there, so there is no necessity of a Co-operative Minister, or a co-operative department or something of the sort. Yet I am to say that co-operative farming which forms 80 per cent of the total farming in Russia came without any effort of a co-operative Department. So I do not know whether the hon. Members who criticised the resolution of the National Development Council and also of the Congress resolution want the Government to do everything or follow a *via media* path. This is a matter which has to be seriously considered. In Netherlands and Holland which are famous for the advancement not of the Co-operatives, the movement is absolutely a non-official one, the State has nothing to do with the Co-operative right from the stage of production up to the stage of processing and marketing. There is no communistic way of interference. There is no legal or Government interference, it is a voluntary effort of the people. Neither the Government interferes or the law compels the people.

Now Sir, I am placing all the facts so that we can understand this very complex problem. If we do not understand the problem with all its implications it will be difficult for us to understand the resolution passed by the Congress at Nagpur or the resolution passed by the National Development Council. Now Sir, all these systems have their own advantages and disadvantages. The individual system of cultivation has its own advantages or disadvantages. Similarly the systems which they have in China or Russia have their own advantages or disadvantages. So also Sir, the system which is prevailing in Holland has its advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, I am not surprised Sir, when I see hon. Members are divided about the questions of the future success of the co-operative farming in our country. Rightly some hon. Members felt that public opinion for co-operative farming is not yet fully ripe. Therefore, even if we form co-operative farming societies as pointed out by my Friend Shri Barbaruah one man may send his weak cow or his weak bull another may send his weak son deliberately to work there. Similarly some members felt that when it is a job of everybody it is a job of nobody. In this way genuine doubts have been expressed. That is why we have assembled here today to discuss pros and cons and consider the practical method by which we can make it a success. There are some members who said that Assam has done nothing in forming such co-operatives. Yes, Assam has done very little like others. Why? Because this is a matter which concerns the minds of men. Whether the villagers in a particular village are ready to surrender the rights even their lands and from themselves into a co-operative farming society is the matter of their minds and not of compulsion by any dictator because India is not ruled by a dictator. Rightly my Friend Shri Mohananda Bora observed that the success of these co-operative farming societies would lie in the fact that there would be no interference from the Government. Yes, the Government does not want to interfere in these matters. If we want to, we can easily do so because we are in a majority. At once we can pass a law, we can change even the constitution. But that is what

Government does not want to do. But Sir, the Congress and the Government are clear in their minds that co-operative farming is ultimate solution of our country's problem. In other words, the salvation of our country lies in the success of this system of co-operative farming although it may be difficult for me today to induce my father to agree to surrender all his properties to co-operative farming society or it may be difficult for many of us also to agree to that because after all we are born in a society where individual gain is the primary criteria. We have been born and brought up in society where worshipping the god of mammon is prevailing. We want to leave something for our children and not for our society. Therefore, it is not easy for many of us to appreciate this new system for the benefit of the society as a whole.

Now Sir, as I have already said, the Congress and the Government are clear in their mind that the salvation of our country lies in the success of the co-operative farming system. But even then the Government does not want to impose itself on the people. Instead the Congress Resolution at Nagpur lays stress on the voluntary aspect of the matter. and will be pooled together and the people who made such sacrifice of their lands will be given something as an incentive, those who have no land but who want to join such co-operatives by giving their services in the shape of manual labour will be given also share of the produce. But there is no magic wand by which we can bring about this system and make it successful overnight; that is why the Congress resolution at Nagpur puts a date-line of three years so that within this date-line the country is made prepared for this change.

Sir, my Friends in the Opposition as well as in this side have repeatedly said that hundreds of landless people are roaming in Assam because they have not been provided with land by the Government. It is true Sir, there is an excessive pressure on land in our State at the present moment. We have had passed various land reform laws; we have passed the Ceiling Act by which we will take excessive land owned by some people, yet calculation shows that this excessive land is not sufficient enough to give land to every landless people in the State. Then again Sir, there is this disparity of holding in our State; some people have thousands of bighas while others have not even half a bigha or one bigha; though almost all of them under the Ceiling Act will not be allowed to keep more than 150 bighas of land yet this disparity will be still there as we won't be able to give 150 bighas to every one else. Due to such disparity there are hundreds and thousands of our people who are living or will live a life which may be called a state of under-employment in Agriculture. A man does not get sufficient work because his holding is small; he cannot use the modern technique of agriculture because his holding is not sufficient. Now, one incentive in going for co-operative farming is this that the small farmers will be able to join together making their farms so big that they would be in a position to use modern scientific method of cultivation and utilise the land fully. A cultivator would employ money so long he finds his cultivation is profitable. But Sir, agriculture is such that even if you employ money, sometimes it does not become profitable. For example, in Japan, it is found that the production of rice per maund cost a man nearabout Rs 38 to 40. Therefore, the Japanese Government or the Japanese people have incentive for co-operative farming. Rather they think that if they can go for cottage industries, or other methods of production that would be better for them as with that money they can import food from outside at a lesser cost. In

other words agriculture always suffer from the economic law called 'The Law of Diminishing Return'. More amount of effort does not yield more food, more employment of labour does not always bring more return. Therefore, what happens even though I may have money to employ large number of people on payment in my farm to do the work but because of the size of the farm such employment in the farm may not be economic. The farm may be economic only if I can employ all my family members to work in off time if all the family members work together in the farm in addition or side by side with the works then it may become profitable. But it may become uneconomic by my hiring of labourers, implements, etc. Therefore, it is necessary that there should be some sort of service co-operatives. That is to say, the community itself must have the benefit of the co-operative organisation through which seeds will be supplied, through which irrigation will be provided and through which manure and all that is necessary for better production will be supplied to the cultivators—co-operatives or even to individuals. Now, Sir, in order to save the people from undergoing trouble arising out of underemployment, or because of their holding being small, or because they have no land, we have to form the co-operatives. If we form the co-operatives, we can solve the problem of underemployment also. A man who has a small holding will have, say no scope for work there for more than 30 days in his farm but if he joins a co-operative with others who have lands that man can work for say 6 months. In this way that man can save this waste of man power because he will be occupied for 6 months in place of 1 month. In this way a man who has a small holding is getting full employment in the co-operative. Similarly, there may be another man who possesses 150 bighas of land but can cultivate only 50 bighas out of it himself and that even if he employs labourers for the rest the whole operation may not be economic. But through the co-operative that man will be able to utilise the extra labour existing in that village. So even after the Ceiling Act comes into operation, there will be landless people, people with underholdings, people having above holdings. All these holdings can be pooled together and profitably cultivated in co-operative. Similarly they can supplement the services of one another. This may also be stated in this way that in my family I may have sufficient land but not sufficient number of people to work on the land. Whereas in some other family they may have the man power without sufficient land or the bullocks or the implements to cultivate land but may not have sufficient land to cultivate. But if these families work together in a co-operative manner the land may be profitably cultivated and production increased.

Sir, it is a very common knowledge that in India we have sufficient man power but capital is very scarce. We have plentiful labourers in this country. If these labourers can be collectivised and if we can pool all our resources together we are sure to succeed. Therefore, I feel, in spite of whatever that has been said, it is very much possible that India will be benefitted by the adoption of co-operative farming. Sir, the fuller utilisation of land requires that we must be able to pool all our resources together, we must be able to reduce the cost of production, we must be able to form some amount of capital. In order to put the land of a country into the best use, we require certain things. We require, first of all, land, then labour, the farm equipments, seed, manure, irrigation, transport and credit. These are all the factors which when blended together in a harmonious manner give the best results. Now Sir, is it possible for individuals in this country to do all these things or blend them together. First of all, take

the question of capital. Countries which had the privilege of colonial exploitation, which had the privilege of *laissez faire* policy—say from the 9th to the 18th centuries—and which could extend their areas of operation, their commerce and trade all over the world, those countries only could form capital. But for a country like ours which had not those privileges and which has become free only the other day and which has got to think of its economy anew, I do not think that country can supply capital to the extent necessary. It has been rightly said that we have not the required number of officers and the necessary technical know how. As such, we have got to suffer in all these spheres. But today if we can form ourselves into service co-operatives and pool all our resources together, not only we can ensure our credit today but we can also ensure all the services that are required to be done at the village level for production. My friend, Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed, asked a question as to whether all these things should not be done by the Agriculture Department. In all the advanced countries all over the world, the Agriculture Departments do not sell seeds or manure; nowhere in the advanced countries of the world all such things are done by the Agriculture Department like an ordinary businessman in the street. It is not the duty of a really equipped and upto-date Agriculture Department to sell manure or seed which can be done by anybody in the street. What the Agriculture Department should do is to go on experimenting. They should take the specimen of land or seeds and experiment with them; find out the best method of cultivation or the best seeds for sowing so that quality and quantity of production is improved and then disseminate these knowledge and information to the public. These are the main jobs of the Agriculture Departments in those countries. Unfortunately, in India, the Agriculture Departments have not been organised in that way. Therefore, today we feel that it is the duty of the Agriculture Department to sell seeds if the seeds sold by the Department are found to be of a bad quality, we pounce upon it. At the same time, we feel that the Agriculture Department must purchase seeds by inviting tenders. But if for purchasing good seeds Department pays a higher rate, the public starts criticising the Department as to why a higher sum has been paid and my friends will jump on me in the Public Accounts Committee. If a higher amount is not paid or if for payment of the minimum cost, bad seeds are procured, the Agriculture Department is bound to come under heavy criticism. It is not the duty of the Agriculture Department to sell or buy seeds or fertilizers but its duty is to disseminate the scientific knowledge to the agriculturists. They must be able to give guidance to the agriculturists about the best methods of cultivation, about plants protection, and such other best ways of production. They should help them in marketing their products. That should be the duties of the Agriculture Department. Even some of the duties like marketing are done by non-official organisations in many countries. But I have no doubt in my mind that ultimately we will be able to free the Agriculture Department from these jobs. But it should not be the duty of the Agriculture Department to sell seeds, etc. Seeds are sold everywhere in the world by private farms. Even today for our vegetable and flower seeds we go to private companies. The same system is followed everywhere in the world with regard to fertilizers. These are sold by private agencies; it is not the job of the Agriculture Department to do this. It is unfortunate that we engage the Government machinery for all these jobs. Nowhere in the world we find that it is the duty of the Co-operative Officer to form Co-operatives. One of our friends here was telling that a Co-operative Society was formed with 200 Members, but to-day there are only 15 Members. Now who is to be blamed for it? Should it be formed by the Officer

only? How can they ensure continually of membership? If the hon. Members speak disparagingly in this way, if they want to condemn..... (At this stage Shri Hiralal Patwary rose to his seat and started saying something but the Speaker called him to order and he was not allowed to speak).

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): I want to say something in clarification.....

Deputy SPEAKER: Order, order. If there is anything it may be done after the Minister has finished his speech. (interruptions).

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operatives): Sir, I was telling in details that this new system about which we are thinking will not stand in the way of increased production. If we can organise Service Co-operatives, I am very clear in my mind that the work of the Agriculture Department will be much easier. The Department will be able to find more time to do such jobs which are necessary to be done by any Agriculture Department any where in the world. I know there are great difficulties in diverting the mind of the people to the idea of Co-operative Farming. It is really a very difficult thing for a man to reconcile that instead of individual liberty he will have to submit to group discipline. He will not have the power to do the work of his farm according to his liking. It is a very difficult job to induce one to accept the discipline of collective wisdom. Therefore in the beginning, in India, it must be voluntary. People must form Co-operatives voluntarily without relinquishing, their rights over the land. If we ask them to surrender such rights they won't agree. We will have to progress stage by stage. We cannot think of Co-operatives over-night in which land will be surrendered to the Co-operatives and that thereafter one will have nothing; he will only become a member of the Co-operative by surrendering his right over land. My Friend Shri Borbaruah suspected that the intention of this resolution, is to help the land lords indirectly by bringing them in the Co-operatives. What he is meant by that I could not follow, Sir. When a land owner is allowed to retain his ownership in land in the Co-operatives, according to him we are supporting the landlords. What he meant by this was somewhat clear by his angry remarks later on; he had given an idea that it should be like the commune system as in Russia. Sir, in the Congress Resolution it has been said that the farmers would continue to retain their proprietary right even after joining the Co-operatives and they would have the right of getting a share of the net produce in proportion to their lands. My friend is opposed to this line because according to him he felt that by this provision, possibly we are going to keep the land holding class in the name of Co-operative. Now what is the alternative? He wants if there is no land volunteered to form Co-operatives the same should be confiscated and made the property of the Co-operative Society. My Friend could have better said as to why we were not adopting the Russian system. Sir, we have got our own Constitution, which guarantees individual right over the property. The Constitution says that beyond certain limit, the rest of the land of an individual may be taken by the State on payment of reasonable rather of nominal compensation for the good of the people but if property from within the allowable limit is taken he must be paid compensation at the market rate. Now in order to compel a man to surrender his property to Co-operative he must be compelled under the law or if there is no law then there must be compulsion. Neither the Constitution nor the laws of the land allow it. The Nagpur Resolution also envisages that there should not be any

compulsion. We have been also thinking that we should be able to bring about Co-operative Farming Societies by gradual processes.

My Friend Shri Mohananda Bora was saying that there are 4 kinds of Co-operatives. He has not enumerated them. Sir, they are (1) Co-operative Better Farming, (2) Joint Co-operative, (3) Co-operative Tenants' Farming and (4) Co-operative Collective Farming. In a Co-operative Better Farming Society, every-body remains the owner of the land, but they join into the Co-operative for the specific purpose of pursuing better farming. They enter into a sort of contract amongst themselves that they will be following certain rules and principles amongst themselves for better method of cultivation. In that case they do not part with the ownership of the land. We have envisaged similar thing, Sir, just with a different name, *viz*: Field Management Committee in this State. Field Management Committees do not take away the right of the individual man from his land. He will have the right to cultivate his own land. He will have the right to transfer or dispose of his land in any manner he likes. But Sir, all the owners of the lands will join into a voluntary organisation called the Field Management Committee for the purpose of better farming—for the purpose of utilising improved and scientific methods of cultivation. The Second one is Joint Farming. In that all the land-owners join and they cultivate the land thus pooled jointly. They get the benefit of the land and labour both. For example, Sir, I was telling about the second type of Co-operatives in China which have not yet assumed the character of the Co-operatives as in Russia; there a man gets certain marks or points for all types of Co-operation. Let me elaborate it: If two men work for say 8 hours they will get certain points. Similarly, if one of them allows his bullock for the purpose of ploughing he will get certain extra points. Again if one man allows his land for the purpose of cultivation, in that Co-operative, he will get certain points for that. Thus in case of one man it may come to 10 marks, for giving some of the services. Similarly another man who has given all the services for the benefit of the Co-operative, may get 18 marks. In this way, ultimately the benefits are divided according to the basis of participation. So Joint Farming is of that nature. Then if a man has under-holding and if he has got a big family all the members of his family can join together and work in the Farm. Now this family may without contributing much land, any bullocks, etc., get the highest share at the time of distribution amongst the members of the Co-operative in view of their main participation.

Now, with regard to the Tenants' Co-operative; the lands belong to the Co-operative; the individual tenants cultivate the same under certain rules, discipline and terms.

The last one is the Collective Farming about which I have already said. In that the entire land belong to the Co-operative; everybody works and gets the benefit according to the labour and services given to the Co-operative by him. This type of Co-operative Farming we want in India also. But we do not want to have it through compulsion. We know, Sir, initially people will have no incentive to join such Co-operatives if they find that by joining such Societies they will lose their rights over the private capital and property. Therefore in the Congress Resolution, it has been said, Sir, that in forming such Society, the people will retain some right over their land and they will get the benefit of it. Similarly those who will work on the land, whether they own any land or not, will get a share in proportion to the work put in by them in the Farm.

Sir, I was saying that this must be preceded by service co-operatives. We have been asked to form service co-operatives all over the country within three years. Success of co-operatives requires an atmosphere. There must be an atmosphere for successful functioning of a co-operative society ; there must be the spirit of service to the country ; the people must agree to place themselves under collective discipline. They must also give up the spirit of exploitation or to rely upon the work of others. Now this voluntary nature of the whole thing requires that there should be public opinion. The Nagpur resolution, therefore, calls upon the country to create that opinion. It is very much necessary. It is not possible merely through a handful of Government officer to create that public opinion. As I have already stated, Sir, in some of the countries such as Russia and Holland where co-operatives had thrived. There is no department of Co-operatives or Co-operative officers to do this work. Why we should not be able to create that condition in our country through public opinion. I therefore agree with the suggestion that there must be the minimum interference by the Government. I assure the hon. Members that I on my part do not want to do any interference either by me or through any officers in the matter. The whole thing must be run on voluntary co-operation and voluntary endeavour. Co-operative societies as we envisage to-day is not Co-operative societies based on compulsion. Our Prime Minister has hit upon the right cord when he stated that the people who were opposing Co-operative farming are those who have nothing to do with cultivation. We also do not want to introduce Co-operative farming by compulsion, but we want to do it by voluntary efforts of the people and therefore it is very much necessary that we must create circumstances for this type of Co-operative farming which we desire. I assure the House Government efforts in this direction are not at all lacking. By introducing the Ceiling Act, by bringing into operation the Adhlar Act we are proceeding slowly towards achievement of this objective. We have also taken the policy that henceforth we would give preference to Co-operatives in the matter of settlement of lands. Government resolution in this regard has been announced by the Revenue department. We have further stated that we are going to introduce Field Management Committees. By all these Governmental actions circumstance are sought to be created to usher in an atmosphere of voluntary Co-operation for introduction of Co-operative farming in our country. But all Governmental efforts are to be backed by public opinion and then and then only we will be able to achieve appreciable measure of success. The only normal work in connection with Co-operative farming to be left with the Government officers is to register the Co-operative societies. It is not the job of the officers of the Co-operative department to form Co-operative societies. It is the job of the non-official voluntary workers for which village leadership has to be created and the Congress Organization is quite alive to its duty ; it has already given a timely call to all social workers. I am very glad that some members of the opposition who do not generally subscribe to the Congress ideology have given their support to this resolution. Since they have given this much needed support, now it is their duty also to help formulating that public opinion in favour of introduction of Co-operative farming. If that public opinion is formed then we will be able to achieve the objective underlying this resolution.

Sir, this is all that I have got to say with regard to the resolution of my friend Shri Hazarika. I have heard with rapt attention the various suggestions given by my friends some of which are indeed very valuable.

But I regret that one hon. Member has marred the otherwise pleasant atmosphere of the debate by his wrong attitude. On the whole, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for their very valuable suggestions. I welcome the discussion on this important resolution with another specific purpose in my mind. In the middle of the last month there was to be a conference of the Co-operative Ministers to consider this matter. I thought, after coming back from the conference I would be able to tell my friends here the views and decisions of that meeting. Therefore when the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly asked me to suggest a date for discussion of this resolution, I suggested to him this particular date, *i. e.*, to-day, but unfortunately the conference which was to be held earlier could not be held due to the illness of the Union Minister for Co-operation. Now, that I have heard the views expressed by the hon. Members I shall try to convey them to the meeting of the Co-operative Ministers to be held hereafter.

Before I resume my seat, I would like to avail of this opportunity to reply to one allegation made before the House by Shrimati Padmakumari Gohain when she stated that a particular officer who was a dismissed employee of the Excise Department, was appointed by the Co-operative Department. Sir, even if he was an employee of the Excise department, he was so at least 15 years hence. He was appointed to this department first as an Assistant Co-operative Officer and then rose to the position of an Assistant Registrar. But from a note given to me by my department I understand neither his service record nor his antecedent disclose that he was ever a dismissed employee of the Excise Department or ever an employee of the Excise department. We will, however, make some further enquiry into the matter.

(At this stage Shri Hiralal Patwary wanted to speak something which however, was not allowed by the Deputy Speaker.)

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, the hon. Minister wanted to cast some reflection on the leader of the Chinese people.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We were discussing on Co-operative farming and let the proceedings of the meeting be ended in a spirit of Co-operation.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A. M. on Friday, the 3rd April, 1959.

Shillong

R. N. BARUA,

The 24th December, 1960.

Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly.

