

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

BUDGET SESSION

VOL. I

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The 4th April, 1959



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**Proceedings of the fifth Session of the Asaam 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 10 a. m.
on Saturday, the 4th April 1959.

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

(Starred Question Nos.111 and 112 standing in the name
of Shri Mahadev Das were not put and answered as the Ques-
tioner was absent.)

Subdivisional Development Board

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

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

- (a) What are the functions of the Subdivisional
Development Committee constituted by
Government ?
- (b) Whether schemes of Planning are recommended
by the Development Boards ?
- (c) Whether another Board was also constituted with
the officers of the Government in the name of
Development Committee ?
- (d) If so, what are the functions of that Committee ?

- (e) Whether Morabazar, Gaurisagar, Kaloogaon, Patsaku Primary Health Units in Sibsagar Subdivision were recommended by Development Board, Development Committee or by the Department itself ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture, etc., for Minister in-charge of Planning and Development) replied :

113. (a)—It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to the Subdivisional Development Boards. The Development Boards were set up by Government *vide* Notification No. PWR.62/57, dated the 6th September 1957 and the functions of the Board may be seen from the copy of the notification which is placed on the Library Table of the House. (Please see Library Register No. S.81).

(b)—As will be seen from the copy of the notification placed on the table of the House the Development Boards give advice on the formulation of Five Year Plans and annual plans in relation to the needs of the Subdivision.

(c)—The Government have constituted Subdivisional Development Committees in each Subdivisional headquarters of the State with the Deputy Commissioner/Subdivisional Officer, as the Chairman and all the District Heads of Development Departments as members. The Development Officer is the Secretary of the Committee.

(d)—The committee is required to meet frequently to formulate and review the progress of development plans in the Subdivision, remove bottlenecks and in general to co-ordinate the activities of various Departments concerned with development plans in the interest of integrated progress. The committee, all of whose members are also members of the Subdivisional Development Board, also help the latter body in assessing the progress of development plans by means of quarterly progress reports.

(e)—Gaurisagar, Kaloogaon and Patsaku Primary Health Units were recommended by the Development Board while Morabazar was selected by the Government.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): এই বর্ড বিলাকৰ বিবিলাক কিম চৰকাৰে মঞ্জুৰ কৰিছে তাৰ কাম হৈছেনে নাই সেই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে Review বা আলোচনা কৰেনে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : To review the progress of the implementation of every programme of development is one of the duties of the Development Board.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : মঞ্জুর কৰা স্কিম বিলাব কাম হৈছেনে নাই চৰকাৰে review কৰিছেনে ? এই কথা মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব পাবোনে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture etc.) : Our impression is that review is made, but if in any particular place it has not been done then the hon. Members are at liberty to bring the same to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer, as the case may be, and to insist on doing so. Even then if that is not done then the matter should be brought to the notice of the Government.

Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Sir, will the Government be pleased to enquire into the allegation against the Dibrugarh Development Board where specific approach was made to discuss the issue but was not entertained by the Board?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It will be enquired into.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : Sir, is it a fact that the Subdivisional Development Board at Barpeta is not functioning from its inception?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have no information, Sir.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : Sir, may I know on what basis the members of Development Boards are appointed and what is their status?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : Sir, it is an advisory board, so the status of the members is that of advisers in their capacity as members of the board. As regards procedure for selection of members it is done according to the Govt. notification.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA : May I know, Sir, whether those members are entitled to any T. A. or D. A. for their work in the Development Board? If not, why not?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : My impression is that they are not entitled to T. A. The reason is that we want to cut down expenses. It is an honorary advisory body.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : Subdivisional Board বিলাকৰ recommendation বিলাকত চৰকাৰে preference দিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ে নেকি ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We ask for schemes and it is for the Board to give preference in submitting their schemes. For every item of programme they can suggest only one scheme or many schemes giving preference.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : এই সম্পৰ্কত চৰকাৰে যি গেজেট নটীফিকেচন দিছে সেই বিলাক বৰ্ডৰ মেম্বাৰ বিলাকলৈ পঠাইছিলনে ?

Mr SPEAKER : Are notifications in respect of constitution of Development Committees are sent to the hon. Members?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture, etc.): I am not sure about it, I will have to make an enquiry about it.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari East): Sir, may I know whether these Boards will be dissolved when the Rural Panchayat comes into force?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: We have not finally decided about it.

Requisition of certain portion of land of Bokel Tea Estate, Dibrugarh

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that certain portion of Free Simple Grant No.5 or 6 of Bokel Tea Estate on the South of Bokel Maz Gaon in Lahoal Mouza (Dibrugarh) was under occupation of certain cultivators of Bokel Maz Gaon ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that a proposal to requisition that portion of the grant was taken up in 1950 ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the management of the Bokel Tea Estate offered alternative land for requisition and the occupant cultivators were evicted ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that a plot of alternative land was requisitioned but no allotment of land was made to anybody who were evicted or any landless cultivators of Bokel Maz Gaon ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to give land to the landless cultivators of Bokel Maz Gaon ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

114. (a) to (e)—Information have been called for.

Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Sir, when the information will be received?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): When it will be received it is difficult to say now, but as soon as it is received it will be sent to the hon. Member.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, what is the purpose of giving this kind of reply.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is an interim reply I suppose.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Sir, the question was received on the 26th March. It requires information from the mofussil and has not come as yet. Today is the last day for sending the reply and so we have given this reply. In the meantime if we get the reply then we shall supply the information. Otherwise the information will be supplied later on. The significance of this reply is that we are not ignoring the question and we have taken due cognisance of the question.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it a reply?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): That is a reply. That shows I have not ignored the question but taking steps to collect the information to give the reply.

Requisition of Mariachola Grant of Khumtai Mauza in Golaghat Subdivision

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMAH (Dergaon) asked :

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

- (a) When the Mariachola Grant of Khumtai Mouza in Golaghat Subdivision was requisitioned ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the lands of the above-mentioned Grant were distributed to landless people of the Subdivision ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that these people were evicted some land owners who occupied the lands threat ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that the local landless people, have suffered much on account of this ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to take appropriate steps immediate for evicting these encroachers ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

115. (a) to (e)—Information have been called for.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon): Sir, in the previous Sessions there were such vague replies from different Ministers. We want some safeguard so that in future we are not given such replies.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): As far as this question is concerned, it is correct that there is delay. It was received on 16th March and we took immediate action for collection of information but in spite of two reminders no reply has yet reached us and we have now called for explanation why in spite of two reminders the information has not as yet been sent.

Requisition of Greenwood Tea Estate's land for erosion affected people of Lahoal Mouza, Dibrugarh

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that about 500 bighas of land in No.4 F. S. grant and dag No.232 of Greenwood Tea Estate was requisitioned for erosion affected people of Lahoal Mauza, Dibrugarh ?
- (b) If so, what is the actual area of lands requisitioned and the date of requisition ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that no allotment has yet been made to the uprooted families for whom the land was requisitioned ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that repeated applications are being submitted by the public to the Subdivisional Officer, Dibrugarh, Eastern Circle, and the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

116. (a) to (d)—Information have been called for.

Allotment of Powdered Milk to some dealers

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some tons of Powdered Milk were lately allotted to some of the dealers throughout the State ?
- (b) If so, what was the quantity and who were the permit holders ?

- (c) Whether the Government is aware that these powdered milk were actually distributed to the consumers ?
- (d) Whether the Government has entrusted any officer to keep vigilance in the distribution of the powdered milk ?
- (e) At what price the powdered milk was to be sold to the consumers ?

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

117. (a)—Yes.

(b)—11,00,000 lbs. Government appointed two wholesaler stockists, *viz.*, Messrs Hindusthan Traders (1951) Private Limited, Gauhati for Assam Valley Districts and Messrs Budhai Gaganchandra Rasikranjan Saha, Silchar for Surma Valley Districts.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The local supply authorities have been entrusted to keep strict vigilance to ensure sale of Skimmed Milk Powder to the general consumers at the retail prices fixed by the Local Officers.

(e)—The consumers prices vary from .81 nP. to .86 nP. per lb. according to variation in transport costs.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : কন্ট্রোলৰ বস্তু কিনিলে cash Memo দিয়ে। এই powder milk কিনোতে Cash Memo দিছেনে ? যদি নাই দিয়া তেন্তে তদন্ত কৰি বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: এইটো কন্ট্রোলৰ বস্তু নহয়। অৱশ্যে Cash Memo, দিয়া নাই বুলি কোনো ৰিপৰ্ট পোৱা নাই আৰু পালে সেইটো তদন্ত কৰি বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব।

Shri RADHAKISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) : যোৱাবাৰো এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছিল যে গুৱাহাটীৰ whole saler ৰ বিৰুদ্ধে যি আপত্তি আছিল সেইটোৰ action ল'ব। কি action ল'লে জানিব পাৰোনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: This particular question was replied to by the Minister and he said that this was published in the Natun Asamiya but Natun Asamiya regretted that it was due to printing mistake.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): Later on we got some complaints from some quarters against M/S Hindustan Traders and when this party wanted free sale we did not allow it.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA: (Dergoan): এইকথা সত্য যে Retail saler ক কিছুমান whole saler এ সময় মতে quota নিদিয়ে আৰু পিচত open sale কৰে Retailer এ নিনিলে বুলি।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY এনে অভিযোগ হোৱা কাৰণেই গুৱাহাটীৰ Hindustan Traders এ open sale কৰিবলৈ অনুমতি বিচাৰিছিল; কিন্তু দিয়া নাই।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Whole saler ক পৰামৰ্শ কৰি Retailsale কৰা হয়নে পৰামৰ্শ নকৰাকৈ কৰা হয়?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: Wholesaler ক পৰামৰ্শ কৰা নহয়। ডেপুটি কমিশ্যনাৰক পৰামৰ্শ কৰি কৰা হয়?

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA: কৰিমগঞ্জ Wholesaler ৰ ওচৰলৈ বস্ত্ৰ আনিবলৈ গৈ Retailsaler বহুত অসুবিধাত পৰিব লগা হয় আনকি ডেপুটি কমিশ্যনাৰৰো সহায় লব লগা হয় এইকথা চবকাৰে জানেনে?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: চিলচৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কোনো অ.ভিযোগ নাই। অভিযোগ আছে গুৱাহাটী ফাৰ্মৰ বিৰুদ্ধেহে।

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Is it a fact that one party from Tinsukia was allowed to lift from the wholesaler at Silchar certain quantity of milk powder and he actually went to Silchar but the wholesaler refused to part with the same?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: On the information of the Silchar dealer that there was not much demand for milk powder in Cachar and Mizo Hill district, we asked them to divert part of the quota for Mizo Hills and Cachar, etc., to the allottees in Assam Valley. One such parties who was allowed to lift the same form Silchar wrote to Government about this alleged refusal, copies of which were sent to all sundry people. Probably he might have written to the Leader of the Opposition also that he was not allowed to lift the same by the dealer at Silchar, but the correct position seems to be that the party from Assam Valley approached the Silchar dealer after the date of expiry within which the Silchar dealer was bound to honour such order.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): When did the Government receive the petition from the dealer from Tinsukia copy of which as the Minister says was sent to all sundry people including the Leader of the Opposition?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I did not say that all and sundry people include the Leader of the Opposition, I said copy of it was also sent to the Leader of the Opposition. It was received.

Shri INDRESWAR KHOUND (Bogdung): Sir, is it a fact that the entire quantity of 11,00,000 lbs. powder milk actually did not come to Assam?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): No. Sir, our information is that the whole quantity came.

Shri INDRESWAR KHOUND: Is it a fact that certain quota allotted for Golaghat has not reached Golaghat as yet?

M MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The complaint is otherwise. The allegation is that the quota allotted for Golaghat was not lifted by the allottees and the Subdivisional Officer, Golaghat was asked to notify to them that they should lift the same before the 20th March, 1959 as far as I remember. Thereafter one of the hon. Members of this House, Shri Dandeswar Hazarika brought to my notice that the parties might not get opportunity or notice in time to lift the quota within the 20th March. So on his intervention I passed an order giving an extension of time for distribution.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): চৰকাৰে এইটো জানেনে যে ১০ অক্টোবৰত State Trading Corporation Ltd., এ মোনে ৫০'০৮ নয়া পাইচা দামত আঠহাজাৰ বস্তা milk powder গুৱাহাটীৰ হিন্দুস্থান ট্ৰেডাৰ্ক দিছিল আৰু চৰকাৰে তাৰ দাম ঠিক কৰি দিছিল মোনে ৭৬'১৩ নয়া পাইচা হিচাবে?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, I think, Rs.76.12 p.P. is the wholesale price.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the *ex-factory* price?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: That information is not with me now.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: এই আঠ হাজাৰ বস্তাৰ মাত্ৰ চাৰি হাজাৰ বস্তাহে অসমলৈ আনিলে এই কথা সঁচানে?

M MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: গোটেই খিনি অনা হৈছে।

Land requisitioned in Miripathar, Titadimore and Athabari villages in Lahoal Mouza, Dibrugarh

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

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

(a) What was the area of land requisitioned in year 1941 and 1942 for defence purpose from cultivators of Miripathar, Titadimore and Athabari villages in Lahoal Mouza (Dibrugarh)?

- (b) What is the area of requisitioned land from where Government have been realising land revenue from villagers of these villages ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to de-requisition these lands from which revenue had been or are being realised and return to the respective cultivators ?
- (d) If not, whether Government propose to acquire these lands from the owners by paying the present market value ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

113.(a) to (d)—Information have been called for.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): On a policy matter on the subject, may I know, whether the owners of land from whom land is requisitioned, are to pay land revenue regularly after requisition ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS Yes, during the requisition period.

Amount realised from Sarkari and Reserved lands as "Touzi Revenue" in North Lakhimpur Subdivision during 1957-58

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur) asked :

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

- (a) What is the amount realised as "Touzi revenue" in North Lakhimpur Subdivision during the year 1957-58 ?
- (b) What is the amount realised from Sarkari land and the amount realised from reserved lands during the said year ?
- (c) Whether Government will be pleased to settle all these Sarkari lands with the landless occupiers and evict those who own land elsewhere ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

119—

(a) Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	Rs.3,220.00
Local rate	..	..	..	..	150.00

(b) Figures are being called for and will be supplied when available.

(c) Yes

Prices of different types of Country liquor

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

*120. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the bottling system in sale of country liquor has been recently introduced in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?
- (b) If so, what are the rates for different types of bottles ?
- (c) Whether Government received complaints that the lessees in different liquor shops have been charging higher rates per bottle than the rates fixed by Government ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the General Secretary, Doom-Dooma Circle Chah Mazdoor Sangha addressed to the Superintendent of Excise, Dibrugarh with copies to the Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh and Excise Commissioner, Shillong drawing the attention that the Mohalder at Doom-Dooma has been charging 60 per cent more than the prescribed rates ?
- (e) Whether Government have issued instructions to put Notice Boards in front of each liquor shop writing the prices per bottle of different measurement both in Assamese and Hindi ?
- (f) Whether Government have instructed the Excise Officials not to allow the lessees to charge more than the prescribed rates ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) replied :

120.(a)—Yes.

- (b) (i)—Rs.2.12 nP. for 30 U. P. liquor of $13\frac{1}{3}$ Oz. bottle.
- (ii)—Rs.4.25 nP, for 30 U. P. liquor of $26\frac{2}{3}$ Oz. bottle.
- (iii)—Rs.1.25 nP. for 60 U. P. liquor of $13\frac{1}{3}$ Oz. bottle.
- (iv) Rs.2.50 nP. for 60 U. P. liquor of $26\frac{2}{3}$ Oz. bottle.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes, reports have been received from the General Secretary of the Doom-Dooma Circle Chah Mazdoor Sangha about charging of higher prices by the lessees at Doom Dooma.

(e)—Yes, in Assamese, Hindi and English.

(f)—Yes.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): What is the price of the empty bottle ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): There are two kinds of bottles—quart bottle /8/ annas and pint bottle /6/ annas.

Shri MOLIA TATI (Doom-Dooma) ডুম-ডুমা চাৰ্কল চাহ মজদুৰ সংঘৰ চেক্রেটৰীয়ে কোন তাৰিখে আপত্তি দশ ই আন্দোলন কৰিছিল। আৰু চৰকাৰে তাৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: তাৰিখ মনত নাই ; এই খবৰ মই মাননীয় সদস্যৰ পৰাহে পাইছো।

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal): ডিব্ৰুগৰত, ডিব্ৰুগড় চাহ মজদুৰ সংঘৰ পৰা প্ৰমাণ সহ এটা অভিযোগ excise চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টক দিয়া হৈছিল তাৰ কি 'একচন' লোৱা হ'ল।

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Superintendent এ কি action ললে খবৰ পোৱা নাই।

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA: এইবিলাক কামত কিয় দেবী হয় ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: বহুত সময়ত দেবী হোৱাৰ কাৰণ সাক্ষী বিলাক উপস্থিত হ'ব লাগে।

Shri INDRESWAR KHOOND (Bogdung): When did the Superintendent of Excise, Dibrugarh receive the complaint of Doom Dooma ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I do not know that. Shri Tati handed over to me.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: What action has been taken on the complaint of the General Secretary of the Doom-Dooma Circle Chah Mazdoor Sangha which was addressed to the D. C. as well as the Superintendent of Excise ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: D. C. was asked by wire to take step.

Shifting of Liquor Shop from near the Lakhwa High School

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) asked :

*121. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government have lately received any representation from the Head Master, Lakwa High School for the shifting of the local liquor shop there ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that the present site of the Lakwa liquor shop is detrimental to the students ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to take steps for the shifting of the liquor shop ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) replied :

121. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government's attention has been drawn by the representation received. Report has been called for from the Commissioner of Excise, Assam.

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

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether Government propose to fix a specific distance from a high school within which a liquor shop will not be allowed to be located ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): Government do not propose to fix any specific distance but in locating liquor shops Government would see that it is located at a reasonable distance.

Srimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal): এই site select কৰোঁতে স্থানীয় M. L. A. সকলৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰাত কি আপত্তি থাকিব পাৰে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: M. L. A. সকলৰ লগত পৰামৰ্শ কৰা হয় আৰু স্থানীয় গণ্যমান্য লোক সকলৰ লগতো হয় ইয়াৰ ফলত পাৰ্চী সৃষ্টি হয় আৰু কামত বাধা পৰে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Whether the M. L. As suggested the location of a liquor shop near the school ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): M. L. As do not make such suggestions.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): পাবলিক প্লেচ বিলাকৰ কিমান আতৰত এই দোকান বিলাক বহুৱাব পাৰি তাৰ নিজা আইন আছে নেকি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: তেনে আইন নাই।

Appointment of Shri Kalikesh Bhattacharjee as Joint Director of Supply

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that one Shri Kalikesh Bhattacharjee who was released by the N. E. F. A. administration as a condemned officer has been taken back to a responsible post in the Supply Department which in the past used to be held by Senior I. C. S., I. A. S., or A. C. S. Officers ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the said gentleman appeared before the Assam Public Service Commission in 1944 and was not found suitable for the post of Superintendent of Supply ?
- (c) Whether the Assam Public Service Commission was consulted before appointing the said gentleman as a Joint Director ?
- (d) Whether the said gentleman had a lien under the State Government when he went to serve under the N. E. F. A. Administration ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the former Chief Minister made a remark to the effect that this Officer was not suitable for any job under the State Government ?
- (f) Whether Government are aware of adverse comments in the Local newspapers about the integrity of the said Officer ?

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

122. (a)—It is not correct that Shri Kalikesh Chandra Bhattacharjee was released by the N. E. F. A. Administration as a condemned Officer. He was re-called by the State Government as the Government was in need of an experienced and competent Officer like him under the re-organisation scheme of the Supply Department. On the request of the State Government he was released by the N. E. F. A. Administration. It is not true that the post of the Joint Director of Supply use to be held by Senior I. C. S., or I. A. S. Officer exception one occasion during war period when an I. C. S. officer held the post very temporarily for few months. This post was held by an A. C. S. Officer after its recreation on 12th March 1958 till his retirement. The post of the Joint Director is not an A. C. S., or I. A. S./I. C. S. cadre post.

(b)—No. He was found suitable by Assam Public Service Commission for the post of the Supply Superintendent in 1944.

(c)—He has been Deputy Director of Supply under the State Government and the N. E. F. A. Administration since 1949. As it is a departmental promotion Assam Public Service Commission has not been consulted.

(d)—The question of lien in a temporary department does not arise. But some experienced and competent Officers of the Supply Department who have been accommodated temporarily elsewhere owing to retrenchment are being re-called from time to time if they can be spared by other Departments and if they are suitable for particular posts. Shri K. C. Bhattacharjee is one of them.

(e)—No.

(f)—Government have no information.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Whether there was any officer below the rank of an A. C. S. officer who had held the post earlier than Shri Bhattacharyya ?

***M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** After its creation it was held by an A. C. S. officer till his retirement. During war period there had been all these arrangements. It is difficult to say whether it was held by any body other than an A. C. S. or I. C. S. officer.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** This is pertaining to my Question (a) My question was whether this post was held by an officer below the rank of an A. C. S. officer. The reply was not that it is not a fact. Can Government give any instance ?

***M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** My answer is not that. So far as A. C. S. is concerned it is not my answer.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Whether any person below the rank of an A. C. S. officer has ever held this post prior to Bhattacharyya?

***M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I presume nobody other than an A. C. S. officer held this post.

***Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Hajo):** When Mr. Bhattacharjee had no lien in the State Government of Assam, how can his case be treated as a case of promotion?

***M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** There is no lien while Mr. Bhattacharjee was serving as a Deputy Director of Supply under the Assam Government. His service was lent to the N. E. F. A. Administration. At that time Government of Assam was in difficulty in absorbing the surplus personnel of the Supply Department when that Department was partly wound up. Some people were fitted in other temporary departments and some were fitted in the N. E. F. A. Administration at our request. When there was a vacancy in the rank of Joint Director of Supply we recalled Shri Bhattacharjee and posted him as such, keeping in view the post which he held previous to his absorption in the N. E. F. A. Administration.

***Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY:** How could an outsider's case be considered when it was a case of promotion?

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** May I know what is the relation of this officer with the Government of Assam when he was in N. E. F. A.

***M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** An employee of the Assam Government who was going to be retrenched had been allowed to serve in another administration.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Whether he was on deputation or without deputation?

***M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I do not know whether he was on deputation or not.

(Starred Question No.123 standing in the name of Shri Tarun Sen Deka was not put and answered as the Questioner was absent.)

Amount sanctioned to Sibsagar Subdivision as Test Relief to Boro cultivators

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs.20,000 was lately sanctioned to Sibsagar Subdivision as Test Relief to Boro cultivators?

- (b) Whether the above grant was sanctioned for flood-affected people or in general ?
- (c) What is the principle adopted in granting Test Relief ?
- (d) How many bighas of land is under Boro cultivation this year in Sibsagar Subdivision and what is the probable outturn ?

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

(b)—The amount 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 measure of relief to the distressed people of the Sibsagar Subdivision.

(c)—The principle in granting test relief is to provide work to the able bodied persons who have no purchasing power due to distress caused by natural calamities for enabling them to purchase essential commodities. This is another measure for alleviating distress and giving relief.

(d)—2,003 bighas are under Boro paddy cultivation and the probable outturn is 20,000 maunds.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে অকল বৰো খেতিৰ কাৰণেহে test relief দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু যিবিলাক মৌজাত বানবিধ্বস্ত আৰু দুৰ্দ্দশা গ্ৰস্ত লোক সকলে তাত বৰো খেতিৰ কাৰণে সুবিধা নহয় তেওলোকৰ দুৰ্দ্দশা লাঘব কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ কি কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই নাই ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): তেনেকুৱা ঠাইতো দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু এইটো বিশেষকৈ বৰো খেতি কৰাৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: কিন্তু বৰো খেতি সকলো ঠাইতে নহয়। কোনো ঠাইত আন খেতি ভাল হয়, সেই ঠাইৰ বিপদগ্ৰস্ত লোকসকলক এই relief scheme ৰ সাহায্য দিয়া নহয় নেকি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: তাতো দিয়া হয়, এই বছৰত ৬ লাখৰ ওপৰ টকা দিয়া হৈছে। এইটো মাত্ৰ ২০ হেজাৰ টকাৰ আচনি।

Mr. SPEAKER: The question relates to the principle adopted for test relief—whether in addition to relief for boro cultivation given to cultivators, Government provide also test relief in other cases ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I have already replied to that Sir, and I have added something that is not printed here, *i. e.*, that the principle of granting test relief is to provide work to the people in productive schemes.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: মই এইটো বজিছো, কিন্তু যত বৰো খেতি নহয় তাত মান হক এই scheme ৰ পৰা টকা দিয়া হব নে নহয় ?

Mr. SPEAKER : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যি কথা কৈছে মাননীয় সদস্যই তানকৈ শুনিলে বুজিব যে অন্যান্য উৎপাদনৰ কামটো লোকক সাহায্য দিয়া হয়।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): চাব মই সুধিছো যে অন্যান্য scheme যিবিলাক আহিছে তাত এই শিতানৰ পৰা কিয় সাহায্য দিয়া হোৱা নাই?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): বৰ্তমানৰ প্ৰশ্নটো হল Boro Cultivation লৈ।

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: এই scheme ৰ grant জনজাতি অঞ্চলতো দিয়া হৈছে নেকি?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: কেইবাটাও দিয়া হৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: The Question is whether certain amount was spent from the grant given under Article 275?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I require notice for that, Sir.

Shri KARKA CH. DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: শিবসাগৰত যি grant দিয়া হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ ভিতৰত ২৭৫ ধাৰাৰ ভিতৰৰ পৰা দিয়া হৈছে নে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: সেইটো My Colleague Mr. Sangma will be in a better position to enlighten him. Revenue Department এ ২৭৫ ধাৰাৰ টকা বিতৰন নকৰে।

Requisition of land of Mohkhooti Tea Estate, Sibsagar

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a plot of tea garden land measuring 900 (nine hundred) bighas belonging to Mohkhooti tea estate, Sibsagar was proposed to be requisitioned in 1953 or so?
- (b) If so, the date on which it was recommended by the Land Settlement Advisory Board, Sibsagar?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the compensation money was collected from the allottees and deposited into the treasury?
- (d) Whether the allottees were given possession of the said land?
- (e) If not, why not?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

125.(a) to (e)—Information have been called for.

(Starred Questions Nos. 126 and 127 standing in the name of Shri Farun Sen Deka were not put and answered as the Questioner was absent).

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which replies were laid on the Table)

Conversion of Pathsala Local Board Dispensary into a Primary Health Unit

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the representation have been made to the Government to convert the Pathsala Local Board Dispensary into a Primary Health Unit ?

(b) If so, whether Government have decided to convert the Pathsala Local Board Dispensary into a Primary Health Unit or a miniature form of Civil Hospital ?

(c) If the reply to (b) above is in the negative, whether Government propose to convert the Pathsala Local Board Dispensary into a Primary Health Unit ?

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

271. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

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

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) : বৰ্তমান
চলিত বছৰত কিমান খন primary health unit লব পৰা হব ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister in-charge,
of Medical)** : সেইটো নতুন প্রশ্ন। তাৰ কাৰণে notice লাগিব।

Regarding Political Sufferers in Assam

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

272. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What is the definition of the term Political Sufferers ?

(b) Who are granted reliefs, loans, stipends, etc., on the ground of being political sufferers ?

(c) How many political sufferers are there in Assam Subdivision-wise ?

(d) How many of them have been given relief ?

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

272. (a)—A copy of the definition is laid down on the table of the library.

[Statement laid on the Library Table in reply to unstarred Question No.272(a)]

DEFINITION OF THE TERM POLITICAL SUFFERER AS REVISED BY THE STATE ADVISORY BOARD FOR POLITICAL SUFFERERS

For the purpose of relief the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose define a "Political Sufferer" as :

- (a) a person who was a detenué or an externée or was arrested and kept in jail or who was fined or whose property was confiscated or who lost his life or was permanently disabled or who suffered bodily injury for participation in any of the National Struggles launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi since 1921, or in any other movement for the attainment of India's Independence ;
- (b) a person who was dismissed or removed from service or a civil pensioner whose pension was forfeited because of his or the pensioner's association with the aforesaid national movements or

an *ex-Government* servant who resigned his appointments whether such resignation was voluntary or forced—the resignation being attributed to such association and not dictated by any other consideration.

(c) a person who boycotted his educational institution in response to the aforesaid movement and continued in Congress work for India's Independence till 1947.

(d) a person who gave up his study due to his participation in the National Movement of 1942 and resumed the same afterwards.

Provided that no such person will be eligible for relief if he gave undertaking to the authority not to continue in any such movement, or he acted subsequently against the national movement.

(b)—*Reliefs* are granted to the distressed political sufferers who are too old, infirm or unfit for any work. *Loans* for small scale industries are proposed to be given to some Political Sufferers who desire to undertake such industrial business, either without security or with lesser amount of security. *Stipends* are granted to the children of political sufferers whose financial position is not sound.

(c)—The information is being collected and will be supplied to the Member when received.

(d)—As many as 1,806 political sufferers have so far been granted cash relief since the inception of the policy for grant of relief to political sufferers.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Is it a fact that many deserving persons have not been given the necessary relief?

Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Deputy Minister, Political Sufferers): No Sir.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Is it a fact that these grants have been given to many persons who are not real political sufferers?

Shri BISWADEB SARMA: No Sir.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): May I know why one Shri Padmapran Dutta was not given any help although he deserves it?

Shri BISWADEB SARMA: Yes, Sir, the case was not recommended by the Subdivisional Board.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): Are Government aware that one Shri Nalinakshya Das of Barpeta was not given any grant although is the son of a political sufferer Shri Madhusudan Das, B.L. ?

Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Deputy Minister, Political Sufferers): I require notice to that question Sir.

Test Relief Works for the State for the Year 1958-59

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur) asked:

273. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What amount has been sanctioned by Government for Test Relief Works for the State for the year 1958-59?

(b) What amount has been sanctioned to each of the Subdivisions?

(c) What amount has been sanctioned to Kamarpur Circle for Test Relief Works for the year 1958-59?

(d) What are the projects recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup for Test Relief Works for Kamarpur Circle for 1958-59 who assured of such relief measures to the people affected by flood?

(e) How many people were affected by the repeated August-September floods of 1958-59 of Puthimari River in Kamarpur Circle?

(f) What was the extent of damage to paddy and other agricultural products by the said flood?

(g) What was the amount sanctioned for gratuitous relief to the flood affected people?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

273. (a)—Rs.6,73,326.

(b)—The following amounts have been sanctioned:—

			Rs.	
(i)	Jorhat	...	20,000	
(ii)	Sibsagar	...	30,500	
(iii)	Golaghat	...	25,000	
(iv)	Nowgong	...	2,03,066	
			Plus Rs.1,73,000	as loan
			to the Khadi Board.	
(v)	Gauhati	...	42,650	
(vi)	Dhubri	...	31,980	
			Plus Rs.22,000	as loan
			to the Khadi Board.	
(vii)	Goalpara	...	43,130	
			Plus Rs.22,000	as loan
			to the Khadi Board.	
			Rs.	
(viii)	Kokrajhar	...	10,000	
(ix)	Silchar	...	50,000	
	Grant	...	4,56,326	
	Loan	...	2,17,000	
	Total	...	6,73,326	

(c)—Rs.13,500.

(d)—A copy of projects recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup for Test Relief Works for Kamalpur Circle is placed on the Library Table.

[Statement laid on the Library Table the reply to unstarred
Question No.273(d)]

NAME OF CIRCLE—KAMALPUR

Schemes for Test Relief Works

Name of work	Quantity of earth work necessary in trs cft.	Rate per 1000 cft.	Amount	
			Rs.	P.s.
1. Barujani to Dalang bund	40(2 miles)	25		1,000
2. Leja Bardekpar bund	20(1 mile)	25		500
3. Bardaiphakhia-Baihata Station marginal bund ..	32 (5 fur- longs)	25		800
4. Dakhinsingia-Maihati Jana irrigation	20 (1 mile)	25		500
5. Kalakuchi-Kurijan bund	40(1½ miles)	25		1,000
6. Lechakona Dekatola-Mamar tola Bund	20(1 mile)	25		500
7. Hahara Bamuntola Jan Bund	20(1 mile)	25		500
8. Athgao Dalang Ghat to Kabilamukh bund ..	30(1½ miles)	25		750
9. Embankment from the south Railway line on Kala- jal River.	40 (4 fur- longs)	25		1,000
10. Embankment from 82nd mile of N. T. Road in Jalimura to prevent flow of water by the irrigation channel.	20 (2 fur- longs).	25		500
11. Bund on Barmarai on the bank of Chechanadi ..	20(1 mile)	25		500
12. Blocking a jan from Tubura to Kalajal	20	25		500
13. Bund from Maniari-Bonmaja Changsari	32(1 mile)	25		500
14. Bund from Barmarai to Sarikat through the paddy fields.	80(2 miles)	25		1,150

Grand Total— 9,700

(e)—30,000 people were affected by flood of Puthimari River.

(f)—37,000 maunds were damaged by the said flood of Puthimari.

(g)—Rs.2,500 was sanctioned in cash and 40 maunds of rice in kind to the most deserving affected people, who were affected by the said Puthimari flood.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Here in the list there is no mention of Dibrugarh and North Lakhimpur—May I know the cause why ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): There was no demand.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA : May I know Sir, whether the Sub-divisional Officer, North Lakhimpur submitted a scheme for 1½ lakhs but Government returned it asking him to send another scheme below Rs.50 thousand and it was sent accordingly in time—is it a fact ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : I shall make an enquiry Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner Lakhimpur did not take any interest to send schemes to the Government although some hon. Members of this House requested him ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : I cannot say off hand Sir. If a question is put, I shall make an enquiry.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY (North Lakhimpur Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): এনে ধৰণে যদি বান বিধ্বস্ত লোকৰ সহায়ৰ কাৰণে আন Scheme আছে—তেতিয়া চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : টকা দিয়াৰ বিবেচনা কৰা হবও পাৰে নহবও পাৰে। প্ৰথমে Productive Scheme যদি হয় তেতিয়া বিবেচনা কৰা হব নহলে বিবেচনা কৰা নহয়।

Requisition of Wilton Grant No. 22/157 in Tengakhat Mauza for flood affected and landless persons.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)
asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a portion of Wilton Grant No.22/157 in Tengakhat Mauza was requisitioned for the purpose of flood affected and landless persons.

- (b) If so, when and what was the area of land requisitioned ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that compensation for four years from the year 1952-53 to 1955-56 has been realised from a number of persons for land in this grant by the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that no possession of land has been given to a number of persons although compensation was realised ?
- (e) Whether Government would furnish a list of persons from whom compensation has been realised but no possession of land has been given ?
- (f) Whether Government are aware that these persons have been suffering from immense difficulties due to the delay made by the Revenue Officers ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

274 .(a)—Yes.

(b)—An area of 975B-2K-5L of land was requisitioned in September 1952.

(c)—Yes. Demand notices for realisation of compensation from the allottees were issued in each year and some of those allottees paid their compensation after four years.

(d)—No. Possession of the entire requisitioned land was delivered in blocks to each group of allottees as they desired to divide the land amicably after clearing the jungles.

(e)—Possession has been delivered to all allottees irrespective of payment of compensation. A list of all the allottees is placed in the Library Table.

(Please see Library Register No.582)

(f)—Does not arise.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Sir, it appears from the reply the Q. 274(b) that the Grant was requisitioned in 1952. May I know when was the allotment made ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): The date is not with me Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Sir, is it a fact that the allotment was made after more than 4 years ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: May be so.

Inadequate State Transport Buses in the North Bank from North Lakhimpur to North Gauhati

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that immense hardship has been caused to the public in North Bank, from North Lakhimpur to North Gauhati for inadequacy of State Transport Buses ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that State Transport Buses constantly go out of order and have to be sent to the workshop for repair ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that due to the delay in the construction of the proposed workshop at Tezpur, proper repair could not be done to the vehicles going out of order ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that there is no station between Tezpur and Dhekiajuli, a distance of 26 miles, and in consequence the people of this vast area are under great difficulty and inconvenience in booking tickets ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that the travelling public are experiencing great hardship for want of waiting shed at different Buse stops, specially during the rains ?

- (f) Whether Government are aware that the passengers
• throughout the whole route have been experiencing great difficulty for want of adequate number of porters at each station to load their personal effect over the buses ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that the President, District Congress Committee and Members, Legislative Assembly of Tezpur represented to the Transport Minister the above difficulties when he visited Tezpur last ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to look into the above difficulties of the public and take steps to remove them ?

Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

275. (a)—No. The State Transport have placed 81 buses on this route.

(b)—No.

(c)—Repairs are taken up at present in the existing State Transport Workshop located in a hired building. Plans and estimates of the proposed workshop building are just ready and the construction will be commenced from the next financial year.

(d)—Steps have been taken to establish a waiting shed at Thelamara.

(e)—Establishment of waiting sheds at each and every bus stop is not possible as it will involve large capital investment.

(f)—Porters are provided at each station and sub-stations, and the conductors are to load and unload passengers luggages on road-side points.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Yes.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): Are Government aware of the fact that in the State Transport buses passengers are allowed to travel without tickets and only the cost of half-ticket is paid on the way?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: We have no such information.

Installation of Weigh-Bridge at Gauhati

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Transport Department proposed to instal a weigh-bridge at Ulubari, Gauhati in the year 1954?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Weigh-bridge with all parts and components was purchased by the Department in the year 1954?

(c) Whether the installation of it has been completed?

(d) If not, what was the cause of unusual delay in its installation?

(e) Whether Government are aware that in the absence of a weigh-bridge the pay load of goods vehicles cannot be correctly assessed and cases of overloading cannot be checked?

(f) Whether it is a fact that the weigh-bridge with all components is being deteriorated during these years and lying unused?

(g) Who is responsible for this loss of revenue to the State for not installing the weigh-bridge resulting non-assessment of pay-load of vehicles properly and for deterioration of the weigh-bridge?

(h) When Government propose to complete the installation of the weigh-bridge?

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

276. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No. The weigh-bridge was purchased in 1955 along with two others for Dibrugarh and Silchar.

(c)—No.

(d)—The causes of delay in installation are firstly non-drawal of plan and estimates of the foundation according to the specification laid down by the manufacturers and secondly non-availability of services of experts from the Manufacturers. Steps have however been taken to complete the work with the help of experts of the Manufacturers immediately.

(e)—There are other methods namely to obtain registered laden weight by means of Form 'F' or Government Notification under Section 36 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The unladen weight of a vehicle is obtained either from Form 'F' or from the literature supplied by the manufacturer. The pay load is determined by subtracting unladen weight from Registered Laden weight.

(f)—No.

(g)—Does not arise in view of reply to Question No. (e).

(h)—Soon.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): May I know what was the cost of the weigh-bridge?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: At present I do not have the information with me.

Regarding Gotanga-Dipholu Beel of Dwarbagari Mauza Nowgong

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

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

(a) Whether Gotanga-Dipholu Beel of Dwarbagari Mauza, Nowgong District is a Government Fishery?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the following persons and some others are using this Beel as fishery and accumulating huge amount in their hands by catching and selling fish of this Beel, for the last few years, without any authorised licence—

(1) Shri Dayarma Been (Mahaldar), Village Gotanga, P. O. Barapahar, District Nowgong.

(2) Shri Ganesh Khound, Village Jakhalbandha, P. O. Jakhalabandha, District Nowgong.

(3) Shri Ganesh Majumdar, Village Gotanga, P. O. Barapahar, District Nowgong.

(4) Shri Bhogram Gaonbura and Village Gotanga, P. O. Barapahar, District Nowgong ?

(c) Whether Government propose to make an enquiry and realise the ill-earned money from these self-styled lessees and stop further fishing ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

277. (a)—No, it is not a registered fishery.

(b)—Yes, Government received such reports.

(c)—An enquiry was made and unauthorised fishing stopped. The question of realisation of the money collected by selling fish is under examination as also the question of declaring this fishery as a registered fishery under Section 16 of the Assam Land Revenue Regulations is under consideration of Government.

Regarding the Present Settlement Operation of Kamrup District

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

(a) When the present Settlement operation of Kamrup District started ?

(b) What was the programme of settlement of the District and when it was originally proposed to be completed ?

(c) What amount was estimated to be expended for Kamrup Settlement ?

(d) What amount of money has been spent up to December 1958 ?

(e) What is the present position of Settlement operation in Kamrup ?

(f) When the Kamrup Settlement is expected to complete ?

- (g) How many days every year Settlement Officer has devoted himself for inspection of field work, (reply to be given circle-wise) ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that in previous settlement operations highly qualified I. C. S. Officers were put in-charge of settlement ?
- (i) Why Government have not paid any importance this time in managing the settlement offices ?
- (j) Who were the Settlement Officers in-charge of Kamrup, and how long the present Settlement Officer is to continue the present settlement operation, is it a fact that his retirement is shortly due ?
- (k) If so, who is to succeed him ?
- (l) Whether Government is aware of general public feeling that settlement operation of Kamrup this time has been unsatisfactory and inefficient as compared to previous settlements ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

278. (a)—On 16th November 1956 in Gauhati Subdivision.

On 1st December 1957 in Barpeta Subdivision.

(b)—A copy of the programme is placed on the Library Table. The resettlement operation is proposed to be terminated by 30th June 1962.

(c)—Rs.65,46,085.

(d)—Rs.17,37,110.

(e)—In Gauhati Subdivision—Record Attestation and Recording of Adhiars rights in all the nine circles are in progress. The field survey in a few villages is also in progress.

In Barpeta Subdivision—Survey works in all the four circles are in progress.

(f)—By 30th June 1962.

(g)—From 16th November 1956 to 31st March 1958—Records not available.

From 1st April, 1958 to 16th June, 1958 ... 23 days.

Palasbari circle .. 5 days.

Gauhati " ... 6 "

Barpeta " ... 2 "

Baghbar " ... 1 day.

Barnagar " ... 1 "

Rangia " ... 2 days.

Tamulpur " ... 1 day.

Chhaygaon " .. 5 days.

Total .. 23 days.

From 17th June, 1958 till 9th February, 1959 ... 64 days

Gauhati circle ... 19 days.

Palasbari " ... 6 "

Chhaygaon " ... 3 "

Hajo " ... 2 "

Rangiya " ... 2 "

Kamalpur " ... 3 "

Nalbari " ... 3 "

Tamulpur " ... 2 "

Barpeta " ... 13 "

Baghbar " ... 3 "

Barnagar " ... 2 "

Bajali " ... 4 "

Tihu " ... 2 "

Total ... 64 days.

Besides the above, the Settlement Officer spent 11 days in coming to Shillong for urgent discussion on different occasions.

(h)—Yes, I. C. S. Officers used to be appointed in most cases.

(i)—Government have given due importance this time also.

(j)—(1) Shri S. D. Barua, A.C.S. (Retd.).

(2) Shri A. Rahman, A.C.S. (In addition to his own duties as Senior Assistant Settlement Officer from 1st April, 1958 to 16th June, 1958).

(3) S. C. Barua, A. C. S. the present Settlement Officer of Kamrup is due to retire on superannuation on 22nd July, 1959.

(k)—Not yet selected.

(l)—Government have no such information.

Shri PRABHATNARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari East): Sir, regarding Q. No. 278(g), it is found from the reply that within the course of 2 years and 3 months, i.e., 800 days, the officer has been out in the field only for 64 days. Is not that very inadequate Sir ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): No it is not very inadequate.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: Sir, in reply to Q. No. 278(i), it is stated that Government have given due importance in managing the settlement offices. But Sir, may I know whether it is a fact that the Director of Land Records has never taken any care to visit the settlement operation in the Kamrup District ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: That I cannot say, Sir, I shall have to make an enquiry.

Settlement of Borsilajhar—Mouza-2

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

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Borsilajhar—Mouza-2 has not yet been settled ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that there is a Local genuine tribal candidate ?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that the matter has long been delayed ?
- (d) Whether Government contemplate to settle the Mouza ?
- (e) If so, with whom ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

279. (a)—No, it is not a fact. Shri Lankeswar Basumatary, a tribal candidate has already been appointed Mouzadar.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d) & (e)—Do not arise.

Requisition of surplus land of Kenduguri Tea Estate in Lakhimpur District

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some surplus land of Kenduguri Tea Estate in Lakhimpur District was requisitioned for settlement with landless or cultivators of Lerelapathar and Thekeraguri villages of Tingkhong Mouza ?
- (b) If so, what has happened to these lands ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

280. (a)—Yes. An area of 465 bighas of land from Kenduguri Tea Estate was requisitioned.

(b)—The land was derequisitioned on appeal by the Garden.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : May I know what was the ground for the derequisition of the land ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : There may be many grounds and the ground that the land is not surplus waste may be one of them.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : May I know whether any alternative arrangement has been made for giving land to the cultivators for whom the requisition was made and subsequently lost the land due to the derequisition ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Requisition does not mean allotment. Allotment to Cultivators is done only when the requisition is complete.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): My point is this—whether the particular landless cultivators for whom the lands was requisitioned were provided with alternative land.

Shri HARESWAR DAS: The land was not requisitioned for a particular set of people. It was requisitioned generally to provide land to the landless.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: May I know from the Government whether previous enquiry was made of the total acreage of land under a grant in that particular Eastate when the question of derequisition was taken up?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Yes.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): এই বাগিছা বিলাকৰ যিবিলাক free simple grantৰ মাটি চৰকাৰৰ কামৰ কাৰণে লোৱা যায়, সেই মাটিৰ বাবে দাম দিয়াটো আইনত আছে নেকি? কিছুমান বাগিছাই মাটি derequisition কৰিব নালাগে বুলি কিছুমান যক্তি দেখুৱায় যি বোৰ যক্তি ভিত্তিহীন, সেই কথা চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিত পৰিছেনে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: তেনেকুৱা হ'ব পাৰে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: তেনেকুৱা কাৰণ দেখুৱালে চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিবনে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: That may be enquired.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: চাহবাগিছা বিলাকে চেলামি লোৱাটো আইন সংগত হৈছে নেকি?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: তেনে কথা শুমা নাই।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: বচিদ দি চেলামি লোৱাটো আইন সংগত হয় নে নহয়?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: সেইটো হ'বও পাৰে নহ'বও পাৰে।

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether there is any premium when allotting land to cultivators.

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Then that is a contract between the two. But after 12 years of possession tenants acquire the right of occupancy. In that case premium will be illegal.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): May I know whether the tea garden owners can sell the free-simple grants without bringing the same to the notice of Government?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): I have replied probably a dozen times that they can.

MR. SPEAKER: The point is this. When Government purchase land they have to pay its price. So the question is whether they can dispose of the land which was given to them for a specific purpose without reference to Government.

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I have replied, Sir, that it is the lease which controls such transaction.

Stoppage of Dibrugarh-Gauhati Transport Express at Jhanji

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

281. Will the Minister, Transport, be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government will be pleased to make a stopping station of Dibrugarh-Gauhati Transport Express Service both (up and down) at least for 5 minutes at Jhanji in Sibsagar sub-division?

(b) Whether Government is aware that this is a standing demand of the people?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister-Transport) replied:

281. (a)—State Transport Express Buses stop at Jhanji for 3 minutes both up and down since 14th March 1959.

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

Payment of Compensation to the wife of the deceased Tractor driver

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

282. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to refer the

answer given to question asked by the Questioner in the Budget Session of 1957 to the effect that the Government have agreed to pay compensation to the wife of the deceased tractor driver of the Department who died at the construction work of the Brahmaputra Dykes at Dibrugarh and state—

(a) Why the compensation has not been paid as yet?

(b) Whether Government proposes to pay compensation to the wife of the deceased employee now

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

282. From the answer to the unstarred question 311 (a), (b), (c) by the Minister, Public Works Department on 6th July, 1957 it is seen that no assurance was given to the hon. Member that compensation will be paid to the family of the deceased tractor driver of this Department. There is no proof to show that the tractor Driver died at the construction works of Brahmaputra Dykes at Dibrugarh. Only interim reply was given to the question to the effect that information in the matter is being collected from Executive Engineer's office.

(a)—The fact that Nondalal Borborah, tractor driver of Public Works Department lost his life on duty at revetment works, Dibrugarh is not established. It transpired that the Driver was at work of the revetment with a Fordson Tractor and disappeared with it. Results of Police Investigation in this case disclosed that whereabouts of Nondalal Borborah could not be found; neither any trace of the missing tractor could also be obtained despite proper Police Investigation for about a year. The case has been finally disposed of by the Magistrate, Dibrugarh as "case true U/S 379 I. P. C. No trace of the accused." Property stolen—Rs.13,000. Property recovered—Nil.

(b)—Since there is no proof as to the death of the driver on duty, the question of paying compensation to his family does not arise.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Sir, in reply to Q No, 282(a) it is stated that—"The fact that Nondalal Borborah, tractor driver of Public Works Department lost his life on duty at revetment works, at Dibrugarh is not established. It transpired that the driver was at work of the revetment with a Fordson Tractor and disappeared with it....." Sir, when the tractor and the driver were disappeared and were not found, is not definite that the man is missing and drowned in the Brahmaputra and that he could not run away with the tractor? I want a reply on this Sir.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: We are to go by the judicial finding. Sir, and the judicial finding is that nothing has been established so far as his death in duty is concerned.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): May I know whether the tractor is sunk into the river?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The tractor has not been found uptil to-day, Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: May I know the present whereabouts of the tractor?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Sir, the driver was a Government employee and the tractor a Government property. If the driver has stolen the tractor and run away, it will not be difficult to find him out because the tractor has a limited speed.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that question will arise.

Proposal for extension of the Kharmuza-Fakirganj Embankment, Mankachar

Maulavi KOBAD HUSSAIN AHMED (Mankachar) asked:

283. Will the Minister Public Works Department (Flood Control), be pleased to State—

(a) Whether there is any proposal for extension of the Karmuza-Fakirganj Embankment upto Mankachar?

(b) Whether Government are aware that extensive damage is caused every year by flood to the standing crops of a vast area of about 150 sq. miles from South Salmara to Mankachar?

(c) Whether Government propose to protect the said area from flood havoc?

(d) If so whether Government propose to take immediate action in the matter?

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

283. (a)—The Scheme was included in the original Flood Control Programme for the Second Five Year Plan drawn up on the basis of a plan ceiling of Rs.8 crores. Due to

successive reduction in the ceiling for central loan assistance for Flood Control Works, the original plan had to be revised and many schemes including this had to be omitted in consideration of their relative lower priority.

(b)—Yes, standing crops of the area are occasionally affected by floods to some extent.

(c) & (d)—There is no scope for undertaking necessary Flood Control measures during the Second Plan period due to reduction in the plan ceiling for Flood Control Works.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): May I know whether Government will include this proposal in the Third Five Year Plan and whether priority will be given to it?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge, P. W. D., Flood control): This proposal will be considered for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan but I cannot assure that it will be given priority. It shall have to take a chance along with other schemes.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED: But the scheme was already included in the Second Five Year Plan and dropped out later on. Therefore, may I request that, it should get the priority in the Third Plan?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: This is not the only scheme which was omitted out of the Second Five Year Plan due to its pruning. There are many such schemes. Without knowing the size of the Third Plan, it cannot now possibly be said which of the schemes thus left out from the Second Plan will be given the priority.

Proposal for establishment of Dispensaries in the Mangaldoi Subdivision during the current year.

Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Dalgaoon) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government has any proposal of establishing dispensaries in the Mangaldoi Subdivision during the current year and if so, what are the places selected for the purpose?
- (b) Whether Government has any proposal of establishing two dispensaries one at Dhulla in the Samabari and the other at Dhansiri in the Sialmari Mauzas and if so, whether Government will be pleased to expedite the same?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that very recently cholera had broken out in the Mangaldoi Subdivision and whether Government has any information of several death cases?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

284. (a)—Yes, one at Chamnapara and another at Panisili.

(b)—Not at present.

(c)—There was no report of outbreak of Cholera in the Mangaldoi Subdivision very recently.

Non-official organisations in Assam which receive Government recurring grants

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

285. Will the Minister-in-charge of labour be pleased to state—

(a) The names of the non-official organisations in Assam which receive Government recurring grants for carrying out welfare activities among labour?

(b) Whether any of these organisations has since received recurring grant for the year 1958-59 till now?

(c) If not, why not ?

Shri KAMAKHAYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

285. (a)—Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangha, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Assam Seva Samiti.

(b)—Recurring grant for the year 1958-59 has since been sent to all these organisations.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): Grant পাবৰ কাৰণে দৰখাস্ত কোন তাৰিখত পাইছিল ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour): 16th March, 1959, Sir.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Which were the organisations and what was the amount granted, Sir ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour): Hindustan Assam Seva Sangha Rs 50,000, Kasthurba Gandhi Memorial Fund, Mazdur Sangha Rs. 35,200, Gauhati Rs.21,600.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): শ্রমিক সেবা সমিতিয়ে এনে grant পাবৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছিলনে ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: I require notice, Sir.

Total number of Labour disputes under the new amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

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

- (a) The total numbers of labour disputes that have been referred to the Labour Court in Assam under the new amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act since its enactment ?
- (b) How many disputes have been disposed of and how many are now pending for adjudication ?
- (c) How many awards have resulted in favour of workmen and how many against the workmen ?

Shri KAMAKHAYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Labour) replied:

286. (a)—*Institutions.*

(i)	No. of references made	...	...	115
(ii)	No. of cases under Section 33A/33 of the Industrial Disputes Act registered.			17

(b)—*Disposals.*

(i)	No. of disposed of references	...	...	85
(ii)	No. of disposed of other cases	...	...	8

Pending

(i)	No. of reference	...	...	...	30
(ii)	No. of other cases	...	...	...	9

(c)—References.

(i)	No. of Awards in favour of workmen	65
(ii)	No. of Awards against the workmen	20

Other cases

(i)	No. in favour of workmen	...	...	5
(ii)	No. against workmen	...	...	3

Revised Pay Scale of Co-operative Officers

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

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

(a) Whether the Pay Committee has recommended any revised pay scale of the Co-operative Officers ?

(b) If so, when ?

(c) Why the recommendation is not given effect to as yet ?

(d) Whether immediate effect will be given of the same ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Department has not accepted the recommendation of the Pay Committee ?

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

287. (a)—Yes, excepting the cases of under-graduate Deputy Co-operative Officers and Assistant Co-operative Officers.

(b)—The Pay Committee submitted its Report to Government in August, 1956 and the Revised pay scales came into force from the 1st October, 1956.

(c)—The recommendations of the Pay Committee have been given effect to from 1st October, 1956 in respect of all Co-operative Officers except in cases of under-graduate Deputy Co-operative Officers and under-graduate Assistant Co-operative Officers for reasons as stated in (a) above, and except in cases of Graduate Deputy Co-operative officers who were given Rs. 150 as fixed pay from 1st July 1955.

(d)—A separate scale of pay for under-graduate Assistant Co-operative Officers has since been prescribed by the Government in June, 1958. A proposal to remove the disparity of the pay scale of the under-graduate and Graduate Deputy Co-operative officers is under consideration of Government. Government have allowed revised scale of pay with effect from 1st October 1956 for those Graduate Deputy Co-operative Officers who were given fixed pay from 1st July 1955.

(e)—The Government decision based on the recommendations of the Pay Committee is binding on all Departments.

Lack of office accommodation to the Staff and officers of Co-operative Department

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

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that due to the lack of proper office accommodation the staff and officers of the Co-operative Department are not capable of running the offices smoothly and conveniently?

(b) Whether Government proposed to construct office buildings and official quarters in the respective places for the Co-operative officers?

(c) If so, when?

(d) If not, why not?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister Co-operation) replied:

288. (a)—Yes. In some new circles created under the re-organisation schemes of the Department in 1957-58, where there was no Project buildings, some sort of difficulties had to be faced by the Co-operative Officers, for office accommodations.

(b)—There is a proposal to construct buildings in the District and Subdivisional towns. There is no proposal for the new circle-offices opened in the Project areas as these were established as an experimental measure under the development schemes under the Second Five Year Plan. Moreover, the Community Project Department has agreed to provide accommodation in the Project areas where there are buildings.

(c)—The matter has already been taken up with the Public Works Department.

(d) Does not arise.

Eviction of encroachers from Fulara P. G. R. in Barpeta Subdivision

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

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

(a) Whether Government are aware that recently while evicting the encroachers from Fulara P. G. R., in Barpeta Subdivision some families residing near the P. G. R. but not actually within the P. G. R. area for the last 38 years were also evicted ?

(b) If so, how many such families have been evicted this year ?

(c) Whether notices for eviction were duly given to them ?

(d) Whether they have been given land elsewhere ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that there was no trained and pass Mandal with the Circle Officer concerned and there was no proper demarcation made by those in-experienced Mandals ?

(f) Whether Government propose to enquire into the matter ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

289. (a)—No person residing outside the P. G. R. was evicted.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Yes, notices were served on all encroachers.

(d)—No, as land is not available there.

(e)—It is not a fact.

(f)—As no person outside the P. G. R. was evicted no enquiry is considered necessary.

Regarding grant of Pottery loan to the people of Natun-Bariakuchi, Tihu

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

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

(a) Whether seven persons of scheduled caste community of Natun-Bariakuchi, Tihu applied for grant of Pottery loan on 16th July, 1958 ?

(b) If so, who are those applicants ?

(c) Why loan is not yet sanctioned to them ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister in-charge of Khadi and Village Industries) replied:

290. (a)—No. The Khadi and Village Industries Board did not receive any application from any person of Tihu Area, regarding grant of Pottery loan on 16th July, 1958, or any other date.

In a view of reply to (a) above these do not arise.

(b) If so, why ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries) replied:

291. (a)—The question as to where a sub-centre under Barama Khadi Production Centre will be opened is under examination.

(b)—In view of reply to (a) above, this does not arise.

Proposal for opening a sub-centre of Khadi and Village Industries in Digheli, Tihu

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS asked:

291. (a) Whether a sub-centre of Khadi and Village Industries will be opened at Digheli near Tihu under the Barama Khadi and Village Industries Centre ?

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS : Is there any proposal at Digheli ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is already stated in the reply that the matter is under consideration of the Government.

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) : Is there any proposal to open such a sub-centre at Cachar, Sir ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : I want notice of it Sir.

Attack of Cholera to the prisoners in Mangaldai Jail

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)
asked :

292. Will the Minister, Jails be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some persons were attacked with Cholera in Mangaldai Jail sometimes in the middle of January, 1959.
- (b) If so, how many persons were attacked and how many died ?
- (c) Whether those persons were convicts or under-trial prisoners and what were their offences ?
- (d) Why they were not released on bail earlier ?
- (e) Whether they received timely and proper medical treatment ?
- (f) What food (cereal, vegetables, etc.) was given to them in previous two meals and whether it was medically examined and what are the causes of this breakout ?
- (g) Whether Government propose to pay compensation to the bereaved families ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Jail) replied :

292. (a)—No. But some prisoners were attacked with gastro-enteritis, bacillary dysentery and acute haematemesis and mælina from peptic ulcer during the period from 17th January 1959 to 28th January 1959. One other prisoner was suffering from chronic asthma.

(b)—Twenty-eight persons suffered. Thirteen persons were removed to the Mangaldai Civil Hospital where nine of them died.

(c)—Two were convicts and the rest were undertrial prisoners. The persons who died were all undertrial prisoners.

The nature of the offences of the 9 persons who died are as follows :—

Name of undertrial prisoners	Date and time of attack with the disease	Date and time of removal to the Civil Hospital	Date and place of death
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Ram Chandra Rai ..	3rd January 1959 at 8 a.m.	11th January 1959 at 4-50 p.m.	7th February 1959 in Mangaldai Civil Hospital.
2. Saukat Ali ..	18th January 1959 at 10 a.m.	18th January 1959 at 4-8 p.m.	19th January 1959 at Civil Hospital.
3. Ghasiram Sasani ..	19th January 1959 at 1 a.m.	19th January 1959 at 9-35 a.m.	Do.
4. Dandiram Kachari ..	19th January 1959 at 11 a.m.	19th January 1959 at 12-15 p.m.	21st January 1959 at Civil Hospital.
5. Kanchab Boro ..	19th January 1959 at 10-30 a.m.	19th January 1959 at 11-41 a.m.	Do.
6. Tulsi Prasad Newar ..	19th January 1959 at 11 a.m.	19th January 1959 at 12-15 p.m.	Do.
7. Durga Kaya ..	19th January 1959 at 1 p.m.	19th January 1959 at 2-30 p.m.	27th January 1959 at Civil Hospital.
8. Keshab Tanti ..	21st January 1959 at 12 a.m.	21st January 1959 at 1-5 p.m.	7th February 1959 at Civil Hospital.
9. Debar Munda ..	22nd January 1959 at 7 a.m.	22nd January 1959 at 9-5 a.m.	27th January 1959 at Civil Hospital.

(d)—Under the provisions of rules in the Assam Jail Manual sick undertrial prisoners may be released on bail. This could normally have been done in solitary cases but this was in an epidemic form. The question of granting bail was the discretion of the Court.

(e)—Proper medical aids were rendered to the prisoners in the Jail Hospital immediately on detection of the cases and later on some were removed to the Civil Hospital where better facilities for treatment exist.

(f)—Rice, Dal, garden vegetables such as cauliflower, cabbage, raddish and 'Puisag' were issued in previous meals.

The two previous meals could not be examined by the Medical Officer for pre-occupation in other works. The causes of the outbreak are :—

(1) The infection of gastro-enteritis and dysentery might have been brought from outside by some undertrial prisoners.

(2) 4 prisoners died due to other reasons *viz.*, asthma and peptic ulcer.

(g)—There is no provision in the rules to pay compensation for the death of the prisoners in the jail.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): When the undertrial prisoners who died in Mangaldai Jail were arrested and put into the jail custody?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture for Minister, Jail): I require notice of it.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): জেলত কলৈবা হৈ মানুহ নবাব কথাটো জেইলাবে চুপাবিনটেণ্টেটক কৈছিল নে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: I require notice of it.

Shifting of Prisoners from Mangaldai Jail to Mangaldai Civil Hospital

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) asked :

293. Will the Minister, Jails be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some prisoners have lately been shifted to Civil Hospital, Mangaldai from the Mangaldai Jail ?

(b) If so, what is the number of such prisoners ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that some of them have died and if so, how many ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that some un-boiled 'Puisag' was given to the prisoners which is responsible for the cause of the disease among the prisoners resulting their removal to Hospital ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that unhygienic and un-healthy water being used in the Mangaldai Jail ?

(f) If so, what action has been taken for supplying pure drinking water in the said Jail ?

- (g) Who is responsible for the death of the prisoners?
 (h) Whether Government have instituted any enquiry committee for investigation of the Jail affairs in Mangaldai ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Jail) replied:

293. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Thirteen.

(c)—Yes. Nine under-trial prisoners died in Civil Hospital, Mangaldai.

(d)—‘Puisag’ was issued to the prisoners, but this cannot be accounted for to be the cause of the disease.

(e)—Water from the well inside the Jail was given to the prisoners. The water though appears to be muddy was free from contamination according to report.

(f)—Instructions have been issued to provide good drinking water.

(g)—The Deputy Director of Health Services (Gauhati) and the Subdivisional Officer, Mangaldai have held enquiries. The matter is under examination.

(h)—A Magisterial enquiry was held by the Subdivisional Officer, Mangaldai. Previously the Deputy Director of Health Services (Gauhati) held an enquiry in January, 1959. Further enquiry will be held in conducting the Departmental proceedings.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো ইয়াৰ বাবে দায়ী কোন ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister Agriculture, etc. for Minister, Jail): It is the finding of the Judicial Officer that the Jailor was responsible for the entire occurrence. That is the finding of the Subdivisional Officer, Sir.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: এই জেলত যেতিয়া বেমাৰ হয় তেতিয়া ক'ৰাত মাত্ৰ দুইফুটহে পানী আছিল। এইকথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: সেইটো তদন্ত কৰিব লাগিব। Apart from that there were other contributory factors.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Where is the Education Minister, Sir? The other day he was criticising me during my absence by insinuating that I was hiding somewhere.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Education Minister is ill. He has informed me about it.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): এইটো চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিবেন যে ইয়াৰ বাবে Superintendent ও দায়ী।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture, etc. for Minister, Jail): Superintendent বিৰুদ্ধে Judicial enquiry ও কোনো অভিযোগ নাই। মাননীয় সদস্যই facts দিলে তদন্ত কৰা হব।

Removal of the trenching ground from main road within the Garamur Mouza

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katoni Goan) asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the local people of Garamur Mouza has requested the Government on several occasions from time to time to remove the trenching ground from the main road from hygienic point of view?

(b) If so, why nothing has been done as yet?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied:

294. (a)—Only one petition was very recently received.

(b)—The matter is now under investigation.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): May I know whether it is a fact that a deputation of the locality met the Medical Minister when he visited Jorhat and requested him for the removal of the trenching ground?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): I do not remember whether such a deputation met me, but we have already asked the Director of Health Services to take necessary action.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: May I know whether any action was taken of the note of the Deputy Minister, Medical in this regard?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I require notice of it, Sir.

Cement, C.I. Sheet and Iron Rods issued for construction of the D.H.S.K. College building at Dibrugarh

Shri MALIA TATI (Doom Dooma) asked:

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

(a) The total number of bags of Cement allotted and issued for the construction of the D.H.S.K. College building at Dibrugarh and the Hostels separately?

(b) The total allotment of C.I. Sheets for the above purpose ?

(c) The total maunds of Iron rods and other Iron materials allotted for the above purpose ?

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

295. (a)—5,970 bags of Cement were issued for the construction of D.H.S.K. College Building at Dibrugarh and 2,255 bags of Cement were issued for the construction of Hostels thereof.

(b)—169 bundles of C.I. Sheets were allotted for the construction of College Building and 26 bundles for the construction of Hostels.

(c)—518 maunds of Iron Rods were issued for the construction of the said College Building and no other Iron materials were issued either for the construction of College Building or for the Hostels.

Members of the Board of Director of Co-operative Sugar Mill

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katoni Gaon) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Co-operative Sugar Mill of Dergaon had to bear some loss on the very day crushing ?

(b) If so, what is the amount of loss ?

(c) Who is responsible for it ?

(d) Who are the members of the Board of Directors of Co-operative Sugar Mill ?

(e) Whether any genuine sugarcane cultivator has been selected as member of the Board ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied :

296. (a)—The Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd., Baruaabamungaon started crushing with effect from 8th day of December, 1958 and is still continuing crushing. The profit and loss of the Mill can be assessed only on completion of the annual audit, which is yet to made.

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

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—The names of the members of the Board of Directors of Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill are furnished below:—

(A) Producer Members—

1. Shri Gakul Chandra Barua...	...	...	Michamara.
2. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma...	...	...	Dergaon.
3. Shri Gobindra Chandra Sarma	...	...	Gurjoganian.
4. Shri Jauram Hazarika	...	...	Dhekial.
5. Shri Nandeswar Chakravarty	...	...	Dibrugarh.
6. Shri Muralidhar Barua	...	...	Jorhat.

(B) Non-Producer Members—

7. Shri Mofijuddin Ahmed	...	...	Dergaon.
8. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua, M.L.A.,	...	...	Golaghat.
9. Shri K. M. Diengdoh	...	...	Shillong.
10. Shri Ram Gopal Saharia	...	...	Calcutta.

(C) Government Nominees—

11. Secretary to the Government of Assam, in the Finance Department or his representative. Shillong.
12. Secretary to the Government of Assam, in the Rural Development Department (Co-operative) or his representative. Shillong.

(D) Registrar's (Co-operative Societies) Nominees—

13. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Assam or his representative. Shillong.

14. Deputy Commissioner or his representative ... Jorhat.

(E) Representative of Central Financing Agency

15. Shri R. N. De, Representative of Central Financing Agency ... Shillong.

16. Shri R. P. Barua, Managing Director, Assam Co-operative Apex Bank, Limited ... Shillong.

(F) Representative from Co-operative Societies

17. A representative of the Assam Trading Co-operative, Limited ... Gauhati.

18. A representative of the Assam Provincial Textile Supply Society ... Jorhat.

19. A representative of the Assam Oil Company, Indian Staff Co-operative Society ... Digboi.

(e)—Yes. They are:—

1. Shri Gakul Ch. Barua, Michamara.
2. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma, Dergaon.
3. Shri Gobindra Ch. Sarma, Gurjogania.
4. Shri Jeuram Hazarika, Dhekial.
5. Shri Nandeswar Chakravarty, Dibrugarh.
6. Shri Muralidhar Barua, Jorhat.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):
 296 (a) কব নোৱাৰি বুলি কৈছে, তেনেহলে এই চেনী কলৰ পৰা লাভ হবনে নহয় কেনেকৈ জানিব ?

MR. SPEAKER: It will be known at the close of the financial year.

Number of Rindan Samabay Samity in Assam**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog)** asked:

297. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operatives be pleased to state—

(a) How many Rindan Samabay Samities are there in Assam ?

(b) What is the principle underlying with regard to organising more Rindan Samabay Samities ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied:

297. (a)—Number of Rindan Samities in Assam as on 1st March 1959 is 3,702.

(b)—The question what principle should be adopted in organising more Rindan Samabay Samities is now under the active consideration of the Union Government and the State Government.

Members of the Managing Committee of Barpeta Government High School**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked:

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

(a) Who are the members of Barpeta Government High English School Managing Committee ?

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

298. (a)—The list of members is given below:—

1. Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta—President.
2. Headmaster of the School—Secretary.
3. Deputy Inspector of Schools, Barpeta—Member.
4. Assistant Headmaster—Member.

5. One staff representative—Member.

6. Shri Dhaniram Talukdar, B. SC., B. L.—Member.

7. Shri Jadav Ch. Das, B. L.—Member.

8. Shri Bangshidhar Choudhury, B. L.—Member.

Regarding the present Supply Secretary of the State

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked:

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

(a) Who is the present Supply Secretary ?

(b) What are his qualifications ?

(c) Whether there are complaints of in-efficiency or ill-behaviour with people against him ?

(d) Whether Government will be pleased to inquire about it ?

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

299. (a)—Shri B. L. SEN, M. A., I. A. S.

(b)—If academical qualifications are meant, he is an M. A. (Gold Medalist) of Calcutta University, standing 1st Class both in M. A. Examination and B. A. Philosophy Honours. He was appointed to the Indian Administrative Service from the State Civil Service in 1949 under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme by the Government of India because of his efficiency and special merit.

(c)—No complaints of in-efficiency have been received. But a petition was received from one Agarwall of Messrs. Pheros and Company regarding his ill-behaviour. That was looked into by me and it was found to be baseless. On the 21st March, 1959 the questioner himself made some general remarks against him while taking part in the debates on the Cut Motions under general administration. He did not cite any specific instances.

(d)—Does not arise.

Inadequate facilities of Transport from Jorhat to Golaghat

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that due to inadequate facilities of Transport from Jorhat to Golaghat *via* Titabar through Gara-Ali, the rural public of this part of the road are facing great inconveniences ?

(b) If so, whether Government will be pleased to arrange State Transport buses to ply through Gara-Ali ?

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

300.(a)—No complaint to the effect that there is no adequate transport facility from Jorhat to Titabar through Gara Ali has so far been received by Government. Jorhat-Titabar-Rajabahar Barholla *via* Gara-Ali and No-Ali routes have been amalgamated and there are thirteen permits in all. Number of daily Scheduled trips *via* Gara-Ali upto Barholla and Jorhat are seven and eight respectively.

(b)—There is no such proposal. If necessary attention of the Regional Transport Authority may be drawn for additional permits.

Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

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

(a) The total increase on membership of the Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme after the enforcement of the amendment in 1958 to be stated subdivision-wise ?

(b) The increased membership of plantation staff and the increase of labour members to be shown subdivision-wise ?

- (c) How many gardens are newly included in the Provident Fund Scheme after the amendment abolishing the bar of production from the gardens above 50 acres to be shown subdivision-wise ?
- (d) The total number of gardens that have been left out of this scheme after the amendment ?
- (e) The total number of labourers in these gardens not covered by the scheme ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied:

301. (a)—

North Lakhimpur ... ..	..	...	..	Increase by	508
Dibrugarh Division ..	...	...	...	"	13,423
Sibsagar	...	...	..	"	6,185
Jorhat	...	...	...	"	3,620
Golaghat	...	..	...	"	6,195
Nowgong	...	..	..	"	600
Tezpur	..	...	...	"	6,454
Mongaldai	...	...	...	"	3,546
Gauhati	...	...	..	"	187
Barpeta	...	...	..	"	113
Dhubri	..	..	...	"	96
Goalpara	...	...	...	"	47
Kokrajhar	...	...	..	"	76
Karimganj	...	...	...	"	1,800
Silchar	...	...	..	"	5,596
Hailakandi	...	..	...	"	606
Total				...	<u>49,052</u>

(b)—

				Increase of staff member	Increase of labourer
North Lakhimpur	...	...	---	69	439
Dibrugarh	...	..	..	1,823	11,600
Sibsagar	...	...	...	465	5,720
Jorhat	...	...	...	548	3,072
Golaghat	...	...	..	680	5,515
Nowgong	...	...	...	196	404
Tezpur	...	...	...	724	5,730
Mangaldai	..	...	...	294	3,252
Gauhati	...	..	...	36	151
Borpetta	...	...	..	16	97
Dhubri	..	...	...	20	76
Goalpara	...	...	...	8	39
Kokrajhar	...	...	...	11	65
Karimganj	...	...	...	98	1,702
Silchar	...	...	...	476	5,120
Hailakandi	...	...	...	59	547
				<u>5,523</u>	<u>43,529</u>

(c)—112 gardens:—

North Lakhimpur	..	...	...	...	...	2
Dibrugarh	..	...	...	...	...	13
Sibsagar	...	...	..	...	...	15
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	..	17
Golaghat	...	...	..	...	...	10
Nowgong	...	...	..	...	..	1
Tezpur	..	...	...	...	...	7
Mangaldai	...	..	...	...	...	1

Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Borpeta	..	...	...	...	...	..	2
Dhubri	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Kokrajhar	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Karimganj	...	..	...	...	...	...	13
Silchar	...	...	...	..	...	...	25
Hailakandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<hr/> 112 <hr/>

(d)—92 gardens.

(e)—620.

Functions of the Primary Committee of the Provident Fund in Tea Gardens

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

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

- (a) The functions of the Primary Committee of the Provident Fund in the garden level ?
- (b) How many times the Primary Committee is requested to hold its meeting in each garden ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Primary Committee are almost defunct in the garden ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to amend the rules so as to make the Primary Committee active and to make the members of the Primary Committee more responsible ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

302. The general functions of a Primary Committee is—

- (a) (1)—to approve final settlement to a member on cessation of membership or payment to a nominee or members of the family on death of a member,

- (2)—to endorse settlement receipts,
 - (3)—to grant loans and advances to a member in accordance with rules framed for the purpose and to recommend the mode of recovery of the same,
 - (4)—to recommend any proposal of forfeiture of employer's share of contributions of a member in case of dismissal for gross misconduct,
 - (5)—to endorse nomination paper of a member.
- (b)—No hard and fast rules have been laid down. It meets to transact business as and when necessary.
- (c)—No.
- (d)—If any necessity is pointed out we will direct that it may function for the purpose.

**Total membership of the Provident Fund Scheme in
Tea Plantations in Assam**

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

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

- (a) The total membership of the Provident Fund Scheme at present in the Tea Plantations in Assam under the Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme Act upto 31st December 1958 to be shown subdivision-wise ?
- (b) The total accumulation of Fund in this Scheme upto 31st of December 1958 to be shown subdivision-wise ?

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

- (a) Where the Tea Plantation Provident Funds are invested ?
- (b) What is the rate of interest ?
- (c) Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table a list of debtors to this Fund showing the amount of loan taken by each ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Labour) replied:

303.

(a) North Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	5,101
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	15,302
Dhubri	..	...	...	...	3,006
Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	1,71,024
Tezpur	...	...	...	...	51,450
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	879
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	49,785
Mangaldoi	...	...	...	...	34,596
Kokrajhar	...	...	...	...	1,116
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	38,174
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	4,244
Karimganj	...	...	...	...	10,308
Golaghat	...	...	...	...	55,201
Borpeta	...	...	...	...	826
Silchar	...	...	...	...	49,396
Hailakandi	...	...	...	...	6,661
			Total	...	4,98,069

(b) North Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	Rs	Np.
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	19,43,110	54
Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	5,53,757	69
Borpeta	...	...	...	...	3,09,78,886	04
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	1,75,316	52
Dhubri	...	...	...	...	98,29,071	91
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	3,43,071	58
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	68,74,886	46
					52,560	12

					Rs Np.
Golaghat	...	...	...	...	1,24,92,199.69
Kokrajhar	...	...	...	...	1,12,218.27
Nowgong	...	..	...	...	30,99,063.40
Karimganj	...	...	...	...	18,52,400.59
Tezpur	...	...	...	...	1,25,10,167.55
Silchar	...	...	...	...	44,32,385.59
Mangaldoi	...	...	...	...	31,90,175.31
Hailakandi	...	...	...	...	12,46,607.09
Grand Total				...	8,96,85,878.35

304.

(a)—In Government Securities.

(b)—Average yield 4 per cent.

(c)—Yes. A list of debtors is given below.

List of Debtors to the Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund

(1) Government of India	...	..	Rs.900 lakhs.
(Rs.299 lakhs in National Savings Certificates and Rs.601 lakhs in other Securities).			
(2) State Governments...	...	..	Rs. 80 lakhs.
4 per cent. West Bengal Loan 1967	..	...	58,89,000
4 per cent. Bihar Development loan 1963	...	...	1,11,000
4 per cent. Bihar Loans 1968	...	...	10 lakhs.
4 per cent. Orissa Loans 1968	...	...	10 lakhs.

Total number of labour houses liable to be constructed by the tea garden Managements

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

305. Will the Minister-in-charge of labour be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of labour houses the tea garden Managements are liable to construct in this State to be shown subdivision-wise?

- (b) The total number of labour houses that have been built uptil now ?
- (c) The total number of such houses that still remains to be built to be shown subdivision-wise ?
- (d) The total numbers of houses to be built during this year subdivision-wise ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

305.(a) to (d)—Subdivision-wise figures are not immediately available. District-wise figures as far as available are placed on the Library table.

[Statement laid on the Library Table in reply to unstarred Question No. 305 (a)—(d)]

Available figures are submitted in the chart below :—

(N.B. A number of estates from which returns were not received are excluded).

District	(1)	(2) Total No. of standard labour houses required to be provided	No. of houses provided during 1957			(6) Total	(7) No. of houses pro- grammed for 1958.
			(3) Pucca and semi- pucca	(4) Kutcha	(5) Remodelled		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sibsagar and Mikir Hills		82,680	2,078	335	336	2,749	3,473
Lashampur	..	82,014	3,511	449	695	4,655	4,267
Dairang	..	40,891	1,742	370	410	2,522	2,521
Cachar	..	41,328	394	553	111	1,058	1,463
Nowgong	..	7,786	235	57	..	292	332
Kaniup	..	1,586	10	..	..	10	113
Goalpara	..	2,187	106	..	..	106	156

Regarding Permit issued in the name of Shri Pradip Kumar Das of Bhakatpura, Barpeta for a contract carriage

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a permit has been issued in the name of Shri Pradip Kumar Das of Bhakatpura, Barpeta for a contract carriage and the Bus No.ASK.1302 was placed in the route ?
- (b) Whether Bus No.ASK.1302 was bought by Shri Pradip Kumar Das and if so, when at what amount and of what model and from which Company the Bus in question was purchased ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that he had owned that permit by submitting the certificate to the effect that he is a Political Sufferer ?
- (d) If so, who certified him to be a Political Sufferer and what were his various activities which made him to be a Political Sufferer ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the said Shri Pradip Kumar Das was summoned by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, in-charge of Barpeta Sub-Treasury to appear in his Court in the latter part of 1958 in connection with a Bank Draft in the name of Tatta Mohan Pattak ?

A. WILLIAMSON CAPT. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) replied:

306.(a)—Yes. Shri Das placed Vehicle No.ASK.3102 and not ASK.1302 against the permit.

(b)—Vehicle No.ASK.3102 of 1956 model was purchased by Shri Pradip Kumar Das on 4th March 1957 from M/s. Poddar Automobiles, Siliguri under hire purchase agreement with M/s. Calcutta Credit Corporation, Limited.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Yes. Government are however not aware why the Extra Assistant Commissioner, in-charge, Barpeta Sub-Treasury, issued notice to Shri Pradip Kumar Das and whether that had any connection with the Bank Draft.

Plying of vehicles by Barpeta Bus Syndicate in certain routes of Barpeta Subdivision

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked :

307. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No.223(a), (b), (c) and (d) asked by Shri Birendra Kumar Das, M.L.A., on the 30th August, 1958 on the subject of the Barpeta Bus Syndicate and state—

- (a) Under whose orders Barpeta Bus Syndicate is plying vehicle on the following routes, viz., Barpeta-Tarabari, Barpeta-Hajo-North Gauhati and Barpeta-Sarthebari-North Gauhati and whether those routes were formally taken over by the Regional Transport Authority ?
- (b) How many Bus Syndicates are there in the Barpeta Subdivision and what are the names of these Syndicates ?
- (c) Whether any Syndicate Car ply its vehicles in the routes beyond the scope of the Syndicate ?
- (d) What was the original routes for Barpeta Bus Syndicate ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that the members of the Barpeta Bus Syndicate are also the owners of the Buses that ply under the same Syndicate ?
- (f) On what basis the members of the Regional Transport Authority Board are selected and who select ?

A. WILLIAMSON CAPT. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) replied:

307. (a)—Under orders of the Gauhati Regional Transport Authority. The routes were formally taken over by the Regional Transport Authority for issue of road permits.

(b)—There are one Bus Syndicate and five Bus Associations in the Barpeta Subdivision which are:—

- (1) Barpeta Bus Syndicate,
- (2) Barpeta-Sarthebari-North Gauhati Bus Association,
- (3) Barpeta-Contract Carriage Corporation,
- (4) Barpeta-Patacharkuchi-Anchali Bus Association,
- (5) Barpeta-Sorbhog Bus Association, and
- (6) Barpeta-Sarupeta-Rupali Bus Association.

(c)—No.

(d)—Barpeta-Barpeta Road-Bashbari Route.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—The State Government constitute the Regional Transport Authority as per provisions of Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Those who have directly, indirectly or by repercussion any financial interest in a Transport Undertaking either as a proprietor employee or otherwise are debarred to be members of the Transport Authority.

Requisitioned land from Tea Garden grants in Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

308. (a) Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to lay on the table a list of all requisitioned land from Tea garden grants in Dibrugarh Subdivision since 1950, year by year, showing the area of land settled with cultivators in that particular year ?

(b) The total area of land requisitioned in Dibrugarh Subdivision from Tea garden grants and settled with cultivators since 1950 and pattas issued ?

(c) What is the area of land requisitioned but settlement with cultivators are awaited ?

(d) Why a large area of requisitioned land is still to be settled with cultivators ?

(e) Whether these matters were brought for discussion in Land Settlement Advisory Committee during the last 2 years ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

308. (a) to (e)—Information have been called for.

Grant No.313 of the Lakuah T. E. Abhoypur Mouza of Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that there is a grant No.313 “Khona” by name of the Lakuah T.E., Abhoypur Mouza of Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the above grant was occupied by the cultivators of Disangpani Shyam goan, Khalai Ghugura Mouza and Mahmara, Shyam gaon and Salapathar of Silakuti Mouza of Sibsagar Subdivision for more than 30 years ?

(c) What is the amount of revenue realised by the Government from the owner of the garden for the above grant per bigha ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that the owner of the garden has demanded excess revenue from the cultivators ?

(e) Why Government has not resumed the above grant ?

(f) Whether Government will resume it at an early date ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

309. (a) to (f)—Information have been called for,

**Exemption of land revenue in Silchar Subdivision
due to flood**

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Sonai) asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government have received representations from the affected people for exemption of land revenue for the year 1958-59 for the damages caused by the flood and drought in Silchar Subdivision ?
- (b) If so, what action has been taken so far in this matter ?
- (c) If not, whether Government will be pleased to issue instruction to the District authority of Cachar as early as possible in this respect ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware of the need of relief by the flood affected people of Cachar ?
- (e) Whether further money will be made available to the District authority, Cachar for test relief and loans ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

310. (a) to (e)—Information have been called for.

**Remission of revenue to cultivators who could not
cultivate their lands till the embankment at
Saikhowa was successful**

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that he assured on the floor of this House in the Budget Session, 1958 that remission of revenue would be granted to the cultivators who could not cultivate their lands till the embankment at Saikhowa was successful ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that the period in which cultivators could not cultivate their lands in Saikhowa Mouza and South Bank of Sadiya Mouza due to flood was from 1953 to 1957 ?

- (c) Whether Government have lately received complaints that the local Mouzadars are pressing hard for revenue for this period, i.e., from 1953 to 1957 and refused to accept revenue for 1958 unless the arrears were paid ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to issue clear directions to the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur to instruct his Mouzadars not to harass the people unnecessarily ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

311. (a) to (d)—Information have been called for.

Total number of Industrial Disputes referred to the new Industrial Tribunal in Assam

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

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

- (a) The total number of Industrial Disputes that have been referred to the new Industrial Tribunal in Assam since its constitution ?
- (b) How many have been adjudicated and how many are now pending for adjudication ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that at least two Industrial Tribunals are necessary in Assam ?
- (d) Whether Government proposed to constitute a second Industrial Tribunal for this State ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Labour) replied :

312. (a)—Institutions—

(i) No. of references 166

(ii) No. of cases registered under-section 33A/33 of the Industrial Dispute Act. 200

(b)—Disposals—

(i) No. of references	...	...	...	68
(ii) No. of other cases	...	...	...	155

Pending—

(i) No. of references	...	...	...	98
(ii) No. of other cases	...	...	...	45

(c) & (d)—There is no such proposal at present to constitute a second Industrial Tribunal.

Repayment of seed-loan by the defaulters of Kamalpur Circle

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

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government of Assam made free distribution of paddy at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund per family as a relief to the flood affected people during the year 1942 in the Kamalpur Circle ?
- (b) Whether Government issued notices to return the same ?
- (c) If so, why so ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

313. (a) to (c)—No. No such free distribution of paddy as relief was made. But in 1948-49 (not in 1942) due to heavy flood damage, paddy seed was issued as seed loan. Some of the cultivators have repaid the loan and notices have been issued now on the defaulters.

Regarding Cottage Industry Loan during the year 1957-58

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

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

- (a) How many applications were received for Cottage Industry Loan during the year 1957-58 ?

(b) How many of these applicants were given loan ?

(c) How many of these are yet to be considered ?

(d) Why there has been delay in sanctioning the loan ?

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

314. (a)—*Cottage Industries Department*—

Seven hundred and forty-two applications were received during 1957-58.

Sericulture and Weaving Department—

Five hundred and seventy-seven were received during 1957-58.

(b)—*Cottage Industries Department*—

Two hundred and nine cases were granted loan involving Rs.3,77,543.

One hundred and ninety-five cases were rejected due to insufficient securities, want of proper securities and unfavourable report from the District Officer, i.e., Deputy Commissioner, etc.

Sericulture and Weaving Department—

One hundred and ninety-six applicants were granted loan.

Three hundred and nine cases were rejected for want of proper securities, workable scheme and adverse report from the testing officers.

(c)—*Cottage Industries Department*—

Three hundred and thirty-eight applications could not be considered for want of workable scheme, inadequate securities and insufficient valuations of the properties.

Sericulture and Weaving Department—

Seventy-two cases could not be considered for reasons as at (c) above.

(d)—*Cottage Industries Department*—

Delay occurs due mostly to—

- (1) Inadequate information regarding securities.
- (2) Want of proper workable schemes.
- (3) Delay in receiving varification reports from local officers, etc.

Sericulture and Weaving Department—

As at (d) above.

Proposal for construction of an embankment through Borbil Pather in Kamrup District

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

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

(a) Whether the Chief Engineer (Embankment and Drainage) Irrigation Department, Assam has received a letter from S. Majid, Additional Director of Agriculture, Assam on the 18th April, 1958, No.E.X.I.11-36(K)/58/8/2235 regarding the construction of an Embankment Project through the Borbil Pather in Kamrup District to protect crops from the flood of Laudingijan ?

(b) What were the contents of the above mentioned letter ?

(c) What steps have been taken for the extension of the above Embankment Projects ?

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

315. (a)—In connection with a proposal for construction of an embankment through Borbil Pather in Kamrup District a letter from Shri S. Majid, B.Sc., Assoc., I.A.R.I., Additional Director of Agriculture, Assam under his No.EXT.II-36(K)/58/8/2235, dated 18th April, 1958 addressed to the Chief Engineer, Embankment and Drainage Department, Assam, was received by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing).

(b)—A copy of Memo. No.K.I.-9/47/57, dated 16th December 1957 from District Agricultural Officer, Kamrup together with an application dated 26th June, 1957 from Shri Sarat Ch. Sarmah and others of Ranakuchi village, P.O. Tihu was forwarded under this letter with a request to take up execution of the Embankment Project mentioned in Question (a) above as the project did not fall under the purview of the Agriculture Department.

(c)—A preliminary investigation was carried out which revealed that flood water of the Laudingijan, a local drainage channel which becomes lively only during rains, does more good than harm to the paddy fields through which the streamlet runs, and as such an embankment along the Laudingijan was not considered necessary.

Construction of sluice gates on the Pahumara Embankment

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

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

- (a) Whether there is any application or representation submitted by the public to the Government of Assam regarding the construction of a sluice gate on the Pahumara Embankment near Bamakhata ?
- (b) If so, when the application was received ?
- (c) What steps have been taken by Government for the construction of sluice gate of the above mentioned embankment ?
- (d) If not, why not ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage) replied:

316. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c) & (d)—There was provision for two sluice gates in the Pahumara Embankments one at Mainarjan on right bank and another at Gullijan on left bank near Bamakhata in the original estimate for the project. The construction of the sluice at Mainarjan is in progress and will be completed this working season. The work of the sluice at Gullijan will be undertaken next winter.

Construction of an Irrigation Canal from the Singra river to village Digheli

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

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

- (a) Whether there is any application or representative for the construction of an irrigation canal from the Singra river to village Digheli ?
- (b) If so, when the application was received ?
- (c) What steps Government have taken for the construction of the above mentioned irrigation canal ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage) replied :

317. (a)—Yes.

(b)—In December, 1958 through the Agriculture Department.

(c)—The Department has undertaken investigation of Irrigation potentialities and needs of the entire State and a master plan for undertaking different schemes in order of priority is being drawn up. This scheme will receive its due consideration at the time of investigation of irrigation needs of that area.

Construction of bunds on both sides of Mitang river in Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that this year paddy-crop failed in Jokaichuck Mauza, Sibsagar Subdivision due to heavy and continuous flood during the ploughing season and the people are facing famine ?

- (b) What measures were taken by Government to save the people from the grip of the danger ?
- (c) The measures taken to prevent recurrence of flood there in future ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to appoint a Committee of experts to survey the whole Mauza and to ascertain the causes of the constant flood and to suggest measures to be taken up by Government for future and permanent protection ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the affected people there are praying for (i) Gratuitous Relief and Test Relief, (ii) Loan, (iii) Seeds-Ahu, Sali, etc., (iv) Remission of revenue, and (v) Tractors for ploughing fields for Ahu, Bao crops ?
- (f) What is the estimated cost of ploughing by tractor per bigha there ?
- (g) Whether Government propose to consider the prayer of these flood affected people at the earliest ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

318. (a)—Cultivation of Sali paddy was not favourable due to flood in the last part of August and early part of September in Jokaichuk Mauza. It is however not a fact that the people are facing famine.

(b)—To relieve the distress caused by the partial failure of crops, agricultural loan amounting to Rs. 12,000 was issued to the deserving cultivators. Gratuitous relief in the shape of rice was also issued during the flood season. 4 (four) fair price shops were also opened in the area for supply of rice. Test Relief work was also taken up through the Jokaichuk Meteka Bongaon Rural Panchayat and Rs. 1,644 paid 100 mds. of Ahu seeds have been kept ready for Jokaichuk Mauza for the Ahu season.

(c)—Construction of bunds on both sides of Mitang river has been taken up by the Public Works Department and the work is nearing completion. This will prevent flooding in the area.

(d)—Brahmaputra dyke viz., the Jokaichuk Bund was constructed in 1950-51, and flood spills from Brahmaputra was stopped. But the Mitang river waters are now causing damage. As construction of bund on both sides of Mitang has already been taken up and nearing completion. Government do not propose to appoint any committee.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—The prescribed rate for ploughing by tractor per bigha is Rs 10.

(g)—Gratuitous relief and test relief and loans already given as stated in (b) and Ahu seeds kept ready. Subdivisional Officer has already taken up enquiry regarding remission of land revenue. Tractors for ploughing were offered; but cultivators did not use them.

**Requisition of Lands in Free Simple Grant No.16,
belonging to Ganeshbari Tea Company**

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)
asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the Government and local Deputy Commissioner were requested by a resolution adopted in a largely attended public meeting held at Lahoal (Dibrugarh) on 14th June, 1958 with Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta, M. L. A. in the chair to requisition about 500 bighas of lands in Free Simple Grant No. 16 belonging to Ganeshbari Tea Company (Kamakhyabari T. E.) for uprooted cultivators of several villages of that area ?

(b) If so, what action has so far been taken by local authority ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

319. (a) & (b)—Information have been called for.

Regarding the Housing Scheme under the Plantation Labour Act

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

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

- (a) What steps Government are taking to enforce the Housing Scheme under the Plantation Labour Act who are not constructing the improved houses at all or who are not constructing 8 per cent of the houses ?
- (b) Whether Government have exempted any garden from the operation of the Housing Scheme ?
- (c) If so, which are those gardens ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to insist upon the Managements to construct more than 8 per cent of the houses who have started to construct the labour houses lately with a view to complete the housing within a limited time ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that according to the progress so far made the tea garden labour Housing Scheme will not be completed within 13 years from 1955 ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

320. (a)—Government have prescribed the standards and specifications of the houses to be constructed and the Chief Inspector has called for schemes from all estates, for providing a minimum of 8 per cent houses annually. Necessary explanation has been called for from all employers who have failed to provide for the required 8 per cent building programme. All prayers or relaxation have been brought to the notice of the Housing Advisory Board and scrutinised by a Sub-Committee.

To enable employers to go ahead with the programme, the specification have been relaxed to meet shortages in the supply of essential materials loans have also been offered to needy employers as a measure of financial assistance.

(b)—There has been no case of exemption so far.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—No Government will however encourage such a step.

(e)—In the majority of estates, the Housing programme is likely to be completed within the due date. The programme actually started from 1957, and not from 1955.

Regarding the Management of Khadi and Village Industries Centres

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that most of the Khadi and Village Industries Centres are not working satisfactorily for want of proper supervision ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that most of the workers remain absent from duties ?
- (c) How many Institutions were inspected by the Secretary, the Joint Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department during the financial years 1957-58 and 1958-59 ?
- (d) Whether inspection reports are recorded for such inspections ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister-in-charge of Khadi and Village Industries) replied :

321.(a)—Government are aware that the Khadi and Village Industries Centres run directly by the Khadi and Village Industries Board and supervised by the Boards staff are working satisfactorily. In respect of private institutions such as Co-operatives and registered institutions, Government have no precise information.

(b)—It was found in one or two cases that attendance to duty was not regular for which drastic action has been taken.

(c)—In 1957-58 the Assistant Secretary inspected 37 Institutions. In 1958-59, the Secretary inspected 36, the Joint Secretary inspected 24, and the Assistant Secretary inspected 9 Institutions.

(d)—Yes. Not only inspection reports are recorded but follow up actions are taken also.

Loans and Grants received by Khadi Board from the Khadi Commission and State Government during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

- (a) How much loans and grants were received from the Khadi Commission and State Government for the development of Khadi and Village Industries during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 by the Khadi Board ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that loans were issued without security and Registration to the private organisations and registered bodies ?
- (c) How much interest was received from those private organisations so far and how much loans were recovered during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 ?
- (d) Whether any action has been taken to realise the outstanding loans ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that loans are not utilised for the purpose for which they were sanctioned and nobody has inspected the organisations as yet relating to the proper utilisation of the loans ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries) replied :

322.(a)—In 1955-56, the State Government sanctioned Rs.25,000 as Grant and Rs.1,25,000 as loan, and the Khadi Commission sanctioned Rs.73,655 as grant and Rs.1,25,000 as loan. In 1957-58, the State Government sanctioned Rs.4,87,785 only as grant and the Khadi Commission sanctioned Rs.7,15,236 as grant and Rs.4,88,800 as loan.

(b)—Loans were issued only after the execution and registration of the loan Bond. Loans are not given without security except to Co-operative Societies to the extent of five times their share capital.

(c)—During the periods mentioned the Board have received Rs. 408.48 nP. as interest and Rs. 10,523.55 nP. by way of recovery of loan.

(d)—Yes ; the Khadi and Village Industries Board has directed the Institutions concerned to repay the outstanding instalments of loan, failing which coercive measures will be taken to realise the loan in accordance with the terms of agreement.

(e)—No. The Internal Auditors appointed by the Khadi and Village Industries Board have already inspected and audited all the organisations to which the loans were sanctioned and utilisation certificates have been obtained from these organisations and sent to the Khadi Commission.

Enquiry of over-loading cases and increment of number of buses within Barpeta and Gauhati Subdivision

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

323. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) How many over-loading cases were detected and reported within Barpeta and Gauhati Sub-division during the years 1957 and 1958?
- (b) How many of the cases have been disposed of during those years and what is the amount realised as fine for those cases?
- (c) Why Government is not willing to increase the number of buses there for the convenience of the public?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that there are over-loading in almost all the buses of Kamrup District?

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

323.(a)—Number of over-loading cases detected in Kamrup District during 1957 and 1958 were 1866 and 1586 respectively. Subdivision-wise break up is not readily available. The information is being collected,

(b)—The information is being collected.

(c)—It is for the Transport Authority, a *quasi-judicial* body, set up under section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act to consider the matter. The Gauhati Regional Transport Authority has, it is ascertained, decided to increase the number of permits.

(d)—Government have no information.

Members of the Electricity Board

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor) asked :

324. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity and Power be pleased to state—

(a) Who are the members of the State Electricity Board?

(b) How many of them are part-time and how many are whole-time holders of office?

(c) What are the salaries, allowances and other amenities fixed and paid to them?

(d) How many meetings of the Board have been held since its formation (the number and dates of the meetings to be stated)?

(e) What was the duration of each of those meetings?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity and Power) replied :

- 324.(a)—1. Shri B. C. Kapoor, I.A.S.
2. Shri G. C. Goswami, C.E.E.
3. Shri S. K. Mallick, I.C.S., Secretary, Transport and Commerce.
4. Shrimati P. P. Trivedi, I.A.S., Joint Secretary, Finance.
5. Shri K. V. Srinivasan, Director of Industries.
6. Shri A. Z. Ahmed, Secretary, Flood Control (Public Works Department).

(b)—No. 1 and 2 above are whole-time members, the rest are part-time members.

(c)—As Government servants they are drawing their respective grade pay and usual allowances.

(d)—Seventeen meetings were held since its formation on 1st June 1958 on the following dates:—

1st Meeting held on 7th June 1958.

2nd ,, ,, 12th June 1958.

3rd ,, ,, 24th June 1958.

4th ,, ,, 8th July 1958.

5th ,, ,, 25th July 1958.

6th ,, ,, 30th July 1958.

7th ,, ,, 25th and 27th August 1958.

8th ,, ,, 9th September 1958.

9th ,, ,, 17th September 1958.

10th (Emergent) held on 18th September 1958.

11th Meeting held on 26th September 1958.

12th (Emergent) held on 28th October 1958.

13th Meeting held on 8th November 1958.

14th Meeting held on 10th and 11th December 1958.

15th (Emergent) held on 16th December 1958.

16th Meeting held on 28th January 1959.

17th Meeting held on 23rd February 1959.

(e)—No record is maintained by the Board of the duration of meetings, but each meeting lasted approximate 3/5 hours.

Appointment of whole-time Members of the State Electricity Board

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

325. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity and Power be pleased to state—

- (a) Why full time members are not appointed to make the State Electricity Board more active and business-like?
- (b) Whether Government propose to make all the members of the Board whole time officers thereof so that they can concentrate their activities for converting the Board as an Industrial undertaking ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity and Power) replied :

325. (a)—This question was considered by the Government under Section 5 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948, the Board can consist of not less than three and not more than seven members. Of the members—

- (i) one has to be a person having experience of commercial matters and administration;
- (ii) one has to be an Electrical Engineer with wide experience ;
- (iii) one with experience of accounting and financial matters in public utility undertakings.

Taking the above into consideration and the procedure followed by other States, Government came to the conclusion that at the present formative stage of the Board it would suffice to have some part-time and some whole-time members.

(b)—At present Government do not propose to do so, but this matter will be reviewed in due course.

Regarding holding up of Provident Fund benefits of the workers of the Company

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

326. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity and Power be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government lately received representations from the workers Union to the effect that the existing Provident Fund benefits of the workers of the nationalised supply companies have been held up from the time of nationalisation of these concerns ?

(b) Why this benefits has been held up ?

(c) Whether Government propose to restore the same and compensate the workers for their loss ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity and Power) replied :

326. (a)—Government have received representations from workers' Union and these were forwarded to the Board for disposal.

(b)—Deductions for the Contributory Provident Fund were not made pending the decision as to the terms and conditions of service that would apply to the workers. The matter is under examination of the Board.

(c)—The matter now comes under the purview of the State Electricity Board which is making deductions for the Contributory Provident Fund from the pay for March 1959 to be drawn on 1st April, 1959. The workers are also being given the option by the Board either to pay the previous dues to the Contributory Provident Fund in lump sum or in instalments.

Continuation of the services of the workers of the Companies under State Electricity Board

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

327. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity and Power be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to grant continuity of services to the workers of the nationalised

supply companies under the State Electricity Board (*i. e.*, whether the previous services rendered by the workers in the companies which have been nationalised will be taken into consideration) ?

(b) If not, why ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity and Power) replied :

327 (a)—The matter is under consideration of the State Electricity Board.

(b)—As at (a) above.

Hill Allowance in Khasi-Jaintia Hills

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

328. Will the Minister, Tribal Areas Department, be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that some of the Government servants of certain pay category serving in the Garo Hills, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills and Mizo District are getting Hill allowance in addition to other allowances ?

(b) If so, under what consideration this is being allowed ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Government servants serving in United Khasi-Jaintia Hills have been deprived of this allowance.

(d) If so, why this discrimination is being perpetrated ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that this question was under active consideration of the Government since a long time ?

(f) If so, what is the result now ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department) replied:

328. (a)—Yes. In the case of Gazetted staff the rate has been fixed on the basis of pay and status of individual officers and in the case of non-gazetted staff 20 per cent of pay if the pay is Rs.100 p.m. or less and 15 per cent of pay if the pay is above Rs.100 p.m.

(b)—For high cost of living and remoteness of localities.

(c)—Hill allowance has not been sanctioned for the Government employees serving in United Khasi-Jaintia Hills.

(d)—Compared to the other four Autonomous Districts more and better amenities of life are available in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills. Living conditions in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills were found to be more favourable when Hill allowance was sanctioned to the other Autonomous Hill Districts.

(e)—Only in the last August-September Session of the Assembly this Question was raised by Shri Tankeswar Chetia (*vide* Unstarred question No.80 of that Session) and in pursuance of the assurance given in reply to that question the Government is collecting necessary statistical data of the comparative costs of living in the Autonomous Districts including United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District as they are prevailing at present and Government is examining the same.

(f)—The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Suitable land for cultivation in Rawari Tea Estate of Mangaldai Subdivision

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

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

(a) Whether Government is aware of the fact that there are available land suitable for cultivation, in the namely Tamulbari, Rewmari, Berigoan belonging to the owner of Rawari Tea Estate of Majukusi Mouza of Mangaldai Subdivision?

(b) If so, what is the quantity of land ?

(c) What is the quantity of money or paddy realised from the cultivators by the owner of land for each bigha ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

329. (a) to (c)—Information have been called for.

Headquarters of an Assistant Irrigation Inspector at Barama

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) asked :

330. Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Barama is the headquarters of Tihu Nambarbhag Agriculture Development Block ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to establish an Agriculture Inspector's office at Barama and for this purpose an Assistant Irrigation Inspector was deputed for the smooth working of the Block ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the headquarters of the Assistant Irrigation Inspector has been shifted to Nalbari ?

(d) If so, why ?

(e) Whether Government propose to take steps to re-transfer the said office at Barama immediately ?

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

330. (a)—No.

(b)—No. An Assistant Irrigation Inspector has been posted with Headquarters at Barama for a long time.

(c)—Yes, very temporarily.

(d)—This has been done to render assistance to the Agricultural Inspector, Nalbari who has been overburdened with insect control work and starting a new seed farm there.

(e)—This will be done as soon as possible.

Pay scales of the Staff of Ayurvedic College

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked:

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

(a) How many students are there at the Ayurvedic College, Gauhati ?

(b) How many teachers are there ?

(c) What is their pay scale ?

(d) Whether the pay scale of the staff will be raised ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that proper facilities are not provided for medicine and accommodation of patients ?

(f) What is the reason for not being able to attract more students to the College ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied :

331. (a)—15.

(b)—7.

(c)—Allopathic teachers—Rs.225—20—425—E.B.—25—600.

Ayurvedic teachers—Rs.150—10—250.

(d)—Pay scales of Allopathic teachers are already revised. The question of revision of pay scales of Ayurvedic teachers is under consideration.

(e)—No.

(f)—The scope of their employment was limited.

Electrification of Co-operative College, Basic Training College, etc.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Electricity was provided to Sibsagar College at Joysagar ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that electricity was not extended to all other institutions situated on the bank of Joysagar such as Co-operative College, Basic Training College, Rural Polytechnic, Artificial Insemination Centre, Fishery Training Institute ?

(c) If so, why ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) replied:

332. (a)—Yes.

(b)—There was no provision in the original scheme for electrification of Co-operative College, Basic Training College, etc.

(c)—On firm demand being received from these institutions, estimates will be prepared, and work of extension will be undertaken by the State Electricity Board as soon as the institutions accept the estimate for service connection.

Names of villages and towns electrified during 1958-59

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA (Golaghat-East) asked:

333. Will the Minister for Electrification be pleased to state the names of villages and towns electrified during 1958-59 with total additional kilowatts ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) replied :

333.—The following Electrical undertakings were commissioned during the year 1958-59—

(1) Hailakandi.....	65 KW.....	15-6-1958.
(2) North Lakhimpur.....	80 KW.....	19-7-1958.
(3) Dhekiajuli	75 KW.....	26-1-1959.

**Number of Contractors employed during the year 1958
in North Lakhimpur Division.**

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) asked:

334. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (E.&D.) be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Contractors employed during the year 1958 in North Lakhimpur Division ?
- (b) How many of these Contractors were selected from local people, how many from outside North Lakhimpur and how many from outside the State ?
- (c) What was the value of works allotted to each of the above categories of Contractors as mentioned in (b) above ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that local contractors are not shown the same treatment and consideration as in the case of others ?

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

334. (a) —126 numbers.

(b)—(i) Local 107 Nos.

(ii) Outside North Lakhimpur ... 2 Nos.

(iii) Outside State 17 Nos.

(c)—Value of works is as under:—

(i) Local Contractors Rs.3,90,850

(ii) Contractors outside North Lakhimpur. Rs.1,23,431

(iii) Contractors outsidess State ... Rs.2,38,547

(d)—No.

Utilisation of Streams and Beels of Katosu Garamu and Charabahai Mauza

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that various streams, streamlets, beels, drains, etc., are lying scattered all over the vast area of Paddy fields of Katosu Garamu and Charabahi mouza in an uneconomic way ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that these streams, etc., are not rendering any benefit to the tillers of the soil ?
- (c) Whether Government will be pleased to take steps to utilise these surplus waters to the maximum benefit of the rural public ?

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

335 (a) & (b)—Government have no ready information. Survey is being made.

(c)—The matter will be examined on the completion of the survey.

Shortage of water supply in Subankhata Reclamation Area

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

336. Will the Minister-in-charge, Agriculture, be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that Subankhata Reclamation Area has been dried up and people have to face hardships due to acute shortage of water supply for cultivation as well as drinking water ?
- (b) Whether Government will, be pleased to enquire into matter and take necessary steps immediately for water supply there ?

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

336 (a)—There is scarcity of water for irrigation purposes.

(b)—The matter is being enquired into.

Regarding Sanitations of Amguri, Nazira, Sonari, Simaluguri, Moran, etc.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the sanitary conditions of Amguri, Nazira, Sonari, Simaluguri, Moran, etc., are extremely bad ?

(b) Whether Government have taken any measures to improve sanitation of these important places ?

(c) If so, what are those measures ?

(d) If not, whether Government will be pleased to take measures at an early date ?

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

337. (a)—Government have no such information.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—The matter may be considered if and when necessity arises.

Regarding "Tauzibahir Khajana" of Mauzadar, Sadiya

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have lately received complaints that the Mouzadar, Sadiya, has not granted receipts for "Tauzibahir Khajana."

(b) If so, why the Mouzadar did not grant receipt for money received by him ?

(c) Whether Government propose to enquire into the allegation ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

338. (a) to (c)—Information have been called for.

Requisition of lands in Certain Villages of Lahoal Mouzas (Dibrugarh) for defence purpose

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a large number of cultivators become landless in Miripathar, Titadimoro, Athabari and other villages of Lahoal Mouza (Dibrugarh) as their lands were requisitioned in 1941 or 1942 for defence purpose ?

(b) Whether any scheme was taken by the then Government to rehabilitate them properly elsewhere ?

(c) Whether any scheme has yet been taken by this Government to rehabilitate them ?

(d) Whether Government propose to requisition land from Miripathar grant No.16(177) in Lahoal Mouza and rehabilitate the landless people there who were made landless by the action of the then Government ?

(e) Why the case of these people has not been considered by the Government so long ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

339. (a) to (e)—Information have been called for.

**Regarding "Poll Tax" and "Touzibahir Khazana"
of Miris, Mishmis and Khamtis of Sadiya**

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Miris, Mishmis and Khamtis of Sadiya transferred area have been paying Poll Tax ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the local Mouzadar has been pressing the Miri Rayats for payment of "Touzibahir Khazana" ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that the local Mouzadar was not granting any pucca receipt to these Tribal people for the "Touzibahir Khazana" realised by him ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that certain people paid "Poll Tax" as well as "Touzibahir Khazana" ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that a representation on behalf of the Miris of Sadiya was handed over to the Chief Minister at Dibrugarh on 2nd February, 1959 drawing his attention to this ?

(f) If so, what action has been taken on this representation ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

340. (a) to (f)—Information have been called for.

**Regarding area of land belonging to Phukanbari
Tea Estate**

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

(a) What is the total area of land belonging to Phukanbari Tea Estate in different grants ?

(b) What is the area under tea out of these grants ?

- (c) What is the area of land so far requisitioned from these grants ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

341. (a) to (c)—Information have been called for.

Division of Saikhowa Mauza into Mauzas

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government has been received representation to divide Saikhowa Mouza into Mouzas since some years back ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that in reply to a question was stated in the Assembly that the question of separation of Saikhowa Mouza into two was under consideration of Government ?
- (c) If so, in which office the matter is pending (*i. e.*, with Sub-Deputy Collector, Tinsukia, Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur or in the Secretariat) ?
- (d) When Government will arrive at a decision on this subject ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

342. (a) to (d)—Information have been called for.

Requisition of Land for flood-affected and landless people of Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government lately requisitioned about 100 bighas of land from Dag No.608 of Nadna Tea Estate in Dibrugarh Subdivision belonging to Upper Assam Tea Company for flood-affected and landless people ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that about 60 bighas of land yet remains to be allotted ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that a class of businessmen are trying to occupy this land in the name of 10 or 12 persons who are not genuine flood-affected persons ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to compare the electoral roll of 1951 to ascertain the genuineness of the so-called affected people as the local people have been complaining that they were immigrants from Bihar ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

343.(a) to (d)—Information have been called for.

Remission of Revenue of the hail-storm affected people of Morabazar, Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the condition of the hail-storm affected people of Morabazar Mouza, Sibsagar Subdivision, is still miserable ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that these people whose crops were destroyed by hail-storm in 1957-58, have prayed for remission of revenue ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that this year 1958-59, the paddy crop of that locality is not satisfactory ?
- (d) In view of this fact whether Government will be pleased to consider the remission of revenue of the hail-storm affected people ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

344.(a) to (d)—Information have been called for.

Hill allowance for State Government Servant, serving in Hill areas

Shri TAMIZUDDIN PRADHANI (Dhubri) asked :

345. Will the Minister for Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is any provision for Hill allowance for State Government servants who are serving in the Hill Areas ?
- (b) If so, whether the benefit is extended to the officers of all the Hill stations ?
- (c) If not, what are those Hill stations where it is allowed, and what are the cause of not extending it to the other Hill stations of the State ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department) replied :

345. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, except in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills.

(c)—It is allowed in the Garo Hills, the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills and Mizo District on grounds of remoteness of locality and high cost of living.

It is not allowed in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills where better amenities of life are available and the conditions of living are more favourable.

Motion *re* : Government Policy of State Trading in Whole sale trade in foodgrains

Mr. SPEAKER : Now the question hour is over. Motion to be moved by Shri Dandeswar Hazarika.

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

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do now take into consideration the various ways and means by which the Government policy of State Trading in Wholesale trade in food-grains can be made successful in the State.

Sir, my intention of moving this motion is this: Government have decided that regarding essential food-stuff there should be State trading throughout the whole country. The policy and the details of State trading have not been yet enunciated by the Central Government. But we are glad to learn from the statement made by the Food and Agriculture Minister in the Lok Sabha as to the steps Government are proposing to adopt to make the State trading successful. Sir, the main idea behind this State trading is that there should be no middle-men to handle the essential food-stuffs in the country which is a very complicated subject. What we have seen in the past is that sometimes the price of food-grains soar very high; in our State. A few years back it so happened that rice was sold at the rate of rupee one per seer and the price of paddy went up to 18 to 20 rupees per maund. So there was a great agitation among the public due to this high price of rice and paddy. At the same time, Sir, this high price was created not by the cultivators or the producers but by those middle-men and other intermediary dealers who built huge stock of paddy and rice. Sir, the cost of cultivation also have gone up—the cost of cultivation per bigha has gone up to Rs.50 to 60 these days. The high cost of agricultural implements, manure and other ancillary expenditures have gone up very high. So if the producers or the agriculturists do not get a fair price, they blame the Government. These are reasons for which some measures had to be taken by the Government so that the price of food stuffs, specially rice and paddy, may not go up very high and at the same time the cultivators also get a fair-price of their produce. It is with this end in view that this policy of State trading has been introduced by the Government. It is, however, not altogether a new policy because we know that sometime back also there was a similar policy of procurement followed by the Government when they used to fix the maximum and the minimum price of rice and paddy. But during the last few years there was no control over rice and paddy and there was no fixed price and as a result of that we find that the price of rice and paddy has gone very high. So in order to control this upward trend in price of rice and paddy it was necessary that there should be controlled prices both for rice and paddy so that the consumers might get rice and paddy at a reasonable price and the cultivators might also get a fair price of their produce. This was the purpose behind that policy. Now the policy of State Trading as enunciated by the Government is now under discussion in the National Development Council which is now in Session. Government have enunciated two schemes, firstly an interim scheme and secondly the ultimate scheme. Now, in connection with the interim scheme what has been done by Government of India has also been done in our State. Our Government are appointing some Procuring Agents who get licenses from Government and purchase paddy at a price fixed by the Government and they give an account of their stock to the Government regularly and they cannot dispose of that paddy remaining under Government's account. When the Government desire them to send any paddy to deficit pockets they will have to give it to the Government.

Now, Sir, in order that our Government may also pursue the policy set forth by the Government of India, they are also going ahead with the programme. And to that effect our State Government has already issued licenses to the dealers who procure paddy in Government account.

As regards the ultimate scheme, according to this scheme paddy is to be procured from the cultivators or from the producers by the Service Co-operatives which are going to be established in our country within three years. This matter was fully discussed the other day on the floor of the House in connection with a non-official resolution. Government's policy is that ultimately the cultivators will sell their produce to the Service co-operatives and through the Service Cooperatives to the consumers or other marketing co-operative societies through which the retail dealers will sell rice and paddy to the consumers.

Now let us come to our State—how far we have advanced or have been successful in this business of State Trading in food-grains. It has been made clear by the Government that it will be dealing only in rice and paddy and not in other food-grains. In our State, Sir, our main food is rice. So Government has taken to the procurement of paddy. The target for procurement during 1958-59 was 22 lakh maunds of paddy.

I do not know how much paddy has uptill now been procured by Government through different agencies, but I think it must have exceeded 60 per cent of the target. The intention of the Government is not to procure all the paddy from the cultivators, but only the surplus stock with them, so that this can be distributed to the deficit pockets when necessary and also to keep the prices of rice and paddy at a reasonable level. Our State has already gone ahead in this respect. Government have appointed different agencies to procure paddy; at the same time, an effort is being made to procure paddy through the Co-operative Department. Particularly in the Nowgong district, procurement has been entrusted to the Co-operative Department. We are glad to learn that the Co-operative Department has gone ahead with procurement in the Nowgong District, but there are certain complaints also from the cultivators that they are not getting a reasonable price, compared to the neighbouring districts. Of course, my Friends from Nowgong will be able to explain this matter very clearly, but I have heard that in certain places the cultivators are not getting even the minimum price. Paddy has been procured at the rate of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per maund whereas the Government rate is, I think, about Rs. 10. This has resulted in some discontentment among the cultivators of Nowgong. They feel that when a producer in the Kamrup district gets Rs. 10 or Rs. 10-8-0 per maund, why should they part with their paddy at Rs. 7-8-0 or Rs. 8. I hope this matter will be considered by Government and they will see that the minimum price is given to all the cultivators of the State.

Then, Sir, there are some mills which are taking permits from the Government to procure paddy. Some of these mills have also formed into an Association called the Millers' Association. They have made contract with Government to procure and supply a certain quantity of paddy and accordingly Government have issued licences to them. But what they are doing in some places? They are forming associations in order to keep a monopoly over purchase of paddy. As a result persons who were in the same trade for some years have been deprived of their business. In certain places I have seen that there is only one mill in the locality and that mill is fixing the minimum price, say Rs. 9 or Rs. 9-8-0 per maund, though persons who were in the trade before could give four to six annas

more. But due to the monopoly purchase by the mills, the cultivators have been deprived from their legitimate price. We hope Government will look into this matter and see that our producers are not deprived of the minimum price or the reasonable price that has been given by Government.

Sir, during the last few years, when there was no control or fixation of prices for rice and paddy, the prices went very high. The cultivators were completely at the mercy of middlemen. During the harvesting season the middlemen used to purchase paddy at very low prices and used to stock it in the villages, and then according to their sweet will they could raise the price and control the market. The entire benefit of this transaction and high prices was derived by middlemen and not by the actual cultivators. The whole market was controlled by mill-owners and big businessmen who dealt in rice and paddy. This year also, after State Trading was introduced in the country and after prices were fixed by Government, we found that in the Cachar district the prices of rice and paddy went very high. In some other places of the State also like Dibrugarh and Tinsukia the prices shot up and even in Gauhati the price of rice rose to Rs. 26 a maund. I think it is due to the manipulations of the millers and big dealers the prices are going up. I would, therefore, draw the attention of the Government to this and urge on them to see that the price-level is maintained uniformly throughout the State. Here in Shillong also, you will find in Burrabazar that ordinary coarse rice is selling at Rs. 26 or Rs. 27 per maund. Of course some transport charges have to be paid. But when Government are fixing minimum and maximum prices, we request Government to see that the price-level is maintained as far as practicable, so that unscrupulous businessmen cannot take advantage of the situation.

Then, Sir, I would like to point out to the Government that special attention should be given so that the businessmen dealing in rice and paddy cannot take advantage to create a condition of scarcity in the State.

I would like to give a few suggestions as to how best the State trading can be made successful in our State. Firstly Sir, the whole Supply Department is a temporary Department and so most of the officers have no initiative for doing hard work because of the fact that since they are holding temporary jobs they might be thrown out of employment any moment and thus they would not be entitled to pension and other benefits as are offered to other officers of the permanent Departments. While Government has taken up this State trading business I think this will be more or less a permanent affair. So, I request the Government to examine whether those temporary employees of the Supply Department can be made permanent or not. Secondly, during this year Government have appointed some dealers to purchase rice and paddy and in the coming year I hope Government will try to see that the marketing societies which are formed in the villages and in other places are given adequate facilities for purchase of rice and paddy from the agriculturists and to do that they are also given facilities for credit system and storage facilities. This is required because for purchase of rice and paddy and to keep them in storage they would require good amount of money. At the same time we hope that Government will also appoint honest and sincere officers who have good reputation in their previous service under

the Government for working in the procurement department. We have seen that there is restriction of movement of rice and paddy from one district to another and for that there are check gates on the border of each district so that there cannot be smuggling of rice and paddy from one district to another. But, Sir, I do not know why this restriction of movement is necessary when the prices have been controlled and when minimum and maximum prices have been fixed throughout the State. Government should allow the people to move rice and paddy freely to any corner of the State so that the prices remain the same. Though there are check gates people generally say that they are only for show because those who are in charge of those gates allow to pass truck load of rice and paddy if they are obliged. This should be examined. What I personally feel is that there should be no bar for movement of rice and paddy within the State.

I would like to point out that the main problem in our State is regarding the tea gardens, I mean the industrial areas where there is no cultivation of paddy. So, the tea gardens generally purchase rice and paddy at very high prices from the market. After the minimum and maximum prices have been fixed by the Government I think the gardens may be allowed to procure paddy from the cultivators and to stock their requirement ahead. Otherwise when they cannot get rice and paddy in the controlled market then they have to purchase them from some dealers at fantastic prices. There are cases where some mills though give cash memo showing sale at the controlled price, that is, at the rate of Rs. 18 per maund, yet they realise about Rs. 24 to Rs. 25 per maund. So, unless there is strict vigilance about it it will not be possible for the Government to keep the prices under control.

I would therefore like to point out that regarding supply in the gardens Government should carefully examine the matter and if possible, they should be allowed to purchase rice and paddy direct from the cultivators so that the millers may not be able to realise afterwards huge amount of profit from the gardens.

With these observations, Sir, I move the Motion for consideration of the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is: This Assembly do now take into consideration the various ways and means by which Government policy of State Trading in whole sale trade in food-grains can be made successful in the State.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Sir, I have an amendment to move.

My Amendment runs as follows:

For the words "food-grains" occurring in the second line substitute the words "all essential commodities" and after the words "whole sale" and before the word Trade in the second line the word "and retail" be added."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In that case how the Motion will read ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: (Panery) It will read like this:

“This Assembly do now take into consideration the various ways and means by which the Government policy of State Trading in whole and retail trade in essential commodities can be made successful in the State.”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think this Amendment is not in order as it will go beyond the scope of the present Motion, because, as you will find under rule 271, the Amendment shall be relevant to and within the scope of the Motion which is proposed. But your Amendment will be too wide in the scope of the resolution, and as such I rule it as out of order.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Then, Sir, I think I can speak on the main Motion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, you can speak on the Motion.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! अब इस प्रस्तावपर मैं हिन्दीमें नहीं,—बंगाली में बोलना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि मैंने यह देखा है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं और हमारे सुझावों का ठीक ठीक जवाब नहीं दे सकते।

(Voices—He should not speak in Hindi. He should speak in Assamese).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As a matter of fact, I cannot compel him to speak in a particular language. He can speak in Assamese, Bengali, Hindi or English.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সরকার যখন স্টেট ট্রেডিং করবার জন্য চেষ্টা করেছেন, তখন সরকারের আইনগুলি নিখুট হতে হবে—নিশেষ করে আমাদের ফুড গ্রেইন কন্ট্রোল অর্ডারটা ভাল করে দেখতে হবে। ফুড গ্রেইন বললে আমরা সাধারণতঃ রাইস এণ্ড ডাল বুঝি, কিন্তু ছাইটটাও এর সঙ্গে ধরা উচিত ছিল। এই ফুড গ্রেইন ট্রেডিং এর জন্য যেটা লাইচেন্স দরকার হবে সেটা কার কাছ থেকে নিতে হবে—ডেপুটি কমিশনার, না এডিশনাল ডেপুটি কমিশনার, না গার ডিভিজনাল ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট থেকে। সেটা definitely বলা দরকার।

স্টেট ট্রেডিং এর হোলসেল দর ঠিক করে দিবে কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার ; কিন্তু রিটেইল দর ঠিক করবেনা। রিটেইল দর সরকার ঠিক করে না দিলে আমার মনে হয় এই স্টেট ট্রেডিং Successful হবেনা। সমস্ত আসামের যদি রিটেইল দর দেখা যায় তাহলে দেখবেন

যে ডিফ্রণ্ড এবং শিলিংএর দর অনেক বেশী। এর দ্বারা কনসিউমারএর কোন benefit হয় নাই। সেই জন্যেই আমি বলছি যে সরকার রিটেইল দর ঠিক করে দেওয়া উচিত। নাহলে ষ্টেট ট্রেডিং করেও সরকার জনসাধারণকে প্রোটেকশন দিতে পারবেনা।

ষ্টেট ট্রেডিংএর এজেন্টগুলো হয়েছে আগেকার রায় বাহাদুর এবং রায় সাহাবের অধীন। সেজন্য আমরা দেখতে হবে যে এই আইন ঠিকমত প্রযোজ্য হবে কিনা। আমি অনভব করছি—আমাদের গরীর কৃষকদেরকে ‘প্রোটেকশন’ দিতে হয়। সেজন্য, যদি ষ্টেট ট্রেডিং, কৃতকার্য হয়, তাহলে এখন আমাদের জনসাধারণ যে ভাবে suffer করছে—সে suffering থেকে মুক্ত হইতে এবং সেজন্য কৃষকদের সেদিক থেকে প্রোটেকশন দেওয়া দরকার।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপনার বোধ হয় হয়ে গেছে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): তার পর আমি বলতে চাই যে নিকটস্থ ট্রেজারীতে টাকা জমা দেবার ব্যবস্থা যেন সরকার করেন—কারণ লোকেরা অনেক দূর হইতে টাকা নিয়ে আসেন এই জন্য মঙ্গলদৈ ট্রেজারীতে এই রূপ ব্যবস্থা করা দরকার।

তারপর আমি বলতে চাই সরকার থেকে যে সমস্ত টাকা বরাদ্দ করা হয় তা সব কো-অপারেটিভ পায় না। এর জন্য কিছুটা ব্যবস্থা করা দরকার। তারপর—এগ্রি কালচার এবং ষ্টেট ট্রেডিংএর সম্বন্ধে—অতি নিকটস্থ—এবং ষ্টেট ট্রেডিংএর কার্যকারীতা—অনেক সময় এগ্রিকালচার ডেপার্টমেন্টের কার্যের ওপর নির্ভর করে। তাই কি ভাবে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করা যায় তার চিন্তা করা প্রয়োজন। এই সম্বন্ধে আমি অনেকবার এই সদনে বলছি—এবং মন্ত্রী মহোদয় এর জবাবও দিয়েছেন। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমি আর বেশী সময় নিবনা—এই বলেই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি আমার বক্তব্য শেষ করলাম।

Shri KHOGENRDA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): May I draw the attention of the Deputy Speaker that many hon. Members are very willing to participate in the debate, and as such whether it is desirable to fix any time limit?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, 15 minnutes for each hon. Member.

Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA (Jaipur): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সোভাগ্য কথ্য পাটোয়ারী ডাঙরীয়াই বক্তৃতা বন্ধ করিলে, নহলে মই কবলৈ সময় আৰু নোপালো হেতেনেই। ‘ষ্টেট ট্রেডিং’ কথাটো ভাৰতীয় আৰু অসমত এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়িব পৰাটো সোভাগ্যৰ বিষয়। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মোৰ বক্তৃতা বিশেষ কামত আহিব বুলি মই আশা কৰা নাই। এই সদনৰ সদস্য, নিৰ্বাচিত হোৱাৰ আগতে আমাৰ সদস্য সকলে নিশ্চয় বক্তৃতো ভাল ভাল বক্তৃতা বাইজৰ আগত দি আহিছে। এই বক্তৃতা শুনি বাইজৰ বিশ্বাস হন, এওঁলোকক সদনলৈ পঠালেই, দেশ “শস্য সংস্কে অনুপম” হব। তাৰ ফলতেই আমি এই সদন পালোহি। আচলতে কি হৈছে তাক সকলোৰে জানিছে আৰু এতিয়া যদি অন্ততঃ সদনত তেনে কোনো বক্তৃতা কৰা নহয় তেন্তে বাইজে কি ভাবিব? মই ভাবিয়েই মই দুআখাৰ মান কও। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে

সমাজতাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা সৰ্বদে বেচিকৈ বজুতা দিয়ে; সকলোৱে সমানে পাব লাগে ধান লাগে বুলি কৈছে: মাটিৰ বিতৰণ ক্ষেত্ৰত চিলিং বান্ধি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে, ইত্যাদি ইত্যাদি। এনেদৰে আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে সমাজ-তাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা বজুতা দিওতে—বজুতাৰ সময়ত এই আদৰ্শ পাহৰি; একোএকোজন অভিজাত সদস্যই—বেচি সময় লবলৈ গৈ আন বিলাক আলোচনাত অংশ পাব খোজা সদস্যৰ সময় নষ্ট কৰে অথবা তেওঁবিলাকক অংশ পাবলৈ সময় নোপোৱাত পেলায়। গতিকে বহুতো সদস্যই ইচ্ছা থাকিলেও আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ নোপায়।

(মিঃ পাটোৱাৰীৰ নিমিত্তে নহয়— *Voices*)

একো একোজন সদস্যই বজুতা কালত বাৰে বাৰে সময়ৰ সংকেত ধ্বনি হৈ যোৱাৰ পাচতো নিজৰ আসন লবলৈ পাহৰি যায়। যদি এয়ে হয় তেন্তে দেশৰ বা বাইজৰ কল্যাণ কেনেকৈ আশা কৰিব পাৰি?

(কোনে কোনে সময় নাগানে *Voices*)

মই ক'বো নাম কোৱা নাই। এতিয়া কথা হৈছে কিছুমান ধনী মানুহে কাৰবাৰ বিলাক তেওঁলোকৰ হাতলৈ নি বাইজক এনে কিছুমান অস্থবিধাত পেলায় যে সেইবিলাকৰ পৰা দুখীয়া বাইজৰ অৱস্থা শোচনীয় হৈ উঠিছে। বেচিবলৈ যাওঁতে ওজনত কম ধৰিব; ভাল বেয়া বুলি কিছু ক্ষেত্ৰত কম দাম দিব আৰু কিনিবলৈ যাওঁতে জোখত কম দিব, এনে ধৰণৰ কাৰ্য্য বিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজ অতিষ্ঠ হৈ পৰিছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিবিধানৰ হকে যদি ব্যৱস্থা লব পৰা যায় তেতিয়া দুখগ্ৰস্ত বাইজে সৰ্বাস্তকৰণে শলাগ লব। ইয়াৰ পিচত আন এটা ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে—দুৰ্নীতি। চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ অধিকাংশই দুৰ্নীতিপূৰ্ণ বুলি সদনৰ বাহিৰে ভিতৰে যি অভিযোগ আমি পাই আহিছে সি যদি সচা হয় তেন্তে চৰকাৰে লোৱা ধান চাউল সংগ্ৰহ কাৰ্য্যত অৰ্থাৎ ধান চাউল সংগ্ৰহ বিতৰণৰ সংগ্ৰহ কাৰ্য্য কেনেকৈ ভাল হব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। যদি এই দুৰ্নীতি সচাকৈয়ে আছে তেন্তে ইয়াৰ পৰা কেনেকৈ পৰিত্ৰান পাব পাৰি তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। মই আগতেই উল্লেখ কৰিছো যে এই সদনত বজুতা কালত মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে আদৰ্শৰ কথা কয় কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যত কাৰ্য্যকৰী ৰূপ দিবলৈ পাহৰি যায়।

গতিকে নিজে কৰিব নোৱাৰা কাম এটা অফিচাৰৰ পৰা আদায় কৰিবলৈ গলে কেনেকৈ হব? আমি নিজকে যদি শুধৰাব নোৱাৰো তেন্তে অফিচাৰ সকলক কেনেকৈ শুধৰাম? আমি যদি নিজে নীতিপূৰ্ণ কাম কৰো তেতিয়াহে অফিচাৰ সকলৰ পৰাও নীতিপূৰ্ণ কাম আদায় কৰিব পৰা হব। সেই কাৰণে আমি প্ৰত্যেকেই তাৰি চাব লাগিব যে আমি সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক সমাজ প্ৰতিস্থাৰ নীতি লৈছোহক আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্যত উপনীত হবৰ কাৰণে সেই লক্ষ্য আগত বাধি কাম কৰিব লাগিব নহলে চৰকাৰে ধান চাউল বেচা-কিনা ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ললেও উপকাৰ একো নহব। মই আৰু বেচি সময় লব নোখোজো কাৰণ মই নিজেই বজুতাতে সমাজতন্ত্ৰ নীতি মানিব লাগে বুলি কৈ আহিছো। ইয়াকে কৈ বজুতাৰ সামৰনি মাৰিলো।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ১৯২৯-৩০ চনত ৰাছিয়াই প্ৰথমে পঞ্চম বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ যোগেদি দেশৰ ক্ৰমোন্নতিত আগ বঢ়াত, লগে লগে ৰুছ, চীনত কো'অপাৰেটিভৰ যোগেদি দেশৰ উৎপাদন,

এক, জনশক্তি বৃদ্ধি পোৱাত পৃথিবীৰ অন্য দেশও চমক খাই উঠিল আৰু পৰিকল্পনা, কো-অপাৰেটিভ আদিৰ যোগেদি ধনতাত্ত্বিক দেশবিলাকেও অৰ্থনীতি, সমাজনীতিত এটি নতুন পদক্ষেপ আবশ্য কৰিছে। আমাৰ দেশতো ৰাজ্যই কিনাবেচাৰ ভাৱ লোৱাৰ পৰিকল্পনা কৰিব খুজিছে।

ৰাজ্যই কিনা-বেচা কৰা কাৰ্য্য মই সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ হৈ মনপোলি বা 'একচেতীয়া' হোৱা উচিত। অসম চৰকাৰৰ এই কিনা বেচা নীতিৰ স্বৰূপ এতিয়াও সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে ফুটি উঠা নাই। মাত্ৰ এই আবশ্যনি বা ১ম অঙ্ক হৈছেহে। চৰকাৰে আনক যি ২।১ টা নোট বা ইস্তাহাৰ যোগাইছে তাত এই দৰে উল্লেখ আছে— *With a view to assuring a fair return to the tiller, a minimum or floor price should be fixed reasonably in advance of the sowing season with respect to each crop, and arrangements should be made to purchase directly, whenever necessary, the crops produced*".

অন্য এঠাইত পোৱা যায় : "The Apex Marketing Society which is a federation of the primary Marketing and other societies has been given the monopoly of procuring paddy in that district. The Society is to supply 4 lakhs mounds of paddy to the State Government and 8½ lakhs mounds to the different rice mills. This Apex marketing society has been strengthened with a share capital contribution of Rs.4 lakhs besides a subsidy of Rs.24,800 for the maintenance of staff and loans and subsidies for godown etc".

ইয়াৰ পৰা খাদ্যবস্তু মাৰ্কেটিং কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ যোগেদি কিনাৰ আভাষ পোৱা যায়। এই মাৰ্কেটিং চছাইটি সমূহক চৰকাৰে অৰ্থৰ যোগান ধৰিছে বা ধৰিব এনে ইচ্ছিত পোৱা যায়। গতিকে আবশ্যনীতে সকলো খুটিনাটি বিচাৰি পোৱা টান আৰু বিহেতু চৰকাৰৰ এই বিষয়ত মূল উদ্দেশ্য বৰ্ত্তমান ফুটি নুঠিলেও লাহে লাহে ই প্ৰকাশ পাব। যাহোক নীতিগত হিচাবে আমি সমৰ্থন যোগাইছোঁ আৰু লগে লগে কেইটামান কথাই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছে :—

প্লেণ বা পৰিকল্পনাৰ যোগেদি মাৰ্কেটিং ব্যৱস্থা পৰিচালিত হ'ব লাগে ; ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত কোন ঠাইতকিনি কোনটাইত পনৰ যোগান ধৰিব লাগিব তাৰ এটা সাম্যক চিত্ৰ থাকিব লাগিব। কিনোতে আৰু বিক্ৰী কৰোতে বা যোগাণ ধৰোতে এটি **unified system of purchase and sale** অৰ্থাৎ সংহতিপননীতি বা পদ্ধতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব। এই সংহতি পূৰ্ণ পদ্ধতিৰ আচনিমতে খাদ্য-বস্তু সংগ্ৰহ আৰু যোগাণ ধৰোতে (১) উৎপাদনত খৰচৰ হিচাব **estimates of production** (২) ভক্ষণকৰীৰ প্ৰয়োজন **requirement of consumption** আৰু (৩) ৰাহি বা **surplus** ৰ ওপৰত পূৰ্ণ নজৰ নিদিলে নহ'ব। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে ক'ব পৰা যায় যে চৰকাৰৰ **statistics** ৰ মতে এমোণ ধানৰ খৰছ পৰে ৮ টকা আৰু চৰকাৰে ধানৰ মোণে দাম ধৰিছে বা দিছে ৯।১০ টকা। সেইদৰে এবিধা মাটিত ৫ মোণ ধান পৰিলে এক একবত ১৫ মোন পৰে আৰু খৰছ বাদ দিলে খেতিয়কে এক একবত ১৫।২০ টকা পায়। এহাল গৰুৱে বা এজন কৃষকে ১২ বিধা বা ৪ একৰ মাটি টানিটুনি ক'ব পাৰে। যদি ভাল খেতি হ'ল তেন্তে ৬০।৮০ টকাতকৈ সেই খেতিয়কে ধানৰ পৰা বহুত লাভ নাপায়। এই কম টকাৰে এটা পৰিয়াল কেনেকৈ পোহ পাল যাব? **Report of the Indian Delegation to**

China on Agricultural Planning Techniques published by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture ১৯৫৬ ব ১৩২ পৃষ্ঠাত উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে চীন দেশৰ চৰকাৰে কৃষকক 10 yuans per mound অৰ্থাৎ প্ৰতি একবত ১২১ টকা অৰ্থাৎ প্ৰতি বিঘাত ৪০ টকাতকৈ কিছু বেছি লাভ দিয়ে। দাম নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণৰ সময়ত কৃষকৰ খৰছ আৰু পোহ পালৰ ফালটোলৈ বিশেষ লক্ষ্য নাৰাখিলে খেতিয়কসমূহ বা উৎপাদনকাৰী সকল ধৰা পৰিব। সেই অনুপাতে যোগান ধৰা ঠাইৰ যেনে শিলং, গোহাটী, নগাঁও, যোৰহাট, ডিব্ৰুগড়-ডিগবৈ নগৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন আৰু সংগ্ৰহ কৰা অঞ্চলৰ প্ৰয়োজন আৰু বাহি বিষয়লৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি মাৰ্কেটিং বিষয়ত অগ্ৰসৰ হোৱা বাঞ্ছনীয়। এই দৰে পদক্ষেপ কৰিলে অসমৰ কিমান উৎপাদন আৰু ঘাটী পৰে তাৰ হিচা ব পোৱা যাব—আৰু ঘাটী উৎপাদন পূৰণৰ কাৰণে কাৰ্যকৰী আচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰি অসমৰ অভাব পূৰণ পৰা যাব। কো-অপাৰেটিভ, পঞ্চায়ত, টাউন কমিটি আদিৰ পৰা প্ৰতি ঘৰ লোকৰ প্ৰয়োজনৰ তালিকা পাব পৰা যাব।

আচনি গ্ৰহণৰ সময়ত উৎপাদনকাৰী—প্ৰোডিউচাৰ আৰু ভক্ষণকাৰী কনজুমাৰৰ স্বার্থলৈ সমান লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগে—খাদ্য দ্ৰব্যৰ মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণৰ সময়ত এই দুয়ো পক্ষৰ কোনো পক্ষই যাতে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত নহয়। গত কিবছৰত দেখা গৈছে মোনে ২৫১২৬ টকাৰ চাউল কিনি সস্তীয়া বা স্থলত মূল্যৰ—চিপ এণ্ড ফেয়াৰ গ্ৰেইন চপ, দোকানৰ যোগেদি চাউল কিনি সস্তীয়া বা স্থলত মূল্যৰ—চি এণ্ড ফেয়াৰ গ্ৰেইন চোপ, দোকানৰ যোগেদি ১৮১২২ টকাত চৰকাৰে কিনোতাক বা ভক্ষণকাৰীক যোগান ধৰিছে। এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ যোগেদি কিনোতা পক্ষৰ সুবিধা বা লো ইনকাম গ্ৰুপ বা দুখীয়া লোকৰ উপকাৰ হ'ব পাৰে। কিন্তু সেইদৰে অৰ্থ ব্যয় কৰি খেতিয়ক বা উৎপাদনকাৰীক সুবিধা দিলে উৎপাদন বাঢ়িব আৰু আপোনা-আপুনি বস্ত্ৰৰ মূল্যও কমিব।

চৰকাৰ কেৱল প্ৰধান খাদ্যবস্তু—Principal Grain যেনে ধান-চাউল, যেহু—আঁটা মৈদা কিনিবলৈ ন'হব—Minor Produce সামান্য বস্তু যেনে শাক পাচলি, গাখীৰ, মাছ-মাংসও মাৰ্কেটিং কোপাৰেটিভে বা চৰকাৰে লব লাগে। চীন দেশত চাউল, নাৰিকল আদিও চৰকাৰে কিনা বেচা কৰে।

শিল্পজাত বস্তু আৰু কৃষিজাত বস্তুৰ দামৰ মাজত এটা সমন্বয় থাকিব লাগে। সেই-কাৰণে শিল্পজাত বস্তুৰ ওপৰতো ষ্টেটৰ কন্ট্ৰল থাকিব লাগিব। বস্ত্ৰবোৰৰ দাম ২৩ বছৰ যাতে স্থায়ী থাকে সেইটো গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে লক্ষ্য কৰিব লাগে। সমানে বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম উঠা নমা হলে উৎপাদনকাৰীৰ লোকচান হয় আৰু উৎপাদনকাৰীৰ শস্য বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ উৎসাহ নজন্মে। মাৰ্কেটিং মানে কৃষিজাত বস্তু চৰকাৰৰ জৰিয়তে কিনা হলেই নহব, সেইদৰে সকল ব্যৱসায়ী আৰু শিল্পপতিৰ হাতত শোষিত হ'ব। কোনো গাঁও গুটিয়া ব্যৱসায়ী বা স্বইচ্ছাই কিনা-বেচা কৰাৰ ক্ষমতা অৰ্পণ কৰা উচিত নহ'ব। সকলো বেছাৰোপৰ চৰকাৰে মনত ৰখা উচিত। লগে লগে এই ধিনিতে আৰু এটা কথা আহি পৰে যে বস্তু যোগান ধৰাৰ সময়ত এটি কথালৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব। কিছুমান ঠাইত খেতি পায় যেনে নগৰ বা শিল্প প্ৰধান ঠাই। গাঁৱৰ কোনো কোনো ঠাইত খেতি নহয়—অৰ্থাৎ non-farm area আছে—যেনে মংসজীবি গাঁও, তাত বস্তু কোপাৰেটিভৰ যোগেদি যোগান ধৰিব লাগিব। আনকোনো উপায় কৰি হলেও মানুহে বস্ত্ৰবোৰ ওচৰতে পাব লাগিব। চৰকাৰে কোপাৰেটিভৰ যোগেদি দোকান খোলাতে কিনোতা বা বিক্ৰী কৰোতাই সহজতে ওচৰতে যাতে তেনে দোকান পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। নগৰত বা তেনে ঠাইত বেচন কাড দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থাও কৰিব পাৰে। যদি এই ব্যৱস্থাটো কৰা হয় তেনেহলে চাব লাগিব যাতে মানুহবোৰে আৱশ্যকীয় পৰিমাণ আৰু জোখৰ বস্তুতকৈ কম বস্তু নাপায়। অৰ্থাৎ বেচন কাৰ্ডত মান হক যিমান বস্তু পুৰুষতে লাগে সিমান বস্তুৰ কাৰণে

বেচন কান্দি দিব লাগিব। তেতিয়াহে আমি planned হিচাবে আগবাঢ়ি আহিব পাৰিম। অৰ্থাৎ আমাৰ প্ৰকৃত প্ৰয়োজন ধৰি আমাৰ উৎপাদনৰ বাট পূৰাবৰ কাৰণে পৰিকল্পনাৰ যোগেদি আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰিম আৰু এটা কথা আমাৰ বাজ্যৰ কাৰণে কিমান ধান চাউল প্ৰয়োজন সেইটো Statistically বাইজক আগতে জনাই দিব লাগে আৰু সেই অনুপাতে চৰকাৰে সাহায্য আগবঢ়াব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে খেতিয়ক বাইজে উৎসাহ পাব এই বলি যে দৰকাৰৰ পৰিমাণ শস্য আমি উৎপাদন কৰিলে দামো পাম আৰু বিজীও হ'ব। মই এই কথা grower স্বাৰ্থৰ ফালৰ পৰা ভাবি কৈছো। এই বিষয়ে শ্ৰী পাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কি ভাবে কব নোৱাৰে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): চাব মই সদায় growerৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কথা লৈ কৈ আহিছো।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): তাৰ পিছত টকা পইছা চেণ্ট্ৰেল বেংক বা ক্রেডিট বেংকৰ পৰা এতিয়া পাওতে বহুতো বেমেজালি দেখা যায়—কিন্তু এইবোৰ বেমেজালি দূৰ কৰাটো হৈছে প্ৰধান কথা। চেণ্ট্ৰেল বা বিজাৰ্ড বেংকে সুদ নাপালে টকা নিদিয়—এইটোও চিন্তা কৰিব লগীয়া কথা।

সহজে আৰু পাবিলে বিনাসুদত দৰিদ্ৰ কৃষকে যাতে ঠিক সময়ত আৰু পৰিমাণে টকা কড়ি বিলাক পাব লাগে। কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ যোগেদি কৃষকক টকা দৰ্কাৰ আৰু সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো কো-অপাৰেটিভ নৌক সম্পূৰ্ণ স্বাধীনতা দিয়াতো ভাল নহ'ব। অন্ততঃ অডিট ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ হস্তক্ষেপ থাকিব লাগিব। আৰু এটা কথা আমাৰ বিজিনেচ কমিউনিটিৰ ভিতৰত আন কি কেএছ। সকলৰ ভিতৰতো সি, এ, এম, এ, পাচ কৰা লোকতকৈও হিচাব পত্ৰত বহু পৈনত লোক আছে—যিসকলক এই হিচাব পত্ৰত নিয়োগ কৰিব পৰা যাব। চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা মাৰ্কেটিং ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰয়োগ কৰোতে যি নিবনুৱা সময়্য উদ্ভব হ'ব সেই নিবনুৱা সময়্য এইদৰে দূৰ কৰিব পৰা যাব।

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): চাব কেএছ। মানে কি?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please withdraw the word; it has been the Practice in our Assembly, not to use this word.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: চাব মই কোনো বিশেষ অৰ্থ কৰি এই শব্দটো কোৱা নাই—এইটো প্ৰচলিত শব্দ সেই কাৰণে মোৰ মুখত ওলাই গ'ল। দোষানীয় হলে মই withdraw কৰিছো। মই কৈছিলো যে এই দৰে মানুহবোৰ কামে কাজে লাগি বোৱাৰ পাছত যিখিনি মানুহ থাকি যাব তেওঁলোকক Industry ইত্যাদিত খটোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ সকলোবোৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু সভ্যক গোটেই মাজে মাজে Study Circle পতা ভাল হ'ব। এই Study বা অধ্যয়ন চক্ৰ যোগেদি ভুল বিলাক দূৰ কৰি কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ লোকসকলৰ নিপুনতা বৃদ্ধি কৰাত সহজ হ'ব।

আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ কথা যে বৰলিং পাটিৰ এই সমগ্ৰ অনুষ্ঠানটোৰ প্ৰতি আগ্ৰহ থাকিব লাগিব। চীন দেশত এই অনুষ্ঠান কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱাৰ এটা কাৰণ হল যে বৰলিং পাটি বা শাসন গাদীত থকা দলে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত active part হৈছে।

Adjournment

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

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

অসমৰ নগাওঁত প্ৰথমে মাকেটিংৰ ব্যৱস্থা বা ধান সংগ্ৰহৰ ব্যৱস্থা কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ যোগেদি চৰকাৰে হাতত লোৱা উচিত হৈছে। প্ৰথমে এখন জিলাত বা অঞ্চলত হাত দি ক্ৰমে অন্য জিলা আৰু সমগ্ৰ অসমত হাত দিয়া উচিত হৈছে। নগাওঁতেই সৰু এডোখৰ ঠাইত আমাৰ দোষ ক্ৰটি চালি জাবি চাই আৰু এই কাৰ্য্যৰ ক্ৰিয়া প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া লক্ষ্য কৰি আৰ্জনা দূৰ কৰি বহল ক্ষেত্ৰত পাচত নাশিবলৈ সুবিধা হ'ব। কেৱল ধান চাউলতে নথি ক্ৰমে অন্য বস্তুৰো কিনা বেচা চৰকাৰে কৰা উচিত।

শিল্পজাত বস্তুতো হাত দিব লাগে—শিল্পজাত বস্তুৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰধান বস্তু-কাপোৰ-সুতা আদি চৰকাৰে কিনি যোগান ধৰিব লাগে। নহলে বস্তুৰ দামৰ সমন্বয় নবৰ-আৰু একশ্ৰেণীৰ অথাত কৃষিজীৱি শ্ৰেণীৰ প্ৰতি অন্যায় আৰু অবিচাৰ কৰা হ'ব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত এইটোও জনাওযে বস্ত্ৰশিল্প জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিব লাগে। জাতীয়কৰণ নকৰি ধনীক শ্ৰেণীক শোষণৰ সুবিধা দিয়াটো যোৰ অন্যায় হৈছে। ক্ৰমে ভাৰতৰ সমগ্ৰ সম্পদ সমূহীয়া কৰিবৰ অৰ্থে চৰকাৰ আগবাঢ়িব লাগে।

আমাৰ মাজত অথাত গাওঁত তিনিটা শত্ৰু আছে—(১) মাটিৰ মহাজন (২) ধাৰ দিওঁতা (Money lenders) আৰু (৩) ব্যৱসায়ী Wholesale traders এই শোষণ কাৰীক আতৰাবৰ কাৰণে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে শীঘ্ৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। জনসাধাৰনক শোষণ কৰা সকলক দূৰ কৰাটো শাস্ত্ৰৰো মতঃ—মুণ্ডক কি ছণ্ডোক উপনিষদে শান্তিৰ শ্লোকত কৈছে :—

“ভদ্ৰং কৰ্ণেভি শৃণোয়াম দেব।

ভদ্ৰং পশ্যাম অক্ষিভিঃ যযত্ৰ।

বুদ্ধ শাস্ত্ৰতো কয়—প্ৰাণাতি আতা ঐ বমাণি”

কোৰাণ—কৈছে:

“অকাতুন ফি চবি নিন্মাহিল লাজিনা

মাকুমৱানা অকাতুন তা আ তাদু।

বাইবেলৰ সাৰ মন্ত্ৰ Coleridge এ Ancient Mariner ত চমুতে কৈছে:

“He prayeth best who loveth best,
All things both great and small,
For the Dear God who maketh us.
He maketh and loveth All”

শিল্প জাত কাৰ্য্যত বাধা পৰিব পাৰে—শোষণ কাৰীয়ে ৰাজ্যৰ মাকেটিং ব্যৱস্থাৰ পঁজু বা পৰাস্ত কৰোৱাবৰ কাৰণে প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাব। সকলো বাধা অতিক্ৰম কৰি চৰকাৰ যাব লাগিব জনসাধাৰণৰ পূৰ্ণ সমতন পোৱা যাব। কাম আৰম্ভ কৰি ছহকি অহা থিক নহ'ব—মাকেটিং কো-অপাৰেটিভ গঠনত পূৰ্ণ পয়োভৰে অগ্ৰসৰ হ'ব লাগে।

“Hath Columbus half-sea over.
Turn back to his native shore,
Man to-day would not proclaim,
Round the world; his deathless name”.

So we must sail on with him, and pass horizon fore and dim.

Swami KRISHNANANDA BRAHMACHARI (Kokra-jhar): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বর্তমান যিটো শ্ৰেণীবিহীন সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক বাফ্ট গঠনৰ সংকল্প কৰিছে তাকে কৰিবলৈ যদি শুদ্ধভাৱত নিখট দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গী আৰু উচ্চ নৈতিক পদ্ধতিৰে আগবঢ়া নহয় তেন্তে চিন্তা কেতিয়াও কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

আমি দেখিছো আজিলৈ চৰকাৰে ভিন ভিন পৰিকল্পনা কৰি আহিছে—কিন্তু আশা-প্ৰদ ফল পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱা নাই। সকলো গঠনমূলক কাম আমাৰ উচ্চ মনোবৃত্তিৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিলেহে আমি কৃতকাৰ্য্য হম। উচ্চ কৰ্ম্মচাৰী সকলৰ মনোভাৱ সদ হলেও কিন্তু তলতীয়া কৰ্ম্মচাৰী সকলৰ মনোবৃত্তি অনুকূল নহয়।

চৰকাৰৰ যিবিলাক পৰিকল্পনা আজিলৈ দেখিলো তাৰ বেচি ভাগেই বাৰ্থতাৰত পৰিণত হৈছে। এই দীৰ্ঘকাল ব্যাপি চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষই বিপক্ষই যি সমালোচনা কৰিছে তাৰ মূল ভিত্তি হল অনু সমস্যা অনুগত ভগতি তুতানি অনুৰ পৰা জীৱন সৃষ্টি। চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক আচনি লৈছে সেইবিলাকত ঠেকতাৰ পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱাৰ কথা কৈছে—চৰকাৰী কৰ্ম্মচাৰী সকলৰ অনিয়মানুবৃত্তিতা আৰু দুৰ্নীতিৰ নানা সমালোচনা হৈছে। এইবিলাক কাৰণত সকলো পৰিকল্পনা বাৰ্থ হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা হৈছে। এইখিনিতে মোৰ এটা কথা আছে, মহানানব গান্ধীজীৰ বামৰাজ্য বচাৰ পৰিকল্পনা আছে—এতিয়া তাক বাস্তবত ৰূপ দিব লাগে। গতাব অনুশৰণ কৰিব লাগিলে অযোধ্যাৰ সিংহাসন এৰি ১৪ বছৰৰ কাৰণে বন বাস যাব লাগে। ৰাজ আদৰ্শ বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ গীতাৰ বনবাস দিব লাগে।

আমাৰ দেশ স্বাধীন হ'ব লাগিলে আমাৰ শৰীৰৰ অঙ্গৰ একাংশ ছেদ কৰি পাকিস্তানৰ সৃষ্টি হ'বৰ কাৰণে ভাৰত ত্যাগ কৰিব লাগে। দেশৰ ভবিষ্যৎ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে আৰু দেশ গঠনৰ কাৰণে আমি আনক ত্যাগ কৰিব লাগিব তেনেহলেহে বামৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হ'ব নহলে ভাৰতৰ ভবিষ্যৎ অন্ধ কাৰ। আজি যি জাতিয়ে নিজৰ নৈতিক বলৰ দ্বাৰা দেশৰ স্বাধীনতা অৰ্জন কৰিছে সেই জাতিক আজি দুবল দেখি নানা জাতিয়ে ইতিকিং কৰিব ই বৰ দুখৰ কথা।

আজি জনগনৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে আৰু আমাৰ কৰ্ম্মচাৰী সকলে সেবাবৃত্তি লৈ জন-কল্যানৰ কাম কৰিব লাগিব—নহলে আমাৰ সকলো আশা ভৰষা নিৰ্গূল হ'ব।

গতিকে মই চৰকাৰকক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে বৰ্ত্তমানৰ সমৰাম ভিত্তিত আমাৰ খেতিয়ক ৰাইজক আগ বঢ়াই নিয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য অতি স্নন্দৰ, কিন্তু বিভাগত মিসকল উচ্ছহানত বহি আছে তেওঁলোকে যদি টানকৈ শাসনদণ্ড গ্ৰহণ নকৰে তেন্তে এই উদ্দেশ্যও বাৰ্থ হোৱাৰহে সম্ভৱ।

মোৰ বিশেষ কথা আৰু নাই—ইয়াকেই কও যে চৰকাৰৰ আদৰ্শৰ জয় হওক।

Srimati PADMAKUMARI GOHAIN (Moran) মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শ্ৰীদণ্ডেশ্বৰ হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই আজি যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ এই সদনত দাখিল কৰিছে সেই বিষয়টোৰ গুৰুত্ব উপলব্ধি কৰি ময়ো দুঘাৰ কৰলৈ ঠিয় হৈছো।

এই আলোচনাৰ অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ স্ৰযোগ দিয়াত মই শ্ৰাহাজৰীকাক ধন্যবাদ দিছো আৰু আলোচনাৰ অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ যোকে অলপ সময় দিয়াত উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো।

মহোদয়, পৰ্বাধীন ভাৱত আমাৰ দেশৰ ৰাজহাউ স্বৰূপ কৃষক শ্ৰেণী আছিল খেলাৰ পুতলা, কৃষক আছিল এটা নিৰ্যাতিত শ্ৰেণী যাৰ কোনো সংস্থান নাছিল বিদেশীয়ে আমাৰ কৃষকক বুনাৰ চকুৰে চাইছিল। আমাৰ কৃষক আছিল তেওলোকৰ শোষণৰ সামগ্ৰী। আমাৰ কোটিকলীয়া সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা চুবুৰাৰ হোৱাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছিল।

স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত আমাৰ চেতনা আছিল যে আমাৰ আশা ভৱৰষা স্থল আমাৰ খেতিয়ক ৰাইজৰ উন্নতিয়েই দেশৰ উন্নতি। গতিকে আজি নবভাৰতৰ নব সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ এটা নতুন ঠাচেৰে গঢ় দিব লাগিব আৰু এই ব্যৱস্থাত প্ৰথম চকু পৰিছে আমাৰ কৃষক সফলৰ ওপৰত। তেওলোকৰ সামাজিক, আৰ্থিক আৰু নৈতিক উন্নতিৰ ওপৰত আজি নব ভাৰতৰ দেশ-কৰ্মী সকলে চিন্তুকৰিছে যে আজি নবভাৰতৰ সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত নতুন উদ্যোগ, নতুন উদ্দীপনা আৰু নতুন পদ্ধতিৰ প্ৰয়োজন; নবভাৰতৰ সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা নতুন যুগৰ নতুন মানুহ হিচাবে নতুন প্ৰথা পূৰ্বভূতন কৰি চৰকাৰে সমাজ খন আগবঢ়াই নিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰিছে। এনে অৱস্থাত খেতিয়ক সকলে উৎপন্ন কৰা সমুদায় শস্য সামগ্ৰী আজি কিনা বেচা কৰাত নিজৰ চৰকাৰৰ লগত যদি সম্বন্ধ হয় আৰু তাৰ পৰা তেওলোকে পাবলগীয়া ধিনিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত নহয় তেন্তে সেই সম্বন্ধত আমাৰ খেতিয়ক ৰাইজ সকল নিশ্চয় আনন্দিত হব আৰু তাৰ পৰা উপকৃত হব আৰু খেতিয়ক সকলৰ মনত নতুন উদ্দীপনাৰ সঞ্চাৰ হব আৰু নতুন প্ৰেৰণাবে অনুপ্ৰানিত হৈ ৰচনা কৰিব খোজা নবভাৰতৰ নতুন সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাটো আকোৱালি ধৰিব পাৰিব। ৰন্ধৰ নামত অথবা আইনৰ লগত সাজেৰ খাই থাকিলেও দেশৰ পুৰনি প্ৰথা বিলাক আজি দেশবাসীয়ে নিবিচাৰে; বিচাৰে তেওলোকৰ অন্তৰৰ—তেওলোকৰ পুৰনা সমাজৰ আৰজ্জনা বিলাকৰ অন্তৰ্ধান আৰু যি সকলে দেশৰ গুৰি ধৰি দেশৰ হিতৰ অথে নতুন সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ ৰচনা কৰিব খুজিছে—তেওলোকৰ হিত পৰিকল্পনাৰ নব ৰূপ। ভাৰতৰ পুৰনি প্ৰথা বিলাকৰ বহুতো বিলোপ কৰি হিন্দুক'ড যেতিয়া পুনৰায় হল (পুৰনা সাদৃশ্য এষ্ট বিলোপ কৰি) তেতিয়া মানুহৰ অজ্ঞতাৰ হেতু বহুতে প্ৰতি বন্ধক জন্মাইছিল—কিন্তু—সময়ৰ সোতত মানুহৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ ফলত সেই ভাব মানুহৰ অন্তৰৰ পৰা দূৰ হল আৰু আজি সি সহজ হৈ উঠিছে। ঠিক এই দৰেই আজিৰ এই নতুন পদ্ধতি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ পথত তেনে বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক আৰু ইও সময়ৰ সোতত আৰু দীৰ্ঘ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ ফলত আঁতৰ হব। সেই উদ্দেশ্যৰে ষ্টেট ট্ৰেডিং কো-অপাৰেটিভৰ নতুন ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লওতে চৰকাৰে কিছুমান কথা লৈ চকুদিব লাগিব। বিশেষকৈ কিনা বেচাৰ সম্বন্ধটো আজি আমাৰ কৃষক ৰাইজৰ মাজত আগবঢ়াই নিবলৈ যাওতে কৃষক ৰাইজৰ যে কল্যাণ হব তেওলোকৰ উৎপাদিত দ্ৰব্যৰ যে উপযুক্ত মূল্য পাব সেইটো একে-বাৰে সতঃসিদ্ধ কথা যদিও তালৈ চকু দিব লাগিব। কাৰণ যিটো মূল্য দুখীয়া কৃষক পায় তেন্তে এই প্ৰস্তাবৰ উদ্দেশ্য বিফল হব আৰু ৰচনা কৰিব খোজা নতুন সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব। দুখীয়া কৃষক ৰাইজ বাতে তেওলোকৰ উৎপাদিত সামগ্ৰীৰ পাবলগীয়া মূল্য পোৱাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন ধান কলৰ মালিক সকলে পৃথক কৈ ধান কিনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাথাকে আৰু এই উদ্দেশ্যৰে লাহে লাহে গাৱলীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে তেওলোকৰ শস্যৰ উচিত মূল্য পাব। ৰেপাৰী সকলে যদি তেওলোকৰ উৎপাদিত সামগ্ৰীৰ উচিত মূল্য চৰকাৰে দিব পাৰে তেনেহলে চৰকাৰৰ নতুন বল সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা ৰচনা দেশবাসীয়েও তেওলোকৰ বহুমূলীয়া বৰঙনি যোগাবলৈ অন্তৰত বল পাব, উৎসাহ পাব আৰু স্বাধীন ভাৰতৰ উপযুক্ত নাগৰিক হিচাবে এই খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীটোৰে। পৰিচয় দিব পাৰিব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত খেতিয়ক সকলৰ বৰঙনি কম নহয়—কাৰণ ভাৰতৰ শতকৰা ৮০ জনেই কৃষক আৰু মোৰ বিশ্বাস ষ্টেট ট্ৰেডিং ফলবতী হলে—সমূহ ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই পুনৰ্বাৰ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন এই 'বাইচ মিল' বিলাক চৰকাৰে নিজৰ হাতলৈ আনে আৰু দুখীয়া কৃষক বাইজক উৎপাদিত সামগ্ৰী সমূহ উচিত মূল্য দি তেওঁলোকক উৎসাহ আৰু উদ্বীপনা যোগায়।

Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS (Tengakhat) : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীহাজৰীকাদেৱে যি প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰিছে—মই তাক সৰ্বাস্ত কৰণে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ।

আজি আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যি উদ্দেশ্যে ষ্টেট ট্ৰেডিঙৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ প্ৰধান খাদ্য বস্তু ধান আৰু চাউলৰ ব্যৱসায় হাতত লৈছে—যি খেতিয়ক আৰু সৰ্বসামান্য কামৰ উপযোগী ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে—খেতিয়কে বাতে তেওঁলোকৰ উৎপাদনৰ এটা উচিত মূল্য পায় আৰু সেইদৰে কিনি খাওঁতো সকলো বাতে এটা উচিত দামত চাউল-ধান পাব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা।

কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় আমি ডিব্ৰুগড় অঞ্চলত বিশেষকৈ ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য বক্ষা কৰিব পৰা নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড়ত যোৱা কেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহৰ পৰাই মৌণত ২৭।২৮ টকাত চাউল বিক্ৰি হৈয়েই আছে। এই বিষয়ে জিলাৰ বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষক জনাওতে মোক কৈছিল যে যদি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত মূল্যত চাউল বিক্ৰি কৰিবলৈ আইনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয় তেন্তে বজাৰত চাউল নাইকিয়া হৈ যাব পাৰে আৰু আনহাতে চৰকাৰৰ হাতত বৰ্তমান যথেষ্ট চাউল নাই। যদি এইটোৱেই হয় তেন্তে মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি দিয়াৰ কোনো মানে হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাত চৰকাৰে যি পদ্ধতিৰে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে—তাতো মই বহুত ক্ৰটি দেখিছোঁ। ডিব্ৰুগড়ত ধানৰ মিল বিলাকৰ যোগেদি আৰু ধানৰ ব্যৱসায় কৰা মহাজন বিলাকৰ যোগেদি ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে। এওঁ বিলাকৰ এটা নিৰ্দ্ধিষ্ট কোটা ধৰি দিছে—চৰকাৰক দিবৰ বাবে। ইয়াত দেখিছোঁ—যি বিলাক মহাজনে বছেৰেকত ৩০।৪০ হেজাৰ মৌন ধানৰ ব্যৱসায় কৰে—তেওঁলোকে মাত্ৰ ১০০০।২০০০ মৌন ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰি দিবলৈ কোৱা হৈছে। এই বিলাক মহাজনে চৰকাৰক দিব লগা এটা সামান্য অংশ সংগ্ৰহ কৰি দিছে—আৰু আন হাতে বাকী ১০।১৫ হেজাৰ মৌন ধান চোৰাং বজাৰত মৌনত ১৪।১৫ টকা দৰে বাগানৰ মালিকসকলক বা মিল বিলাকত বিক্ৰি কৰিয়েই আছে—। তেনেহলে দেখা গ'ল এই সংগ্ৰহকাৰী সকলেই আচল লাভটো পাইছে—খেতিয়কে চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰি দিয়া মতে দাম মুঠে ১০ টকা মৌনত পাইছে—আৰু মাজতে এই সংগ্ৰহকাৰী সকলে বিনা কষ্টেই অধিক লাভবান হ'ল। এই ধান বিলাক চৰকাৰে লবলৈ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই।

চৰকাৰে ধান মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটিৰ যোগেদি সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিব লাগে। আজি মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি বিলাক চৰকাৰে স্থাপন কৰি দিছে—বাতে খেতিয়ক সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ অতি কষ্টে উৎপাদন কৰা বস্তুৰ মূল্য উচিত মতে পায়। অৱশ্যে কিছুমান মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটিৰ পৰা বিশেষ লাভ হোৱা নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটিৰ পৰাও খেতিয়ক সকলৰ একো লাভ হোৱা নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড় টাউনৰ মাজত এই মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি নকৰি গাৱলীয়া অঞ্চলত মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটি বিলাক স্থাপন কৰিব লাগে। ডিব্ৰুগড় মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটিয়ে—আজি খেতিয়কৰ উৎপাদন বস্তু বিলাকৰ বজাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব কিছুমান গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট পাৰমিট দিয়া বস্তু যেনে :—ফাৰ্টি লাইজাৰৰ ব্যৱসায় কৰিছে—আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড়ত এই ফাৰ্টি লাইজাৰ চোৰাং বজাৰত বিক্ৰি হয় বুলিও শুনা যায়।

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN (Moran): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! সদস্যজনে অভিযোগ কৰিছে যে, Dibrugarh Marketing Co-operative Society ত fertiliser black marketing কৰিছে। তেখেতে এই অভিযোগৰ প্ৰমাণ কৰি দিব পাৰিবনে?

Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS (Tengakkt): আজি আমাৰ মাকেটিং Co-operative Society বিলাক প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হ'ব লাগিছিল কিন্তু আমি দেখিছো যে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ব্যৱসায়ী সকলে তাৰ অংশীদাৰ হৈছে। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়! এই ধৰণৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ পৰা খেতিয়ক সমাজত সমন্বয়ৰ প্ৰতি আস্থা নোহোৱা হৈছে। গতিকে মাকেটিং কোপাৰেটিভ চোচাইটি বিলাকে যি উদ্দেশ্য লৈ স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে—তাৰ পৰা যাতে আন পথে বাৰ নোৱাৰে তাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব বুলি মই অনুৰোধ জনালো।

মই ইমানকে কৈ সামৰনি মাৰিলো।

Shri PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN: উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তেখেতে মোৰ কথাটোৰ উত্তৰ নিদিলে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the hon. Member does not like to speak on that, how can I compel him?

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰ অনা-খেতিয়কৰ হাতত। গতিকে আজি যিবিলাক আইন কৰিছে সেইবিলাকো খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত ৰাম-টাঙোন হৈছে আৰু যিতিয়া state trading হ'ব তেতিয়া আৰু বেচি ভয় হ'ব। মই নিজে খেতিয়ক, সেই কাৰণে এই কথা বেছি ভালকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰো। যিবিলাক কামকে চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছে সেইবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই বৰং দুৰ্নীতিৰে সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এই state trading অৰ্থাৎ সেই একে গতি হ'ব। এই state trading ৰ যোগে গৰীব খেতিয়কক কি সহায় দিব সেইটো সন্দেহজনক। এতিয়া বহুত খেতিয়কে খেতিৰ দিনত মহাজনৰ পৰা ধাৰ লয় আৰু খেতি উঠাৰ পিছত ধান বেছি ধাৰ পৰিশোধ কৰে। যেতিয়া state trading হ'ব তেতিয়া খেতিয়কসকল সেই সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হ'ব। ধানৰ কণ্ট্ৰ'ল হোৱাৰ আগতে ধুলাৰ কাৰণে ৫% পাইছিল, কিন্তু এতিয়া আইন কৰিলে ১% পোৱা।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: বোৱা বহুতো ১% পাৰচেণ্ট আছিল।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: চৰকাৰে ৫% লৈ কিনিছিল।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: নহয়।

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA: এতিয়া State Trading হৈ খেতিয়কক কি সহায় কৰিব মোৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে। প্ৰতি মোণৰ মূল্য কিমান হ'ব লাগে সেইটো জানো চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰি চাইছে। আজি প্ৰতিমোণ ধানত বোধকৰে ৮-১০ টকাৰ বেচি নপৰে। তাৰ ওপৰত মাত্ৰ এটকা লাভ দিলে জানো সেই পৰিয়ালবোৰ বন্তি থাকিব পাৰিব? সেই কাৰণে খেতিয়ক সকল দিনে দিনে দুখীয়া

হৈ গৈছে আৰু লাহে লাহে মাটি, গৰু আদি বিক্ৰী কৰি সৰ্ব্বহাৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা অৱশ্যে কিছুমান অফিচাৰ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মীৰ সকল লাভবান হব। আজি চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতিটো নীতিতে দুৰ্নীতিহে সোমায় আছে। এই State Trading ৰ পৰাও খেতিয়কৰ একো লাভ নহব মাত্ৰ কিছুমান নিধনুৱাৰ চাকৰি হব।

Shri LILA KANTA BARAH (Kaliabor): মাননীয় সদস্যই কি হলে ভাল হব বুলি ভাবে?

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA: ব্যৱসায়ীয়েহে ব্যৱসায়ৰ কথা জানে। এই State Trading এ ব্যৱসায় হাতত লব আৰু তাত বহুত অন্যাৱ হব।

যিবিলাক সৰু-সুৰা ব্যৱসায় কৰা মানুহ আছে তাৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান পণ্ডিত। তেওঁলোকে Co-operative ত ভাল কাম কৰিব পাৰিব। এতিয়া গৰণমেণ্টে ধান নোৱাৰা ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি দেখিছো দিনে ১০০ নোন ধানকে লব নোৱাৰে, কিন্তু যিবিলাক স্বাধীন ব্যৱসায় কৰিছে তেওঁলোকে ইয়াতকৈ বহু বেছি ধান একেদিনাই সংগ্ৰহ কৰে। মানুহে ধান লৈ আহিলে চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে ধান লবলৈ সময় নাই বুলি ঘূৰাই পঠিয়াই, তাত ৰাইজৰ বহুত অসুবিধা হয়। যদি State Trading হয় তেনেহলে এনেকুৱা অসুবিধা বোৰ থাকিবই। ৰাইজৰ নানা অসুবিধা আহি পৰিব। চৰকাৰে ঘোষণা কৰিছে যে খেতিয়কৰ জুলুম নিবাৰণ কৰা চৰকাৰৰ উদ্দেশ্য—কিন্তু চৰকাৰে তাৰ বাবে একো যত্ন কৰা আমি দেখা নাই। ব্যৱসায়ীসকলৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ খেতিয়কবোৰ শোষণত পৰে এইটো সকলোৱে জানে। দাদন প্ৰথাৰে ৰাইজৰ শোষণ হৈছে এই বিষয়ে বহুলাই নকলেও হব। গতিকে মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰী ষ্টেট ট্ৰেডিঙৰ দ্বাৰা খেতিয়ক ৰাইজৰ বিশেষ উপকাৰ হোৱাৰ আশা নাই। আজি চৰকাৰী অফিচাৰসকলৰ দুৰ্নীতিপ্ৰায়ণ হৈয়েই আছে। সেইবোৰ প্ৰমাণ কৰাও চান। সেইবোৰ কেচ হাই কোৰ্ট লৈ বায় আৰু প্ৰমাণে নোলায় ইত্যাদি মহা জুলুম। গতিকে মই খেতিয়কৰ প্ৰতিনিধিস্বৰূপে কও যে ষ্টেট ট্ৰেডিঙৰ ওপৰত মোৰ আস্থা নাই। এই এটা প্ৰমাণ দিব পাৰো যে চৰকাৰে কম দামত খেতিয়কৰ পৰা কিনিলে—কিন্তু মানুহে এতিয়া বেচি দাম দি চাউল কিনিবলগা হৈছে। এইটো কি বিচাৰ হৈছে কব নোৱাৰো। গতিকে মোৰ চৰকাৰী নীতিৰ ওপৰতো আস্থা নাই আৰু ষ্টেট ট্ৰেডিঙৰ ওপৰতো আস্থা নাই।

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): মাননীয় উদ্যোগ মহোদয়, আজি হামাৰে সদন কে সামনে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰী ডণ্ডেহৰ হাজৰিকা মহোদয় নৈ इस सदन की तथा हामारी सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करने के लिये स्टेट ट्रेडिङ संरन्धी जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, उसपर अपना विचार प्रकट करने के लिये अपने मुझे जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आप को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह मानी हुई बात है कि हामारी सरकार ने इसी मूल उद्देश्य से स्टेट ट्रेडिङ की यह योजना बनाई है कि हामारे कृषक वस्तुओं को अपने कृषिजात शब्दों का उचित-मूल्य दें और साथ ही जनसाधारण को उचित-मूल्यपर चावल जैसी आवश्यकीय खाद्य-वस्तु प्राप्त हो। यह बहुत ही समयोपयोगी प्रस्ताव है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ और इसपर अपना विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

में समझता हूँ कि हमें इस विषयपर विशेषरूप से विचार करना चाहिये कि हमारा यह उद्देश्य कैसे सफलभूत हो कि जनसाधारण को आसानी से खाद्यवस्तु मिले तथा उनकी दिक्कतें न हों। साथ ही इसपर भी विशेषरूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये कि सरकारी यह योजना कैसे सफल हो सके। इन्हीं बातोंपर विचार करने, तथा इस योजना को सफल बनाने के उपाय अवलम्बन करने के लिए जो जो कार्य करने चाहिये उनके बारे में विचार करने के उद्देश्य से यह प्रस्ताव रखा गया है।

जनसाधारण को उचित मूल्यपर खाद्यद्रव्य दिलाना हमारी सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। इस बड़ी जिम्मेदारी को पालन करने के लिए ही सरकार ने स्टेट ट्रेडि की यह योजना बनाई है। पिछले कई महीनों से यह योजना हमारे प्रान्त में चालू की गई है। अब हमें यहाँ देखना है कि सरकार कौन कौन-सी नीति इसके लिए रखे। मैं अपनी सरकार की दृष्टि डिब्रुगढ़ जिले के लिये और विशेषकर तिनसुकिया जैसे उदद्योगक्षेत्र के लिये आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। तिनसुकियामें अब चावल का दाम प्रति मन २४।२५ प २६ रुपया है, धान का दाम भी काफी बढ़ा हुआ है, और जनसाधारणपर भी इसका बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ता है। मैंने सुना है कि चावल विक्री के लिये सरकार के जो एजन्ट्स और होल सेलर या रिटल सेलर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं उनके पास आवश्यकतानुसार नहीं पहुँचता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जितने चावल की आवश्यकता है उतना चावल सप्लाई नहीं होता है। मन जिले के डिस्ट्रिक्ट कमिशनर साहब से भी और माननीय मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में आलोचना की थी। मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि इन स्थानों में आवश्यक परिमाण में चावल का सप्लाई होना चाहिये। तिनसुकिया जैसा स्थान, जहाँ धान की खेति नहीं होती है, या धान कम पदा होता है उन स्थानों में आवश्यकता के अनुसार चावल सप्लाई होना चाहिये। किन्तु हम देखते हैं कि जहाँ तिनसुकिया में ५० हाजार मन चावल की जरूरत होती है वहाँ सिर्फ १० हजार मन चावल का ही सप्लाई होता है। इसके अलावा मुझे यह भी पता चला है कि होल सेलर के पास चावल पहुँचने में काफी समय लगता है। इसका असर भी जनसाधारणपर पड़ता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि हर महीने के प्रथम सप्ताह में ही आवश्यक परिमाण चावल सप्लाई करने की अर्थात् होल सेलर्स के पास पहुँचने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इसी संबंध में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि काफ़ी ष्टक होल सेलर्स को मिलना चाहिये जिससे वे आवश्यक होनेपर जनसाधारण को बेच सकें। मेरा मतलब है कि अगर किसी कारण किसी समय चावल पहुँचाना संभव न हो तो उस समय भी जनसाधारण को होल सेलर्स की इस ष्टोक से चावल मिले, ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार को करना चाहिये।

होल सेलर की नियुक्ति के क्षेत्र में भी मैं सरकार से एक अनुरोध करता हूँ। वही यह है कि डिब्रुगढ़ और तिनसुकिया जैसे स्थानों में सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त दस दस होल सेलर्स हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नहरकटिया, डिगबोई और डुमडमा जैसे छोटे छोटे स्थानों के लिये भी सरकार की २।१ होल सेलर्स नियुक्त करना चाहिये। ऐसा करने से हमारे रिटल सेलर को सुविधा होगी। उन्हें अपने ही स्थानों में चावल मिल जाया करेगा। उन्हें डिब्रुगढ़ या तिनसुकिया जैसे स्थानों में चावल के लिये नहीं आना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि बहुत-से रिटल सेलर दूर दूर के गावों के बीच और बगानों में बसे हुए हैं। सरकार ने भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में फेयर प्राईस सोप स्थानों में भी होल सेलर्स नियुक्त हो, और इन स्थानों के जनसाधारण को भी सरकार के निर्धारित मूल्यपर चावल मिले।

एक और आवश्यकीय बात की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि रिटेल सेलार्स को होल सेलार्स की ओर से चावल मिलता है वह वास्तव में उनके पास पहुँचता है कि नहीं? अगर नहीं पहुँचता है तो सरकार को उचित कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। नहीं तो सरकार का बदनाम होता है। इस बात चेक न हो तो ब्लैक मार्केट का मौका मिलता है। इस ओर भी हमारी सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिये एक ऐसी कमेटी की स्थापना होनी चाहिये जिसकी देखरेख में जनसाधारण को चावल दिला जावे। इस कमेटी को इतना भी अधिकार होना चाहिये कि सरकारी स्टोक तथा अधिकारियों की जाँच कर सके, होल सेलार्स को चावल मिल रहा है कि नहीं और उस चावल का उचित-वितरण हुआ है कि नहीं; इन सारी बातों पर विचार करने और देखभाल करने के लिये एक ऐसी कमेटी का होना बहुत जरूरी है।

मुझे पूरी आशा ही नहीं, बल्कि विश्वास है कि इससे जनसाधारण की दिक्कत दूर होगी। इतना ही कहकर मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are thankful to Mr. Hazarika for bringing this Motion in this House and for giving us an opportunity to express our views on this very important subject. Sir, about a year and half back, the Ashok Mehta Committee on food-grains recommended, after taking into consideration all the aspects of the problem, that we should socialise the food-grains trade and Government only a few months back rejected that recommendation as impracticable. However, the compulsion of events have forced the Government within 2 months to accept the nationalisation of food-grains trade as important in order to take the country out of the economic crisis. But that was not the only recommendation of the Food-grains Enquiry Committee. There was another aspect of it, *viz.*, the creation of equalisation fund and the whole recommendations have to be viewed by taking all these things into consideration and it is only by that way that it will be possible to solve the problem with which we are confronted to-day. Now let us see what is that problem. The problem is this, Sir, we have been running deficit in food production and we have been importing food-stuffs, whether from the point of view of India or from the point of view of Assam, from outside. In India, we have been importing food-stuffs upto the tune of Rs.120 crores or more at the time when we need the finance for purchasing important materials and machineries for our Plans. In Assam last year we had to import food from other States. This is the basic fact that we have to take notice of and the fact is that food supply has not been increasing, that an agricultural country like Assam has to import even its food from outside and that the money that could have been canalised to other sources are being used in purchasing food-grains. We also know that deficit financing has come to stay. Whether we like it or not, if we are to go through our plans, deficit financing will have to be resorted to and during these years, we have got a deficit financing to the tune of Re.882 crores. Deficit financing to the tune of Rs 882 crores is not a matter which we can take lightly. Now let us see what is the effect of this deficit financing. The inevitable effect of this deficit financing is a rise in prices or an inflationary spiral and this inflationary spiral is going on. On the other hand, even for the next two years of the Second Five-Year Plan and for the Third Plan also, we will have to resort to deficit financing because we cannot bridge the gap by bringing foreign money and at the same time we cannot get adequate loans for the purpose. As a result, we are left in a position either where we

*Speech not corrected.

go in for more deficit financing which means more inflation, or we can go in for that only if we can bring down the prices of food or increase the food supply, and there is no other way out. This is the crux of the whole problem. On the one hand, there is a deficit financing which has not come to a stop and which may have to be increased and on the other hand, food production has not gone up and therefore we cannot go in for more deficit financing. Therefore, something has to be devised to improve the food position. So far as food production is concerned, from the Reserve Bank of India's statistics, we find that it is not only because that production has been very low that the people do not get sufficient food but because it is also due to hoarding and profiteering in food. In this essential commodity about the hoarding and profiteering, the Reserve Bank of India gave figure which revealed that hoarding was double in 1956 than 1955. There was double the stock with the merchants than in 1955. Then why have we taken to State Trading? We have to get out the hoarded things or stop such practices which lead to hoarding and profiteering, and the only way we can do it is by having State Trading in food-grains so that the middlemen are eliminated and the price of foodstuff is kept at a level which will benefit the growers as well as the consumers. This is nicely said in yesterday's Lok Sabha as follows—"The whole objective is to maintain price level which are fair to the producers and consumers and to reduce to the minimum the disparity between the price received by the farmers and the price paid by the consumers throughout the season and over the agricultural cycle." My friend Shri Pakhirai Deka although it may appear that he is opposed to the State Trading, but actually he is not so. He has opposed the manner in which the State Trading is being carried. The possibility of corruption is there. The possibility of giving rise to bureaucracy is there. He is afraid of this. I would request the Hon'ble Minister that we have to be very cautious about it. These are the inherent defects in the whole thing. The possibility of corruption, the possibility of bureaucracy, closely followed up with the possibility of red-tapism all these possibilities are there, because after all what Shri Deka said is correct. He says we are not traders and when the State goes into the trade with all the vices they have inherited *viz.*, the bureaucracy, corruption, etc., it may give rise to further problems. When the Government machinery manned by these Government servants who have inherited all these defects, go in for the purpose of trade, we have to be very cautious. In his speech he has stated about certain defects regarding the prices. Of course for these things we can sit down and discuss how best we can remove those defects. But I can show neither Shri Deka nor anyone in this House is opposed to the principle of State Trading. The necessity is there at this time: when we can do away with deficit financing and also for stopping hoarding and profiteering. Therefore we have to consider all these aspects of nationalisation of food trading. Sir, the time is shortly coming when we have to cannot allow any body to profit when thousands of people will be starving and dying. We cannot allow anybody to profit by hoarding food grains, by trading in food stuff. We know in this country and in Assam also even to-day the Assam traders are trying to corner paddy and they are trying to build up stock by hoarding, so that they may profit by it. Therefore in a Socialist country or in a country which is going to be a Socialist country we have to be very careful about this food grains and its trading. Regarding the State Trading Sir, as I have stated, the inflationary effect has to be off-set by introducing greater State Trading in food grain, with a view to stabilise prices. Now what happens? When we are left to the mercy of

middlemen and others, then not only there is hoarding but there is also fluctuation of prices. There is jumpy nature of price. That has to be guarded. Whenever there is jumpy nature of prices, there is always the possibility of speculation. Now therefore, in State Trading we have these two objectives. Firstly it will be wrong to consider about production of food because State Trading does not deal with it, although we may say there is the indirect effect of more production because if the growers get their due prices for their produce they will go in for more production; their will be this indirect encouragement. But the direct effect and the direct objective is not to increase food production but to stabilise the prices, and in devising our ways and means of having an efficient machinery for State Trading. We have to see how far we have been able to stabilise the prices. Sir, upto now during these three months, I must say we have not been able to stabilise the prices, I mean the months of January, February and March, the prices have not been stabilised and for that I am going to blame the Government. Of course it may be said that within these three months it is not possible to stabilise the prices by means of State Trading, but have we built up adequate machinery for stabilising the prices? One important thing about the State Trading will be to build up a Corporation, to carry on all these trading. If we leave all these things in a State Department, the swiftness that is necessary, the promptness for these things may not be forthcoming. Of course Mr. Jain in his speech in the Lok Sabha said that there are other difficulties for setting up of Corporation *viz*; it may not be possible to have an effective price regulation if we have a Corporation. I do not agree with this view. My point is that if we are not for State Trading, if for an interim thing only we are going to have all these things-if that be our objective, it is necessary, to build up a Corporation-to create a Corporation for State Trading in food grains because that will only rescue it from the possibility of vices of bureaucratisation. Now, upto now have we been able to spread ourselves sufficiently? At Gauhati, I am told many traders have formed what they call a Joint Trading Corporation or something like that. In the Joint Trading Corporation, the big mill-owners, the small mill-owners all have come together.

(Shri Moinul Haque Chaudhury: at what place?)

At Gauhati. What they are doing? They want to make joint purchases. I am afraid, after some days they may call themselves 'Co-operative' also because if they term themselves as 'co-operative' they get all the facilities. At the moment, however, they are not calling themselves as 'co-operative'. They have not yet declared their stock also. In a meeting held recently they have taken the decision to purchase paddy. I do not know whether the Minister-in-charge will be able to throw some light as to whether any license has been given to them. Any way that decision has been taken and they have also further decided that whatever quantity would be purchased, would be divided amongst them according to the value of their respective share. A big trader will get bigger quantity and small trader will get smaller quantity, and accordingly they have formed a pool.

(A voice: since when this Corporation has come into being?)

This is about a month ago. I am bringing it to the notice of the Minister because, after all, my source of information may not be as reliable as that of the Minister. But my information is that they have formed a pool and from that pool different mills get paddy. Some of these mill-owners have got enough stock of paddy but they do not intend to

put the existing stock in the pool and only the would-be coming stock is proposed to be put in the pool. Now when we have started talking about state trading, the business people have become panicky; they are beginning to take the breath out of their mouth. Sir, we all know how some of these mill-owners want fat fee at the expenses of the poor people. I have no sympathy or mercy for them and we want the State Trading only to eliminate this type of greedy mill-owners. Now, what has happened at Gauhati, exactly similar things—similar type of organisations may spring up in other parts of the State and one day they may also pose themselves as co-operatives. We have to be very careful about this.

Then so far as the trade is concerned, this year we had fixed the target at 22 lakhs of maunds. But we have so far not been able to procure probably 11 lakh maunds. In Nowgong we have fixed our target at 12 lakh maunds, and out of it only 5 lakh maunds or 6 lakh maunds have been procured. It is true that it is not possible to communicate all the whole-sellers immediately and bring about our own organisation. But the co-operatives will have to be given a greater impetus; an accelerated development of the co-operatives is needed, both marketing and consumers co-operative societies. We want to bring all the marketable surplus of paddy to the State Trading Corporation and for that purpose these co-operatives are necessary in as large number as possible. Now we do not have the requisite number of co-operatives. Therefore we have to relay to a great extent on these private traders. But our whole idea should be to eliminate, as soon as possible, the individual licensees and pave the way for bringing into existence a network of co-operative organisations. Through the marketing co-operatives, paddy will come to the apex co-operative society and from which it will go to the retail dealers and the consumers co-operatives. Now to achieve that purpose the existence of the whole-sellers will be a standing danger. Therefore we have to eliminate them and therefore it is the time that we give more attention to the establishment of co-operatives—co-operatives irrespective of their colour, whether they are of the Communist colour, Socialist colour or Congress colour. I say this because I know that in Nowgong even the colour was detected. In giving scope and fillip to the development of co-operative societies we should cease to see them through these varying political colours. These co-operatives will have to be developed purely on co-operative and non-political line.

Then I want that our target should not be 22 lakh maunds. As a matter of fact, option should be given to the growers that in case they do not want to sell their produce to any particular co-operative or whole-sellers, then they should be given the option to sell to the Government stock and the Government should run these co-operatives on the principle of on-loss-on-gain basis. We have fixed the price in such a way that some margin of profit remains to these people. My submission is that to day even with this we have not been able to bring down the price of rice; at Gauhati, Shillong, and even at Hajo. The price is soaring up to more than Rs.20 to-day. Therefore we have to see that not only these co-operatives develop but we have also to see that the people when they come offering to sell their paddy to these co-operatives, they are in a position to do it. Then again, the price paid should give them—the growers, an incentive to sell and grow more and at the same time, the consumers also should have not complain that they are paying anything more than what they should. Now, this State trading to be an effective and real, we should be

alive to the various dangers to which it may be open to. As I have already stated, there is every possibility of corruption. In Tangla and in certain other places, I was told, paddy vanished from the Ware Houses, from Government Godowns. I do not know how far it was true, but it is quite possible. Then we have also to be alive to bureaucratization as has been referred to by my friend Shri Phakhi Rai Deka. This brings us automatically to the conduct and the behaviour of our officers. If our officers make it a point to leave office just when the clock strikes four, or if they think that they should come to office only at 10 O'clock and not that even though urgency of duty demand them to come earlier, then this experiment on state trading is not likely to meet with success. Our officers must learn to imbibe that business mentality of true and honest business man, those qualities of flourishing traders which bring them success. This is one way by which bureaucratization will go. On these officers again depend whether they bring glory to this new state venture or curse. If our officers while dealing with the illiterate and poor village people in the lowest strata of our society do not display exemplary behaviour of good business man in their dealings with them, then I am afraid, State trading will bring only slur to the Government. If a particular business man or a mill-owner can succeed in his trade, in procuring so much of paddy why should not the Government officers, why should not our agent be able to do all these things? There is one question of going back; we shall not go back. We have taken State trading knowing this to be the only method of getting rid of the economic crisis which confronts the country. If we have to live as a nation we must see that our foodgrains are not profiteered and, therefore, as there is no question of going back, we have to be very cautious of the possible dangers. Whoever may stand against it we must be able to put him down ruthlessly.

Lastly, Sir I have not been able to compromise myself with the proposition made by Mr. Jain that it is difficult to fix retail prices. In the absence of fixation of retail prices the main object of State trading will be taken away. We have to devise means for fixing retail prices and I think it will be possible to do so. If we only fix the wholesale prices and fail to fix retail prices, the stabilisation of prices, which is most important and the impact of which is felt by the people, cannot be effected. Therefore, we must give our greatest attention to this.

With these few words, I hope State trading will be a success and will bring new life to our people.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thought of not participating in this debate, but as the subject appeared to be very important and we wanted to put our point of view also, I have taken my stand to speak a few straight words. I am not too much of a gentleman just to be afraid of saying what is untrue to be untruth and to say that it is a terminological inexactitude. So, I would like to speak a few words very straight. My friend Mr. Goswami is too much of a gentleman and so he has just tried to show that we are all agreed on this issue. I personally feel we are not all agreed. This difference may be of degrees but these are important degrees. While I quite appreciate the criticisms which my friend Shri Pakhirai Deka has made from this side of the House

*Speech not corrected.

about the failures of Government, and I am glad that he has been very sharp and clear in his criticisms, at the same time I must say that because Government fails in certain respects I cannot allow the lives of the people to be at the mercy of some greedy monopolistic grain traders. So, keeping it clearly in view that there will be, as there have been, a great deal of difficulties and perhaps reasons for criticism in this matter, I stand for the proposition that so far as wholesale trading in foodgrains is concerned, it must be in the hands of Government and Government alone. Because although there may be defects, failures, omissions and commissions, if the wholesale trade be in the hands of Government, the people will have a voice and they can check it through the legislature. But if it be left in the field of *laissez faire*, people will have no control. As Swami Brahmachari was pleased to say that food is the prop of life, and when the prop of life is misused, Government, if it claims to be a Government of the people, cannot remain silent and the political parties also, to be worthy of their salt, must be alive to the situation. I do not know what stand the Independents will take in the matter, but so far as our Party is concerned, our position is very clear that we are not prepared to leave it in the hands of private traders. I, of course, do not say that all traders are bad; there may be good traders also.....

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

On a point of clarification, Sir. My friend says that wholesale trade must be in the hands of Government and Government alone. Does he mean to say that we should not employ the co-operatives and the whole business should be done by the Government, either through a corporation or through Government employees? I want to be enlightened what the hon. Member's idea is.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :**

I am coming to it. So far as the wholesale trade is concerned, that should be in the hands of Government and Government alone; it cannot be left to any delegated authority which is not a branch of the Government. So far as operations are concerned, these may be done by various ways and means. As a matter of fact, so far as the motion of my friend Mr. Hazarika is concerned, it clearly says that there are various ways and means by which the Government policy can be made successful in this State. Now, the use of co-operatives or other organs is only one of the various ways and means.

Now, as we know, our Government is becoming more and more a Government which touches the various aspects of peoples' life. It is no longer a Police State and it cannot be; particularly, since the last war, this question of foodgrains has become very important. We have not forgotten the man-made famine of Bengal where, according to some estimates, as many as 30 lakhs of people lost their lives and the impact of which was felt very heavily on the life of Assam also. We have seen that though the war is long since over, the crisis in the field of foodgrains remains. All the hopes we had in the First Five Year Plan have been belied and all our fears in this matter have justified, and, therefore Government has got to reconsider its previous policy of going back to the stage of *laissez faire* gradually. We, therefore, welcome the proposal of the Nagpur Session of the Congress in this respect. We also welcome the decision taken by the Lok Sabha the other day on this matter. But, Sir,

**Speech not corrected*

it is one thing to take a resolution or to acclaim it and it is quite a different thing to implement it and implement it faithfully. Now, uptil now the efforts made by the Government of Assam, if I may say so, have been half-hearted and indecisive. They do not appear to be quite sure what to do and how to do it. For example, on the matter of using co-operative organisations also for the purpose of procuring food-grains, particularly paddy, they have taken only two districts for experiment. One is a minor one, that is Mikir Hills and the major one that is being taken is in the district of Nowgong. So, if I am allowed to say so, they are making only experiment and in doing that also they have taken resort to a machinery which, though elaborate, is not efficient. The marketing co-operative which has been given the monopoly of procuring food grains in the district of Nowgong is not an organisation with sufficient experience at its credit. So far as the number and experience of co-operative societies that are there in the district of Nowgong are concerned, they are quite new and all of them perhaps may not be said to be ideal co-operatives. The other day when this matter was discussed in another connection one of the leaders of this co-operative movement, I mean my friend Shri Rahimuddin, himself said that some of the co-operatives at least in the district of Nowgong were spurious co-operatives of collectors and agents on behalf of the grain merchants and some were the 'Benami' who combined with the black marketers themselves. That is what he said. My friend Shri Goswami has just now said that at Gauhati also some of the millers have tried to combine themselves into an organisation which they propose to style in distant future as co-operative and then taking a stamp as co-operative they may try to run away with the baby. So, the Government which has embarked upon such a huge plan which was demanded by the people for so many years of bitter experience, must be careful in the step that they have taken. It is fortunate that the last crop, I mean the autumn crop, was fairly a good one and it will be possible for the Government to procure some amount of paddy. I am told that uptil now Government has been able to procure a little over 50 per cent of its target, according to the latest figure given by the Supply Minister. As we all know, so far as the distress sales are concerned, that is to say, the sales which the peasants make out of utter necessity to pay off their outstanding debts, to pay off revenue or rent and also to purchase their winter clothes and also to perform some indispensable ceremonies, that is generally done in the months of December and January. Now it is the month of April and I am afraid already most of the paddy which came through distress sales are also in the hands of the middlemen. These middlemen need not necessarily be non-cultivators or non-peasants. Our peasantry and as a matter of that any peasantry in any country of the world is not a class, but it is a section of the people where there are different classes. In the peasantry we have got rich peasants which they use to call 'collectors' in Russia. We have got middle peasants and then poor peasants. So, in this way we have got different strata of peasants. So far as sales by the poor peasants are concerned, these have already taken place. Those are sales not because there has been a little surplus, but because they must sell some in order to meet some of their immediate demand. So, some has already gone out of their hands. So far as middle peasants are concerned quite a bulk of their produce also has gone out. If there has been any it is only in the hands of the rich peasants. I shall not be able to elaborately explain the difficulties and experience of the rich peasants which my friend Shri Pakhirai Deka shall be able to do as he himself is a rich peasant. But one is sure that even the rich peasants have got certain difficulties in the matter of selling their paddy. Now the price which was fixed by the

Government in different months shows that the leaning was more towards the intermediaries including the rich peasants than towards the poor peasants. I appreciate that there are some amount of drying and shrinking after the purchase and yet the difference in price which was there at the first stage, second stage and third stage is not fully warranted. In that respect Government, if I may say so, lean to the side of the middlemen and the rich peasants than to the side of the poor and middle peasants. We say that during the war years also many co-operatives cropped up and we have seen by our experience that most of those co-operatives had died down. Why it happened so ? It happened because co-operatives were formed under duress, either for temptation or being pressed by difficulties. To have salt, sugar, yarn, etc., they had to combine in co-operative and so as soon as the scarcity of salt, sugar, yarn, etc., lessened the utility of those co-operatives under duress became less everyday. Moreover, the office-bearers and leaders of those co-operatives were in most cases a class of persons who are generally known as touts or agents. Those people are to be found everywhere whenever some benefit is expected from the Government. Now, it is a well known fact that the Government is following a policy of bias towards co-operative societies. This word bias, I am not using in a bad sense. In other words, Government is encouraging formation of co-operative societies. Now, having come to use this word, I would use the phrase, used by the Food Minister this morning, "all these touts and sundry," that they have been taking an enthusiastic role in the formation of co-operative societies, not so much because of their feeling for poor people in the villages but they think that if they do not take lead and get the Government encouragement in this matter, then they are afraid that people in the lower strata of the villages will themselves come forward and form co-operative societies and if they form co-operatives themselves and run their own affairs and if they get Government backing and encouragement then the hold on the mass people by these people will vanish in the mist. Then we see that in most of the cases, the villagers, who are known as Melkees in our Kamrup villages, who are known as Matabbar in the immigrant villages and in legal term they are called touts, they are going to create a very good field if the Government is not cautious because as I have just now said this movement requires the aid, guidance and help from the Government and and it must be remembered that in the matter of co-operative societies Government should be friend, philosopher and guide to the people, Government must give aid, guidance and help to co-operative societies, but so far as co-operative societies are concerned they must be, not from these undesirable persons, but from the mass people themselves. How can our illiterate masses be so enthused ? Here, there is our Publicity Department which is playing the role of sine-cure so long. So far the Co-operative movement is concerned, it is a movement which if we want to make successful, in both all India level and State level, the Publicity Department should do the real propaganda work for this Co-operative Department but in our State we find the Publicity Department is callous about this very important function. They are found giving news and photos of Ministers, high dignitaries, etc. I don't mind that, but for the implementation of a very important policy which the Government espouse it is necessary that this Publicity Department was used for popularising the all important co-operative movement in the mind of the people.

Secondly, in the matter of registration of societies, the Department ought to have been more energetic, sympathetic and helpful. I am not saying that all the officers in the Co-operative department are callous

towards the people but one thing, I feel, they are themselves not prepared to bear the burden which has fallen on their shoulder and for the last few years they were accustomed to a type of function which made them lethargic, bureaucrats and redtapists in their approach to the people. They go to the people, not immediately on their invitation but after they are approached time and again and cajoled and even if they go at last they offer so many reasons for not being of any help. They say that forms for by-laws are not available as they have not been printed in the Government Press, they get calls from so many places and so on and so forth. Of course, some of their reasons are no doubt true. Besides, the job they are holding is not lucrative as they do not get Bahiras, their fate is like that of Postmasters, school teachers, etc., who have no scope of taking bribe or Bahira as in many other jobs people at large know that the incumbents get pay as their allowance and they get pay really in the shape of Bahiras. (*Laughter*).

(Shri Ramnath Sarma—What is Bahira ?)

Overall things, Bahira is a thing which is required when you go to get a certified copy of a Jamabandi, or to get things like this, without which the office does not move to get the thing done. It should be either in cash or at least with a packet of cigarettes.

Now, I find there is complaint that taking advantage of Bahira even officers of Co-operative Department do not want to go to a village for registering a society if their demand, such as conveyance to go to the village, their stay, etc., are not arranged by the people. These requirements are put to the people that for the registration there is some amount of spending, i.e., Kharash Lagiba. People understand quite well what this Kharash Lagiba mean. Now, the Minister will tell me why don't you give concrete examples. This is difficult. To my personal knowledge no officer will do it in my presence, or when I am standing near him. Those people who give the Bahira they also do not come forward to give evidence to prove it.

Sir, when this Government is recommending and at the same time encouraging formation of co-operative societies, it is necessary that Government as well as public should see that real co-operatives are formed for the benefit of the people. Some of the Minister complained last year that I was too rash perhaps because I had no grey hair but to-day to my dismay and to their delight I am beginning to have grey hairs.

***Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding):** The Minister of Co-operative has not as yet got grey hair.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): So, I shall thank the Government if they make the scheme successful even in three years. I am not in a hurry to say that this scheme must be made cent per cent successful within 1959. What I want of the Government is that the steps must be steady, firm and sure. Now, I do not want to elaborate, I only say that the steps that have been taken in Nowgong require a great deal of improvement. I do not want to use harsher terms than that. I can only say that the things going on there are far from ideal and it will be better for the Government to see that things improve. Now, the Co-operative Minister himself coming from

**Speech not corrected*

Silchar, he knows full well how Grain Trading can be used for killing people without the use of any lethal weapon. There was a company in Cachar which was manned by very important people and the Minister perhaps knows that this company is also called 'shawl chore'? He must be knowing about it. There is a kind of Syndicate there but the people called it not Rice Trading Syndicate but 'shawl chore'—the Minister also must have heard about it.

Now, Sir, there are two things which I should like to make clear. That, because of the failures of the Government, because of the faults that are committed by the Government there must be some who apparently will appear to be great critics and very great revolutionary demagogues who will be saying 'we are shedding tears because there is so much corruption and harrassment, etc.' because under the golden days of the millers we are getting less price but now we are not getting such less price because it is now under State trading". In this way Sir, people will be critical of the Government, perhaps they will get big headlines in the newspapers or in the editorials and sub-editorials. But this sort of criticism does not really help the cultivators because while I want to be equally forceful in my criticism about the Government's commissions and omissions, I want to say that in spite of all its faults Government must take this matter in its own hands because the people's lives cannot be left to the mercy of individual traders. Let them have the trading license either in the names of their brother or cousin it does not matter. About that I am quite clear and sure.

Secondly, in the matter of giving agency or in the matter of encouraging the co-operatives also it must be seen that these people are not given leading position in the co-operatives. If any co-operative is formed by these people simply because it is a co-operative should not be given the agency or it should not be given the task by the Government. In this course, I am in the same tone with Mr. Goswami that, while Government are saying that there cannot be black-marketeers, co-operatives, there cannot be millers' co-operatives, there cannot be grain hoarders' co-operatives, and so on, there must be also no political bias. May be some co-operatives are manned by Congress-men, I do not see anything wrong there. For the last century so to say, a national movement had grown and out of this big national movement has grown the National Congress Organisation: We are all children when that organisation came into being and it is by far the strongest and biggest organisation in the country and it has also a heritage, a tradition of constructive work under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. I may or may not agree with many things of the Congress yet it is a fact that even now it has got the largest army of constructive workers in the country over other political organisations. Therefore, though I am opposed to the Congress I do not see anything wrong if Congressmen come forward in hundreds and thousands and take the lead in forming co-operative societies and if there be congress office bearers in the societies. But at the same time if there be small islands where, for example, the Communists take the lead in organising Co-operative societies Government should be fair to that party also. In other words, the Government should be fair in helping the people in that area or place in getting that society registered and in giving it credit and other facilities, because if there is discrimination however small, that may be in dimension, its political and moral

effect will be very bad. I do not mean if among 100 co-operatives there can be one or two bad ones, but if one good co-operative be cold shouldered simply because it is organised under the leadership of the Praja Socialist Party or the Communist Party, I think Government should rather see that it is given greater attention because that will create a better moral and political atmosphere in the country. So, in this matter, I should like to request the Minister to give a special note to the Co-operative Officers that if they err at all—it will be better if they err not—but if they err at all, let them be on the side of being favourable to co-operative societies formed by smaller parties rather than cold shouldering them. I hope the Minister will take these suggestions with the spirit I have given. But unfortunately there are certain instances in Kamrup as well as in Nowgong where I can say, though I have no authentic proof, there are feelings that due to political considerations certain co-operative societies organised by some other parties were not given the attention that was due to them.

Now, we have also seen that in the matter of procurement uptil now emphasis has been given to the collectors rather than the producers, that is to say, as the millers used 'kata-wallas' or the co-operatives also are using some sort of collectors, the producers are not encouraged to form themselves into producers co-operatives or they are not given marketing facilities, etc. So there should be encouragement for these producers co-operatives also and facilities should be given to the producers so that if necessary they may store their grain or sell it at a price favourable to them. Then my last point is for the purpose of storage, Government must make adequate and elaborate arrangements. One great difficulty that I am told existed in certain places is that throughout the State there are not sufficient number of storing arrangements. If grain is to be moved only to a few selected godowns then it will entail heavy cost. Moreover there may be adverse criticisms from the particular area where from grain is taken to a different area if Government's intention is that at the time of distress it will be taken back to the area from where it was taken and for the time being it is taken only because there is no storage arrangement here. So far as the people are concerned, they would say Government is taking the procurement and wholesale marketing in their own hands and are taking the paddy, say, from Hojai to Gauhati or Nowgong. That sentiment may come out. So there should be as many store godowns in the different areas as possible. I feel that in this respect Government has not taken adequate step uptil now. The different village panchayats, wherever there are, and also the co-operative societies may also be encouraged, helped and aided to have their own granaries. In our villages such granaries are not necessarily cement plastered. These granaries are made out of bamboo and thatch. If they are raised by some feet from the ground and properly plastered with ordinary mud, that will keep the paddy healthy for years. So those co-operative societies which have not got sufficient money at their disposal can at least be helped and encouraged to make their own granaries with thatch and bamboo. At any rate, there should be a granary, if possible, in every village and at least every co-operative society should have its own granary. Moreover, there may also be some collections of paddy by the villagers. As a matter of fact, in my constituency, there have been some such efforts. There we have made some such collective granaries and we call them 'dhangola'. We do not purchase this paddy but we got it as a donation from the people so that this may be given to the people who are in need. Government may take this as their

potential reserve though this may not be a direct reserve for the Government just at the moment. If the movement for this 'dhangola' or collective granaries is encouraged, that will be a far-flung net work of potential reserves for Government. Then at the time of giving credit also, the delay which has become so proverbial should be lessened and Government should see that promptness should be always the watch-word in the matter of co-operative societies and for a matter of that in the different phases of the Government procuring machinery. So far as the officers are concerned and so far as the personnel in the organisation are concerned, Government should see that they are honest and in the matter of promoting people, honesty should be made the criterion. Efficiency is no doubt necessary but at this stage when the country very much feels the necessity of this honesty, if this Department can work with honesty and be manned by personnel of integrity and honesty, then gradually people will give all the encouragement and all aid to this organisation. Therefore, I hope that the Government will see that the character of the people who are used for this purpose are above board.

Last but not the least, I should like to suggest that in the implementation of these matters, an organised popular support should be taken. That may be done by the people's committees at all level and these committees may be formed with popular representatives of the people, representatives of real producers and also representatives of consumers because, as you know, there is some conflict of interests between the consumers and producers. While the producers will naturally clamour for higher prices, the consumers will like to have less prices. If these sections are represented in a committee where Government and the popular representatives of the people are present, then there will be an understanding between the producers and the consumers and that will help in making the scheme successful. As I said at the very beginning, I was only thinking aloud in this matter and we shall no doubt learn through experience. But while I agree with my friend, Shri Pakhirai Deka, in his condemnation of the inefficiency and corruptions that are there in the Government machinery. I feel that there should be a healthy popular indignation against black-marketing in trade which is going into the vitals of the people. Therefore every honest and sincere step should be taken for making this scheme a success. We cannot forget that there are people who mix stone and all other dangerous elements with rice and sell it to the people thereby killing them by such means. We cannot also forget that there are people who mix dust of tamarind seeds with atta and sell it to the people and these people pose themselves as patriots and patrons of different respectable organisations. So we must be aware of all these things and we must see that there may not be any trading on the lives of the people by the unscrupulous black-marketeers and enemies of the society.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLAI (Titabar): মাননীয়

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱা কথা ঠিক কথা বুলিয়েই ভাবো। চৰকাৰে যোৱা বছৰ কিছুমান ধান কিনিছিল আৰু এই বছৰো কিনাৰ বন্দবস্ত কৰিছে। কিন্তু দেখা যায় যিমান ধান কিনিব লাগিছিল চৰকাৰে সিমান ধান কিনিব পৰা নাই। গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ধান কিনাৰ যিটো target আছিল এতিয়ালৈকে সেইটো পাবলৈ নোৱাৰিলে। আৰু যে পাব পাৰিব তাকো কব নোৱাৰি।

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আমাৰ state trading ৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে যে খাদ্য দ্ৰব্যৰ ব্যৱসায় চৰকাৰে নিজে কৰিব। ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ এইটো ভাল সিদ্ধান্ত হৈছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান যি ব্যবস্থা কৰা হৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজৰ বিশেষ উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে কেৱল licensed dealer বা registered dealer বোৰকে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ নিদি সমৰায় সমিতি আৰু ব্যক্তিগত লোককো সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ দিব লাগে। এতিয়াৰ ব্যবস্থাৰ দ্বাৰা মধ্যস্থ মানুহৰ মধ্যস্থতা কৰা কথাটো মানি লোৱা হৈছে। খেতিয়কে পোন পটিয়াটক চৰকাৰী গুদামত ধান দিব পৰাৰ ব্যবস্থা আৰু সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 6th April, 1959.

Shillong.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Assam Legislative
Assembly.

The 7th January, 1961.

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