





# ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

## OFFICIAL REPORT

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

### BUDGET SESSION VOLUME I No.25

The 7th April, 1959



सत्यमेव जयते

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MASSACHUSETTS  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
DEBATES  
OFFICIAL REPORT

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
ASSEMBLED AFTER THE GENERAL ELECTION  
HOLDING REGULAR SESSION  
OF 1901

BUDGET SESSION  
VOLUME I  
PART I

The 1st April 1901

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(Budget Session)

Vol. I, No.25

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 7th April, 1959.

**PRESENT**

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Number of patients admitted, cured and released in the Baptist  
Mission Leper Colony at Makunda**

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

\*146. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total number of lepers admitted and how many of them have been cured and released in the Baptist Mission Leper Colony at Makunda under the police station Patharkandi, District Cachar from the year 1952, year by year?
- (b) Whether Government had granted any aid to the said Mission from the very start of the Colony?
- (c) If so, whether Government have made any subsequent inspection to see how the grant has been utilised?

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

146.(a)—There were 129 inpatients in the Makunda Leprosy Colony in the year 1952. The details of new patients admitted and those who have been cured and released in the Leprosy Colony are furnished below :—

Year	New patients admitted	Discharged cured	Discharged relieved	Discharged otherwise
1952	24	1	6	21
1953	35	2	14	16
1954	30	1	6	22
1955	47	11	6	20
1956	95	21	7	7
1957	60	40	13	20
1958	78	22	13	22
Total	369	98	65	128



During the same years 234 new patients were brought under treatment in out-patients Department and in out-centres.

At present there are 185 inpatients, 13 children being cared for by the Colony who are either untainted or arrested cases and 10 arrested cases working in the Colony.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The Civil Surgeon, Cachar inspects the Colony every year. The local Accounts Officer had on several occasions audited the accounts.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** Sir, may I know what kind of aid is given?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) :** We give them a recurring grant of Rs.3,500 per year.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) :** May I know, Sir, how many leprosy centres are run by non-official organisations?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA :** I require notice of this question.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA :** কুষ্ঠ রোগীদের Mission Authority চিকিৎসার জন্য যেগুলি ঔষধ দেওয়া হয় তার দ্বারা রোগীদের Permanent care হয় না, বাক্স Temporary care করে রাখা হয় কারণ একরে life long এই সমস্ত Leper দেরে Labourer হিসাবে ব্যবহার করা সম্ভবপর—ইহা কি সত্য?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA :** I will have to enquire to get the information.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA :** গবর্ণমেন্ট সেই কুষ্ঠাগারের জন্য অনেক টাকা ব্যয় করেছেন, জমিও দিয়েছেন, বেগরকারী পরিদর্শক দ্বারা গবর্ণমেন্ট এই কুষ্ঠাগার পরিদর্শন নৈর ব্যবস্থা গবর্ণমেন্ট করবেন কি?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA :** আমাদের গবর্ণমেন্ট অফিসার নিশ্চয় পাঠান হয়। Civil Surgeon দ্বারা inspection করা হয় এবং Account Officer দ্বারা Audit করা হয়।

#### Number of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police in the State

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

\*147. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police at present in the State of Assam belonging to the plains Tribal people?

(b) Who are they and the date of appointment of each?

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

147. (a)—Number of Inspectors ... .. 9

Number of Sub-Inspectors ... .. 31

(b)—A statement is laid on the table.



Statement referred to in reply to Starred Question No.147(b) asked by Shri Karka Chandra Doley, M.L.A., at the Budget Session, 1959

*List of Unarmed Branch and Armed Branch Inspectors belonging to Plains Tribal*

UNARMED BRANCH

Names	Rank	Date of enlistment with rank	Date of appointment to the present rank
1. Inspector Basanta Dewri.	Inspector of Police	Enlisted as Probationary Sub-Inspector on 3rd January 1933.	Promoted to officiate as Inspector of Police on 8th June 1952 (officiating).
2. Inspector Amode Borneedhi.	Do.	Enlisted as Probationary Sub-Inspector on 2nd January 1937.	As Inspector of Police on 18th June 1952, since confirmed.
3. Inspector Rowland Singh Ingty	Inspector Wireless	Enlisted as W/T., Assistant Sub-Inspector on 12th March 1946.	Inspector from 1st November 1952 (officiating).

ARMED BRANCH INSPECTOR

1. Armed Branch Inspector Nakul Chandra Mech.	Armed Branch Inspector	Enlisted as Constable on 19th July 1935.	As Armed Branch Inspector, from 1st August 1956 (officiating).
2. Armed Branch Inspector Dhaniram Kachari.	Do.	Enlisted as Constable on 16th January 1932.	As Armed Branch Inspector, from 20th March 1957 (officiating).
3. Armed Branch Inspector Bandaram Mech.	Do.	Enlisted as Constable on 13th June 1931.	As Armed Branch Inspector, from 26th April 1958 (officiating).
4. Armed Branch Inspector Arjun Ram Kachari.	Do.	Enlisted as Constable on 24th July 1937.	As Armed Branch Inspector from 8th February 1959 (officiating).
5. Armed Branch Inspector Khemlo Ram Kachari.	Do.	Enlisted as Constable on 4th April 1933.	As Armed Branch Inspector from 9th March 1957 (officiating).
6. Armed Branch Inspector Kulsaram Kachari.	Do.	Enlisted as Constable on 28th February 1929.	As Armed Branch Inspector from 9th March 1958 (officiating).



### List of Unarmed Branch Sub-Inspectors belonging to Plains Tribal

Name and rank	Date of enlistment with rank	Date of appointment to the present rank
1. Sub-Inspector Bogaram Dewri ...	Enlisted as Sub-Inspector of Police on 2nd January 1940.	Sub-Inspector of Police on 2nd January 1940 (Confirmed).
2. Sub-Inspector Narakeshore Basumatari ...	Enlisted as Sub-Inspector of Police on 2nd January 1941.	Sub-Inspector of Police on 2nd January 1941 (Confirmed).
3. Sub-Inspector Motiram Regon ...	Enlisted as Sub-Inspector of Police on 2nd January 1942.	Sub-Inspector of Police on 2nd January 1942 (Confirmed).
4. Sub-Inspector Maniram Miri ...	Enlisted as Constable on 22nd February 1938.	Sub-Inspector of Police from 19th November 1948 (Confirmed).
5. Sub-Inspector Promode Ch. Mech ...	Enlisted as Probationary Sub-Inspector on 16th June 1951.	Sub-Inspector of Police from 16th June 1951 (on Probation).
6. Sub-Inspector Jugal Ch. Mech ...	Enlisted as Probationary Sub-Inspector on 6th January 1958.	Sub-Inspector of Police from 6th January 1958 (on Probation).
7. Sub-Inspector Nibaran Basumatari ...	Enlisted as Constable on 3rd June 1933.	Sub-Inspector of Police (Confirmed) from 16th February 1955.
8. Sub-Inspector Debi Charan Kachari ...	Enlisted as Constable on 5th April 1934.	Officiating as Sub-Inspector from 18th March 1954.
9. Sub-Inspector Nageswar Boro ...	Enlisted as Constable on 24th May 1937.	Officiating as Sub-Inspector from 6th June 1950.



10. Sub-Inspector Nabin Ch. Brahma	...	Enlisted as Constable on 28th December 1943.	Officiating as Sub-Inspector from August 1954.
11. Sub-Inspector Jogendra Nath Boro	...	Enlisted as Sub-Inspector on 1st April 1950.	Confirmed as Sub-Inspector on 1st October 1953.
12. Sub-Inspector Tankeswar Pathar	...	Enlisted as Sub-Inspector on 9th April 1956.	Placed on probation on 10th April 1957.
13. Sub-Inspector Binoy Ch. Hazarika	...	Enlisted as Sub-Inspector on 2nd January 1953.	Confirmed Sub-Inspector.
14. Sub-Inspector Thuleswar Bordoloi	...	Enlisted as Assistant Sub-Inspector on 25th August 1944.	Officiating Sub-Inspector from 18th June 1953.
15. Sub-Inspector Gopal Ch. Deka	...	Enlisted as Sub-Inspector on 2nd January 1941.	Confirmed as Sub-Inspector on 2nd January 1943.

### List of Armed Branch Sub-Inspectors belonging to Plains Tribal

Name and rank	Date of enlistment with rank	Date of appointment to the present rank
1. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Tahsil Boraloi.	Enlisted as Constable on 17th September 1936.	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 9th August 1950.
2. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Gambhire Sonowal.	Enlisted as Constable on 20th November 1930.	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 21st November 1952.
3. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Punia Kachari	Enlisted as Constable on 18th August 1926.	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 21st January 1953.
4. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Mathura Rava	Enlisted as Constable on 30th June 1945.	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 3rd February 1953.
5. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Jitendra Ram Rabha.	Enlisted as Constable on 1st July 1933.	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 9th November 1953.



List of Armed Branch Sub-Inspectors belonging to Plains Tribal—*contd.*

Name and Rank	Date of enlistment	with rank	Date of appointment to the present rank
6. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Harendra Modahi.	Enlisted as Constable on 11th December 1933.	De-	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 6th May 1956.
7. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Drona Singh Kachari.	Enlisted as Constable on 16th April 1942.	April	Officiating Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 20th May 1957.
8. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Ramesh Brahma.	Enlisted as Constable on 19th July 1943.	July	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 30th May 1956.
9. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Lalmohon Brahma.	Enlisted as Constable on 20th March 1945.	on 20th	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 15th September 1956.
10. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Gopal Kachari	Enlisted as Constable on 16th February 1932.	Constable on	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 6th May 1956.
11. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Nabalal Kachari.	Enlisted as Constable on 11th March 1942.	on 11th	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 6th March 1956.
12. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Mangalu Ram Mech.	Enlisted as Constable on 18th May 1935.	May	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 8th August 1956.
13. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Bahadur Kachari.	Enlisted as Constable on 20th April 1928.	on 20th April	Officiating Armed Branch Sub-Inspector (date being ascertained).
14. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Ram Prasad Kachari.	Enlisted as Constable on 9th February 1925.	on 9th	As Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 21st October 1948 (Confirmed).
15. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Madaram Basumatari.	Enlisted as Constable on 19th December 1948.	on 19th	Officiating Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 18th August 1958.
16. Armed Branch Sub-Inspector Tharbong Kachari.	Enlisted as Constable on 3rd December 1929.	on 3rd	Officiating as Armed Branch Sub-Inspector from 29th July 1955 to 6th March 1956 and again from 12th June 1956 onward.



**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY** [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : ইয়াত যিবিলাক ট্ৰাইবেল অকিচাৰি মাথ দিয়া হৈছে তেওঁলোকক প্ৰমোচন দিয়াত supersede কৰা হয় নে কি ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** (Minister, Finance for Chief Minister) : নহয়, merit আৰু seniority ৰ ওপৰতহে প্ৰমোচন দিয়া হয়।

**Regarding gravels collected for use in certain Roads under North Kamrup Division**

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

\*148. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the gravels collected for use in the Nalbari Kamarkuchi Road, Nalbari Bahjan Road, Nalbari Palla Road, Chamata-Rampur Road, etc., under North Kamrup Division in the district of Kamrup were specified to be  $\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in size and free from dust, dirt and foreign impurities ?
- (b) If so, whether Government are aware that more than 80 per cent of gravels supplied by some of the Contractors in the above areas are below specification ?
- (c) Whether it is also a fact that the gravels supplied are not free from dust, dirt and foreign impurities ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to make an enquiry and take necessary action in this matter ?

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

148. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No. Gravels as specified have been supplied by the contractors in the areas under report.



(c)—No. It is not a fact.

(d)—In view of replies at (b) and (c) above, this does not arise.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** Are Government aware that bills have been paid without supply of gravels?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)]:** No, Sir.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY:** Sir, will the Government enquire in respect of Bajalighat in which case bills were paid without supply of gravels?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI:** It is a new question.

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** P. W. D. ৰ বাস্তৱ কাষত ৪/৫ মাহ মান ধৰ শিলগুটি বোৰ পেলাই থোৱা কথাটো গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে জানেনে?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI:** হয়, চৰকাৰে সেই কথা জানে।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY:** বহুত দিনৰ আগৰ পৰা পাথৰ গোটাই থলে কামৰ সময়ত কম নহয় নে?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI:** সেইটো হব পাৰে।

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY:** কণ্ট্ৰেক্টৰক শিলগুটি কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে বিলৰ টকা কটা হয় নে পৰা টকা দিয়া হয়?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI:** হিচাবতকৈ কম হলে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে টকা কাটিব।

**Representations from the 4th Grade employees to redress their grievances**

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:**

\*149. Will the Minister-in-charge of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) Whether he is aware that the 4th Grade employees of the Government submitted various representations for redress of their grievances during 1958-59?

(b) If so, what are their grievances as set forth in those representations?



- (c) Whether Government will consider sympathetically their grievances ?
- (d) Whether Government proposes to extend medical and educational facilities immediately to the families and children of the 4th grade Government employees ?

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

149. (a)—Yes.

(b)—1. Rent free quarters or House rent allowance in lieu thereof ;

2. Increase in pay scale and equality in pay scales of Grade IV employees of the Heads of Departments and Assam Secretariat ;

3. Increased rate of dearness allowance ;

4. Supply of uniforms of better quality ;

5. Making permanent the Grade IV Casual employees who completed three years of service and absorption of personnel serving under temporary. Departments in case temporary Department are abolished ;

6. Grant of overtime allowance ;

7. Grant of increased rate of daily allowance ;

8. Increase of house building advance ;

9. Free medical facilities ;

10. Free educational facilities ;

11. Non-utilisation of services of Grade IV Employees for non-official work ;

12. Issue of one month's notice in all cases of termination of Grade IV Casual employees ;

13. Grant of Hill Allowance at 50 per cent of pay to Grade IV employees serving at Shillong ; and

14. Allotment of Government land.

(c)—The Government decision regarding items 1 to 8 has already been communicated to the Association. The remaining items are under consideration of Government.

(d)—As stated in (c) above, the matter is under consideration.



**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** (১)ৰ পৰা (৮) লৈ চৰকাৰৰ সিদ্ধান্তৰ ওপৰত Association ৰ কি উত্তৰ দিয়ে ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** এই বিষয়ে জনাৰ দৰ্কাৰ হ'লে মই দিব পাৰো।

I will place on the table.

**Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** চৰ্ত্তুখ খাপৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে কিমানৰ পৰা কিমানলৈ দৰমহা পায় জনাবনে ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** মোটৰ ওপৰত এইসকলৰ দৰমহা ছিলঙত ৬৯.৫০ নয়া পইছা পায়।

Total Rs.69.50 nP in Shillong and in the rest of Assam Rs.66.50 nP.

**Shri GAURISHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra):** Do Government feel that the grievances of these employees are genuine ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** It is a question of opinion. In some cases the grievances may be genuine but there may be difficulties on the part of Government to accept these.

**Dr. RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY (Lakhipur):** Whether Process Servers are also treated as Fourth Grade Government Servants ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** My impression is that they come under that category.

**Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar):** Will Government consider to extend them the facility of Provident Fund and pension ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** Yes, the Government will take the suggestion into consideration.

**Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West):** May I know from the Government when it is likely to consider to give effect to their grievances referred to in their representations ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** Out of the 14 grievances, replies have been sent regarding eight to the Association and the remaining 6 are under the consideration of the Government.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Whether Government will prohibit the use of 4th grade Government employees for domestic purpose ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** My feeling is that they should not be utilised for personal work and Government will considering the question of issuing necessary instruction.



**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** চতুৰ্থ খাপৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কাম আৰু দায়িত্ব সকলোতে একে, তেনেস্থলত তেওঁলোকৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়েট আৰু ডিবেষ্টেব্লত বেলেগ বেলেগ দৰমহা দিয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? এই তাৰতম্য চৰকাৰে নাইকিয়া কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** As I said only for Shillong they get a slightly different salary but in all the other districts they get more or less the same salary.

**Wire to Superintendent of Police, Gauhati alleging assault of Shri Bhebon Ram Das by one Assistant Sub-Inspector of Nalbari Police Station**

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

\*150. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that one Lohit Chandra Das, B.A. of Ward No. IV of the Nalbari Municipality, lately sent a wire to Superintendent of Police, Gauhati alleging that one Shri Bhebon Ram Das, an Adhiar of village Chandakuchi (Garokana), was assaulted by Shri Prabhat Chandra Das, one Assistant Sub-Inspector of Nalbari Police Station?
- (b) If so, what steps Government has taken on it?
- (c) If the reply to (a) above be in the negative, whether any enquiry will be made?

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

150. (a)—A telegram was received by the Superintendent of Police, Kamrup on 6th February 1959, from Shri Lohit Chandra Das alleging that Nalbari Police threatened to “assault innocent Adhiar at Chandakuchi” village.

(b) & (c)—Shri Bhebon Ram Das had filed a direct case in Nalbari Court on 5th February 1959 against Shri Prabhat Chandra Das, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police.



As such, no departmental enquiry was thought necessary pending disposal of the case by the trying court.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA** [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : May I know from the Minister whether Shri Prabhat Chandra Das, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police was put under suspension pending disposal of the case ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** (Minister, Finance) : No, he was not put under suspension.

**Regarding quarters, drinking water, etc., of the Belsor Police Beat House**

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

\*151. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that the quarters, latrines, etc., of the Belsor Police Beat House under Nalbari Police Station are in deplorable condition even though the Beat House began to exist since about 20 years ago ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that there is no arrangement of good drinking water for the police staff living there ?

(c) If so, whether Government has any plan to improve the condition of latrine, quarters and water arrangement of the Beat House ?

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

151. (a)—Quarters, latrines, etc., of the Belsor outpost are all departmental Kutcha constructions and were thoroughly repaired in 1957.

(b)—The staff take drinking water from a pond within the compound and the water has now become unsuitable for drinking purposes.

(c)—Necessary steps are being taken to construct the quarters, etc., on a plot of land received as gift from the public. Necessary steps are also being taken for installation of a tube-well in the new compound.



**Conversion of Belsor Police Beat House into Thana****Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West)** asked:

\*152. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the local people requested the Government to convert the Belsor Police Beat House under Nalbari Police Station to the Status of a regular police station (thana) ?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that a few plots of valuable lands were donated by Registered deeds for the purpose just near the present Beat House ?
- (c) If so, when these Registered deeds were executed ?
- (d) If the reply to (a) above is in the affirmative, whether the prayer of the people will be fulfilled in near future ?

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

152. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The registered deeds were executed on 31st August 1958.

(d)—For better control of crime and criminals the Beat House of Belsor has been converted to a regular outpost.

**Grievances of Deputy Co-operative Officers**

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

\*153. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operative Department be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Deputy Co-operative Officers of the Co-operative Department are not allowed to draw their annual increments of pay since 1955 ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that there is grave discontentment amongst the officers of this Department regarding their pay scales and that the Government are not giving due attention to the grievances of these officers put forth through their Association ?



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

153. (a)—Deputy Co-operative Officers are drawing annual increments excepting some who are drawing fixed pay of Rs.150 per mensem.

(b)—Government are aware of the grievances put forth by the officers through their Association and these grievances are under the consideration of the Government.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Why some Deputy Co-operative Officers are drawing annual increments and the others have been deprived?

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA :** It is due to variation in qualifications.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Whether the Deputy Minister knows that the Graduate Deputy Co-operative Officers are not getting increments and under-Graduates are also not getting the same?

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA:** Yes.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI:** Will the under Graduates be deprived of this facility for all time to come?

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA:** It is under the consideration of the Government.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** May I know the reason why on consideration of qualification increments should not be allowed?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation):** The Pay Committee gave their recommendation like that. Those who were Graduates were to get one type of pay and those who were under-Graduates they were to get another type of pay. Obviously so long the recommendation of the Pay Committee holds good this would continue. But the Department could not agree to that. So they took up this question and the same is now under consideration.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** Is there any proposal for revision of the last Pay Committee recommendations?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** It is a question of policy as to whether we should have Pay Committees at the intervals of every two or three years or not, but I feel that the anomalies should be removed.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** The Minister said that there are two grades of pay scales, whatever scale an officer is getting whether he is getting increments even in the lower scale?



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation) :** He is getting a fixed pay of Rs.150.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** I think the hon. Member was not present the other day. They are divided into two categories—(1) those who are under-graduates, are getting a fixed pay of Rs.150 and (2) for those who are graduates, the Pay Committee recommended a different scale of pay, which is now given to them and they will also get increment when it is due. The under-graduates would keep on getting Rs.150 without any increment.

### **Barpeta Community Project Block and the villages of Tarabari Constituency**

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :**

\*154. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Projects be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether some villages of Tarabari Constituency fall within Barpeta Community Project Block ?
- (b) If so, why the local Member, Legislative Assembly of Tarabari Constituency is not made a member of the Barpeta Community Project Advisory Board ?
- (c) Whether any suggestion from Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta, has lately been received by Government in this connection ?

**Shri A. THANGLURA (Parliamentary Secretary, Community Project) replied :**

154. (a) & (b)—Information is being collected, and will be furnished as soon as available.

(c)—No.

### **Regarding revised pay-scales of some Government servants of certain Departments**

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

\*155. Will the Minister-in-charge of Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the scales of pay of some Government servants of certain Departments have not yet been revised despite the Government Declaration made in the Government Resolution No.FEP. 3/56/27, dated 26th December, 1956, published in the *Assam Gazette* (Extraordinary) of 18th January, 1957 ?



- (b) Whether Government will be pleased to state the names of posts or departments, as the case may be, in respect of which the scales of pay of Government servants have not been revised ?
- (c) Whether the Heads of Departments or other authorities concerned brought to the notice of the Finance Department in time the names of posts in respect of which the scales of pay were not revised as required in the said Government Declaration published in the *Assam Gazette* of 18th January, 1957 ?
- (d) If reply to the question No. (c) above be in the affirmative, why the scales of pay of the Government servants concerned are not yet revised ?

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

155. (a)—The question probably refers to Paragraph 11 of the Resolution referred to which states—

(i) Revised scales in respect of some posts were under consideration ; and

(ii) Possible omission of posts from the Schedule to the Assam Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1956, should be brought to notice of Government with relevant particulars for prescribing revised scales for such posts.

The posts coming under category (i) were the posts of some teaching staff of the Assam Medical Ayurvedic, Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges. Revised scales for the staff in the Veterinary College have already been prescribed and for those in the other three institutions are still under consideration.

As regards the post coming under category (ii), revised scales in respect of many of them have been prescribed and published as and when these were brought to the notice of Government with the necessary particulars.

The Pay Committee did not recommend revised scale for the staff in the Departments of Supply, Textile, Housing and Relief and Rehabilitation. As such no revised scales in respect of the staff in those Departments have been prescribed. But as the Committee suggested revised scales for Ministerial and Grade IV Staff in the Offices of Heads of Departments and District Offices in general, Government allowed the corresponding revised scales to these categories of Government employees in those Departments.



(b)—Pay-scales of the Field-staff (excluding Ministerial and Grade IV Staff) of the Supply, Textile, Housing and Relief and Rehabilitation Departments have not been revised.

(c)—Yes, from time to time.

(d)—As already stated in the replies to question No.(a) above, the Pay Committee did not suggest revised scales for the staff in the Supply, Textile, Housing and Relief and Rehabilitation Departments. Hence revised scales for the staff in those Departments have not been sanctioned except for the Ministerial and Grade IV Employees.

**Dr. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY (Lakhimpur)** Whether the scale of pay of Process Servers has been revised or not ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** It does not come under this question.

### **Schemes for Murkongselek-Sadiya Multi-purpose Community Development Block**

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

\*156. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Development Projects be pleased to state—

(a) Whether necessary schemes for Murkongselek-Sadiya Multi-purpose Community Development Block were sanctioned for the year 1957-58 ?

(b) If so, what were the schemes and the amounts sanctioned for each scheme ?

(c) Whether the schemes for 1958-59 of the Murkongselek-Sadiya Multi-purpose Community Development Block have been sanctioned as yet ?

(d) If so, what are the schemes, the amounts sanctioned and date of sanction of each of these schemes ?

(e) Whether any Motor Lunch has been sanctioned ?



- (f) Whether it is a fact that an amount of Rupees three lakhs, the share of Union Government for the year 1957-58 has not been utilised by this Multi-purpose Community Development Block and has thus lapsed ?

**Shri A. THANGLURA** (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

156. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The heads of the schemes and their respective amounts are as follows—

			Rs.
(i)	Agriculture	... ..	2,35,665
(ii)	Irrigation	... ..	1,20,000
(iii)	Social Education	... ..	56,250
(iv)	Education	... ..	75,000
(v)	Medical	... ..	1,05,879
(vi)	Co-operative	... ..	75,000
(vii)	Rural Arts and Crafts	... ..	1,60,000
	Total	... ..	<u>8,27,794</u>

These schemes have been sanctioned on 30th March 1959. The schemes in the Blocks are not made for a particular year but are prepared for the period of the Block and their implementation is carried on during the period of the Block year after year.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Details about the provision placed at the disposal of the Block concerned during 1957-58 are under examination. A sum of Rs.20,000 had been utilised in 1957-58. No amount could have lapsed, since the entire provision is available for utilisation for the whole duration of the period of the Block.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** (Saikhowa): Why no scheme was sanctioned in the financial year 1957-58 and why for the year 1958-59 it has been sanctioned only on the 30th of March 1959 ?

**Shri A. THANGLURA**: The delay is due to the fact that schemes are to be recast according to the revised programmes of the C. D. Blocks. Besides the power of delegation has been given to the D. C.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA**: Is it a fact that the project was sanctioned without schemes for 1½ years ?



**Shri A. THANGLURA (Parliamentary, Secretary):** No.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Whether it is a fact that originally an amount of 27 lakhs was sanctioned for this multi-purpose project and subsequently it has been reduced to 24 lakhs ?

**Shri A. THANGLURA:** This is being re-organised.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Why the sum of 3 lakhs has been reduced ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects):** It is not a question of reduction only in this proposed multi-purpose. Now, new schemes have been provided for the future under which the original scheme have been revised of. Even in cases where amounts were spent during 1957-58, the total amount has been reduced because the Central Minister thinks that revised schemes have to be carried out.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** Are Government aware of the fact that there is a public feeling that this 3 lakhs could not be utilised by the project staff and that why.....

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** I am satisfied that this amount even if it was not utilised in the past; would have been available had it not been for the case of overall revised scheme. Even in minor irrigation when we could not utilise the amount; our Central Minister has been helpful in allowing us to spend the amount which could not be spent last year. It is not a question of reduction but it is due to revision of the plan that less amount will be available

### **Stage carriage permits for the Inter-State Service between Cachar and Tripura**

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

\*157. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) How many public carriers and Stage Carriages Permits have been issued this year for the Inter-State Service between Cachar and Tripura ?
- (b) Who are the permit holders ?
- (c) On what basis the permits were issued to them ?
- (d) Whether any Police enquiry is made against the applicants ?
- (e) If so, what are the facts to be ascertained by the said enquiry ?
- (f) Whether the following facts are looked into—
  - (i) Economic stability of the applicant to place a vehicle ;



- (ii) whether more than one permit is held by the applicant ; and
- (iii) genuine right of citizenship of the applicant ?
- (g) Whether the items stated in question No. (f) above has been ascertained with regard to the present Inter-State Permit holders ?
- (h) If so, whether Government is aware that—
  - (i) Shri Kedar Chandra Kaibarta Das, house servant of Shri Jamini Mohan Das, has been granted recently one Inter-State permit for a public carrier although he already holds another public carrier permit on District Basis ?
  - (ii) Shri Sarkum Ali (at present residing at Patharkandi) a Pakistan National, whose wife an Indian by birth keeping Pakistan Passport with an Indian Visa, has been granted an Inter-State Permit though he holds another permit of a Public Carrier on District Basis ?

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

157. (a)—The Siichar Regional Transport Authority issued thirty temporary Inter-State Public Carrier Permits from Karimganj to Agartala and eight Stage Carriage Permits from Patharkandi to Dharmanagar on reciprocal basis.

Besides it also issued twenty public carrier permits on Kalkalighat-Agartala route on reciprocal basis for two months from 1st December 1958 to 31st January 1959 to meet the emergent need of the Tripura Administration but only six of those who were allotted permits placed vehicles.

Applications for all long term vacancies, viz., eight Stage Carriage and thirty Public Carrier permits have already been invited on 21st January 1959 by the Silchar Regional Transport Authority for issue of periodic permits.

(b)—Names of permit holders showing the registration number of vehicles and the period of the validity of permits is placed on the Library table. (Please see Library Register No.S.89).

(c)—The road permits are granted by the Regional Transport Authority, a quasi-judicial body constituted, under Section 44(2) of the Motor Vehicles Act. The basis for issuing the permits under provisions of Sections 47 and 55 of the Act.



(d)—Yes. When an applicant is new in the business, Police enquiries are made. In the present case however permits were allotted to existing operators on other routes and accordingly no fresh verifications were made.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—(i) Yes.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) Yes.

(g)—Does not arise in view of reply to Questions (d) and (f).

(h)—(i) Shri Kedar Chandra Kaibarta Das was granted a permit. He has landed property and house holding at Patharkandi. Shri Das however is no longer in the service of Shri Jamini Mohan Das.

(ii) Shri Sarkum Ali is an Indian National. Shri Ali and his wife both are holders of Indian Passports, Number being B 020892 and H 061454 respectively.

As already stated in reply to Question (a) applications for periodic permits have been invited and the Regional Transport Authority will consider all applications received in response to their advertisement.

**Shri NILMONEY BARTHAKEUR (Dibrugarh) :** How many applications were received for the permits issued as mentioned in 157 (a) ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) :** I have already replied that these permits were issued to existing permit holders of Inter-State Service between Karimganj and Agortala on reciprocal basis.

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR :** Is it the policy of Government to issue more than one permit to one individual when other candidates are available?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member has raised a question about a quasi-judicial body about which I would like to give certain decisions because in this matter have also had consultations with the Lok Sabha Secretariat. So far as the judicial and quasi-judicial matters are concerned, the problem is somewhat peculiar. Many of such bodies like R. T. A., the Sales Tax Commissioner and the Excise Commissioner in their judicial capacity and the Divisional Commissioners in their judicial capacities on revenue matters stand on a different footing although they are agents of the administration and are directly controlled by it. I think that in so far as individual cases are concerned, it will be beyond our authority to discuss them in this House. Nevertheless, so far as policy matters are concerned, we feel that we have some difficulty to deny ourselves some responsibility in such matters. As an example I should like to mention that it will not be proper for us to discuss whether A or B got settlement of an excise shop or bus permit except in order to raise the question whether proper procedure has been observed or whether Government policy relating to special consideration for scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, etc., has been implemented. Such cases also involve discretion of the Chair.



So in this case, the hon. Member has raised a question of policy, i.e., whether it is the policy of the Government to issue more than one permit to the same person and again, another question was in respect of issue of a permit to a Pakistani national. To the extent the questions involved implementation of Government policy, they would be in order but so far as individual cases are concerned, there is a provision for appeal and there is also Appellate Authorities to hear the appeals which would be only to anticipate the judgement of the Appellate Authority.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport):** It is not the policy of Government to allow an individual candidate to hold more than one permits and I have said that the permits are issued by the R.T.A., a quasi-judicial body.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):** Sir, in Q.\*157(h)(ii), it has been charged that Shri Sarkum Ali is a Pakistani national. But is it a fact that Shri Sarkum Ali has been living in India for the last 15 to 20 years?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** Sir, Shri Sarkum Ali, son of late Md. Mucha Mia of Village Kasba, P. S. Beanibazar, District Sylhet (East Pakistan) and of Patharkandi Bazar, aged about 46 years came to Patharkandi about 39 years ago.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** So my question is that when it has been alleged.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, the hon. Member's reference to another hon. Member in this way is unfair in this House.

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Sir, I would request the Chair to ask the hon. Member to withdraw that question.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member can ask a question as to whether the gentleman has been staying in India for a long number of years.

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** In view of the fact that this gentleman and family have been staying here since several decades, and there was no case of migration, and when such question, if I am allowed to say, has.....

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

**Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS:** I am sorry, Sir, I withdraw.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Hon. Members are entitled to put questions for eliciting information and it is not the business of the Chair or the members of the House to put any motive on questions. If a member wants to put a question, he has the right to do so provided the question is in order. The question of whether he is a Pakistani national was perfectly in order and I permitted it.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** The question is not as to how many years the particular gentleman has resided here, but the question is whether he is a Pakistani national or an Indian national.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The reply has been given to that.



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** Sir, this matter was raised in the Governor's Address also and if you remember, I pointed out then that this particular person was an Indian national. So that is a categorical statement.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I am sorry, I was not present then.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** Perhaps the question was put before the Governor's Address.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** This House provides that there may not be any repetition of questions and I am sorry that this has escaped the vigilance of my Secretariat as a result of which this question has been admitted.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** This was admitted long before, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Anyway, the question is in order and there is also a reply to it. I think that is an end of the matter.

**Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) :** There is no reply to the question. The question is whether Shri Sarkum Ali is a Pakistani national but the question has not been replied.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** And whether this gentleman, Shri Sarkum Ali holds two permits ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The question has been replied to when he said that he is an Indian national. That is an end of the matter.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** The question is that when he is already holding one permit, how has he been given another permit.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** That is another question.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) :** It may be so, Sir. I do not have the information.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** In Question (h) (i) and (ii), a reply is given. If I challenge the answer as untrue, will Government be prepared to make an open enquiry ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Order, order : The hon. Member has no right to challenge anything except by raising half-an-hour discussion. This procedure is devised for finding facts if the facts stated by Government do not satisfy the hon. members.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) :** Is Tripura State under the jurisdiction of the Silchar R. T. A. ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** No, Sir. But as I have said, permits were issued on reciprocal basis as decided by the Transport Advisory Council.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA :** Whether the R. T. A. Cachar or S. T. A. of Assam granted the permits ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA :** I have already replied to that, Sir.



# Construction of quarters for Police Staff in rural areas

**Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMAH (Dergaon)** asked :

\*158. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is any proposal for construction of quarters for Police staffs posted in rural areas like Dergaon, Bokakhat, Titabar, Teok, etc. ?
- (b) If not, why not ?

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

158.(a)—Government sanction for construction of the following five projects has been issued on December 1958—

- (1) Two married constables' barrack at Dergaon Police Station.
- (2) Two married constables' barrack at Bokakhat Police Station.
- (3) One Assistant Sub-Inspector's quarters at Bokakhat Police Station.
- (4) One Assistant Sub-Inspector's quarters at Titabar Police Station.
- (5) Two married constables' barrack at Teok Police Station.

Another proposal for construction of one Assistant Sub-Inspector's quarters at Majuli police station is under consideration of Government.

(b)—Does not arise.

## Regarding Murkongselek-Sadiya M. P. C. D. Block

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

\*159. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Development Project be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether any one inspected the Murkongselek-Sadiya M. P. C. D. Block since its opening in 1957 ?
- (b) If so, who inspected and when ?

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

159.(a)—Yes.

(b)—The Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur inspected the Murkongselek-Sadiya M. P. C. D. Block during February 1959.



**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)** : Whether any officer from Shillong inspected this multi-purpose project ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Project)** : No, Sir.

**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal)** : মোবকংচেলেকটেল আৰু পদীয়াটেল অফিচাৰ সকল কিয় নাযায়, মজী সকলো নাযায়, কিয় নাযায় এই জানিব খোজোঁ।

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Do you expect to get a reply ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : I shall find it out, and if the hon. Member desires that some officer should go there very soon, I shall send one.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** : As this project is situated in a very backward and under-developed area, whether the Minister-in-charge proposes to issue instructions to the officers to inspect this multi-purpose project frequently?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : Yes, Sir, I shall do so, and when I get time I should like to visit the area personally.

### **Pay-scale of Heads of Departments of the Government of Assam**

**Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMAH (Digboi)** asked :

\*160. Will the Minister-in-charge of Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the pay scale of Heads of Departments of the Government of Assam except Forest and Public Works Department is the same ?
- (b) If not, what are the different scales of pay of Heads of Departments ?
- (c) What are the reasons for allowing such difference of pay scales when the responsibilities as Head of Department in all cases are the same ?
- (d) Whether the pay scale is based on the Budget load or strength of Departmental staff ?
- (e) What is the total Budget load and strength of staff under each Head of Department drawing different pay scale ?
- (f) Whether Government is considering the question of equalising the pay scale of Heads of Departments ?



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

160.(a)—No. The Heads of Departments are divided into two categories. The Heads of Major Departments and the Heads of Minor Departments on the basis of charge and responsibility. There are Heads of Offices with Statewide jurisdiction but with no subordinate or District Offices under them. These Offices cannot be ranked with the Offices of Major Heads of Departments.

(b)—The scales of Heads of Major and Minor Departments are as follows—

### Major Heads of Departments

Commissioner of Taxes.  
Director of Public Instruction.  
Director of Health Services.  
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.  
Director of Agriculture.  
Director of Land Records and  
Inspector General of Registration.  
Director of Cottage Industries.  
Director of Sericulture and Weaving.  
Director of Rural Development.  
Conservator of Forests.  
Inspector General of Police.  
Commissioner of Excise.  
Chief Electrical Engineer.  
Director of Supply.  
Director of Consumer Goods.  
State Textile Commissioner.  
Director of Housing.  
State Transport Commissioner.  
Deputy Development (Community  
Project) Commissioner.  
Relief and Rehabilitation Commis-  
sioner.

Rs.1,000—60—1,300—  
(E B.)—50—1,500, if an  
Officer of Senior I.A.S.  
is appointed, the Senior  
scale of I. A. S., i. e.,  
Rs.800—1,800. In the  
case of Inspector Gene-  
ral of Police the scale  
is Rs.2,250—2,500 for  
I. P.

Rs. 1,850—2,250  
for I. P. S.



## Heads of Minor Departments

Director of Statistics.

Director of Information and Publicity.

Director of Veterinary.

Commissioner of Labour.

Chief Inspector of Factories.

Director of Fisheries.

Director of National Employment Service.

Rs.800—50—1,000—  
(E.B.)—50—1,150.

Heads of Offices with State-wide jurisdiction but with no subordinate or District Offices under them—

Chief Inspector of Boilers—Rs.800—50—1,100—(E.B.)—50—1,150.

Examiner of Local Accounts—Rs.600—40—800—(E.B.)—40—1,000.

(c)—As explained in reply to Question (a), the Departments are divided into two categories—Major Departments and the Minor Department and so the responsibility of the Heads of Departments are not the same.

(d)—No. These do not come into direct consideration.

(e)—The information is not readily available. This is being collected.

(f)—Does not arise now.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East)** : Sir, why there are so many differences between the Major Department and Minor Department Heads ? Is it according to the workload and according to the qualifications of the officers ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : As I have already pointed out the scales have been divided on the basis of charge and responsibility and these matters were taken into consideration by the Pay Committee.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : His question was whether the workload and qualifications were taken into consideration ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : Workload is not taken into consideration.



## Promotion of Sub-Deputy Collectors

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)**  
asked :

\*161. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) On what basis the promotion of 8 Sub-Deputy Collectors as published in the *Assam Gazette*, dated 25th February 1959 under notification No.AAA.20/56/PF.I., dated the 11th February 1959 was made ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that unlike the last few years, there was no interview of candidates by the Public Service Commission this year ?
- (c) Whether there was any adverse remark in the service records of the superseded officers ?
- (d) If so, were the superseded officers intimated about adverse remarks against them for their rectification ?
- (e) If not, why not ?

\*162. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there are two grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors, namely, selection grade and ordinary time scale grade ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that in pursuance of the recommendations of the last Pay Committee, 4 of the seniormost Sub-Deputy Collectors were promoted to the selection grade on the basis of their seniority and service records after consulting the Public Service Commission ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that out of the 4 Sub-Deputy Collectors selection grade, only one is being promoted, the other 3 being superseded by junior officers of the ordinary time scale grade holding Nos.22, 24 and 29 in the Civil List of the cadre ?

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

161. (a)—On the basis of the recommendations of the Assam Public Service Commission and strictly in accordance with the order of preference given by the Commission.



(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes, in some cases.

(d) & (e)—Adverse remarks about defects of a remediable nature are only communicated to the Officers concerned.

162. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Four senior Sub-Deputy Collectors were promoted to the Selection Grade on the basis of seniority-cum-merit. As promotion to the Selection Grade is within the same service, consultation with the Public Service Commission is not necessary according to the Public Service Commission Regulation.

(c)—Yes, in the matter of promotion to the Selection Grade more weight is given to seniority, but in the case of promotion to A. C. S. I, more weight is given to merit.

### Establishment of Model Police Stations

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

\*163. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) How many model Police Stations have been opened by the Government ?

(b) What are their names ?

(c) What new things have been introduced in those stations ?

(d) Whether morale of the people have been improved through the establishment of these model Police Stations ?

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

163. (a)—No model Police station has yet been established in this State, but establishment of some is under contemplation.

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



**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) :** চাৰ, মডেল দৈত এটা Model Police station হবনে ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** I want notice of that, Sir. I shall place the information on the table if the hon. Member desires it.

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** চাৰ, মডেল পুলিচ ষ্টেচন কোন ঠাইত হব ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** এতিয়া নগাঁওত কৰাৰ Proposal আছে।

(Starred Question No.164 standing in the name of Maulavi Nurul Islam was not put and answered as the Questioner was absent.)

### Permits for going to North-East Frontier Agency

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

\*165. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware that permits are required to go to North-East Frontier Agency ?
- (b) If so, from whom ?
- (c) Whether Government of Assam will move the Government of India to abolish such permit system to visit North-East Frontier Agency ?

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

165. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Adviser to the Governor of Assam and Political Officers, North-East Frontier Agency.

(c)—No.

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) :** When was the permit system for going to N. E. F. A. introduced ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** This has been in existence from before that. The Government of India have withdrawn or modified the notifications imposing such restrictions from certain territories, but with regard to North-East Frontier Agency it has not been withdrawn.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) :** Before Independence the Political Officers of the respective areas used to issue permits for the entry into the North East Frontier Agency areas. After Independence why only the Adviser to the Governor of Assam is authorised to issue such permits?



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Sir, it is more convenient to give this authority also to the Advisor to the Governor. Now take for instance recently some applications have been received from some Americans who want to go into this area to meet the Dalai Lama, if this authority had also not been given to the Adviser there would have been difficulties. It is better that at a higher level authority should also rest to consider whether permits in some cases can be given or not.

**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Whether the Minister in-charge knows that the Transferred Areas are economically interdependent with N. E. F. A. ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** That may be so, Sir.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** In the Transferred areas, Sir, the State Government appoint the Assistant Political Officers. Now will not be worth while to authorise our Assistant Political Officers to issue the permits these people to enable to go into the N. E. F. A. area and earn their livelihood?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** I have said in the reply that Government have given the authority to the Political Officer to issue the permits. So far we have not come across any difficulty felt by any one. It is not necessary to extend this authority to the Assistant Political Officers.

**\*Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** N. E. F. A. বানুহ ভৈয়াসলৈ আহিবলৈ পাচ লব লাগে নে নালগে ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** That is not so.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** My question is whether our State Government will authorise the Assistant Political Officers of our State to issue permits ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** So far as N. E. F. A. is concerned the matter is entirely under the jurisdiction of the Government of India. If any difficulty is felt anywhere, we can bring this to the notice of the Central Government. So far no such complaint has been made and the Assistant Political Officers have not been authorised to issue such Permits.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Why cannot the Government lift this system ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** In the interest of the tribal people and security of the country, it is necessary to retain this restriction.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):** Is the Government aware that by placing this restriction on the plains people a great hardship is caused and the interchange of cultural and trade activities are greatly restricted ?



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** There is no restrictions far as the planis people are concerned but Government only want to regulate the entry. If they want to go there for the purpose of cultural relationship, the Central Government and the State Government will not stand in their way. But we know, Sir, undesirable persons go and try to exploit economically and other want these people. For that purpose it is necessary to regulate the entry of such people. If any one wants to go their for the purpose of cultural relationship, the permit is not generally withheld.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** What is the criterion of an undersirable person, Sir ? Suppose I want to go there for political purposes, will it be considered 'undesirable' ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** That will be a hypothetical question.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** We have to take into consideration the wishes of the people living in these areas. Generally these people would not like anybody to go there for political purposes.

(Voices from the Opposition—Except the Congress ?)

No, no.

**Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) :** Whether the Minister konws that one Satradhikar was not allowed to enter into that area ? He wanted to go there for cultural purposes. He has many disciple there. He was not allowed to go (a voice—he was fined).

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** There may have been such cases

### Permits for going to Lushai Hills

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

\*166. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Permits are required to go to Lushai Hills ?
- (b) If so, from whom ?
- (c) Whether such restrictions will be abolished ?
- (d) If so, when ?

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

166. (a)—Yes. An Inner Line for the Lushai Hills (Mizo District) has been prescribed under section 2 of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873, under which all persons other than officers on Government duty and indigenous inhabitants of the area are prohibited from going beyond that line without a pass from the Deputy Commissioner, Mizo District.



(b)—The Deputy Commissioner, Mizo District.

(c)—No. At present, there is no contemplation of abolishing this system. This step has been taken in consultation with the Government of India.

(d)—Does not arise.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** May I know whether a Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly also is to take the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, Mizo District (Lushai Hills District) to enter into that district?

**Shri FAKHARUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Yes, Sir.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Whether the Government of Assam moved the Government of India that in view of the fact that the Mizo District (the Lushai Hills district) forms an integral part of the State of Assam, there should not be any barrier for entry into that district for any citizen of India?

**Shri FAKHARUDDIN ALI AHMED:** For that purpose we need not move the Government of India. That jurisdiction vests with the State Government.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Has the Government of Assam considered that this keeping in isolation of the hill districts including the Mizo district only enhances the separatist feeling which creates complications in this State of Assam?

**Shri FAKHARUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Here there should be a two way traffic *viz.*, there should be people who not only want to go there but the people in that district should also want to receive the people from the plains districts and other Hills districts for cultural purposes. Therefore we do not want to stand in the way of any hon. Member who wants to go there for cultural development if he is invited by the people of Mizo District.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Do the Government consider that the pleasure of the Government and not the pleasure of one who wants to go there should be the determining factor for the purpose of his visit?

**Shri FAKHARUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Sir, there is a provision under sub-para 5 of Act. 19 of the Constitution to this effect and it is in the interest of the people living in Mizo district, so we have to take that action.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question hour is now over.



## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Yard-stick fixing the number of Dealing Assistants to posts of Assistant Superintendent in Secretariat, both Civil and P.W.D.**

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

406. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any yard-stick fixing the number of dealing Assistants for a post of Assistant Superintendent in the Secretariat, both Civil and P.W.D., has been laid down and if so what is that ?

(b) If not, why not ?

(c) Whether any yard-stick fixing the number of Assistants for each of the posts of (i) Superintendent (ii) Registrar, (iii) Assistant Secretary, (iv) Special Officer and (v) Accounts Officer in the Secretariat, both Civil and P.W.D. has been laid down and if so, what is that ?

(d) If not, why not ?

407. The number of Departments with the number of dealing Assistants directly under each of the following officers in the Civil Secretariat—

(1) Under Secretary ;

(2) Deputy Secretary ;

(3) Joint Secretary ;

(4) Additional Secretary ;

(5) Secretary and

(6) Chief Secretary ;



408. (a) The establishment cost of the following ministerial officers, both permanent and temporary, of the offices of the Heads of Departments in Shillong, for the financial years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58.

- (1) Personal Assistants, Accounts Officers and other officers drawn exclusively from the Ministerial Services ;
- (2) Office Superintendents ;
- (3) Head Assistants ;
- (4) Upper Division Assistants ;
- (5) Lower Division Assistants ;
- (6) Stenos and Confidential Assistants; and
- (7) Accounts.

(b) The establishment cost of the following ministerial officers, both permanent and temporary, of the Civil Secretariat, P.W.D. Secretariat and the Chief Minister's Secretariat for the Financial years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58.

- (1) Assistant Secretaries, Special Officers, Registrars, Accounts Officers and other officers drawn exclusively from the Ministerial Services ;
- (2) Superintendents ;
- (3) Assistant Superintendents ;
- (4) Upper Division Assistants;
- (5) Lower Division Assistants ;
- (6) Stenos, Personal Assistants, Confidential Assistants ;  
and
- (7) Accounts.



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

406. (a)—Usually when the number of Assistants in a Department or branch comes up to 15 under one Superintendent the question of creation of a post of an Assistant Superintendent arises. In such Departments a Superintendent is required to supervise the work of 8 Assistants and Assistant Superintendent is required to supervise the work of 7 Assistants.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Generally there is one Superintendent for 10 to 16 Assistants. At present there is only one Registrar, *viz.*, Registrar, P.W.D., for both the Wings consisting of 15 branches. There is no definite yard-stick for the posts of Assistant Secretaries, Special Officers or Accounts Officers. These posts are created according to the nature and volume of work and taking into consideration that the whole time of an officer can be fully utilised.

(d)—Does not arise

407. A statement is laid on the Library Table. (Please see library Register No.S. 90).

408. (a)—A statement of expenditure is laid on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register No. S.90).

(b)—A statement of expenditure is laid on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register No.S.90).

**Travelling Allowance drawn by each of the Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries**

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

409. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What is the amount of Travelling Allowance drawn by each of the Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries since last July, month by month ?

(b) What is the average number of days each of these Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries stayed at Shillong month by month since July last ?



- (c) How many and who of the Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries who went out of Assam and for what purpose and how long they stayed out and how much Travelling Allowance they drew since July last ?

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

409. (a)—A Statement is placed on the Library table. (Please see Library Register No.S.91).

(b)—A Statement is placed on the Library table. (Please see Library Register No.S.91).

(c)—A Statement is placed on the Library table. (Please see Library Register No.S.91).

**Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries who attended the last Political Conference and I. N. T. U. C. Conference at Dibrugarh**

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

410. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Who are the Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries who attended the last Political Conference and I. N. T. U. C. Conference at Dibrugarh ?

(b) When each one of them went to Dibrugarh, how long each one of them stayed at Dibrugarh ?

**Shri FAKARUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** replied :

410. (a)—A Statement is placed on the Library table. (Please see Library Register No.92).

(b)—A Statement is placed on the Library table. (Please see Library Register No.S.92).

**Departmental Heads who went out of Assam on official business since last July**

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

411. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Who are the departmental heads who went out of Assam on official business since July last and for how long and what is the amount of Travelling Allowance drawn by each of them ?

(b) How long on the average in each month these departmental heads have stayed in Shillong since July last ?



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

411. (a) & (b)—A statement is placed on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register No. S.93).

**Total expenditure incurred by Ministers and Deputy Ministers for their tours outside the State during the year 1958**

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding)** asked :

412. Will the Chief Minister, be pleased to state—

(a) How many Ministers and Deputy Ministers toured outside the State during the year 1958 from the month of June of that year ?

(b) What is the total expenditure incurred for these tours to each of them ?

(c) What is the specific purpose for these tours and what benefit this State derived from them ?

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

412. (a), (b) & (c)—A Statement is placed on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register No. S.94).

**Grants sanctioned for Urban Developments under Five Year Plan**

**Sri TAMIZUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri)** asked :

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

(a) The total amount of grants sanctioned for Urban Developments under the 1st and 2nd Five Year Plans within the Municipal Towns in Assam under the Heads—

(i) water supply ;

(ii) roads ;



(iii) drainage ; and

(iv) slum clearance.

Respective figures mentioning the names of the Municipal Towns may be stated separately ?

(b) Whether it is fact that the Public Health Department have lately given grants to the Municipal Towns in Assam under heads mentioned above ?

(c) If so, whether any grant was made from that money to the Dhubri Municipal Town ?

(d) If not, why not ?

(e) Whether Government lately received any representation from the Chairman, Municipal Board, Dhubri in respect of loans for development of the Dhubri Municipal Town for water supply ?

(f) If so, what steps have been taken by Government in this matter so far ?

**Sri FAKARUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Local Self-Government)** replied:

413. (a)—There was no such provision for grants under Urban Development Schemes in the 1st Five Year Plan. Under the 2nd Five Year Plan some amounts as mentioned against the following Municipal Boards were allotted for some specific Urban Development Schemes, such as providing pucca drains, foot-paths, widening of existing roads, children's parks, traffic stands. Grants are not allotted separately under the heads mentioned by the questioner.

1956-57

					Rs.
(1) Silchar Municipal Board..	...	...	...	...	16,275
(2) Jorhat           ,,       ,,	...	...	...	...	16,500
(3) Dibrugarh       ,,       ,,	...	...	...	...	16,500
(4) Nowgong       ,,       ,,	...	...	...	...	16,328



					Rs.
(5) Dhubri Municipal Board	...	...	...		15,640
(6) Tezpur	„	„	...	...	15,880
(7) Gauhati	„	„	...	...	15,266
(8) Tinsukia	„	„	...	...	6,000
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>1,18,389</u>

## 1957-58

(1) Gauhati Municipal Board	...	...	..	2,00,000
(2) Tezpur	„	„	...	7,940

For utilisation of the previous year's unspent amount.

## 1958-59

(1) Shillong Municipal Board	...	...	...	30,000
(2) Jorhat	„	„	...	10,000
(3) Golaghat	„	„	...	15,000
(4) Sibsagar	„	„	...	15,000
(5) Goalpara	„	„	...	15,000
(6) Mangaldai	„	„	...	15,000
(7) Karimganj	„	„	...	10,000
(8) Silchar	„	„	...	10,000
(9) Nowgong	„	„	...	10,000
(10) Dhubri	„	„	...	10,000
(11) Tezpur	„	„	...	15,000
(12) Dibrugarh	„	„	...	15,000
(13) Tinsukia	„	„	...	15,000
(14) Hailakandi Town Committee	...	...	...	15,000
Total	...	...	...	<u>2,00,000</u>



(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara's comments on the proposal is being awaited by Government. The Board is also being asked to submit a repayment scheme which has not been received along with the proposal.

**Number of employees in Subdivisional Officer's Office, Executive Engineer's Office, Rural Development Office and Local Board Office at Barpeta**

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

414. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to enquire and state—

(a) How many employees are there in the Subdivisional Officer's Office, Executive Engineer's Office, Rural Development Office, and Local Board Office at Barpeta ?

(b) How many of them belong to Barpeta Thana ?

(c) How many of them belong to other Thanas ?

(d) Whether the posts held by persons other than Barpeta Thana were advertised before they were filled in by the present personnel ?

(e) If so, when ?

**Shri FAKARUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister)** replied:

414. (a)—304 (Subdivisional Officer's Office, Barpeta. 247

Executive Engineer's Office, Barpeta. 30

Rural Development Office, Barpeta. 15

Local Board Office, Barpeta ... 12



(b)—184	(Subdivisional Officer's Office, Barpeta.	149
	Executive Engineer's Office, Barpeta.	17
	Rural Development Office, Barpeta.	7
	Local Board Office, Barpeta ...	11
(c)—120	(Subdivisional Officer's Office, Barpeta.	98
	Executive Engineer's Office, Barpeta.	13
	Rural Development Office, Barpeta.	8
	Local Board office, Barpeta ...	1

(d) & (e)—The posts of Gazetted Officers and others borne in the Provincial cadres are filled up through Assam Public Service Commission after proper advertisement.

The Ministerial posts in the offices of the Subdivisional Officer Barpeta, and Rural Development Office which is amalgamated with the general establishment of the Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta, were filled in either by promotion or by direct recruitment after proper advertisement. So far as direct recruitment to such posts in the Subdivisional Officer's Office and Rural Development Office is concerned and approved list of candidates arranged in order of merit is maintained for one year and vacancies, as and when they occur, are filled up from this list.

The Land Records Staff, Jarikaraks, etc., in the Office of the Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta are also filled up after proper advertisement, examination and interview.

In all the above cases, advertisements are issued from time to time as vacancies occur. It is not possible to give the dates of all the advertisements under which the posts mentioned in (c) above were filled up.

Only one direct recruitment of Lower Division Assistant *vide* (c) above was made by the Executive Engineer, Barpeta Division. This was made after due advertisement issued on 6th August 1955.

Appointment to posts of Grade IV Staff such as peons, orderlies, etc., are not usually made after advertisement.

Only one post, *vide* item (c) was filled up in the Local Board Office, Barpeta, and that was done by the Board without any advertisement.



### Representation for establishment of a Police Station at Sarupeta

**Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Pathacharkuchi)** asked:

415. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether any representation for a Police Station from Sarupeta Public has lately been received by the Government ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to establish a Police Station at Sarupeta ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that Sarupeta is situated at a distance of 14 miles from Pathacharkuchi Police Station and 14 miles from Sorbhog Police Station and more than 25 miles from the feet of Bhutan Hills ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that there has lately been frequent occurrence of crimes and other incidents in these areas ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that the Police Authorities there have not been able to restore peace and order from a long distance ?
- (f) If so, whether Government propose to take steps to establish a Police Station at Sarupeta which is a Railway Station also ?

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

415. (a)—No.

(b)—No.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Government have no such information. From the report available, it appears that in Sarupeta proper, only one case against property was reported during the last six months and 4 similar cases were reported from Hastinapur Mouza during the same period.



(e)—No.

(f)—For more effective control against crime and criminals Government will consider the question of opening an Investigating Centre at Sarupeta.

### **Construction of Building for Judge's Court at Tezpur**

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** asked :

416. (a) Whether Government are aware that for want of a Judge's Court Building at Tezpur great inconvenience is felt, in holding Judge's Court when Judges visit Tezpur in Circuit ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the members of the Tezpur Bar-Association represented this matter to the Judicial Minister when he visited Tezpur last ?

(c) Whether Government propose to take necessary steps for the construction of building for holding Judge's Court at Tezpur ?

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

416. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

### **Ministerials Officers Association of the Heads of Departments Offices of Shillong**

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

417. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Association of the Ministerial Officers of the Heads of Departments offices of Shillong is a recognised Association by Government.

(b) Whether the Resolutions passed by this Association are given proper consideration and are replied to in time and if not, why not ?



- (c) Whether it is a fact that this Association asked for permission to wait on the present Chief Minister of Assam and if so, when such permission was sought for, and whether such permission was given and if not, why not.
- (d) Whether it is a fact that several resolutions passed by the Association were submitted to the Government during 1957-58 and no action thereon was taken and no replies thereon were sent to the Association and if so, why ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that there is discontent among the members of the Association for shabbily treating the Association by Government ?

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

417. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes. But occasionally when some resolutions contain demands of various nature concerning more than one Department of Government requiring proper examination and scrutiny, replies cannot be sent as promptly as desired, particularly when issues necessitating revision of the recommendations of the 1956—Pay Committee as approved by Government are raised.

(c)—In April, 1958, the Association desired to meet Chief Minister on deputation together with a long list of their demands concerning several Departments of Government and a revision of the decisions taken by Government on the recommendations of the 1956—Pay Committee. As a review of the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Pay Committee has been sought and as the demands concern some other Departments also, it is necessary to have the whole matter thoroughly examined before Chief Minister is in a position to meet the deputation.

(d)—On the 22nd April, 1958, the Chief Secretary met some deputationists of the Association as desired by them together with a memorandum containing various resolutions passed by the Association from time to time. The deputationists were given a patient hearing and also were assured that



their demands were under due consideration of Government. No formal reply has, however, been sent as the whole matter is still under consideration.

(e)—In view of the replies to questions (b), (c) and (d) above, there is no question of shabbily treating the Association. Government are also not aware of any valid reason for discontentment among the members of the Association.

### **Railway Link from Barpeta Road Station to Tarabari River port**

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

418. Will the Transport Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of the necessity of having a railway link from Barpeta Road Station to Tarabari River port for transport of essential commodities ?

(b) If so, whether Government propose to move the Central Government for construction a railway line from Barpeta Road Station to Tarabari River port ?

(c) If so, when ?

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

418. (a)—There is no such proposal.

(b) & (c)—The Government have started investigation of the traffic potentialities of the area and if the results justify, they will take up the matter with the Government of India.

### **Robberies and theft at Kharupatia**

**Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Dalgaoon)** asked :

419. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that a large number of robberies and theft cases are taking place at Kharupatia ?



- (b) Whether Government will be pleased to consider to establish one Police out-post at Kharupatia to guard against such occurrences ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the number of dacoity, murder and other criminal cases is much more in the Dalgaon thana area than any other thanas of the Mangaldai Subdivision ?
- (d) How far the Village Defence Party is doing its work in detecting or checking the crimes in the State ?
- (e) Whether there is any Village Defence Party under the Dalgaon Police Station and if so, what services they have done so far ?

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

419. (a)—Government are aware that some theft and burglary cases were reported from Kharupatia.

(b)—The matter is under consideration.

(c)—No. As compared to other thanas of Mangaldai Subdivision the crime figures of Dalgaon P. S. is not so high.

(d)—The Village Defence Organisation has been playing a very important role in aiding the local Police in collecting information about movements and activities of criminals and checking crime in rural areas by executing patrols both independently and jointly with Police.

The organisation was responsible for the arrest of no less than 546 criminals during the period 1957-58 of whom 62 were involved in dacoities and robberies, 231 were involved in theft and burglaries and 106 in cattle lifting and other persons involved in various other crimes. The Organisation was also responsible for the detection of 71 suspicious characters and 78 gamblers. The members of the Village Defence Parties were also responsible in arresting 281 Pakistan Nationals during the same period for entering India without valid travel documents and 53 persons under the Excise Act.

(e)—There are at present 13 registered Village Defence Parties and 16 un-registered Parties under Dalgaon Police Station. The Parties are rendering every possible assistance in prevention and detection of crime.



### Model Police Station in Assam

**Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Dalgaoon)** asked :

420. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state how many Model Police Stations have so far been established in the State and what are they?

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

420.—No Model Police Station has yet been established in this State, but establishment of some is under contemplation.

### Functions and limitations of the State S. S. and A. Board

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

421. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of *ex-servicemen* at present in Assam since 1950 ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that there is a Board namely, State S. S. and A. Board ?
- (c) Who is the permanent Secretary of the Board at present ?
- (d) What are the functions and limitations of the Board ?
- (e) Whether such Boards are in district level ?
- (f) If so, in how many and which districts such Boards are functioning now ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that Government grants a certain amount for the benefit of the *ex-servicemen* specially on 26th January of every year and if so, whether it is spent properly ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the State Board has by many ways such as Post War Services Reconstruction Fund, Assam Service Relief Fund, Flag Day Collection Fund, etc., collected funds for the relief of the *ex-servicemen* ?



- (i) If so, whether the amount so collected is adequate to meet the relief demand ?
- (j) If not, what measures Government have adopted so far to habilitate the *ex-servicemen* ?

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

421. (a)—The number of *ex-servicemen* in Assam at present is 39,961.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—There is no permanent Secretary of the Board at present. The State Transport Commissioner, Assam is working as the part-time Secretary, in addition to his own duties.

(d)—The functions and limitations of the State S. S. and A. Board are—

(i) to co-ordinate the work of the D.S.S. and A. Boards in Assam.

(ii) to promote welfare of *ex-servicemen* and the families of serving personnel.

(iii) to disseminate information to the general public regarding the Armed Forces in the Country and to take measures to arouse an intelligent interest in the Armed Forces among the members of the general public.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—There are six District S. S. and A. Boards in Assam, *viz.*, (1) United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Shillong, (2) Kamrup, Gauhati, (3) Goalpara, Dhubri, (4) Mizo District, Aijal, (5) Cachar, Silchar and (6) Nowgong.

(g)—No. It is not a fact.

(h)—There are only two funds for the relief of the *ex-servicemen*, *viz.*, (1) Post War Services Reconstruction Fund, Assam and (2) Assam Services Relief Fund.

(i) & (j)—The information is being collected.



# Office building of Superintendent of Taxes, Nalbari

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

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Office of the Superintendent of Taxes, Nalbari, is to sit in a rented house ?

(b) If so, what is the total amount so far paid to the owner of the house as rent ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Government had a proposal to construct a permanent Departmental building at Nalbari, Gopalbazar area ?

(d) If so, what has happened to that proposal ?

422 A.(a) What is the actual amount of taxes generally collected or to be collected in a year by the office of Taxes, Nalbari ?

(b) What is the amount so collected from the Nalbari Thana area during the last three years ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister)** replied:

422. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Total amount of rent paid to the owner of the house from 18th August 1954 to 28th February 1959 is Rs.7,273·94 nP.

(c) & (d)—There was a proposal for construction of an office building at Nalbari, but subsequently it was abandoned with a view to accommodate the office of the Superintendent of Taxes, Nalbari in the Subdivisional Court building if and when constructed.

422 A.(a)—The amount of tax generally collected in a year by the office of the Superintendent of Taxes, Nalbari, is Rs.3,64,328.

(b)—The total amount of tax collected from the Nalbari Thana area during the last three years is Rs.5,04,750.



**Revision of Seniority of Secretariat Assistants**

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

423. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the seniority of a very large number of Secretariat Assistants of the Assam Secretariat who were confirmed from time to time during the last 12 or 13 years has been recently revised ?
- (b) Whether any appeal representations, etc., were received against any of the original orders fixing seniority and disposed of previously.
- (c) If the replies to (a) & (b) are in the affirmative, what are the reasons for re-opening the matters after a lapse of so many years ?
- (d) Whether in revising the seniority finally fixed about a decade back full facts of the cases were duly considered by the Government particularly in view of the provisions of the Assam Secretariat Subordinate Service Rules, 1951 and 1954 ?

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

423. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Some representations were disposed of but a large number remained pending as counter representations poured in against the decisions taken in the few cases and as the whole matter required thorough and careful examination.

(c)—According to Rule 323(9) of the Executive manual, the Government reserves to themselves the power of revising not only all cases of flagrant irregularities, but also cases of material injustice and as such, the whole matter had to be thoroughly examined.

(d)—Yes. Full facts of the cases were duly considered by the Government when finalising the seniority list.



## Proposal to construct quarters for the Police Staff at Barpeta

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked :

424. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the capacity of the Constable Hostel of Barpeta Police Station and how many constables were actually residing there during the year 1956, 1957, and 1958 ?
- (b) How many Police Officers of Barpeta Police Station and Barpeta Court are residing in the rented house ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that many Police Officers of Barpeta Court and Police Station are facing hardship for want of their residential quarters ?

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

424. (a)—The capacity of the Constables' barrack at Barpeta is 40.

The number of constables who were actually residing there during the last three years is as follows :—

1956	...	...	...	50 Constables
1957	...	...	...	55 "
1958	...	...	...	60 "

(b)—11 Officers as per details below:—

3 S. Is. of Police.

6 A. S. Is. of Police.

2 Head Constables.

(c)—Yes, proposal to construct additional accommodation for the Police Staff at Barpeta is under examination.



**Total number of dacoity cases occurred in the State  
excluding Hill Areas**

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

425. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) How many cases of dacoity occurred in the State of Assam excluding Hill Areas during the year 1957-59 upto 15th of February, 1959 ?

(b) How many dacoits were arrested, imprisoned or shot to death during the year 1957-59 up to 15th February, 1959 ?

(c) How many cases of dacoity occurred under the Barama and Patacharkuchi Thanas during the year 1957-59 up to 15th February, 1959 ?

(d) How many cases of dacoity occurred under Patacharkuchi thana during the year 1957-59 upto 15th of February, 1959 ?

(e) What were the names of the places where dacoity occurred under the Patacharkuchi thana during the period stated in (d) above ?

(f) What steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such dacoities in future ?

(g) Whether the dacoits who were involved in the dacoities under Patacharkuchi thana were arrested ?

(h) If not, why not ?

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

425. (a)—563 cases of dacoity occurred in the State (excluding Hills) from 1st January 1957 to 15th February, 1959.

(b)—During the same period 2,971 persons were arrested in connection with the above cases of whom 131 were so far convicted. Two dacoits were killed by house owner and 1 was killed by a co-accused during commission of Dacoity.



(c)—Six cases.

(d)—Two cases.

(e)—One dacoity was reported from village Tatikuchi and another from village Soluguri.

(f)—To prevent recurrence of dacoity elaborate arrangements were made for independent patrolling by the Police and also for joint patrol with the Village Defence Parties and stricter vigilance over known and active dacoits was maintained.

(g)—Nine persons suspected to have been involved in one dacoity case under Patacharkuchi Police Station were arrested but discharged for want of evidence and the case was returned in final report. Four persons were arrested in connection with the other case. The case is under investigation.

(h)—Does not arise.

### **Granting aid to the families of kidnapped persons**

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

426. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that 8 persons were kidnapped either by the rebel Nagas or by some unknown persons while working in the Amguri-Mokokchung Road 13 miles from Amguri in the district of Sibsagar, on 6th June 1956 ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that 4 out of those 8 persons escaped somehow ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the other four are :—

(i) Shri Powali Gogoi of village Japidhara, Mouza Gadhuli Bazar ;

(ii) Shri Kukai Baruah of village Jaradhara, Mouza Gadhuli Bazar ;

(iii) Shri Mali Ram Gogoi of village Gharphalia, Mouza Gadhuli Bazar ; and

(iv) Shri Chandreswar Gogoi of village Burha-gaon, Mouza Dopdar ?



- (d) Why Government had not taken any precautionary measure before deputing them for work in those solitary hills and forests ?
- (e) Whether there are other cases of similar attack by Nagas on those roads ?
- (f) Whether Government are taking any measure to rescue those persons ?
- (g) Whether Government are giving any help to their families ?
- (h) If so, when ?
- (i) Whether Government are aware that the help given to them is disproportionate to their loss ?

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

426. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes. The four persons, out of the eight kidnapped, were handed over to the V. D. P. Secretary, Rongkham, under Teok Police Station on 17th June, 1956 at 4.00 P. M. by three Nagas.

(c)—Yes, except No.(ii) who is Shri Kukai Gogoi and not Shri Kukai Baruah.

(d)—Normal work was in progress on the road and no special precaution was considered necessary. The incident was unforeseen and unexpected.

(e)—No other cases of similar attack on civilians working on those roads were reported.

(f)—All efforts have been made and still being continued to trace the persons, but no clue could be found as to their whereabouts.

(g)—A total lump sum grant of Rs.1,500 was given to the nearest relatives of each of them.

(h)—The Deputy Commissioner granted interim relief in 1957 and final grants were in March, 1958.



(i)—No. The amount of relief granted was made after taking due consideration of their status, number of dependants and other considerations.

**Misconduct of Sub-Inspector Shri Bhola Bora O. C.,  
Bagbar Police Station**

**Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked:

427. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government has received any information about the grave misconduct of Bhola Bora of Bagbar Police Station ?

(a) If not, whether Government proposed to enquire into his conduct ?

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

427. (a) & (b)—A complaint, dated the 19th March, 1959 about the alleged misconduct of Sub-Inspector, Bhola Bora, officer-in-charge of Bagbar Police Station was received and the matter is being enquired into departmentally.

**Regarding the existence of Civil, P. W. D. and Chief  
Minister's Secretariat**

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

428. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state why, when and how the Civil Secretariat, the P. W. D. Secretariat and the Chief Minister's Secretariat came into existence ?

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

428. The records regarding the original creation of the Civil Secretariat and P. W. D. Secretariat could not be traced. But it appears that the Civil Secretariat came into existence along with creation of Assam into a separate Province in 1874 for carrying on the administration of the Province. The Secretariat was shifted to Dacca during the period, Assam and East Bengal formed one Province, but came back to Shillong after annulment of the partition of Bengal. It appears that the first Chief Engineer for Assam was appointed in 1880 and it is presumed the P. W. D. Secretariat came into existence along with the appointment of the first Chief Engineer. The P. W. D.



Secretariat seems to have had continued existence since 1911 after annulment of partition of Bengal. The P. W. D. Secretariat was created for smooth administration of the Public Works Department. This Secretariat was amalgamated with the Civil Secretariat in 1932.

With the attainment of independence in 1947, the responsibilities of the State Chief Ministers increased enormously and like other States Assam Chief Minister's Secretariat came into existence in July, 1948. The same Secretariat was amalgamated with the main Secretariat in 1953.

### **Proposal to establish a Fire Brigade Station at Dhubri**

**Shri TAMIZUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri)** asked:

429. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that Dhubri Town is over populated where there are many jute godowns in the Dhubri Baluchar area ?
- (b) Whether there is any Fire Brigade to protect the Godown and the civilians from Fire accidents ?
- (c) If not, whether Government propose to provide Fire Brigade there ?

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

429. (a)—It is a matter of opinion whether the town is over-populated. Government are aware of the jute godowns in the Baluchar area.

(b)—No.

(c)—Government propose to establish a Fire Brigade Station at Dhubri as soon as possible.

### **Electrification of Dhubri Thana and Police Reserve**

**Shri TAMIZUDDIN PRODHANI (Dhubri)** asked :

430. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there is no electricity arrangement in the Dhubri Thana and Dhubri Police Reserve ?



(b) Whether there is any provision to provide Electricity there ?

(c) If so, when electricity will be provided there to remove the inconvenience of the Thana Officer ?

(d) If not, why not ?

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

430. (a)—Yes.

(b)—There is no provision for it in 1959-60 budget.

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

(d)—Does not arise.

### **Time Scales of pay for the Piece Workers of Government Press**

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

431. Will the Minister, Printing and Stationery be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Industrial Tribunal had awarded the conversion of time-scale of pay for the piece workers of Government Press ?

(b) If so, when Government will finalise and fix the time scale of pay for those piece workers ?

(c) Whether Government will expedite the same ?

(a) What benefit has been given to the piece workers when Government has since 1947 considered three times' revision scale of pay and while other Government servants are benefited out of that ?

(e) Why Government are delaying in giving an *Ad-hoc* increment to the Industrial workers of the Press when other low-paid Government servants are enjoying it ?



- (f) Whether it is a fact that 4th Grade Government servant of Assam Government Press in Shillong, are granted Rs.3 as their house-rent allowance and if so, whether this small amount is considered sufficient by the Government to cover the rent-charge of a house at Shillong ?
- (g) Why other Industrial workers who work sometimes from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. are not given the facilities of house-rent, when Government are not providing them with Government quarters near the Government Press, as some other State in India are doing with regard to their Press employees ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that Assam Government Press prepare an Annual Return to show the profit and loss of the Press ?
- (i) If so, whether Government will be pleased to place, a copy of the Returns of 1957-58, 1958-59 on the table of the House ?

**Pu LALMAWIA (Parliamentary Secretary)** replied :

431. (a)—Yes, in respect of Distributors and Compositors only.

(b) & (c)—It is under scrutiny and it will be expedited.

(d)—When the revised pay-scales of 1948 were given effect to, the interim relief granted to the Press employees on time-scales had been withdrawn but the benefit of interim relief at 25 per cent of their class rates have been allowed to be enjoyed by the piece workers all along even till date.

(e)—Industrial employees are not entitled to get the benefit of *Ad-hoc* increase in Dearness Allowance according to the ruling of Government of India who bears  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the expenditure. The Press employees fall under this category and as such, they are not entitled to get the benefit. The question of delay in granting does not therefore arise.



(f)—Yes, Rs.3 per month has been granted as house-rent allowance to the 4th Grade Industrial employees of the Assam Government Press at Shillong as awarded by the Industrial Tribunal with effect from 14th March, 1958. The amount may not be sufficient but this is an additional advantage over the other Government servants of similar category.

(g)—The Industrial employees are not required to work from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. except on exceptional occasions. For working extra hours, they are in receipt of overtime allowance. As regards facilities of house-rent the Industrial employees of the Government Press are considered on equal footing with other State Government employees in the matter of grant of house-building advance. However, in the new set up at Gauhati, Government are considering to provide staff quarters as far as possible for the Press employees as well.

(h)—If the hon. Member means the Annual Report of the Press and not the Annual Return, then the reply is in affirmative. The Annual Report shows the details of expenditure and receipts as well.

(i)—Annual Report of the year 1957-58 is under preparation now and that of 1958-59 has not yet been taken in hand. These could not therefore be placed on the table of the House just now.

### **Regarding taking over by Government of Seuni Ali of Sibsagar Subdivision**

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

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

(a) Why Seuni Ali of Morabazar and Godhuli bazar Mauzas of Sibsagar Subdivision, is not yet taken over by the Government ?

(b) Whether Government propose to take over the road soon ?



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

432. (a)—This is not included in any of the existing approved Road Development Programmes.

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

**Representation regarding construction of a Road from Dhola to Dirakmukh in Saikhowa area**

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

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

(a) Whether Government have lately received representation to take up construction of a road from Dhola to Dirakmukh through Lafongkola in Saikhowa area ?

(b) Whether there is any proposal to construct a road there by the Public Works Department ?

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

433. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No. There is no such proposal at present to construct the road now.

**Gravelling of Naga-Ali of Merabazar and Godhuli Bazar Mouza of Sibsagar Subdivision**

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

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

(a) Whether the earthwork of Naga-Ali of Merabazar and Godhuli Bazar Mauzas of Sibsagar Subdivision has been completed ?



(b) If not, when will that work be completed ?

(c) Whether Government propose to take up the work of placing pebbles on gravelling over the road at an early date ?

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

434. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Gravelling 1st Section (4 miles) already completed. Gravelling 2nd Section (5th to 10th mile) will be taken up shortly.

### **Lands purchased by Government from Jalannagar Tea Estate, Dibrugarh**

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

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

(a) The total area of lands purchased by Government from Jalan Nagar Tea Estate at Dibrugarh ?

(b) What was the rate per bigha ?

(c) For what purpose these were purchased ?

(d) Whether there is any proposal to utilise these lands by the Government ?

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

435. (a)—739B—0K—3 Lessas in all. 508B—3K—12 Lessas by formal acquisition proceedings and 230B—1K—11 Lessas by direct purchase.

(b)—158B—0K—1 Lessa at Rs.4,500 per bigha.

447B—2K—2 Lessas at Rs.675 per bigha.

58B—3K—0 Lessa at Rs.7,250 per bigha.

75 bighas at Rs.7,500 per bigha.



(c)—(1) For Railway alignment in connection with Town Protection work.

(2) For Dairy *cum* Poultry Farm.

(3) For rehabilitation of East Pakistan displaced persons.

(4) For rehabilitation of local erosion affected families.

(5) For construction of Government offices and Officer's quarters.

(d)—In view of the information furnished in respect of question (c) above—does not arise.

### **Students and Staff of Ayurvedic College' Gauhati**

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

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

(a) Whether there is any plan for further Development of Ayurvedic College at Gauhati ?

(b) What is the present enrolment of students in this College and what is the strength of teaching staff ?

(c) What are the names of teachers stating the post held and qualification possessed by each of them ?

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

436. (a)—The Ayurvedic College, Gauhati, is going to be upgraded under the Second Five Year Plan. A full fledged Ayurvedic Hospital (with 50 beds for the time being which is to be raised to 100 in due course) is also proposed to be attached to the College when it is upgraded.

Buildings for the purpose are already under construction at Jhalukbari, Gauhati.



(b)—Enrolment—15—Strength of teaching staff—8 (including 1 Principal).

(c)—

Name	Post held	Qualifications
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Shri J. C. Bhattacharjya ..	Principal, Ayurvedic College, Gauhati.	Ayurvedacharjya of the Benares Hindu University.
2. Shri Munindra Nath Debadhikari ..	Teacher of Ayurvedic Shastras.	do
3. Shri Sukumar Bhattacharjya ..	do.	Baidyasiromani (M. A. S. F.) conferred by Ayurvedic State Faculty of West Bengal.
4. Shri Lakshmi Nath Sarma ..	do	} Trained in Orthodox Ayurvedic Institutions (with Orthodox Ayurvedic Titles).
5. Shri Rabi Chandra Sarma ..	do	
6. Dr. G. Das .. ..	Teacher of Allopathic subjects.	Medical Graduate.
7. Dr. B. L. Das .. ..	do	do.
8. Dr. B. N. Phukon .. ..	do	do.

### Construction works of Primary Health Unit at Gaurisagar, Sibsagar Subdivision

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)**

asked :

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

(a) Whether construction works of Primary Health Unit at Gaurisagar, Morabazar Mauza, Sibsagar Subdivision have been started ?

(b) If not, when can it be expected ?

(c) Whether Government will begin this work at an early date ?



- (d) Whether it is a fact that recently storm has damaged the medical quarters in these places ?
- (e) If so, whether repairing works have been done ?
- (f) If not, whether Government will be pleased to take up the work at the earliest before the rainy season starts ?

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

437. (a)—No.

(b)—Within this year (1959-60).

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Government have not yet received any such information.

(e) & (f)—If after obtaining report from Civil Surgeon, Sibsagar, it is found that repairs are necessary. Public Works Department will be asked to carry out those repairs urgently.

### **Charing Dispensary, Sibsagar Subdivision**

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

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

- (a) How long the Charing Dispensary, Sibsagar Subdivision is running without a doctor ?
- (b) How long it will remain in such a state ?
- (c) Whether Government will provide this dispensary with a doctor at the earliest ?

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

438. (a)—Since 25th July 1958.

(b) & (c)—Necessary steps have already been taken to provide the dispensary with a doctor.



### Regarding Police Out Post, Tihu

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

439. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether any representation has been received to make Tihu Police Out Post permanent ?
- (b) If so, when ?
- (c) Whether any action has been taken by Government to make the Police Out-post at Tihu permanent ?
- (d) If not, what are the reasons ?

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

439. (a) to (d) —Information has been called for.

### Proposal to establish a State Veterinary Dispensary at Hamidabad

**Maulavi SAHADAT ALI** (South Salmara) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government propose to establish one State Veterinary at Hamidabad in the District of Goalpara ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Government demanded 10 (ten) bighas of land for the construction of the same dispensary and the land has already been given to the Public Works Department, Goalpara Division ?
- (c) If so, what is the reason for delaying the construction of the same ?

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

440. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No. But an offer of (ten) bighas of land was made by Shri Manikuddin Sircar on his own initiative.

(c)—The delay in construction is due to the fact that possession of land has not yet made over to the District Veterinary Officer, Dhubri after executing necessary deeds.



### Regarding capturing of wild Elephants

**Shri PRAKRITISH CHANDRA BARUAH (Gauripur)** asked :

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

- (a) The number of Elephant Mahals in the State of Assam in the year 1958-59, and the quota for capturing wild elephants ?
- (b) What is the number of elephants captured up to 28th February 1959, during the year 1958-59 ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the average price of a captured elephant now-a-days is about Rs.2,000.
- (d) If not, what is the average price ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the prevailing royalty, monopoly fees and Sale Tax are unreasonably high in view of the prevailing price of captured elephants ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to reduce the royalty, etc., to encourage this dying Sport *cum* business of the Assamese people ?

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

441. (a)—

	Type of Shikar			Number of Mahals	Quota of captures
	(1)			(2)	(3)
(i) Kheddah-cum-Mela	...	..	...	5	120
(ii) Mela	...	...	..	15	268
(iii) South Cachar Areas Kheddah-cum-Mela	...			4	Unlimited
(iv) Gajali (in North and South Kamrup Divisions).				2	25

is 240. (b)—From the information so far received the number

(c)—Yes.



(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—The royalty appears rather high. Generally the monopoly fees are quoted by the prospective licensees and in general these appear high. The Sales-tax does not appear high.

(f)—The matter will receive consideration.

### Misuse of a Government Grant by Bezkuchi Primary School

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

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

- (a) Whether Government have received any allegation about the misuse of a Government grant of Rs.1,300 paid by Gauhati School Board to Bezkuchi Primary School formerly under Sub-Inspector of School, Nalbari but now under the Sub-Inspector of School, Ghograpar ?
- (b) If so, how the charges have enquired into ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nalbari took away from the School a note book containing an entry in the expenditure side as Ghee Sub-Inspector Rs.100 ?
- (d) How long the Sub-Inspector of Schools at Nalbari is serving in Nalbari Circle ?
- (e) Whether Government have lately received any report relating to the conduct of the present Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nalbari in the matters of appointment of teacher, sanction of grants to schools, sanction of additional staff and in particular in recommending for appointment of additional teacher at Khaniya Khanajan Primary School ?.



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

442. (a)—Yes, an allegation was received.

(b)—The Secretary, School Board, Gauhati got an enquiry made. It is reported by the Secretary that the unspent amount has since been recovered from the Secretary of the School.

(c)—No.

(d)—Since 1954.

(e)—No. The appointments are made by the School Board and grants to Schools are sanctioned by the State Board and the Sub-Inspector of School does not come into the picture at all.

### **Steps to be taken for non-implementation of the tribunal awards**

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

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

(a) Whether Government are aware that non-implementation of the tribunal awards by the Management leads the working class to agitation and strike ?

(b) Whether Government are aware that the purpose of adjunction is frustrated by such non-implementation ?

(c) Why a long time is being taken by Government to take necessary steps in the matter ?

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

443. (a)—Government have not so far come across any instance of strike or agitation over non-implementation of tribunal awards.



(b)—Breach of the term of an award is an offence under the Industrial Disputes Act and awarded amount may also be realised as arrear of land revenue under the provision of the Act. Provision, therefore, exist in law against such non-implementation.

(c)—Appropriate action has been taken in the cases where non-implementation has been reported. Government have also set up an Evaluation and Implementation Committee to look into such matters.

### **Dibrugarh District Jail**

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

444. Will the Minister of Jails be pleased to state—

- (a) The capacity of Dibrugarh District Jail ?
- (b) The number of persons accommodated there both convicts and under-trials year by year since 1950 ?
- (c) Whether there is any accommodation for "B" division prisoners in Dibrugarh Jail ?
- (d) If not, whether Government propose to provide such accommodation for "B" division prisoners there ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to expand the accommodation of Dibrugarh Jail as early as possible ?

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

- (a) The number of under-trial prisoners that was admitted in Dibrugarh District Jail year by year, since 1950 to 1958 ?
- (b) How many under-trial prisoners died of dysentery in each year since 1950 to 1959 (*i. e.* to date) ?



- (c) How many under-trial prisoners died of tuberculosis of the lungs in each year from 1950 to to-date ?
- (d) Whether there is any under-trial prisoner at present in Dibrugarh District Jail who have been suffering from tuberculosis ?
- (e) If so, who are they ?
- (f) Whether guardians or relatives of those under-trial prisoners are informed timely and regularly ?
- (g) Whether serious cases are sent to Assam Medical College Hospital for treatment by specialists as indoor patients ?
- (h) How many doctors actually examine and treat under-trial prisoners ?
- (i) Whether there is sufficient stock of medicine in the Jail Hospital at Dibrugarh ?
- (j) How many convicts were suffering from T. B. in Dibrugarh District Jail since 1950 to to-date ?
- (k) Whether the Jail Hospital staff medicine and accessories and during staff are sufficient for treatment of convicts who are suffering from T. B. ?
- (l) How many convicts suffered from chronic dysentery in each year from 1950 to to-date ?
- (m) How many convicts died of chronic dysentery in each year from 1950 to to-date ?
- (n) How many convicts died of T. B. of lungs since 1950 to to-date ?
- (o) What are the other diseases from which convicts and under-trial prisoners generally suffer at Dibrugarh ?



- (p) Whether the convicts or under-trial prisoners who suffer from T. B. are separated from others in the Jail or Jail Hospital ?
- (q) Whether the Civil Surgeon, Dibrugarh is the Superintendent of Dibrugarh District Jail ?
- (r) If so, whether he (Civil Surgeon) could make time to look after the under-trial and convicts who generally suffer from serious illness ?
- (s) Whether Government or local Deputy Commissioner received complaints of delay in releasing of under-trial prisoners after they were ordered by Magistrates to be released on bail ?
- (t) If so, whether enquiry was made and Jail authorities were taken to task ?
- (u) Whether it is a fact that certain under-trial prisoners registered their protests by climbing on trees within Jail premises in 1957 and 1958 for in ordinate delay in hearing criminal cases instituted against them in the court of Magistrate at Dibrugarh ?
- (v) If so, what were such number of protests lodged by climbing on trees there ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH** (Minister-in-charge, Home) replied:

444. (a) to (e)—Information has been called for.

445. (a) to (v)—Information has been called for.

#### **Adulteration of Food-stuff**

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

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that large scale adulteration was reported to have been detected in some items of food-stuff such as Atta, Tea, Mustard Oil, Ghee, etc., in the course of the last three years ?



- (b) How many such cases have been detected in the year 1957-58 and in the year 1958-59?
- (c) What steps Government have taken to check such adulteration?
- (d) How many such cases have been brought to book and how many dealers involved in such cases have been punished?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister)**

replied:

446. (a)—Yes.

(b)—1957 (January to December) ... 317 cases.

1958 (January to December) ... 354 cases.

(c)—The local authorities who are sharing a major portion of the responsibility for successful operation of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the Rules thereunder, are requested to enforce strictly the provisions of the Act and Rules and to prosecute the offenders. The Food Inspectors appointed under the Act, have also been instructed to carry out intensive sampling of food-stuffs for examination in the State Public Health Laboratory which is being expanded and modernised with a view to cope with the increased burden.

(d)—The information being collected.

#### **Appointment of Assistant Professor of Medicine in Assam Medical College**

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

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

(a) Whether any Department of Assam Medical College is under-staffed ?

(b) Whether requirement of staff in the Medical College is ascertained before appointment of any staff is made ?

(c) Whether an Assistant Professor of Medicine has been appointed in the College without ascertaining the requirement of staff in the particular Department and in any other Department of the College and if so, what is the qualification of the Assistant Professor so appointed ?



(d) Whether he has been appointed regularly or under Regulation 3(e) of the Assam Public Service Commission Regulation ?

(e) Whether he has been tipped for the Professorship of the Department adopting ?

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

447. (a)—No.

(b)—Yes.

(c) No staff is appointed without considering the requirement of a Department concerned. An Assistant Professor of Medicine was appointed after ascertaining the requirements. The qualifications of the person appointed are—

(1) M. B. B. S.

(2) M. R. C. P. (Edin.).

(3) T. D. D. (Wales).

(d)—Under Regulation 3(e) of Assam Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) Regulation, 1951.

(e)—No.

**Regarding taking over by Government of Namtiali Road in Sibsagar Subdivision**

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

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that Namtiali Road running from Namtiali Station (N.-E. F. Railway) to Ladoigarh, is one of the most important roads in Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that this road is of strategical, commercial of communicational importance ?

(c) If so, whether Government propose to take over this road at an early date ?



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

448. (a)—Yes, this may be one of the important roads in the Subdivision.

(b)—Commercial and communicational importance may be there, but Government do not consider it to be of strategical importance as the road lies well within the territory of the Union of India.

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

### **Number of employees and employees recruited in the State Transport Department**

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

449. Will the Minister-in-charge, Transport be pleased to state—

(a) What is the total number of employees in the State Transport Department class by class ?

(b) What is the number of employees recruited in each class of the State Transport from persons whose home address is in Lakhimpur District ?

(c) Why a scanty number of employees in this Department recruited from the District of Lakhimpur in spite of the fact that there are large number of educated and unemployed youths there ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the conductors recruited locally have been replaced by persons employed either from Shillong or Jorhat ?



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

449. (a)—The total number of employees, category-wise in State Transport is as follows:—

Accountant	...	..	...	...	...	3
Superintendent Office	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	7
Head Assistant	...	...	...	...	..	14
Cashier, H. O.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stenographer	...	..	...	...	...	1
Assistant Station Superintendent...			...	...	...	26
Internal Auditor	...	...	..	...	...	17
Upper Division Assistant		...	...	...	...	107
Lower Division Assistant		...	...	..	...	413
Grade IV Staff	...	...	...	...	..	543
Foreman Mechanic	...	..	...	...	...	12
Mechanic 1st Grade	...	...	...	...	...	50
Mechanic 2nd Grade	...	...	...	...	...	96
Mechanic 3rd Grade	...	..	..	...	...	249
Driver Senior and Junior	...	...	...	...	...	437
Line Checker	...	...	...	...	...	79
Conductor Junior	...	...	...	...	...	283
Car Examiner	...	...	...	...	...	7
Head Chowkidar	...	...	...	...	...	2
Handymen	...	...	...	...	...	70
Labour Sirdar	...	...	...	...	...	3
Traffic Labour	...	...	...	...	...	95
Total						2,516



(b)—The number of employees recruited in this Department whose home District is Lakhimpur is as follows:—

Assistant Station Superintendent ..	...	...	...	2
Ministerial staff	...	...	...	31
Inferior staff	...	...	...	25
Running staff	...	...	...	28
Technical staff	...	...	...	12

(c)—Recruitments in State Transport organisation are made on the basis of the competitive examinations after due advertisement of the posts and no regional representation is possible.

(d)—No.

**Regarding wastage of Amguri-Howli P. W. D. Road, Kamrup**

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

450. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) When the Public Works Department Roads from Amguri to Howli on the right bank of the Beki River was last washed away ?

(b) For how many days communications were suspended from Sorbhog to Barpeta ?

(c) When the new approach road was constructed ?

(d) What amount was spent for this new approach road ?

(e) What was the rate given for earth-work ?

(f) Who were the Contractors ?

(g) What are the ordinary rates of earth-work ?



- (h) Whether it is a fact that the new approach road is almost being eroded ?
- (i) If so, what is the length of the road left to be eroded ?
- (j) Whether this was shown to the Chief Minister, P. W. D. Minister, and the Additional Chief Engineer, P. W. D. during their last tour ?
- (k) If so, what steps were taken by them ?
- (l) What is the yearly cost of maintenance of the Beki P. W. D. ghat and the approach roads ?

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

450. (a)—During July, 1957.

(b)—36 days (from 14th July 1957 to 18th August 1957).

(c)—During the year 1957-58.

(d)—Total amount spent for Rs.25,534 approximately.

(e)—The rates allowed to the contractors vary from

Rs.15 to Rs.20.

(f)—The following contractors were engaged—

1. Shri Nakul Chandra Das,
2. „ Paricharan Das,
3. „ Umesh Chandra Das,
4. „ Ramada Prasad Roy,
5. „ Uddhab Chandra Das,
6. „ Radhamohan Das,
7. „ Paramananda Pathak
8. Shri Chandra Mohan Das,
9. „ Dharanidhar Chaudhury,
10. „ Jatindra Nath Das,
11. „ Dharanidhar Nath,
12. „ Achyut Chandra Das,
13. „ Jogmohan Patowari.

(g) Rate varies from Rs.15 to Rs.20 according to situation of work and nature of soil.

(h) & (i)—No. The approach road is still in tact. The bank of the Beki River near the approach road is being eroded. There is possibility of its being eroded during the next rainy season, if direction of river current does not change in the mean time.

(j)—No.

(k)—An estimate for the new diversion road has been sanctioned after proper survey, and the work of construction is in progress.

(l)—Rs.7,000 approximately.



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Sir, as the question time is now over, may I suggest that this question be left over?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** This question has already been put; a question can be left over only when it is not put.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** On a point of information, Sir, whether replies to questions which have been placed on the Library Table will form part of the proceedings?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Our handicap is that we have not been able to properly categorise all the questions. Replies to questions calling for statistical information generally come under the category of Unstarred questions, but some time they creep into Starred questions, as for instance, questions calling for a list of a number of schools or hospitals. Evidently all informations placed before the House irrespective of the fact whether they are real replies or in the shape of replies will form part of the proceedings.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** That is so, so far as Unstarred questions of statistical nature are concerned; but Sir, even replies to Starred questions of inconvenient nature such as when a certain Minister drew Rs.5 thousand as T. A. in one month, even such replies are put on the Library Table. Will they also form part of the proceedings?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Anything that is given either printed as typed in support of the replies will form part of the proceedings. Any way, as I have already stated, we have to develop many a convention and we are some what in the stage of developing such conventions. As the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Member from Gauhati are aware, I am now holding discussions with the hon. Members with a view to evolve certain procedure regarding this question which will also include the question of giving speedy replies to questions put in this House. This question was raised also by the hon. Member from Amguri. This is engaging my attention and I am holding conferences with some of the hon. Members of this House. As soon as this has been finalized, I will bring it to the notice of the hon. Members. In the meantime, I would request the hon. Members to hold patience.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Sir, some replies to our questions have been sent to our homes. So I think we may also send in supplementaries by post.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** As I have already stated, all these things will be considered.



**Termination of Business of the  
House on 8th April, 1959**

**Mr.SPEAKER :** Now I want to bring before the notice of the House certain alterations of business of the House which have been made by the Business Advisory Committee. From the List of Business placed before the House, the hon. Members might have noticed that the business of the House fixed for the 9th of April has been advanced to the 8th of April. Now, is it the pleasure of the House that they agree to this ?

(The House agreed)

Now notice of calling attention by Shri Ghanashyam Talukdar.

**Calling attention to matter of urgent Public importance  
under Assembly Rule 54 regarding Scavengers'  
strike within the Municipal Area of Shillong**

**Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKADAR (Sorbhog):** Sir, I want to call attention of the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government to the matter of scavengers' Strike within the Municipal Area of Shillong since 25th March 1959 which is most urgent.

**Explanatory Note**

1. That the scavengers (Harijans) of Shillong Municipality resorted to strike since 25th March, 1959.
2. That this strike has caused immense trouble to the inhabitants of Shillong.
3. That the demands of the Harijans put forth to the Municipal authorities have not been considerably reasonably.
4. That the people in general is anxious to know what are the demands of the Harijans.
5. That this matter is urgent having sufficient public importance.



**\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Local Self-Government.)** Sir, the hon. Members may remember that I made a statement with regard to this matter when the procession was taken out by the Harijan workers, and at that time I stated that one of the demands made by the Harijan workers was that even though there had been an agreement already arrived at between them and the Municipality to allow them to become permanent and to give them the same treatment as fourth grade employees of the Government are getting. Sir, some of the Harijan workers have been working in more than one and some in more than two Government institutions drawing salaries and allowances from Government aided institutions in more than one ways. So we thought that it would be better if they select in which of these institutions they would like to work, and that is what the Executive officers have been doing. Since the Municipality has been suspended and we have not prevented these Harijan workers from working in private houses or in private institutions. But it appears that some one has been inciting them and persuading them to go on strike in this matter. How, Sir, it is not possible for Government to pay them twice from Government fund. Therefore we have been trying to persuade them to give up the strike. But they did not listen to what we have stated, and on the 25th of March, 1959 they resorted to a strike which is illegal. But this strike is confined only to a section of the workers. The Municipality has not the situation calmly and without any difficulty as about 60 per cent of the Harijan workers have not joined this strike. It is heartening to learn that many of those who resorted to the strike have now already reverted to their duty only after one or two days of the strike. The Municipality has further been able to replace those workers who have gone on strike by recruiting new hands on temporary basis. Therefore, Sir, the inhabitants of Shillong are not at all put to any difficulty or inconvenience but, on the other hand, Sir, I am grateful to them as they have extended their co-operation to the Shillong Municipal Board in its efforts to run the municipal administration in the town smoothly and efficiently. Of course a few complaints have been received from here and there, but such things occasionally happened even before the Harijan workers went on strike. This is attributable to negligence on carelessness on the part of individual workers and not due at all to the strike resorted to by a few misguided Harijan workers.

So far as the demands of Harijan workers are concerned, I had occasion to speak about them last time and I need not reiterate the same thing over again. But I may say that the pay which they used to get at the rate of Rs. 39/8 per month has now been raised to Rs. 61/8 per month, which is the pay and allowance enjoyed by the fourth grade Government servants, with effect from the 1st April, 1958. Over and above these benefits of pay and allowances, they are given free housing, jerseys, washing soap, etc.

For further information of the hon. Members I want to say that we had letters issued to the Harijan workers asking them to resume their usual duties. Many of them have come back though some of them have not still joined their work. In their place so have no other alternative than to take substitutes in order to carry on the work of the Municipality. During the last three or four days we have received applications from some Harijan workers stating that they had joined the strike without understanding anything and requesting us to reinstate them. Actually a petition has been handed over to me today signed by many of these persons to that effect. We

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\*Speech not corrected.



shall give consideration to this petition. I want to tell the hon. Members that in fact there was no such thing as strike because 60 per cent of the workers never went on strike and after the strike was declared many of them have come back and some have filed a petition before me to-day asking to be reinstated in their former posts.

So far as the Government attitude is concerned, we stand by the undertaking we have given to them. They will be treated as permanent employees and get the salaries and allowances of a fourth grade Government servant. But they must stop working in two institutions, which are owned and aided by Government. Apart from this, they are at liberty to work with private individuals and private institutions. We do not stand in their way.

In this connection, I may point out, Sir, that these strikes have become a regular feature. Almost after every month without any reason they resort to these strikes. I am sorry to say that even the President of the Association is not taken into confidence when at the instigation of some persons these poor people are made to go on strike from time to time. There is no cause for anxiety on the part of hon. Members because the Municipality has taken proper steps to provide for the amenities and conveniences as far as practicable to the rate-payers. I am also grateful to the rate-payers. They have been co-operating with us and have not approved of the manner in which these strikes are resorted to from time to time.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** On a point of information, Sir. May I know whether these Harijan workers are getting only the pay of fourth grade Government servants or they are considered as regular fourth grade employees?

**\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Local Self-Government):** They will be treated as permanent fourth grade employees and will get all the benefits pertaining to fourth grade Government servants.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** Will they get the benefit of pension also?

**\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Yes, that will be considered if the fourth grade employees also get pension.

**\*Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** It has not been decided as yet?

(No reply).



**Presentation of the Report of the Privilege Committee**

**Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA (Deputy Speaker):** Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Committee on Privileges.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a few observations in this connection. With regard to the question of privilege on the editorial of the *Natun Assamiya*, under the caption "Tyag O Bhog", the main report of the Privilege Committee was circulated to the hon. Members during the last Session. Therefore, they have got the chance to prepare themselves on it. But with regard to the report on the question of privilege on the speech delivered by Shri Nilmoney Barthakur, the report has been circulated only to-day and many of the hon. Members have not got any chance to go through in order to give their comments or views in this House, if they are so inclined. Therefore, I feel that it would possibly be expedient if we postpone discussion on this report, viz., the report on the speech of hon. Shri Barthakur. With regard to the other report, viz., on the editorial under the "Tyag O Bhog" of the *Natun Assamiya*, I think the House may be in a position to take a decision on it. In this connection I had also addressed a letter to the Secretary, Legislative Assembly, to bring this to your kind notice.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes, it has been brought to my notice. Now, there is a motion in the name of Mr. Ramnath Sarma. Is it an amendment to the main motion, Mr. Sarma?

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding):** Yes, Sir.

I beg to move that the recommendation of the Privilege Committee regarding the first question arising out of the editorial writing of the *Natun Assamiya*, dated the 25th April 1958, under the caption "Tyag O Bhog", be accepted by the House and the recommendation of the Privilege Committee as regards the Motion moved by Shri D. N. Hazarika, arising out of the speech of Shri Nilmoney Barthakur delivered in the House on the 26th February 1959 and the 2nd March 1959 be postponed for consideration till the next Session of the House.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** I support the Motion moved by hon. Shri Ramnath Sarma.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** This is not a public meeting. We do not need a proposer and a supporter for a motion except with regard to the Governor's Address.

Motion moved.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears from the proceedings of the meeting of 4th April 1959, that only four members were present and some members were absent. I want to enlighten the House about the reasons why I was not present. The meeting was scheduled to be held on the 3rd April, 1959.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** Is it necessary for the hon. Member to give a personal explanation of his presence or absence in a meeting ?

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** My point is that it was an adjourned meeting and the notice was not received by me. I returned to Shillong by the second timing on the 4th. I did not receive the notice.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** When did the hon. Member leave Shillong ?

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** On the 1st of April with your permission, Sir, because my wife was ill.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that the recommendation of the Privilege Committee regarding the first question arising out of the editorial writing of *Natun Assamiya*, dated 25th April 1958, under the caption "Tyag O Bhog", be accepted by the House and the recommendation of the Privilege Committee as regards the motion moved by Shri D. N. Hazarika arising out of the speech of Shri Nilmoney Barthakur delivered in the House on the 26th February 1959 and 2nd March 1959, be postponed for consideration till the next Session of the House.

(The motion was adopted).

### Excess Demands for Grants 1954-55

#### No. 1 GRANT No.4

#### "9.—Stamps"

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Stamp):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.4,710 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "9.—Stamps".

			Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	..	...	1,01,700
2. Excess amount now required	...	...	4,710

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess under the head was due to increase in freight charges for supply of certain emergent indents for certain stamps by Passenger Train and Air Mail due to breach of railway line, resulting in delay in supply, and for which book debit was raised by the Controlled of Stamps in the lag end of the financial year 1954-55.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.4,710 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on 31st March, 1955, for the administration of the head "9.—Stamps".

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



No. 2  
GRANT No. 6  
"11.—Registration"

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.108 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "11.—Registration".

Rs.

1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	...	...	1,88,317
2. Excess amount now required	..	...	108

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess amount of Rs.108 was required mainly to meet the postal charges as a result of increase in the number of correspondence and conveyance charges during the later part of the year.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.108 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "11.—Registration".

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

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No 3  
GRANT No. 7  
"12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act."

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport):** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,54,712 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act".

			Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	...	...	14,22,600
2. Excess amount now required	...	...	1,54,712

EXPLANATORY NOTES

According to the decision of Government certain roads which were previously improved by Local Boards, out of Cess Procurement Fund, were taken over by Government for further improvement and bringing them to Public Works Department Standard to be financed out of M. V. T. Fund. The excess requirement on this account was provided under "50.—Civil Works" by Supplementary Demand. As the expenditure is ultimately adjustable under "12.—Charges on account of M. V. T. Act—D.—Other Charges, etc.," corresponding provision under "12.—Charges, etc.", was necessary. This however could not be done as the modification under "50.—Civil Works" was known too late.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,54,712 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, for the administration of the head "12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act".

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

— — —  
No.4

GRANT No.9-A

"19.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage."

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage)] :** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.19,64,832 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "19.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

Rs.

10,00,000

19,64,832

- |  |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Excess amount now required          | ... | ... | ... |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess was due to the following reason:—

The Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs *vide* their letter No.F-23(1)-P/54(1), dated 22nd March, 1955 sanctioned one crore of rupees wherein Dibrugarh Protection Works was indicated to be financed exclusively on the basis of 30 years loan.

In view of the previous financial arrangement agreed to by Centre and the State Government, the Government of India were requested to issue a revised sanction allowing to treat 50 per cent of the cost as loan and 50 per cent as Grant. But in view of the absence of any assurance then from Government of India to treat the said work on the basis of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant the corresponding provision representing the Grant could not be made under the head "19.—Construction, etc."

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.19,64,832 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "19.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

(The Motion was put and adopted).

— — —  
No.5

GRANT No.11

"27.—Administration of Justice".

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Judicial) :** On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.723 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "27.—Administration of Justice".



			Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	.	...	13,49,661
2. Excess amount now required	...	...	782

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess expenditure was incurred in the year 1954-55. This could not be placed before the Assembly until the Appropriation Accounts and Audit Report for the year 1954-55 was considered by Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committees considered the appropriation accounts and audit report in July, 1958. According to their recommendation, this excess expenditure is now placed.

Excess is due to more outlay only "Diet and Road Money to Witnesses", which is very uncertain item of expenditure depending on the number of Witnesses during a particular year. The expenditure could not therefore, be foreseen.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.782 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March 1955 for the administration of the head "27.—Administration of Justice".

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

## No.6

## GRANT No.33

## "56.—Stationery and Printing."

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Stationery and Printing):**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,10,318 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "56.—Stationery and Printing".

Rs.

1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	...	..	11,08,933
2. Excess amount now required	...	...	1,10,318

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess is mainly due to adjustment of more debits on account of stationery supplied from Central Stores than anticipated. Since there was no information from the Central Stationery Office in time regarding raising of debits which relate mostly to the supply made in previous years, it was not possible to take supplementary grant during the financial year.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The Motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,10,318 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1955 for the administration of the head "56.—Stationery and Printing".

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



(Excess Demands for Grants for 1955-56)

— — —  
No.1  
GRANT No.4  
“9.—Stamp”.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Stamp) :—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.11,949 be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1956 for the administration of the head “9.—Stamps”.

				Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	..	..		1,18,900
2. Excess amount now required	..	...	..	11,949

**EXPLANATORY NOTES**

The excess under the head was due to increase in freight charges for supply of certain emergent indents for certain stamps by Passenger Train and Air Mail due to breach of railway line, resulting in delay in supply, and for which book debit was raised by the Controller of Stamps in the lag end of the financial year 1955-56.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.11,949, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1956, for the administration of the head “9.—Stamps”.

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

— — —  
No.2  
GRANT No.5  
“10.—Forests”

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

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.38,23,152, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1956 for the administration of the head “10.—Forests”.

				Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	..	..	..	71,29,430
2. Excess amount now required	...	..	..	38,23,152

**EXPLANATORY NOTES**

During 1955-56 an amount of Rs.38,23,152 had to be incurred under the head “suspense” for supply of timbers to Railway and other Departments.



The provision in the budget having been made for net expenditure instead of for gross expenditure there has been excess over the voted grant for the year. Now this excess expenditure is to be regularised by taking excess grant. Hence the Demand as per recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.38,23,152, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1956 for the administration of the head "10.—Forests".

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

### No.3

#### GRANT No. 9-A

"19.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment Drainage."

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Embankment and Drainage):—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.25,55,299, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1956 for the administration of the head "19.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

			Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	...	...	50,00,000
2. Excess amount now required	...	...	25,55,299

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess was due to the following reason:—According to the financial arrangement agreed to by the Centre and the State Government, the Government of India is to finance for the protection of Dibrugarh Town on the basis of 50 per cent Loan and 50 per cent Grant. The whole amount required during the year was initially provided in the budget under the head "68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works, etc.—Productive Works—Flood Control" and half of this provision is to be shown by transfer to the head "19.—Construction, etc." representing the corresponding provision for the 50 per cent Grant. During 1955-56 an additional sum of Rs.50,00,000 was obtained for the works under the head "68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage, etc.", through the process of Resolution but through oversight half of this additional provision, viz.,—Rs.25,00,000 was not provided correspondingly by transfer to the head "19.—Construction, etc."

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional of Rs.25,55,299, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1956 for the administration of the head "19.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

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



No. 4

GRANT No. 11

“27.—Administration of Justice.”

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

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.44,088, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1956 for the administration of the head “27—Administration of Justice”.

			Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	...	...	15,00,588
2. Excess amount now required	...	...	44,088

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess expenditure was incurred during the year 1955-56. This could not be placed before the Assembly until the Appropriation Accounts and the Audit Report for the 1955-56 were considered by the Public Accounts Committee in July, 1958. According to the recommendation, of the Committee, this expenditure is now placed for regularisation, by the vote of the Assembly.

The excess in expenditure was mainly due to the following factors:—

- (1) Due to creation of some temporary posts and continuance of some temporary posts beyond anticipated date.
- (2) Due to increased expenditure on “Remuneration to Copyists” in Civil and Sessions Courts which could not be foreseen.
- (3) Due to increased expenditure under “Remuneration to Copyists” in criminal courts consequent on the increased number of criminal cases which could not be foreseen.
- (4) Due to the increased number of tours by some of the Munsiffs belonging to the Assam Judicial Service (Junior Grade II), newly created with effect from 1st January, 1955 for which provision could not be made in the budget.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.44,088, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1956, for the administration of the head “27.—Administration of Justice”.

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

No. 5

GRANT No. 27

“50.—Civil Works.”

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, P. W. D.):—**

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.1,05,09,039, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1956, for the administration of the head “50.—Civil Works”.

			Rs.
1. Grant finally voted by the Assembly	...	...	6,82,03,478
2. Excess amount now required	..	...	1,05,09,039



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Excess is due to the fact that provision was wrongly made under the head "Stock and other Suspense Accounts" for net expenditure instead of for gross expenditure.

Prior to 1955-56 the demand for grants under "Stock and other Suspense Accounts" used to be made for the anticipated net expenditure and actually the net expenditure used to be adjusted in the Appropriation Accounts. But this procedure was changed by the Accountant General, Assam with effect from 1955-56, by adjustment of the gross expenditure. The adoption of the changed procedure was intimated by the Accountant General Assam towards the end of the financial year 1956-57 and hence the grants in respect of the head "Stock and other Suspense Accounts" for the year 1955-56 could not be modified.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.1,05,09,039, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on 31st March, 1956, for the administration of the head "50.—Civil Works".

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

No.6

GRANT No. 52

"85.—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading."

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

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs.56,151, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on 31st March, 1956 for the administration of the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading".

		Rs.
1. Amount finally voted by the Assembly ...	...	71,17,150
2. Excess amount now required ...	...	56,151

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The excess of Rs.1,98,573 was due to adjustment of the value of materials and equipments received from time to time from the Government of India, under the Indo-United State agreement and debits raised on this account by them and acceptance certificate received after the close of the year, but adjusted in the accounts of the year (1955-56). Adjustment of values to this extent was not anticipated as the raising of debits and their acceptance on the basis of reports from officers and the final adjustments involve a complicated process and an accurate forecast prior to actual intimation is not practicable.

The excess was however reduced to Rs.56,151 owing to saving under other sub heads in the grant.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that an additional amount of Rs.56,151, be granted to the Minister-in-charge for meeting certain excess expenditure during the year ending on the 31st March, 1956 for the administration of the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading".

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



3404 CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COM- [7TH APR.,  
MISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** ১৯৫৪/৫৫ চনত বি  
টকা খৰছ হৈগৈছে সেইটো আজি সদনত পাচ কৰিবলৈ আনিছে সেইটো যদি সকলো  
সদস্যই পাচ কৰিব নোৱাৰে বুলি কয় তেনেহলে কি অবস্থা হব ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is a hypothetical case. Although for every single pie spent by the Government sanction of the House is to be taken yet the Constitution of India makes provision for any excess expenditure which might have to be made by the Government. This is to be found in Article 205. The Budget Manual also says that if there is any amount which is found to have been spent by the Government in excess of the Demand granted by the House then it should be brought before the House for its sanction. If the hon. Member wants to say anything then he ought to have said while the discussion on the Grant took place.

**Amendments to Motor Vehicles Rules**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There is no further Amendment. The amendments are therefore deemed to have been accepted by the House.

**Layingout copies of Appropriation Accounts 1956-57 and Audit Report 1958**

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs):** Sir, I beg to lay out copies of Appropriation Accounts 1956-57 and Audit Report 1958.

**Consideration of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas):** Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do consider the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India, for the year 1956-57, so far as it relates to matters concerning the State of Assam.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Sir, in introducing the Motion I deem it a great privilege to have the honour of presenting for the first time to this august House the Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for consideration and discussion by the hon. Members of the said Report so far as it relates to matters concerning the State of Assam. At the very outset before I commence to deal with the actual proposals and recommendations made by the Commissioner, I would like to say a few words for the information of the House, about the background under which the Report is first presented though the same has been published annually and laid before the Parliament for the last seven years,



As required under Art. 333 (2) of the Constitution of India, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct and the President, in turn, should cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament. Accordingly the Commissioner prepares his report annually and submits it to the President. The annual report is then placed before the Parliament for its discussion. The Commissioner has so far published seven annual reports, the latest one being for the year 1957-58. As the hon. Members are aware, one of the directive principles of the State policy as laid down in Art. 46 of the Constitution is that the State shall promote with special care the educational, social and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In pursuance of the said directive principle and with financial assistance from the Central Government, the State Government have been undertaking various special welfare schemes for their benefit under different programmes such as Schemes financed from Grants from the Government of India under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution, Schemes financed under the General Five Year Plan of the State as a whole, Schemes financed from the State Revenues outside the State's Five Year Plan, Schemes sponsored by the Central Government, etc. The hon. Members are already acquainted with all these details as shown in the Annual Budget Estimates and I need not dilate on them here. It must be clearly understood that the welfare and uplift of the backward classes of our population including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is primarily the concern of the State Government and the Central Government merely supplement the efforts of the State Government to improve the conditions of these classes of people.

The Government of India had, therefore, made a suggestion to the State Government that though the proper forum for the discussion of the Commissioner's Report is the Parliament under the provisions of the Constitution, the Members of the State Legislature are vitally concerned with the matter and as such should be allowed to discuss on the various activities and measures undertaken for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc., of the State concerned. Accordingly, the State Government have decided that the Annual Report should be placed before the House for discussion of the various points relating to the matters connected with the uplift and advancement of these sections of the population of the State.

As mentioned earlier, the latest Report of the Commissioner, already published, relates to the year 1957-58 but this has not yet been received by the Government. Hence, the Annual Report which is hereby placed before the House in the Sixth Report of the Commissioner and relates to the year 1956-57. With the limited time at my disposal it is not possible to dwell, as length, on the report. I would refer to the hon. Members to pages 128 to 140 of the Report where the various recommendations and suggestions made by the Commissioner have been summarised. A note showing the comments of the State Government and the action taken by it on the various recommendations concerning this State is laid on the table of each hon. Member.



3406 CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COM- [7TH APR.,  
MISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES

As stated before, this is the first occasion the Report of the Commissioner is presented to the House with a view to acquainting the hon. Members with various measures adopted by the State Government on the recommendations and suggestions made therein. The action so far taken may seem to be quite inadequate compatible with the magnitude and complexity of the problem. I have, however, every hope that the mature deliberations and considered views of the House will benefit and help the Government to a great extent towards their future action for the uplift and improvement of the conditions of these backward classes of the State.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The motion moved is that this Assembly do consider the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Government of India for the year 1956-57 so far as it relates to matters concerning the State of Assam. I think, this has been circulated to all hon. Members. Now, we are hardpressed for time; so I want to suggest that hon. Members, particularly those who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in this House should be given adequate opportunity to take part in the discussion and that a time limit of 15 minutes be fixed to each hon. Member taking part.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):** May I also suggest here that it will perhaps be good if not better if non-Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Tribe Members, who want to take interest in the developments of Scheduled Castes and Tribes be given the opportunity to take part in the discussion. If non-Scheduled Tribe, or non-Scheduled Castes Members of this House do not take part in this debate it may appear that they have no interest for the development of Scheduled Tribes and Castes.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I did not say that the other hon. Members should be ignored. What I said that hon. Members of these communities should be given priority.

**Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYA:** I want that other Members also should be invited to take part.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Sir, although, I am not a Member from Scheduled Castes or Tribes but I am the general Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangha, Assam Branch and as such I should be given the opportunity to speak, in this subject.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I am sorry, there is some misunderstanding of my intention. Perhaps, that is my fault. I know, it is the responsibility of the entire House on this and all Members are entitled to take part; therefore, I quite appreciate the anxiety of hon. Members to contribute whatever they can in this debate for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What I said that my difficulty is that the time at our disposal is short and that if I do not fix a time limit of 15 minutes for each Member then it will not be possible to finish the long list of business as we are expecting to do by tomorrow. But I do not say that there should not be relaxation here and there.



**Shri RAMNATH DAS** [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I extend my thanks to the Minister, Mr. Sangma, for placing this Motion before the House, thus giving us an opportunity to discuss one of the Reports of the Special Officer, i. e., the Commissioner of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is the first time that this House has got an opportunity to discuss on the suggestions and recommendations that the Commissioner has made in his Report for 1956-57 and also about steps so far taken by the State Government on them here. I am thankful not to the Government alone but also to the Commissioner for the labour and pains which he has taken to prepare this Report for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Minister, while placing the Motion before the House, has given a note about the activities of the State Government in respect of the recommendations or suggestions made thereunder. While going through the note of his, I have seen that with regard to some suggestions of the Commissioner although Government have taken steps to implement them but no adequate steps for their proper implementation could be taken by Government. In my opinion this is due to the present set up of the Department dealing with the welfare of the Backward classes. In the Report there is a recommendation which says that the Department should be manned by a Director or a full-time Secretary. But although in his note the Minister has not stated clearly, it is a fact that the Department has got no Director and it is run by a part-time Secretary. As there is no Director to look after the effective execution of the Schemes that are being executed by the different Departments of the State. So some Schemes are going on without being adequately implemented. In order to illustrate my point I want to refer briefly to the result of the steps taken so far to implementations one of the recommendations of the Commissioner. The Commissioner has suggested that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes boys should be exempted from the payment of fees for reading in educational institutions. In the line of this suggestion, our State Government has taken steps and these are known to all of us. But as there is no Director or full-time Secretary for the Department to follow up in time the progress of the steps taken so although Government has provided the money for the purpose yet the poor boys of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not getting the full advantage in time of the fund provided. Perhaps, Sir, you remember that we had to complain about this in this House before. Although boys are allowed to read in educational institutions free of tuition fees, yet when they go to take admission in to the educational institutions, even if they are poor they have to pay the fees otherwise they are not admitted. In spite of the funds provided by the Government with a view to help the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes boys by compensating the institutions for their loss yet these boys have to pay their fees clearance at the end of year these fees are returned back to the boys. This has not served the purpose. Government, through the Education Department, is showing that they are spending big amounts for the boys of these two categories to read in the educational institutions free from tuitions and other fees. But when these boys have to pay their fees for their studies than the purpose for which Government provides this money is not fully served and I submit, Sir, that this is due to the fact that there is none in the Department at the head to look after the schemes that they have entrusted to the different Departments for executions. Therefore,



humbly submit that the recommendations of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner that this Department should have a Director or that should be manned by a full-time Secretary should be given effect to instead of tagging this branch to another officer to work as part time Secretary even he may be a Commissioner. Secondly, Sir, I want to bring to your notice that this State Government has not given any effect to the suggestion No. 251 made by the Commissioner. Sir, the suggestion made in No. 251 states that 'Waste land and Bhoodan lands should be allotted to the Scheduled Caste to bring about their economic advancement'. In the note submitted against that suggestion, it is stated that 'According to the present policy of Government, Government waste lands are settled only with the landless cultivators, preference being given to co-operative farming societies formed of such actual cultivators. No discrimination is made between castes and communities but stress is laid on actual cultivators'. My humble submission is this that it is known to one and all that the scheduled caste people are mostly landless. When it is so then at the time of making settlement of land, wherever land is available, of no preference is given to these people, then these people will ever remain as landless as before. Therefore, Sir, I request the State Government to give special consideration to this aspect of the matter. Sir, it is known to one and all that these people are mostly landless and most backward economically and socially. To improve their economic condition and to improve their social condition steps necessary should be taken and giving preference in settlement of land is one of them. Our scheduled caste people generally remain in the villages and the condition and the manner in which they are living is also known to most of the hon. Members of this House. The nature and mode of living they are having at present is the result mainly of their being landless in the area where they live. They generally work as cultivators or as labourers to other land owners. Now I know that it is the policy of the Government to give land to the landless people. When this is the policy of the Government and when the scheduled castes people are the most backward people and are also mostly landless, if some consideration at the time of settlement of land is not given to them, then as I have said before, their economic condition will remain as it is for all time to come. I would like, therefore, to request the Government and also the Minister-in-charge who is administering this Department to look into this aspect of the matter.

Thirdly, Sir, I know that there are reservations of posts for people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But as far as I know that although there are reservation of posts in different categories of serving in different Departments according to population, such posts are not filled up. Therefore, while we were discussing these things in the Advisory Committee, we made a suggestion that the Departments should be asked to submit their returns to enable us to know whether the reserved posts are filled up or not. But up till now, as it appears from the report, no returns were submitted. The report says that "we have asked the Appointment Department to send these returns". The fact that the Appointment Department has not been able to send their returns up till now shows that the Departments are not keeping proper statistics of the vacancies that have to be filled up by the boys belonging to these categories of people. I therefore submit that the State Government and the Minister-in-charge of the Tribal Areas Department should see that these returns are sent by the Appointment Department without further delay.



There is also another suggestion. That is suggestion No. 32 which says that "technical and professional institutions should take steps to popularise professional courses among the backward class students by extending occupational guidance and service. It is said in the note that for cottage industries and technical training there is a follow-up programme for trainees in which they are specialised with subsidies and technical guidance from the Cottage Industries Department. Although we have seen from the note that there is such a scheme of follow-up of training yet the trainees of these two communities have not been given any help and guidance and I do not know whether any trainee has got any advantage of this scheme at all. Although, it has been stated here that the Government has taken up this scheme, I do not think that it has actually been given effect to till now. The suggestion No. 38 of the Commissioner says that "the State Government should accord preference other things being equal to backward class students in the award of overseas scholarships under the general scheme" This suggestion says that there should be some preference in awarding scholarships to the boys of these two categories of people. But what we have seen? No preference is given or contemplated to be given to the boys of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by our State. The note says that the overseas scholarships available under the general scheme are awarded purely on merit irrespective of communal considerations, if suitable candidates belonging to these scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes are available, they automatically get the advantage of this scheme. Sir, if the scheduled castes and tribal boys and the boys of the other backward communities could compete with the boys of the advanced communities, then there would have been no necessity to give any special preference or protection to these communities either to raise their educational standard or their economic standard. It is known to all that these communities are not only economically backward they are also educationally most backward. When they are educationally so backward, can their boys compete with the boys of the other advanced communities? If Government is really serious to see that the people belonging to these communities should also come up to the standard of the other advanced communities not only in the economic field but also in the educational field, then there should be some consideration in distribution of scholarships to give some preference to the boys of these communities. I would, therefore, like to submit to the Government to consider this aspect of the matter so that in future the boys of these communities get special consideration at the time of distribution of the foreign scholarships.

Considering its importance, I would like to repeat about what I have said on suggestion No. 246. It says "the percentage of absolute freeship would be fixed for students of the poorer sections among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes." As I have said before that although provision has been made to give freeship the Department, which has been entrusted to look after or give effect to the scheme has not given the care that it should have given. I am very sorry to say about this. In our Advisory Committee meetings this point was discussed, we were told that in future there would be no difficulty in allowing freeships to these poor boys when they would take admission into the educational institutions. In the previous years as was reported to us, the State Government did not and could not spend any amount under the scheme till they hear from the Government of India about their sanction of the amount that was necessary for this



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scheme. But for the current year, I know, the Government of India have indicated their decision regarding sanction of their amount in the early part of the year. Even than these boys are not getting the necessary facilities. That is they are not allowed to read without payment of fees. In some cases fees already paid have not been as yet paid back to the guardians. I would, therefore, like to lay emphasis on this aspect of the matter so that this scheme which Government has undertaken should be properly implemented in order that it serves the purpose for which it has been done. I hope the Minister-in-charge, who comes from one of the backward communities viz., the tribal community, will appreciate the difficulty experienced by the boys of these two communities in their studies. I would therefore like to submit that this defect which is prevalent now should never be allowed to be repeated next year.

Another point I want to bring to the notice of the House. It has been said in the Report that there are 16 Organisers for doing work for the betterment of the scheduled caste people and for removal of untouchability in the State. So far as I know, it is known to the Minister concerned also that these Officers are placed now under the direct control of the Director of Publicity, Assam who remains in Shillong. Instead of placing these Officers under the direct control of the Director of Publicity, who reside in Shillong, if they are placed under the Deputy Commissioners who are entrusted with the execution of the schemes that are undertaken in the field of removal of untouchability, both instruction to engage the organisers to their work only it will improve matters. Secondly, Sir, as far as I know, although these Officers are appointed to do this work, sometimes the local Officers engage them in other works, and as such they also do not get time to do the job for which they have been appointed and kept there. Therefore, Sir, I submit to the Minister concerned that these Officers who have been appointed for a particular work should be also enabled to do their work for which they have been appointed. It is also known to the Minister concerned that some Officers are not doing the duties properly for which they have been appointed. Therefore, Sir, I submit to the Minister concerned to see that in future all the Officers discharge properly their duties for which they have been appointed.

With these few words, Sir, I thank again the Minister concerned and the Government in particular for giving us the opportunity for the first time to discuss some of the recommendations of the Scheduled Caste Commissioner who has taken so much pains to submit his Report.

Another point is this. I do not know whether I will be right in raising that point. Sir, the Scheduled Caste Commissioner has taken much pains to submit the Report and before submission of the Report he has toured different parts of India. He has come to Assam also. But when he came to Assam he did not give any intimation about his visit to Assam to the Scheduled Caste Members of the Legislative Assembly. In future it would be better if and when the Scheduled Caste Commissioner comes to this State, he should inform us so that we can discuss with him our difficulties by placing our view points before him. This aspect of the matter, I hope will be taken up by our Minister concerned and write to the Scheduled Caste Commissioner so that when in future he comes to Assam, he gives us an opportunity to express our views.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I shall see that the proceedings of the discussions are sent to the Scheduled Caste Commissioner for his benefit.



**Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিভাগীয় মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ “the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes” খন এই সদনত সমালোচনাৰ কাৰণে দাঙি ধৰাত তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। আৰু লগতে অসমৰ জনজাতীয় লোক অনুসূচীত জাতি আৰু অন্যান্য পিচ পৰা জাতিৰ লোক সকলে ৰাজ্যৰ অন্যান্য উন্নত শ্ৰেণীৰ লোক সকলৰ লগত মুকলি সুবিধাটক যিবিলাক সমস্যাৱলীৰ সমাধানৰ বাবে সদনত আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ বাবে মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ প্ৰতিও ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সময়ৰ অভাৱৰ হেতু এই সম্পৰ্কত মই বিশদৰূপে আলোচনা নকৰি মাত্ৰ কেইটিমান কথাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো। অসমৰ জনজাতীয় লোক আৰু অনুসূচিত জাতিৰ জনসংখ্যা অনুপাতে ইয়াৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাটো নঠেই যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই। প্ৰমাণ স্বৰূপে মই কব খোজো যে অসমৰ বাহিৰে প্ৰায় সমান সংখ্যক জনজাতীয় আৰু অনুসূচীত জাতিৰ লোক থকা ৰাজস্থান আৰু পশ্চিমবঙ্গৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য কৰিলে দেখা যায় যে, ৰাজস্থানত মুঠ জন সংখ্যাৰ ২৬.৭৮ পাৰচেণ্ট, পশ্চিম বঙ্গত ২৪ পাৰচেণ্ট আৰু অসমত ২৪.৬৭ পাৰচেণ্ট হয়, ১৯৫১ চনৰ পীয়েল অনুসাৰে। এই হিচাবে আমি দেখা পাওঁ ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা অন্যান্য ৰাজ্য সমূহৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ তুলনাত অসমৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থা অতি নগণ্য। এই ৰিপৰ্টৰ “Appendices” ৰ ২ পৃষ্ঠাত দেখা যায় যে অসমৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ক্ষেত্ৰত যি সামান্য পৰিমাণৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আছে সি অসমৰ পিচপৰা জনসংখ্যানুযায়ী যিবিলাকক উন্নতিৰ পথত আগবাঢ়াই নিয়াৰ আচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ পক্ষে যথেষ্ট নহয়।

গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত মোৰ একান্ত অনুৰোধ যেন আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাটো সবল কৰাত মনযোগ দিয়ে যাতে আমাৰ জনজাতীয় আৰু অনুসূচীত জাতি আৰু অন্যান্য পিচ পৰা লোকসকলৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাম যথেষ্ট ক্ষীপ্ৰগতিৰে আগবাঢ়িব পাৰে।

আমাৰ বৰ্তমান প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ ক্ৰটি স্বৰূপে মই এটা কথা কব খোজো যে আমাৰ জনজাতীয় আৰু অনুসূচীত জাতিৰ লোকসকলৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক Recommendation আৱুক্ত মহোদয়ৰ ৰিপৰ্ট ত দিছে সেইবিলাক যথাযথ ভাবে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যথেষ্ট বিলম্ব হৈছে বুলি কব পাৰি।

এইটো অৱশ্যে কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে যে অসম চৰকাৰে অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ক কল্যাণৰ হকে যথেষ্ট টকা খৰচ কৰিছে; কিন্তু সেই বিলাকৰ তত্ত্বাৱধানক বিষয়াৰ অভাৱত বা তত্ত্বাৱধানৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নথকা কাৰণে উন্নয়নমূলক কামবিলাক বিনামূলি হব লাগে সিমানে হোৱা নাই। গতিকে আমি আশা কৰিছো যে অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত যেনেকৈ কমিশনাৰৰ ৰিপৰ্টত Recommendation 49 অনুসৰি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতো সেইমতে আশ্ৰম-স্কুল আদি আত সোনকালে নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হয়। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত জনজাতি আৰু অনুসূচীত জাতিৰ লোকসকলৰ পৰা শিক্ষকৰ Trainingৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট প্ৰাৰ্থা অহা নাই বা আহিব পৰা নাই। যি কাৰণে পিচপৰা জাতিৰ শিক্ষাত যথেষ্ট ব্যাঘাট জন্মিছে।

এই ৰিপৰ্টৰ পৰা আৰু এটা কথা দেখা যায় যে অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত “কৰেণ্ট লেবাৰ কোঅপাৰেটিভ” আদিত জনজাতি আৰু অনুসূচীত জাতিৰ কাৰণে সুকীয়া ব্যৱস্থা আছে কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশত এই ক্ষেত্ৰত অলপো আগ বাঢ়িছে বুলি ভাবিব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ বিভিন্ন আঁচনি লৈছে, কিন্তু জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ মাজত ব্যাপকভাৱে হোৱা কুষ্ঠ ৰোগ আৰু যক্ষা ৰোগৰ নিবাৰণ আৰু প্ৰতিৰোধৰ ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়াও যথেষ্টৰূপে লব পৰা নাই বুলি মনে ধৰে।



স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগত আৱশ্যক হোৱা Nurse, Midwife আৰু Compounder ৰ  
প্ৰশিক্ষণ যে জনজাতীয় আৰু অনুসূচিত জনজাতিৰ লোকসকলক যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে দিব  
পৰা হৈছে বা প্ৰশিক্ষণ পোৱাৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকৰ কামৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে বুলিও নই  
নাভাবোঁ।

অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত যেনেকৈ গৃহনিৰ্মাণৰ ঋণ এই পিচপৰা লোকসকলক দিয়া হৈছে  
আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত এই লোকসকলক বেচিভাগৰেই স্থায়ী নাটি বাৰী নথকাত এই ঋণ  
পোৱাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈ আহিছে।

মই ইয়াতে আৰু এটা কথাটো চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছোঁ যে উচ্চ শাৰণ  
বিষয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই লোকসকলৰ কাৰণে আচুঁতয়া ব্যৱস্থা ৰখাৰ দৰে নিম্ন শাৰণ  
বিষয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো তেনে ব্যৱস্থা থাকিব লাগে বুলি কমিশনাৰৰ Recommendation  
ত আছে কিন্তু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত এই ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়ালৈকে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা  
নাই। মই ভাবোঁ যে আমাৰ জনজাতি আৰু অনুসূচিত জাতিৰ লোকৰ ভিতৰত  
উচ্চশিক্ষিত লোকৰ সংখ্যা বৰ তাকৰ গতিকে নিম্নশাৰণতো Reservation ৰ  
ব্যৱস্থা ১৫৫ নং Recommendation অনুযায়ী commercial basis ত বিভিন্ন  
বিভাগৰত কৰ্মচাৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নাবাখিলে সিবিলাকৰ প্ৰতি সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে বুলি ক'ব  
নোৱাৰি। আশা কৰোঁ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে মন দিব।

ইয়াৰ পিচত মই এটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰোঁ যে চৰকাৰী বেচৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠান  
ব্যক্তিগত শিল্প অনুষ্ঠান আদিত শিল্প আদিৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া হৈছে  
তাৰ তত্ত্বাবধানৰ অভাৱত সেইটোৰ কেনেকৈ ব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে তাক নিৰ্ণয় কৰা টান।  
তাৰ তত্ত্বাবধানৰ অভাৱত সেইটোৰ কেনেকৈ ব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে তাক নিৰ্ণয় কৰা টান।  
আমাৰ দেশৰ সাধাৰণ (general) শাসন ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে যিসকল বিষয়া আছে সেইসকলৰ  
অশেষ কামৰ পিচত এই উপকৰা কামৰ কাৰণে সময় নহ'ব পাৰে। সেইকাৰণেই হয়তো  
বৰ্ত্তমান বিভিন্ন অনুষ্ঠানত দিয়া অনুদান বিলাকৰ তত্ত্বাবধান কৰিব পৰা নাই।  
এই বিলাক অনুষ্ঠানৰ নাম টকাৰ অপব্যয় হৈ থাকিলেও তাৰ ভূ-পাৰলৈ টান। মই  
অনুবোধ কৰোঁ যে যাতে টকা বিলাকৰ অপব্যয় নহৈ প্ৰকৃত উন্নয়নৰ কামত লগোৱা  
হয় আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাটোৰ প্ৰসাৰতা আনে।

সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ অনুচ্ছেদ অনুসাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যিবিলাক মঞ্জুৰী  
দিয়ে সেইটো আমি জনাত ৰাজ্যিক বাজেটৰ পৰা মঞ্জুৰী উপৰি দিব লাগে। কিন্তু  
কাৰ্য্যত দেখা যায় যে ব'ত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে টকা দিয়ে তাত Normal Budget ৰ পৰা  
টকা দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

ইয়াৰ পৰা আমাৰ অপকাৰ দুটা হৈছে যে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে পিচ পৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ  
লোকসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ নায্য প্ৰাপ্যৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে আৰু আন হাতে অন্যান্য উন্নত  
শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকসকলে স্বাভাৱিকতে ভাবিব পাৰে যে পিচপৰা লোক সকলে বিশেষ  
সুবিধা পায় কিন্তু প্ৰকৃততে সেয়ে হোৱা নাই। বিশেষকৈ শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি  
যদি আমি লক্ষ্যকৰোঁ তেন্তে দেখা যাব যে ২৭৫ অনুচ্ছেদৰ পৰা মঞ্জুৰী পোৱা অনুষ্ঠানে  
State Budget ৰ পৰা প্ৰায় পোৱা নাই। সেই বাবে সেই অনুষ্ঠান বিলাকৰ ক্ৰতি  
হৈছে ইয়াৰ উপৰিও উন্নত আৰু অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত ক্ৰমে সম্প্ৰীতিৰ অভাৱ  
ঘটিছে বুলি মোৰ মনে হয়।

পিচ পৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকলে ভাবে, "Normal বাজেটৰ টকা আমি  
নাপাম কিয়?" গতিকে আমাৰ কামবিলাক এনে পৰিপাতিকৈ হ'ব লাগে যাতে এনে  
ভিন ভাবৰ কোনো বাস্তৱ থাকিব নোৱাৰে।

এই সকলো বিলাকৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় বিষয়ৰ প্ৰসাৰতাৰ প্ৰতি মনোযোগ  
দিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক জনাওঁ। ইয়াকৈ কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি নাৰিলোঁ।



**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I express my thankfulness to the Government for giving us an opportunity to discuss the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The report contains valuable informations, recommendations for the upliftment of the down-trodden people. I am also thankful to the Government for enlightening us about the actions which they are going to take on this report. In the past we were kept in dark and were not, therefore, able to express our views on the various aspects of this matter.

Sir, I fully endorse the views expressed by my Friends, Mr. Das and Mr. Pegoo in this regard. I do not like to dilate upon points of details; I only want to give some suggestions which, I think, will help us in removing the general grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Our object is to have a casteless and classless society and, therefore it is not our desire that these concessions to these under-privileged classes of people should continue for ever. We are anxious to see that this special treatment is done away with within a shortest period. The sooner it is done the better for the country at large. Therefore, we should all make an endeavour to see that the people belonging to the backward classes generally are now given special attention so that their backwardness can be removed within a short time and they may be brought to the level of the advanced sections of the people.

Sir, we do not bother so much untouchability because it is an admitted fact that so far as this State is concerned, it is not so acute, though there are still instance of untouchability here and there. But we hope this will go in course of time. The main problem is illiteracy, ignorance and poverty. Therefore, special attention should be given to ameliorate their condition educationally economically and hygienically. If proper measures are taken in this regard, I think untouchability will completely disappear within a short time.

Sir, my friend, Mr. Das has already given an idea about the educational facilities given to these people. I may only cite one or two instances. Even at my personal intervention some Scheduled Caste students could not get admission into an advanced institution like B. Barooah College because of the fact that the college authorities did not give any special consideration to these students. This is a sad state of affairs, because some of these students had to give up their studies. There are other instances also.

So far as the economic condition is concerned, I may say only this much that most of these peoples particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes, are landless. It is said in the report that only 15 per cent. of them are agriculturists. Therefore, we have to do something for the remaining 85 per cent. Government should make some arrangement so that their economic condition improves. In the matter of settlement of fisheries, cane mahals, forest mahals, contracts, etc., though it is the pious wish of the Government to give them some advantage, nothing significant could be done because of the defects in our Acts and Rules. Recently with the idea of helping the Scheduled Caste people in the matter of settlement of fisheries, Government introduced the tender system, but most of the existing lessees have been thrown out. Therefore, this



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question should be considered by Government and means should be devised to help them. Similar is the condition with regard to the formation of co-operative societies, by the Scheduled Caste people. Sometimes they are not looked with sympathy. There is a complaint that a society formed in 1952 has not yet been registered. There are many other instances also. It is also said that for want of sufficient land these people cannot be allotted land. The people living on both sides of Khowang, who were victims of the last earthquake and also people who were uprooted by flood and erosion have not been rehabilitated in some places as yet. As you know, Sir, most of the Scheduled Caste people reside by the side of rivers and beels for facility of fishing business and they generally become victims of flood and erosion.

So far as communications are concerned, very little has been done for them. I can give one instance in my area. There is one Scheduled Caste village, which is situated in an area from where the only means of communication to the main road is by boat for 12 months in the year. Fortunately this has received the attention of the Government now and some steps are being taken to improve the communications.

Coming to their backwardness, I want to say, Sir, that their unhygienic and bad mode of living is due to their poverty, and for this reason certain diseases have become endemic among these people. This is also one of the reasons why they have remained backward and untouchable. I have some idea of the submontane and tribal areas in the State both in the North and South Bank. I have seen how leprosy, a contagious disease, is spreading. I think about 90 per cent. of the people are infected with leprosy in the Mikir Hills. Therefore, we are urging upon Government to make special arrangements and to appoint some survey teams to make a thorough survey of this disease. Similarly, with regard to *Kala-azar*, though the incidence has gone down yet it is found endemic in certain backward places, particularly in the tribal areas. Therefore, special attention should be given to this matter also.

### Adjournment

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

### After lunch

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS** [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Sir, I was talking about the health condition of the tribal people and the Scheduled castes of the State. I wanted to draw the attention of the Government particularly the Tribal Areas Department and the Health Department to see that the health conditions are improved. This has been an important problem so far as national health is concerned. If we find that there is no progress in this direction then it will have adverse effect on the society, so far as tribal people and Scheduled castes and certain other backward people are concerned. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that special officers should be appointed to look after this matter. In this connection I want to give certain instances in which



we find that the sanitary condition in the areas particularly of these classes and more particularly of the Scheduled caste people is not satisfactory. At Jorhat the trenching ground is remaining unimproved for a long time quite close to a Scheduled caste village. People of that locality and other social workers including some M. L. As. and Ministers raised this question, but nothing has been done though there was instruction from the Government to the Municipality to see that this trenching ground is improved. It is a horrible sight to see. I have seen that the school nearby is not running regularly on account of this trenching ground as it produces noxious smell. Such a sight should not remain particularly in an urban area. Therefore I request Government to give early attention to this matter. On account of their worst economic condition their housing condition is very poor and for that reason also they cannot improve their sanitary condition. About the housing problem also I want to give one instance. In a Scheduled Caste village in my own constituency there is a public prayer house which is of the size of about 6 feet by 4 feet only. Because of their poverty they have not been able to construct a bigger prayer house. They are not given proper passage to come out of the village by the neighbour people who are in privileged position. Moreover, Sir, just in front of this some land has been allotted to a villager high caste who has constructed a latrine in front of the Scheduled castes houses. In this way, Sir, there are many instances where village condition has been neglected. For the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes of the society special interest has got to be taken. Therefore, I suggest that special attention should be given to those people who are living particularly in the interior areas. It is found mainly the Scheduled caste people owing to their ignorance and other factors do not get those advantages which are available to other people in urban areas. Therefore, Sir, more attention should be given to the interior areas than to the urban areas. As is done in certain other States on the recommendation of the Scheduled Caste Commissioner, the Government are requested to appoint at least a few divisional welfare officers for a temporary period to look into all these and to improve matters. Otherwise I do not find any other ways to look into these affairs. I hope this will receive due consideration of the Government.

I want to raise another point regarding education. As you know, Sir in the villages predominately inhabited by the Scheduled Caste people the condition of the school buildings is deplorable. Therefore, special grants should be given to these institutions. I have been receiving complaints that some schools do not receive any grant at all. Such schools are generally situated on the banks of some rivers which cause flood damage almost every year. I do not worry about the measures that are being taken so far as removal of untouchability and other things are concerned, but I am particularly concerned with this that more funds should be allotted for the educational facilities of these people and to give them all other facilities so that their conditions including their economic condition are improved. In this connection I would appeal to Government as well as other voluntary organisations to serve those people not only for the sake of a community but for the sake of national interest and they should concentrate themselves in order to ameliorate their condition and to uplift them to the status of other advanced people of our State.

Thank you, Sir.



**Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Re-  
served for Scheduled Tribes)]**

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অনুসূচিত জাতি আৰু জনজাতি কল্যাণ বিপৰ্টি অসম চৰকাৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী নকৰাত মই অতিশয় দুখ পাইছো। আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে এই প্ৰতিবেদনৰ অনুমোদন ক্ৰমে অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশবোৰ বহুত আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে, বিশেষকৈ গৃহ নিৰ্মাণ আৰু স্কুলীয়া ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীৰ মাচুল সম্পূৰ্ণ মাফ দিয়া বিষয়ত অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশৰ তুলনাত আমাৰ অসমত যিমতে আৰু যিবিলাক কাম হ'ব লাগিছিল, সেইবোৰ কাম হোৱা নাই? অৰ্থাৎ সেই বিপৰ্টি মতে অসমৰ কাৰণে যি অনুমোদন কৰিছিল সেই অনুমোদন সমূহ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা বিশেষ যত্ন কৰা দেখা নাই। সেই বিপৰ্টিটো বিপৰ্টি হিচাপেহে থকা দেখা গৈছে। অন্যান্য প্ৰদেশৰ তুলনাত আমাৰ অসমৰ মানুহেই পিচপৰা এই অনুসূচিত আৰু জনজাতি সকল আৰু পিচপৰা, ঘাইকৈ শিক্ষা আৰু আৰ্থিক ক্ষেত্ৰত যদিও এই দুই শ্ৰেণীৰ পৰা কেইজনমান প্ৰতিনিধি এই সদনত আছে তাৰ পৰাই তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতি হৈছে বুলি ভাবিলে বৰ ডাঙৰ ভুল কৰা হ'ব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

সেই কাৰণে মই আশা কৰো যে চিডিউল কাষ্ট আৰু চিডিউল ট্ৰাইব সকলৰ যাতে শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে উন্নতি হয় তাৰ বাবে বিশেষ মন কৰিব লাগে।

আমি দেখিছো যে বিভিন্ন প্ৰদেশত শিক্ষা বিষয়ত কেবাটাও পৰ্য্যায়ত মাচুল মাফ দিছে। কিন্তু এতিয়াও আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত তেনেকুৱা চিডিউল কাষ্ট বা চিডিউল ট্ৰাইবৰ ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে কলেজলৈকে মাচুল মাফ দিবৰ ব্যবস্থা হোৱা নাই। মাদ্ৰাছ, অন্ধ্ৰ, মধ্যপ্ৰদেশ, উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ, জম্মু কাশ্মীৰ, মধ্যভাৰত, মহীশূৰ, দিল্লী, ৰাজস্থান, গোৱাট্ট ইত্যাদি ৰাজ্যই শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত কলেজ পৰ্য্যায়লৈকে মাচুল মাফ দিবৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনালে। আমাৰ ইয়াতো কলেজ পৰ্য্যায়লৈকে মাচুল মাফ দিবৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনালে। আমাৰ জনজাতি সকল শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়ি যাবৰ নিমিত্তে ২৭৫ ধাৰাত ব্যবস্থা আছে সেই টকাৰে কেবল তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতি হোৱাৰ আশা নাই। ২৭৫ ধাৰা মতে যথেষ্ট টকা খৰছ কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু সেই টকা ঠিক মতে খৰচ হোৱা নাই।

তাৰ উপৰি ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বহুতো পৰিকল্পনা লোৱাৰ আৱশ্যক নাই। চিডিউল ট্ৰাইব আৰু চিডিউল কাষ্টৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বহুত আচনি ল'ব নালাগে বুলি চিডিউল কাষ্ট আৰু চিডিউল ট্ৰাইবৰ বিপৰ্টিতে আছে। এনে কেইটামান প্ৰোগ্ৰাম ল'ব লাগে যাতে তেওঁ লোকৰ উন্নতি হয়। তাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথম প্ৰথম তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষা, মেডিকেল, বাস্তৱ্য ইত্যাদিৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিব লাগে। সেই দৰে গুৰুত্ব দি কাম কৰি গলে উন্নতি মূলক কাম হ'ব। তাকে নকৰি যদি বহুত পুেন প্ৰোগ্ৰাম লোৱা হয় তেন্তে একো কাম নহ'ব। কেইটামান আচনি লৈ সেই মতে কামত আগুৱাই যাব লাগে। ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ কাৰণে পোলট্ৰী ফাৰ্ম লোৱাটো কোনো কামত অহা নাই। নালাবাৰীৰ কাৰণে দিয়া টকাটোত এনেয়ে গৈছে। এৰি ফাৰ্মৰ বাবে খৰছ কৰা টকাটোত কোনো কামত অহা নাই। তাকে নকৰি সেই বিলাক টকা স্কুল কলেজৰ মাচুল মাফ দিয়া কামত লগালে হেতেন তেনেহলে বহুত ভাল কাম কৰা হ'ল হেতেন। এৰি ফাৰ্ম নকৰি ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহৰ বোৱা এৰি কাপোৰবোৰ বেছাৰ ব্যৱস্থা যদি কৰি দিব পাৰিলে হেতেন তেনেহলে ভাল আছিল। ৰকুল দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থাতকৈও তেওঁলোকৰ বেচা কিনাৰ বাবে Marketing সুবিধা বিলাক কৰি দিব লাগিছিল। কছাৰী মানুহ বোৰে খুৰ এড়ি কাপোৰ বয় কিন্তু বেচাৰ সুবিধা নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে কন দামত তেওঁলোকে কাপোৰ বোৰ বিক্ৰী কৰিব লগাত পৰিছে। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ বেচা কিনাৰ সুবিধাটো কৰি দিয়াহে প্ৰধান কাম এইটো। মই জানো ট্ৰাইবেল জনসাধাৰণৰ টকা পোৱা ব্যৱস্থাটো ভাল নহয়। ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ মানুহে কেনেকৈ Housing aid দিব লাগে।



অনু, বয়ে, উৰিষ্যা, বাঙ্গালান, মাদ্ৰাজ, কেৰেলা, পাঞ্জাব আদিত Building Co-operative Loan দিছে। আমাৰ অসমতো তেনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ পৰিও চিডিউল ট্ৰাইব, চিডিউল কাষ্ট কমিশ্যন অসমত ঘূৰি ফুৰি যিটো ৰিপৰ্ট দিলে গত কোৱা হৈছে স্কুল বিলাক আশ্ৰম type ৰ হ'ব লাগে। উৰিষ্যা প্ৰদেশত স্কুল কিছুমান successful হৈছে। ট্ৰাইবেল এলাকাত Basic type ৰ স্কুল কৰি দিলে ভাল হ'ব বুলি ৰিপৰ্টত কোৱা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে ৰিপৰ্টৰ মতে ট্ৰাইবেল এৰিয়াৰ স্কুল বিলাকত নিজ নিজ মাতৃভাষাৰ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে।

নানা সভা সমিতিত প্ৰস্তাব লৈছে বিশেষকৈ বৰো সাহিত্য সভাৰ অধিবেশনত এই প্ৰস্তাবলৈ চৰকাৰকে জানোৱা হৈছে যে অন্তত আমাৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী শাখাত স্কুলবিলাকত বৰো ভাষাত মাধ্যমেৰে শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে কিন্তু আজিলৈকে চৰকাৰে তালৈ অনুমোদন দিয়া নাই। এইবিষয়ে মই সিদিনাও এই অধিবেশনত চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো; এতিয়া বৰ্তমান আয়োগৰ অনুমোদন মতে যাতে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা সেইটোৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে তালৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো।

বৰ্তমান ট্ৰাইবেল সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত নিবনুৱা সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে। বহু ঠাইত দেখা যায় কিছু মানে Class IX বা X লৈ পঢ়ি বহি আছে। সেই সকলক শিক্ষকতা কৰাৰ সুবিধা দিব লাগে বুলি মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

তাৰ পিচত উৰিষ্যা, বয়ে আদি ৰাজ্যত Cultural Institutes গঢ়ি তুলিছে। তাৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ কৃষ্টি সংস্কৃতি বিলাক উদ্ধাৰ কৰিললৈ যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। কিন্তু তেনেধৰনৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই আজি অসমত নাই। তেনে ধৰনৰ Institute অন্তত: এখন অসম চৰকাৰে প্ৰতিস্থ কৰি আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰো সুকীয়া সুকীয়া কৃষ্টি আৰু সংস্কৃতি পোহৰলৈ আনি অসমীয়া কৃষ্টিৰ লগত সমন্বয় ঘটাবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা অনতি পলমে কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

উৰিষ্যা আদি ৰাজ্যত ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ জীৱন যাপনৰ প্ৰণালী, কৃষ্টি সংস্কৃতি আদি উদ্ধাৰ কৰিবলৈ বিশেষ উৎসাহ দিয়া হৈছে।

আমাৰ অসমৰ ট্ৰাইবেল জনসাধাৰণৰ যিবিলাক নৃত্য কলা সঙ্গীত আদি আছে তাৰ film কৰি চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা documentary film দেখুৱাই গাঁওৰ জন-সাধাৰণক উৎসাহিত কৰিব লাগে।

আমাৰ অসমত বিশেষকৈ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ মাজত কুষ্ঠৰোগৰ প্ৰকোপ বৰ বেচি। ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ জীৱনসম্বন্ধৰ সমস্যা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ মুখৰ পৰা এই নিৰীহ লোক সকলক মুক্ত কৰাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কোনো তহব্বাৰধান কৰা নাই। অতি সোনকালে ইয়াৰ এটা survey কৰি তাৰ চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। মই বিশেষকৈ মোৰ ক্ষমতাৰ উত্তৰ বান্ধা দক্ষিণ বান্ধাৰ কথা ক'ব পাৰো যে তাত যদি অনতিপলমে উপযুক্ত চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নহয় তেন্তে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ জাতীয়জীৱন ভয়াবহ হ'ব আৰু পোটেই এলাকাতে সি ব্যাপি পৰিব। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক তাৰকাৰণে যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰো।

ঠিক তেনেকৈ তেওলোকৰ শিক্ষা, marketing, বাস্তৱ্যট আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটোত অসম চৰকাৰ বহুতো পিচ পৰি আছে। সেইবিলাকৰ সমাধান কৰি যাতে আগবাঢ়ি নিয়ে। যদি তাকে নকৰি অকল বজুতাই দিয়ে তেন্তে এই আয়োগৰ recommendation বিলাক লেখাতেই থাকিব। ট্ৰাইবেল সকল আগৰ অনুন্নত অবস্থাতে পৰি থাকিব। আমি ট্ৰাইবেলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হৈ আহিছো কিন্তু আমি যে তেওলোকৰ উন্নতিৰ চিন্তা কৰিব পাৰিছো সেইবিষয়ে মোৰ সন্দেহ নহয়। যি হওক আমাৰ ইচ্ছাই হওক ইয়াকে কৈ মই সামৰনি মাৰিলো।



**Shri NALLINDRA SANGMA [Dainadubi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to point out what is stated in recommendation No.21. "The State Government should issue instructions to their touring officers to ensure that whenever they find the prevalence of the practice of beggar or forced labour, the person concerned are suitably warned and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe victims of this custom encouraged to report such illegal acts practised against them, to the authorities concerned."

In this connection I pointed out last year also, this time I am going to point out again that specially in forest villages the forest villagers are to work annually for 20 days with payment and 5 days without payment. Last time we heard our Forest Minister talking about this 5 days labour. He said that if the forest villagers pay the land revenue for their sali cultivation then they do not require to render 5 days free labour. But, Sir, I have seen in my constituency that forest villagers are always working both as free labour for five days and paid labour for 20 days. I think it is meant for urgent and emergency cases only but these forest officers are engaging them at all times for any kind of work. These officers are taking the Forest villager to a distance of 10 to 20 miles and engaging them on road works. Not only the male members, even the females are being made to work like this, at different places far away from their own village. Not only that but these poor and ignorant people are being paid much less than what they are entitled to. Although they are getting some payment actually they are not getting the daily rate prevalent in the locality. I have personally seen all these things. So I would like to request the Forest Department to look into this matter and take some remedial measures. I hope present attitude of the forest officers, not only towards the forest villagers but also to the public at a whole should be changed.

Now we are trying to develop our tribal areas by fighting poverty and illiteracy there. But so long there is shifting cultivation in these areas and so long there is consequent shifting of the villages there can be no real improvement of their economic condition. Now on account of the shifting cultivation we have to shift our villages frequently. As a result we don't get any permanent footing to improve our economic condition. Sometimes we live near the roadside, sometimes in distant places far away from roadside, and we cannot improve our economic condition. So to improve our economic condition and to improve our mode of living we want some permanent cultivation. But uptill now we have not got any chance of getting such a permanent cultivation because the major irrigation work is not functioning satisfactorily in the hills. I would like to request Government, especially the Embankment and Drainage Department to have one Division in the Garo Hills, if possible, and start this major irrigation work because there are many places suitable for wet cultivation if we can only get the major irrigation there. These pilot schemes will not serve the purpose and I can say, they have already failed because firstly, the Forest Department itself is not a popular Department. They cannot give any encouragement to the people and secondly, the horticultural work is not a substitute to our agriculture. We want paddy cultivation and it must be a wet cultivation, i.e., the sali paddy cultivation. This horticulture alone will not serve the purpose. We have got such fruit gardens like oranges and pine-apples gardens and these gardens have been opened in our own initiative



Along with these pilot projects. I would like to add some more intensive work in agriculture, viz., the major irrigation works in the Garo Hills and that alone will help our people and our country. As for roads I have heard last time also that our Tribal Areas Department under Article 275 have surrendered lakhs of rupees. But we have got many roads that are to be improved or to be opened. I would like to see that the amount is spent in time and that the amount is made available in time so that it can be spent in time. If we are to surrender money and if the work is not done then I think we will never be able to improve our country and our people also. So with these few words, I beg resume my seat.

**\*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Government for placing this report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for discussion by the Members of this House. This is the first time that this Report has been placed here so that every section of the House and all the Members will be apprised of the achievements made by the different State Governments, the Central Government and especially by this Government in so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are concerned. The memorandum of the report submitted by the Department shows certain achievements in the different spheres of development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and these are only simple beginnings as the hon. Members have expressed the view that the achievements that have been made by other States in this regard are far greater and superior to those made by this Government. We hope that the various recommendations made by the Commissioner will be implemented by our Government. Some of them have already been fulfilled but the major portion of the recommendations have not yet been fulfilled as has been expressed by the members representing the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So far as the Report goes, Sir, it deals with the Harijans and Bhangis who are the worst and the most depressed class in India. Of course our Government is doing something in this regard. Municipalities have been given certain loans for construction of their houses but all the municipalities have not taken advantage of the loan. The living conditions of the harijans and bhangis have also not been improved and therefore, I request the Government to see that if the municipalities do not care to improve the housing condition of the Bhangis, then Government is responsible to see that the housing conditions of the bhangis are improved. I am glad that Government is adopting the Slum Clearance Act in so far as the Gauhati Municipality is concerned. I hope such similar Act will also apply in other municipalities of our State. It is gratifying to note, Sir, that the Harijans of the Shillong municipality have been granted the Grade IV employees status. I hope the Gauhati and other municipalities will also take similar steps and to increase the wages of harijans. Besides these, there are also cobblers and other sections of backward people. In some places, the cobblers have started some shoe making societies and there is such a society here in Shillong also. Our Government should be in a position to help them financially. In Assam, the Harijan Mazdoor Sangha, a branch of the All-India Mazdoor Sangha, is working for the harijans. I hope Government will help them financially. As regards the scheduled castes, Sir, many



things have been done for them but there are also very many things have been done for them but there are also very many things remain to be done for bringing this under developed section of the society to the level of the other advanced sections in Assam. If anybody goes to them, he will see their living conditions and the conditions of their illiteracy and poverty. Government have tried to improve them educationally but so far as their social condition is concerned and so far as their economic condition is concerned, they are very much in a miserable state. Their business has gone to some other people and to get their business back they were to run to the court and other places. Fishery which was their business has now gone to the hands of the people other than the fishers themselves. Therefore, I would impress upon the Government also to try to improve the economic condition of the scheduled castes by giving land to the landless. The scheduled caste people are mostly landless. My first request to the Government is to give the scheduled caste people lands and also in other matters such as settlement of the fisheries, 50 per cent of the fisheries should go to the scheduled caste people so that they can improve their condition economically because if they cannot have two morsels of food then there is no need for education. I request that, Government should take steps to ameliorate their economic condition. As regards the plains tribal people, something has been done about improvement of their condition. I would, therefore, impress upon the Government to take steps for the development of the economic condition of the plains tribal people also by giving lands to the landless. Small scale industries and cottage industries like silk industry and other ancillary industries may be developed in order to raise the economic condition of the tribal people of the plains.

As regards the hill tribes, my Friends who come from the hills will agree with me that the people in the interior are educationally and economically very backward, and I am glad that Government have spent a lot for the amelioration of their condition and we should all co-operate with the Government in their effort to ameliorate the conditions of our brothers and sisters in the hills. We should also respect their aspirations and they should be given an opportunity to develop their parts which are inherent in them. Besides these, Sir, the report has made mention of the other backward classes of this State also and also made a reference to the list given by the Backward Classes Commission which was led by Kaka Saheb Kalelkar in 1953. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar after visiting different States and taking evidence and also after going into the living conditions of the other backward classes, has made certain recommendations to the Government of India. Pending finalisation of these recommendations, the Government of India have issued instructions to the different State Governments to formulate schemes for the purpose of developing the condition of the other backward classes. The list of backward classes given so far is about 44 and hon. Members have also got a list relating to the castes and sub-castes. We find from the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that other States have gone ahead with the work of ameliorating the condition of the backward class people and improving their education and also sending boys abroad for overseas study in medical and engineering lines; they also made provision for to enable the students of the other backward classes to join the public schools. Unfortunately, here in this State nothing has been done



and during the First Five Year Plan period nothing has been done either in the agricultural field or in any other field. No schemes were sent to the Government of India for developing the condition of the other backward classes. The report of the Backward Classes Commission was made available to this Government in 1955 with an enumerated list. I do not know how our Government reported that there were no backward classes in this State and that is the reason why we do not find any schemes formulated under the Second Plan for the development of the other backward classes. A Statewise quota of expenditure during the First Plan period and proposed to be incurred during the Second Five Year Plan will be found at page 47 of the report. At page 53, a Statewise distribution of expenditure during the year 1956-57 will be seen. But here in Assam no schemes were formulated and therefore no money was allotted by the Centre. In this way, Sir, it will be seen that there have been no expenditure on schemes for the development of the other backward classes which number 44 including sub-castes. These things should have been done by the administration and the Department concerned in so far as the preparation of any plan is concerned and I would request the Government to formulate schemes for the development of the other backward classes. It is apprehended that if those things are known to the people belonging to the other backward classes there is bound to be discontentment and displeasure. My request to Government is that for the remaining period of the Second Plan; schemes should be formulated and also for the next Five Year Plan so that there may not be any repetition of the lapses in the Third Five Year Plan and steps should be taken accordingly. I am glad that the Assam Government had also constituted a statutory Board under Article 304 of the Constitution. This is a reservation under which the backward classes people will seek redress from the Centre and the State Government for their own development. Therefore, what has been done in the past has been done, but for the period which we have in our hand, we should utilise the period for the purpose of formulating schemes under 304 of the Constitution for the amelioration of the condition of the backward classes people. Sir, we have lakhs of tea garden, ex-tea garden labourers, Garos, Mikirs living in the plains. Then we have the Daflas, Chowdang, Moran etc. These are the people that are enumerated in the List. Then we have the Chetias, Dhopas, Napits, Ahoms, Naths etc. Whenever you go to any village you will find how these people are living in these villages in a miserable way. They merit sympathetic considerations of the hon. Members of this House, of all the people of the country. Therefore I appeal to all sections of the House to consider the case of these unfortunate people-the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and Harijans. How can we forget them-neglect them, Sir? We cannot and our Government, specially the Government of India has not neglected. They have issued and I find the Mysore Government have also issued Special Scholarships and Overseas Scholarships. In our State we are told we have some Merit Scholarships. Now, how can you expect these boys and girls of the backward classes people, who even feel shy and are afraid to travel in train; who do not know how to purchase tickets, how can you expect them to compete with the boys and girls of the advanced sections of the population of the State and secure the Merit Scholarship? So obviously the students belonging to the backward classes cannot take advantage of the Merit Scholarships. The advantage they



receive from the normal grants cannot bring them to the level of other advanced sections of the society to form a Welfare State. I must remind the Government that they should not confuse that Grant under Article 275 with the normal grant. The Union Home Minister when he addressed the Tribal Council while inaugurating it, he impressed upon all of us that the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people will take advantages to which they are entitled under the normal grants over and above the grants under Article 275. You cannot say that because they will take advantage of the grants under Article 275, they will not take advantage under the normal grants. Therefore I would request that these people—these backward classes people will get equal advantages under the normal grants and also they will get special advantages under Article 275 grants. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to all sections of the communities, to all people of Assam to consider there case sympathetically. There may be some fissiparous tendencies who may try to create an impression that this ‘Abhijan’ for the development of the backward classes is a sectional one and that it will create dissensions etc. I can tell you so far as this State is concerned, about 75 per cent of the whole population are backward classes people. How can you neglect them? How can you expect Democracy to thrive by neglecting them? Therefore I beg to request all Organisations working for the welfare of the backward classes—all sections of hon. Members of this House to combine and make a special programme, outside the programme of the Government. Let us all, with this programme, go to the places inhabited by these backward classes and implement it. Let the Member Legislative Assembly chalk out a definite programme for a certain period and out it into action to ameliorate their condition. You will then see that these people who tremble at the sight of a Babu and into the room, they will come forward and embrace you. They will have no suspicion and fear against the advanced section of the population which at present exists.

I saw one tribal boy who was singing all kind of songs so nicely, viz., Bengali, Hindi, Assamese, etc., when he sang Bengali Songs, I thought that he was a Bengali; when he sang a Hindi song I thought as if he was a man hailing from the Hindi speaking areas. He is so meritorious. If they are given an opportunity they will do very well and they will prove worthy citizens of our country and convert our State into a really Welfare State.

With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভারতবর্ষের সংবিধানে সকলকে সকল ক্ষেত্রে সমান অধিকার দিয়েছে। সিডিউলকাষ্টদের জন্য বিশেষ সুবিধারও ব্যবস্থা আছে। বারা সংবিধান রচনা করেছিলেন তারা নিশ্চয় অনেক চিন্তা করেছিলেন। বিভিন্ন কমিশ্যন গুলিও recommendation দ্বারা সিডিউল কাষ্টের জন্য রক্ষা কবচ দিয়েছেন। তবও আমাদের ভারতবর্ষে সিডিউলকাষ্ট লোকের শিক্ষার বল ন অথ নৈতিক অবস্থাতে বলুন বা অন্যান্য যে কোনো ক্ষেত্রে কার্য্য ক্ষেত্রে এগিয়ে আসতে পারেন নি। এর কারণ কি? এর মূল কারণ হয়েছে যে সমস্ত ব্যবস্থা সিডিউলকাষ্টদের জন্য করা হয়েছে সেই ব্যবস্থা গুলি কার্য্য ক্ষেত্রে কার্য্য করী করা হয়নি। শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রে বহু কমিশ্যনের রিপোর্ট আছে। আসাম গবর্ণমেন্ট এই সিডিউলকাষ্ট লোকদের শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রে যেমন ভাবে মনোনিবেশ করা উচিত ছিল তা করিতে পারেননি।



অনুসূচিত সম্প্রদায়ের কোন অনুষ্ঠান স্থাপনের জন্য মঞ্জুরীর প্রার্থনা করে কোন আবেদন দিয়ে মঞ্জুরী পাওয়াত দূরের কথা সরকারের কাছে থেকে কোন জবাবও পাওয়া যায়না।

একখানি স্কুলের জন্য গত সেপ্টেম্বর নামেই একটি আবেদন দেওয়া হয়েছিল আজ পর্যন্ত তার কোন উত্তরও পাওয়া যায়নি।

এই প্রকার সরকারের কার্যকলাপ দেখে মনে হয়না যে অনুসূচিত জাতি এবং জন-জাতীয় লোকের শিক্ষা বিষয়ে এবং আর্থিক কোন উন্নতি হবে। বরং যেটুকু উদ্দেশ্য ছিল তাহা ব্যাধা হয়েছে। আমার মনে হয় এই ক্ষেত্রে সরকারী কর্মচারীর মনোভাব পরিবর্তন করা দরকার।

আমি নলবারীতে গিয়ে দেখলাম যে সেখানে অনুসূচিত সম্প্রদায়ে লোক বাস করে সেখানে কোন ভাল রাস্তা ব্যবস্থা নাই। সেখানকার মিউনিসিপালিটি অন্য গুলি রাস্তাতে বাতি দিয়েছে কিন্তু অনুসূচিত সকলের যে একটি রাস্তা আছে তাতে কোন বাতির ব্যবস্থা নাই। Schedule Caste এলাকাতে শিক্ষার কি ব্যবস্থা আছে জানি না।

আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি অত্যন্ত শিক্ষাক্ষেত্রে যেন সময়সত কিছু মঞ্জুরী ব্যবস্থা করেন। এই সম্প্রদায়ের লোকগুলি আজ পর্যন্ত শিক্ষাক্ষেত্রে পশ্চাদপদ হয়ে রয়েছে। প্রকৃত শিক্ষা নাদিলে তাদের আর্থিক উন্নতিরও আশা নাই। বর্তমান দেখা যায় যে শিক্ষা, আর্থিক ও রাজনৈতিক সকল ক্ষেত্রে এগুলি সম্প্রদায়ের প্রতি আজও সরকার মনোযোগ দেন নাই। Schedule Caste এর বহুমুখী উন্নতির জন্য কমিশন বলেন যে—

বর্তমান গবর্ণমেন্টের যে নীতি তাতে এই লোকদের যারা জমিহীন তারা জমিহীন হয়েই রয়েছে—তাদের সংস্থানের ব্যবস্থা সরকার আজ পর্যন্ত ও করেন নাই। কায়েই কি ভাবে Scheduled Caste এরা উন্নতি হবেন জানি না গবর্ণমেন্টই বা কখন কি ব্যবস্থা করবেন জানি না। এই Report এর একটি জায়গাতে আছে, যে বিভিন্ন রাজ্যে কিভাবে এই অনুসূত সম্প্রদায়ের লোকদের পুনরবাসনের ব্যবস্থা করেছেন। যেমন বিহার উড়িষ্যা, পাঞ্জাব ইত্যাদি সকল খানে কিছু না কিছু সুযোগ দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা করেছেন। Damodar Valley Project ইত্যাদি বিভিন্ন উন্নয়ন মূলক পরিকল্পনার জরিয়তে বিভিন্ন সরকার এই লোকদের কিয়দূর আর্থিক উন্নয়নের ব্যবস্থা করেছেন। কিন্তু আমরা দেখি আমার সরকার সেরকম কোন ব্যবস্থা করেননি। ব্রহ্মপুত্র নদী এই বার অনেক অনুসূত লোককে বিধ্বস্ত করেছে—তারা তারপর সরকারী পতিত মাটিতে অনেক কষ্ট করে হাল চাষ করে জীবিকা নিবাহ করেছিল। তাদেরকে সরকার জমি থেকে উচ্ছেদ করে-ছেন। এইরকম আরও বহু উদাহরণ আমার কাছে আছে যাহাযারা প্রমাণিত হয় যে Schedule Castes এবং Schedule Tribes এর উন্নতি কল্পে আমার সরকারের কোনো নীতি নাই। আমি বলি Schedule Castes এর উন্নতি করার জন্য শুধু বক্তৃতা দিলেই যে এদের উন্নয়নের কাজ সমাধান হ'ল এটা আমি আশা করিনা। এই কমিশনের রিপোর্ট অনুসারে আসাম সরকারকেও একটি নির্দিষ্ট নীতি গ্রহণ করে এই লোকদের আর্থিক, শিক্ষা, সামাজিক এবং রাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্রে অগ্রসর করার ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে। যেখানে যেটাই থাকক মানবতার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকেও এই লোকগুলির পেটে মানুষের মত জীবনজাপন করার একটি অধিকার রয়েছে সে অধিকার সরকার অগ্রাহ্য করতে পারেননা।

আমি বলতে পারি যে Schedule Caste এর উন্নয়নের জন্য বছরের পর বছর কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারে মঞ্জুরী দিয়েছেন কিন্তু আসাম সরকার সেই টাকা বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে খরচ করেছেন।

এই বিষয় গুলির প্রতি আমি সরকারের বিশেষ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি এবং এর পরে যেন সরকার একটি সেই লোক গুলির উন্নতি কল্পে একটি বিশেষ নীতি গ্রহণ করেন।



3424 CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COM- [7TH APR.,  
MISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this chance to take part on the motion moved by the Minister-in-charge who also deserve our thanks for making it possible for us to express our views on the Report for the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1956-57.

Sir, I have seen the various recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some of these recommendations are executed by our State Government but as regards the others, our State Government have taken no steps to implement them. I shall go into these recommendations one by one.

First of all Sir, I want to speak about the administrative set up. Since 1952 every year some grants have been sanctioned for the improvement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but at the end of every year we see that our Government are not in a position to spend all the money. Over and above that, Sir, we have so long no opportunity to know what benefits have been derived by our people out of these sanctioned grants. Whether individually or to society. Now, Sir, in our State we have an administrative set up for implementations of these recommendations which is rather not sufficient. As the top we have a Secretary but he is also not a full time officer. Then there is one Under-Secretary and one or two Special Officers. Sir, with such a meagre staff it is not possible to tackle all the problems with which we are now confronted. I know we have some schemes for economic development, for educational development and so on and so forth. But the most important of these problems and schemes are the schemes for our economic development. They are important not only for us, the Plains Tribals people but for all, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others. But due to inadequacy of staff these schemes have not been properly implemented and thus the money that is granted therefore also has not been properly utilised. In order that these schemes can be properly implemented number of officers should be increased and their subordinate staff also be strengthened so that due benefit of the amounts sanctioned may be made available to the Tribal people.

Then as regards education, Sir, I do not propose to go into this question very extensively dealt as this point has been very ably and extensively with by our friend Shri Ram Nath Das. I also do not propose at the moment to speak about the free scholarships also as this matter was touched upon by my friend. But what I want to speak is about the scholarships reserved for tribal boys and girls in the Public Schools in other States. In other State we find that some scholarships schemes were formulated to extend facilities of training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes boys in the Public Schools. But unfortunately in our State no such schemes have yet been formulated. We find from the Commission's report itself that Delhi has sponsored two such scholarships under this Scheme. Our neighbouring territory, Tripura which is much smaller than Assam both in population and area have sponsored such a scholarship scheme to public school according to which 3 scholarships have been reserved. Certain other states have also made similar provisions.



But as a matter of fact in our State, we have not seen any sort of reservation in the public school for our boys. It is well known that tribal, scheduled caste and other backward classes boys cannot compete with other boys. Of course, some sort of minimum standard should be maintained and boys will have to be selected accordingly.

Then coming to technical education, I should like to say that technical education is very important; general education makes a man fit for high-collared jobs only. I think some reservation should be made in technical institutions also. In other State like Madras, Mysore and Punjab, 15 per cent to 20 per cent of the seats in technical institutions are reserved for boys of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I therefore feel, Sir, that in our State also similar reservations should be made for scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes.

Then coming to our economic development, it is the most pressing problem. As regards economic development of the plains tribal people, I think no separate scheme has been formulated up till now, only the general schemes which is applicable throughout the State irrespective of caste, creed and community. I think a separate scheme should be drawn up for the plains tribal people for land settlements.

Then, Sir, agriculture is the main stay of the tribal people, both in the hills and plains. I think about 99 per cent of the tribal people depend on Agriculture. So, Sir, my request is that in allotment of land the case of the tribal people should receive special attention. There are some V. G. Rs., P. G. Rs. and Khas land within tribal belts and blocks, but they are not generally settled with tribal people. My suggestion is that such land should be settled with the tribal people only and they should be encouraged to take to improve methods of cultivation, either individually or collectively. My suggestion is that we should formulate a scheme by which within a period of 10 years not a single tribal within the tribal belt or blocks remain landless. Since 1952, I have not seen any scheme meant exclusively for rehabilitation of the landless tribal people, whether individually, collectively or through co-operatives. I request Government through the Tribal Areas Department to see to it that all land fit for cultivation should be reserved for them, if necessary.

Then, Sir, I feel that for the economic development of the tribal people living in forests, forest labour co-operatives should be formed. There are many tribal people in the forests, mainly living as forest villagers. If we want to give them scope for economic development, I think some forest labour co-operatives should be formed and the money necessary for them should be advanced according to a plan, like that in Bombay Patern.

As regard, public health, I would like to say that onethird of the population in Mikir Hills are affected by leprosy, kala-azar and other fatal diseases. This is also mentioned in the report. In the northern part of Kamrup, Goalpara, Darrang and Lakhimpur, the border area are particularly affect by leprosy, kala-azar and T. B. The southern portion of the Garo Hills upto the Goalpara border is also suffering from T. B., leprosy, etc. If we allow those people to suffer in this way from fatal diseases, they



will be extinct in the long run. I hope Government will formulate a scheme-like the anti-Malaria scheme to save these people. I entirely agree with Dr. Ghanashyam Das that if necessary even a Special Officer should be appointed. Medical men with sufficient training should be appointed for those areas by paying them double the normal salary, if necessary, so that our people can be saved from those diseases.

Last but not the least, about services. In the report, it has been recommended that the advertisement issued by the State Government inviting applications from candidates for different posts should invariably indicate the number of posts reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But the advertisements issued by our State Government do not state the number of posts reserved for them. We therefore do not know how many scheduled caste or scheduled tribes were appointed. In this regard our State Government say that the matter is under examination by the Appointment Department. This should be expedited and definite quotas should be reserved in all the services, Class I, Class II or the district level services for which advertisements are issued. It should also be made known to our boys how many posts are reserved for them so that they may apply.

Lastly, Sir, I am glad to find that many hon. Members of this House are interested in the development of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes. This is what it should be. It is not only the duty of scheduled caste members alone, it is the duty of all responsible citizen and Members of this House to see that these down-trodden people are brought up to the level of other advanced people in the State. I also hope, Sir, that in future Government will be pleased to give more time for discussion of this matter.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa):** Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to take part in the discussion on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India, for the year 1956-57, so far as it relates to matter concerning the State of Assam. As suggested by the Commissioner at page 5 of the Introduction to the Report, this has come for discussion in the State Assembly, although the report was submitted to the Government of India. I thank the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department for giving us this opportunity for discussion. I am also at one with these who favour discussion of local problems locally and to suggest to appropriate authorities to do the needful. I believe our State Government will be benefited from the discussion.

Sir, the stand of the Congress was to pull up the down-trodden people, to remove the difference between man and man amongst the Indians and to form a casteless and classes society. As Congress is now the ruling party, these have become the objective of our Government. Sir, the framers of the Indian Constitution made different provisions to uplift the backward people in different States of India. Now, we are to consider and discuss how far our ideal and the pious wishes of our revered leaders have been fulfilled. We are to discuss whether the prevailing state of affairs is adequate to fulfill



those ideas. We are also to discuss whether the present Government machinery is well-up to implement the pious wishes of our great leaders. Sir, you know that the number of caste, communities and tribes have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There was sufficient agitation to get the castes, communities and tribes to be included in their respective Schedule. Special provision for these people has been made by the State as well as by the Centre and we have seen tangible progress also. Although there are case of delay here and there yet there is tangible progress. But the machinery of our Government could not be found to be up to the requirement because the fees remission grants given to the tribal and Scheduled Caste students are generally received at the close of the year and the students have to suffer. Therefore, Sir, as I have pointed out on some other occasions, the very purpose of giving the grants was defeated. While we find tangible progress in the case of certain sections of our backward brethren we also find frustration amongst certain sections of backward people, specially amongst those who find themselves backward educationally, economically and socially, according to modern definition. If I am correct, they were so backward that they could not bring their cases to light for special consideration or to get themselves enlisted in the list of tribes or castes. Sir, the leaders of India at whose guidance we could attain independence were wise enough to understand these facts and so necessary provisions were made in the Constitution to study the condition of those backward people and to make necessary recommendations. Accordingly a Commission was appointed by the President of Indian Union on the 29th January, 1953. The Report of this was submitted on 30th March, 1955. This report was published by the Government of India in 1956. A Government memorandum was also published by the Home Ministry of India in 1956 where we find that suggestions and directions were issued to different States to help those backward people. In the Report, Sir, you will find a long list of backward classes and in that list we find that certain classes or communities or groups of persons have been marked as most backward and a star is put against those classes of people. The Commission also remarked that those people had been living in sub-human existence. I had the fortune of discussing this matter with Backward Classes Commissioner who assured that facilities extended to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes would be given to those starred backward communities except the political reservation. Now we find that no such facilities have been extended to those people although the Report was published three years back. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to extend the same facilities to the starred backward communities which are extended to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes except political reservation. Regarding political reservation I agree with Kaka Saheb Kalelkar that this weapon should not be given to them. Of course it is up to the Members of the House to discuss about this. Now I would like to come to the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Here I find that no schemes for other backward classes were made. Regarding educational facilities you find at pages 58, 59 and 60 to 63 of Part II of the Report that there is no indication except the 'no scheme or no amount or figure'. Similarly, Sir, I find in this Report that about agricultural schemes no provision has been made for the other backward classes. In most of the States of India provisions for other backward classes were made. At page 65 you will find that certain States have been granted exemption of tuition fees of the students of other backward classes. This is in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Bindhya Pradesh and some other States. In some other



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States like Andhra, Bombay, Madras and few others partial exemption has been granted. But in Assam we find no provision for such exemption of tuition fees for the other backward classes. In Bombay exemption of tuition fees has been made upto the first degree course although they consider it only partial exemption. I remember that our Government collected figures of other backward classes students in the year 1957 to grant fees remission to them, when Shri Bisnuram Medhi was the Chief Minister. But I do not know what has happened to the proposal. By not taking into consideration that proposal necessary rooms have been left for agitation. It might be that the financial impecation was great. If it is so then Government should come forward with a proposal for partial exemption of tuition fees or if possible, for full exemption of tuition fees for the students of more backward classes and partial exemption for the students of those who are less backward. Therefore, Sir, I request the State Government to consider this matter seriously and to help those backward communities and to raise them to the level of other advanced people of the State.

Regarding the administrative set up, at present the matters for the welfare of other backward classes are placed under the Tribal Areas Department. As you know, Sir, the Tribal Areas Department is to deal with matters relating to the autonomous districts in many aspects and I feel that there the work is very heavy. In this connection I may request the Government to look into the matter to see whether the problem of autonomous districts differ from that of the backward classes and Scheduled Castes people of the plains. If some difference is found then a different method of approach is necessary. Therefore, I suggest that separate Departments should be started for the autonomous districts and for the other backward classes and the Department for the welfare of the backward classes should be placed under the Home Minister or under the Chief Minister.

Sir, while I am making this suggestion I do not like to say that the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Affairs Department is not making any progress, he has done sufficiently and under his guidance the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Advisory Council and other Backward classes Advisory Board have been set up and working, but for practical purposes. I am suggesting whether it will be more practical to place the department, under the Chief Minister, i.e., under the Home Ministry, as suggested in the Report.

Sir while we speak of special treatment, we find that it is necessary as there are certain backward classes of people in Assam whose habits are not legal and healthy, for example, the opium habit. Our Government was pleased to introduce Opium Prohibition about 20 years back but still we find that there are certain areas, inhabited by certain backward communities, in Assam where opium is widely spread. General provisions did not improve them. Sir, in this connection, if you will permit me I want to read out a few lines of a resolution passed in a meeting by a backward class people at Muderkhat (Dibrugarh) on 15th February, 1959.



কবি বছৰৰ আগতে অসম চৰকাৰে কানি নিবাৰণী আইন বলৱৎ কৰিছিল। বাইজে আশা কৰিছিল যে কানি বৰ বিহ অসমৰ পৰা দূৰ হ'ব। কিন্তু কানি নিবাৰণী আইন পৰনি হোৱাৰ লগে লগে কানিৰ প্ৰচলন বন্ধ নহৈ আগৰ তোলাৰ জোখত চলা কানি সেৱৰ জোখত চলিবলৈ ধৰিলে। আৰু চোৰাং কাৰবাৰী বিলাক দিনক দিনে বেচি শক্তিশালী হৈ অহাত বাইজে এই চোৰাং কাৰবাৰীৰ বিপক্ষে থিয় দিয়া শক্তি নাইকিয়া হৈ আহিছে।

It indicates how some of the backward people of Assam are suffering. In such areas to make opium prohibition successful is by making special provision for imparting education as we find in areas where opium consumption is prevalent, those who are educated they are not addicted to opium habit. If we want to save these backward people from complete extinction by the opium habit then I would request the Government to take immediate steps to give all facilities to make them educated.

Sir, I do not like to take more time of the House and I close my speech with the hope that the backward classes of our State, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward class advance in all spheres of life and they advance from prosperity to prosperity.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Sir, I shall speak on one point. There are so many sections in the Report; but I shall confine myself to Section 7--the Section on economic development made under Article 46 of the Constitution which makes it a directive principle to all State Governments to give special emphasis for the advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular and backward communities in general. Of the three basic points namely, social, educational and economic, I feel, the most important is the economic Point. Unless, and until we can bring the present backward classes of our people to the general level of development, all talks of welfare of these people and of a Welfare State will be meaningless.

Sir, as has been said very correctly in this Report, the overwhelming majority of the people in our State belonging to the backward communities in general and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular, are dependent on agriculture, i.e. they are rooted to the soil and yet it is astonishing to find that the percentage of landlessness amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly in the Plains, is also the heaviest. The Government has kept some reserves. There are Forest Reserves, Village Grazing Reserves, Professional Grazing Reserves, etc. and many of these Reserves are under Tribal belts or blocks and Government have made these reserves some sort of an institution. I do not understand when there are lands without people how could there be people without land, particularly those sections of the people for whom the Constitution has enjoined that it is the affair of the State to see that they advance in all respects. So, I suggest that Government should make a target of two years, time within which, or before the next general Election of 1962, Government should provide land in such a way that there will not be a single landless person belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the Government take action in this direction, no help from Centre or fresh taxation from within the State will be necessary for the advancement of these people.



I should say that the argument which the Government may put forward that these reserves are for the purpose of future development and provision for difficult times is fruitless as nature will not allow any vacuum. There may come a time when there will be rush of unprecedented velocity into these reserves. Even at present the problems and measures for eviction and for starting encroachment cases are endless. Unless Government take concrete measures and positive action without further drift the policies of Government will end in disaster. So, they should immediately give settlement of land to the backward classes of people giving up the policy of reserve mania.

Then we find that there are so many Forest Villages and the terms and conditions under which the people in those Villages are to live and work are harsh and rigid. One of the conditions is that manual labour or physical labour must be rendered by them for a certain period in the year. This is a disgraceful thing although it may be pleasant in the eyes of the Government. Ministers, Deputy Ministers, and others are visiting those villages and addressing meeting and their photographs are published in newspapers, but their bye-laws require that these forest villagers should give free manual labour in return for their stay there. I am not against physical labour, manual labour and things like that but these should be by choice or pursuation and not by compulsion.

In the Forest villages that compulsion is there and about 90 per cent of the inhabitants of the forest villages belong either to the scheduled castes of the scheduled tribes. The Forest villages have no right over the land. They are to guard the forests, clean them and look after them and yet when the plants grow into trees and when they become valuable, the villagers are simply to see that outsiders come and take them away and make a huge profit. This Committee made recommendations 2 years ago that Government should take steps and the initiative to organise these forest villages into co-operatives and that they should see that these co-operators may utilise the forest resources and that these forest resources are purchased from these people and also that there should be other monetary concession for these people so that they can gradually develop as respectable citizens of the State. But what do we find after 2 years is that Government has given a note stating that they have brought a scheme from the Government of Bombay. If for bringing this scheme from Bombay it takes 2 years especially when it is a matter of giving relief to hundreds and thousands of the backward people, may I pose a question as to how many years did it take Government to bring high class furniture for certain Ministers from Bombay? If furniture can come within a few days or at any rate within a few weeks, why did this scheme take 2 years in its journey to Assam? So, my charge is that whatever may be the lips service for the cause of the backward classes, Government really do not mean business. They perhaps want to maintain this problem so that they may have the pleasure and also the opportunity of giving certain relief and certain help. There are some people who, as soon as they get up from their beds, always pray to God so that God may be good enough to send a beggar to his door so that he may start the day with pity by giving a handful of alms to a beggar. It appears that this Government also is keen about keeping a section of the people as backward so that they give alms to a few of them from time to



time. It is how they want to parade as a welfare Government. I should like to say that this is the height of hypocrisy and this also does not go in terms of the letters and spirit of the Constitution of India. Who can give a guarantee that when the 10 years' period will be over this special privilege for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be continued? May be it will be extended but it may also be that it will not be extended. Then what will be the lot of this backward section of the people when that is not extended and for whose fault have the people to suffer? So when there is a provision in the Constitution that the special privilege will be for 10 years only Government ought to have been up and doing to see that these directions are fulfilled and Article 46 of the Constitution of India is followed in its letters and spirit. I am constrained to say, Government have failed to do so. Moreover, it is not a good thing for the country or for any section of the community to retain this special provision and it is neither good for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, nor for others that there should be a special provision in the Constitution for all time to come. When the preamble of the Constitution has promised equality to all citizens in every respect, the exception which has been put there should be finished up as soon as possible and that can be done only when Government discharges its duties promptly and adequately. But the Government has failed in this matter.

With regard to the employment of the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and also for a matter of that, all the backward community, we find that Government is not at all very keen. We have seen that for various development purposes, many people belonging to the weaker sections have been uprooted from their hearths and homes. We have seen, for example, that some villages nearabout Gauhati because Gauhati is extending and expanding into a city villages like Bamunimaidan, Metgharia, Noomati, Maligaon, Garigaon and many others have been acquired because land become necessary for the University, for the Railway Headquarters, for the Railway bridge, for extending the town and for the master-plan and so on and many more will be necessary when the refinery comes into being. 90 per cent of the people living in the vicinity of the Gauhati town belong either to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes or backward community. There are also some of our people who are scheduled tribes in one part of the country and not so in another part, e.g., the Mikir people. So far as Beltola and Ramsarani mouzas are concerned mouza wherefrom our Deputy Minister of Education comes there are a large number of Mikir people who are scheduled tribes in the Mikir Hills but in the district of Kamrup they are not considered as belonging to the scheduled tribes and as a result, they do not get any facilities whatsoever as compared to those people in the Mikir Hills. Not only that. Though they are theoretically considered as belonging to the backward classes, yet I can say that up till now not single landless Mikir family of my constituency has been provided with land. Can Government say that there are no landless Mikir families there? Yet when the question of settlement comes in, we have seen from the report of the Minister himself that our Government is looking only to phonic equality and that everybody will be given equal opportunity without discrimination whatsoever. Who are you to make and not to make discrimination when the Constitution itself has made a discrimination that these people should be given a preference? So, why should not they get the preference at the time of settlement of land and why should they go on without land when there is so many square miles of reserved land?



Government might say that they do not come forward and do not apply for it. If they do not come forward should they remain backward for ever? What is this Government for? If this Government cannot go to them with the torch of learning and with the torch of enlightenment, how could they come forward? The question is not that the people have not come forward but the question is what Government have done to bring them to light and give protection to them? Two or three thousand families are going to be immediately victims in this regard and 90 per cent of them are of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward communities. Have Government in the meantime made provision of alternate land for them? No. In the nearby reserves, there are some lands. In the meantime many people come forward and say they are river eroded people. Many of these river eroded people used to live in charas and for this reason they are called charwas. Let me not be dubbed as communal when I say that under the ground of giving protection to the river eroded people, why a number of charwas who used to live on charas for generations are given first preference in giving land and those whom the Constitution enjoins for giving preference are not getting an inch? Is not this a communalism, parochialism and hypocrisy to the extreme? I want an answer from the Government. Similarly, in the Malibari Reserve, about 9000 bighas of land have been forcibly occupied by "non-scheduled people with impunity though....."

**Mr. SPEAKER :** It seems the hon. Member has converted his speech to that of the Revenue Department.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Though if not more, at least 90 per cent of the neighbouring people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have no land.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member must confine to the subject under discussion as the purpose of the discussion is the report itself.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** Now, so far as the recommendations of the Commission are concerned, my assessment about it is this it is not an objective report at least so far as Assam is concerned. The Commissioner, with all respect to him, I may say, has had no grasp of the real problems in Assam and the Government of Assam is responsible for not supplying the correct data to the Commission. The problems as they stand in Assam are different from those as reported by the Commissioner. But whatever may be the recommendations of the Commission, they are either by passed or neglected or somehow or other defeated by the state Government. The informations furnished by the Minister are far from satisfactory; for example, let us see the explanation that the Minister has given in regard to education. It is in Item 38 at page 4. "The State Government should accord preference other things being equal to backward classes students the award of overseas scholarships under their general schemes. Now, the State Government has failed and hence this explanation. "The overseas scholarships available under the general scheme are awarded purely on merit irrespective of communal considerations". I have two objections on this. My first objection is that can the Government say by being true to themselves that these scholarships are being given purely on merit and that there were no favouritism, nepotism, parochialism,



etc.? Is that the history of awarding scholarships in this State? Let Government answer to this whether that really is the record of awarding scholarships in this State?

Secondly, so far as the overseas scholarships and also other scholarships are concerned, I only want that the Government should answer to their conscience whether it is actually a fact that this has been done purely on merit. When the Constitution has said that you should have some communal consideration in so far as the backward communities are concerned and to accord preference to the students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the matter of award of scholarships who are we to deny them this consideration at the time of giving them educational facilities for the spread of education? This is not an explanation. It is an open flouting of the recommendations of the Commission.

With regard to the second recommendation, let us come to Item 52. Here also there is an evasion. Almost all the scheduled tribes in the hills use Roman script and those in the plains use Assamese script. This ought to have been the answer to the Commission. But so far as Assam is concerned, the suggestion that Devnagri script should be used as far as possible is not a realistic suggestion. The Government ought to have pointed this out to the Commission and Government did not acquaint the Commission with the actual state of affairs in the State. It is a matter of evasion. Now, let us come to Item 68. Here it was stated that the Governments of Assam, West Bengal and Manipur should establish forest labourers co-operative societies. As I have already said, Government have brought one scheme for organisation of forest labourers' co-operative society which was obtained from the Bombay Government. Let us come to Item 73. It is desirable that the grain Golas are converted into Co-operative Societies and grain banks. Here the explanation is that at present the Government prices are distributed through registered societies. The Commission has suggested one thing and our Government has done something else. The Commission suggested that wherever there is grain gola in the tribal village it should be converted into Co-operative Societies so that it may get some subvention from the Government. May I ask the Government, how many fair price shops were started in the tribal areas? So far as the district of Kamrup is concerned, the number of fair price shops is very few and fair price shops are meant for specific purpose. Though the Commission suggested that they should be converted into Co-operative Societies not only as a measure of relief but also it was imperative from the point of view of productivity of business. The whole point has been misunderstood. I do not propose to go into other matters. But I would like to say a few words with regard to employment. We have always been saying that our people are not getting employment. Let me cite an example of the growing city of Gauhati. It is this. All people who are being employed in the construction work of the Brahmaputra Bridge of the Railway have been brought from outside Assam whereas so many people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes of Assam who wanted to get employment was disappointed. I should say that there are such intricacies and complications and so many elements that even application forms are not supplied to our young men to apply for the jobs. Hundreds of young men came to me and complained about this. Can Government not represent to the Railway Ministry or to the General Manager of the Assam Railways and see that



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the local people are given employment? Can Government not call for certain returns as to the percentage of employment to our people in medium and small scale industries? It is not a fact as the Industries Minister Sri K. P. Tripathy said that our people do not want to be employed there. As a matter of fact, I can say from my own experience that our people want to be employed there as carpenters, welders, etc. or even as ordinary labourers. The apparent reason for which our people are not taken there is that the bosses prefer Deswalis, Hindusthanis, etc. because these people have no root on the soil and as such they will be able to use them howsoever they like. They will be servile to their employers and that is why the officers generally prefer these people to the people of the locality. Our people may be poor but they have got the dignity and pride. Can the Government not do something to see that in these things at least the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward communities are given opportunities for employment? With these few words, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA (Jaipur):** Sir, I want it to be recorded that I wanted to speak and you did not allow. At least that will do, if there is no time to speak.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I am sorry, if he stood up in this House and spoke nothing no record can be kept. Only when an hon. Member puts his contribution so that the problem may be solved, it is recorded. There is no system of recording the fact that an hon. Member stood up (*laughter*), because no photograph of a man is taken (*laughter*) in this House.

Any way if he wants, he may speak for a few minutes. We should have finished to-day at 3 P.M. and start other items. But in order to accommodate as many hon. Members as possible, we have extended upto 4 o'clock. Anyway, for the simple reason that there is no way of recording if an hon. Member stood up (*laughrer*) I allow him.

**Shri JOGA KANTA BARUA :** Yes. I shall take not more than ten minutes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the 1951 Census, the percentage of the various communities of the population in Assam is as follows leaving aside the fractions.

Scheduled Tribes—19 per cent.

Scheduled Castes—5 per cent.

Muslims—21 per cent.

Though Muslims are included in the advanced classes I think at least 75 per cent of them are not advanced, but they are not given the advantages enjoyed by other backward classes. Thus if all above totalling 45 per cent including Muslims are excluded then there are 55 per cent people included in advanced classes and in the other backward classes. There are no record of other backward classes. I think the advanced classes compose of 5 per cent of the population and the other backward classes 50 per cent of the State.



Regarding the expenditure for the backward class people it is as follows:—

In Assam under the First Five-Year Plan.

Scheduled Tribes	..	..	5 crores 87 lakhs.
Scheduled Castes	...	...	7 lakhs.
Other Backward Classes	...	...	Nothing was spent.

Under the Second Five Year Plan the estimate was for Rs.13 crores 72 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes ; Rs.57 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and nothing for other Backward Classes. For other States in India there is estimate of total 6 crores 58 lakhs of rupees for Second Five-Year Plan as against Rs. one crore 62 lakhs for the First Five-Year Plan. Therefore I can safely say that nothing is done for the other Backward Classes people here.

Even in appointment, as regards the political appointments the position is not happy, although that is an important point for it gives confidence and sense of justice. But I feel Ministers from Backward Classes are selected more for doing of the incumbent than for anything else. Of course it is an exception in case of Captain Sangma and Shri Hareswar Das was discovered as belonging to other Backward Classes after many years he sat in the treasury bench.

Regarding Government services the percentages are as follows:—

Permanent cadre Class I service—total number 41, Scheduled Caste—2 according to the population also Scheduled Castes should have got 2. Scheduled Tribes are getting 3 but they should have got 8.

Class II Gazetted—total Nos.106—Scheduled Caste getting 4 and Scheduled Tribe 2 but Scheduled Caste should have got 5 and Scheduled Tribe 21.

About non-Gazetted Class II Officer the total number 204.

The share for the Scheduled Caste 29 and for Scheduled Tribe 33. But Scheduled Caste should have got 10 and Scheduled Tribe 40.

Regarding Class III total number 2068. Scheduled Caste 41 ; and the Scheduled Tribe get 68, instead of 106 for Scheduled Caste and as much 412 for Scheduled Tribes.

Other Backward Classes constituting 50 per cent of the population, they should get 20 in Class I.

About Class II Gazetted total for the State 106 so they should have 53. Non-gazetted Class II they should have got 102 posts.

Class III the total is 2068 so that they should have got 1034 for other Backward Classes but we can estimate how poorly they are represented in this category.

But some advanced people are apprehensive of the Backward Class movement our top most leaders are belonging to the advanced classes very eager to uplift the backward classes. It is a good sign. In India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and other responsible leaders there were



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movements for the improvement of the condition of the backward classes. I think this is for good of the country. I thank them for all these things. But I think this is not enough India cannot stand as a Nation unless there is inter-caste marriages among all communities. So I suggest Government should award an adequate amount to those couples who will have inter-caste marriages.

Then I shall refer to another thing, Sir. Here in our State for dealing with the cases of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, there is the Tribal Areas Department, *i.e.*, Tribal Areas Department, which is a misnomer. I think it should be changed to "Backward Classes Department."

With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion of the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1956-57. I was however expecting that the hon. Members, having gone through the various recommendations of the Commissioner, would come forward with their specific suggestions as to which particular recommendations of the Commissioner could be accepted and profitably implemented. The hon. Members failed to do so. They simply made general observations and criticised the Government for not promptly implementing certain recommendations without first taking into consideration as to whether such recommendations have any bearing on the actual problems and the difficulties of the people concerned.

Though Mr. Bhattacharyya has pointed out that the Commissioner's report has not been able to grasp the actual condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in Assam but the hon. Member has not been able to give us any concrete suggestion as to which particular recommendation should be accepted for suitable implementation for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward people of the State of Assam. Sir, personally I believe that only because certain recommendations, certain schemes have been put forth by certain department we cannot simply start working on it without giving due consideration as to whether these recommendations have any bearing on the actual problems and the difficulties of the people concerned of the revision of such schemes will not bear any fruitful result. Therefore I thought that as a result of this debate, hon. Members participating in it will be able to throw some light as to which are the problems that need our careful and serious consideration and immediate implementation. That is why, Sir, it has been provided for in the Constitution that the Commissioner should investigate into the conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward people in different parts of the country in relation to the various safeguards provided for in the Constitution for implementation by the various States. Sir, we are here to-day discussing those recommendations of the Commissioner with a view to see how far these recommendations have actual bearing to the needs of the people in our State. Sir, although the hon. Members have not been able to offer concrete suggestions, yet I am glad that they have occasionally mentioned certain specific problems, made references to some of the real difficulties experienced by our people



and I assure the hon. Members that I shall bear all these suggestions in mind and I hope that we shall be able to do something in regard to these suggestions. Sir, the majority of the speakers who have taken part in the debate belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Although they have brought forward certain suggestions they have not made any specific mention as to which of the various recommendations of the Commissioner should be implemented or which of them should not be implemented in the best interest of those for whom they are meant for. As for instance my Friend Shri Baikanta Das has suggested that we should have reserved certain scholarships for students coming from the Scheduled Tribe community for study in the Public Schools. Sir, all the members of different Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes were invited to the Advisory Council's meeting before we finalised our Annual Plan with a view to obtaining their valuable suggestions which might be incorporated in our Plan. But there, Sir, this matter was not mentioned by any one of them. (Mr. Speaker reference has not been made only to the immediate past, but also to the earlier years). Yes, Sir, but I am speaking at the moment about the current year's plan. In the Advisory Council's meeting Sir, we not only drew up the programme before the hon. Members but also let them know how much money was earmarked for different items in the Plan. Therefore, Sir, if such an item was really thought necessary for inclusion in the Plan, suggestions should have been given for making such a provision there. Sir, I am not here to refute the suggestions place before the House by the hon. Members but what I want to say is this: Unless and until we are in a position to know our problems and difficulties properly, we are not going to be benefitted by our discussions, I therefore request the hon. Members to try to have a thorough grasp over the problems confronting us to-day. It will only be wastage of time if only we go through the recommendations and come here and say that this and that suggestions has not been implemented. I therefore want to put this question before the hon. Members: Have we been able to make a correct and accurate assessment of the special problems and difficulties of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes? Is not a fact that these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, specially in the Plains districts are inhabiting side by side with other so-called advanced people of our State? And as such as they not in a position to derive benefits of normal and general development programmes taken up by the State Government under normal and general grants. Of course there may be some areas which are predominantly or inclusively inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or by other backward classes. Are they, therefore, not entitled to get a share of the normal Budget? If they are, then why the framers of the Constitution thought it desirable to make special provisions under Art. 275 for these people? Is it not because the framers of the Constitution thought that these people have certain specific problems which are peculiar to them alone and that is why they require certain additional safeguards to protect their special interests, special problems which may not be found amongst the general section of the population? So it was considered that if these people are allowed only the advantages accruing from the grants of the Normal Budget, these people would lag behind the other advanced communities. Therefore unless and until we are in a position to advise Government to what our problems are, problems which are different from those of



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the general population, what are the special handicaps, both social and economical, there is no necessity for us to draw up any special programme for them. The proper solution of our problems lies in proper appraisal of our difficulties and sitting together in an atmosphere of mutual co-operation and trying to solve them. Then only we shall be able to bring these people within the shortest possible time to the level of the other advanced section of the people of India. However, Sir, it is for the first time, as I have already stated, that we are discussing this report. Therefore we are only beginners. But I think in future hon. Members will be able to understand our special problems better.

Sir, my Friend Shri Ram Nath Das spoke about no payment of compensation. (Shri Ram Nath Das—My point was about non-exemption of pupils from payment of tuition fees). Sir, as far as the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, they are exempted from payment of tuition fees and the fees as implied is being compensated to the instruction by Government.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member said that those realised from the people are refunded at the end of the year ; meanwhile they have to pay. That nullifies the benefit given as free-studentship.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas):** I admit in the past there has been certain amount of difficulties because as Mr. Ram Nath Das pointed out that we have got the sanction from the Government of India but last year for continuing schemes for free education in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students Sir, as we did not know whether this sanction would continue or not and the instructions were received from the Government of India of only after the Budget has been passed. We could not make any provision of fund. Therefore we had to wait till the necessary provision of fund could be made by supplementary demands by the first week of March, 1959. The compensation payable to the different schools have also been sent and I hope all the students have received their dues from the respective schools by this time.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There seems to be some opposition in regard to refund of the tuition fees after collection, because it is a great hardship to the poor students.

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** Sir, most of the schools and colleges are running with the incomes of their own in the shapes of tuition fees. When a large number of tribal boys and girls come for admission in a particular schools, the school is deprived of the income and therefore the authority of the school collects the tuition fees. We have however sent instructions not to charge tuition fees from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes students, but in spite of our instructions the authorities of the schools collect the tuition fees. Instruction have already been issued to refund the tuition fees.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):** I think the Government has sent the instruction quite lately. The authorities of the schools are not responsible for the collection of the fees from the Tribal students because they received the instructions lately.



**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas):** The reasons of sending instructions lately is due to the fact that we did not know whether the Government of India sanction would continue or not. We hope that this will not happen in future, Sir, Mr. Ramnath Das, Baikuntha Das and Dr. Ghanashyam Das said regarding inadequate administrative set up of the Tribal Areas Department. I am glad to inform that this department has been very much strengthened since a year ago. A Commissioner for this has now been appointed as the *Ex-officio* Secretary. One Joint Secretary, one Deputy Secretary, one Under Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries have also been appointed as the whole time officers and therefore the contention that this department is not properly and adequately manned cannot be accepted now. Sir, we are also examining the desirability of having some high officials in different departments such as Agriculture Public works, Public Health and Medical and etc., who will be primarily responsible for drawing up detailed development programme concerning their respective departments for specific grants under Art.275 and prompt and expeditious execution of such programmes. Once we are in a position to make such arrangement I hope and believe that there will be no difficulty in implementing the various schemes taken up under Art.275 grant of the Constitutions. As stated earlier the Tribal Areas Department has also been very much strengthened.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Yes, Mr. Das.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** The Hon. Minister says that the department has been strengthened now. May I know from the hon. Minister whether things have been improved now and different schemes have been taken up timely for implementation ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA:** Yes, Sir; there has been some improvement. At present works are being done more satisfactorily.

Sir, Shri Birendra Kr. Das has referred to the recommendation of the Commissioner in which he suggested that the Tribal students should be imparted education in the basic schools in their own dialects. Now Shri Das has also suggested that the Boro Tribal Students should be imparted primary education in their own language. In this connection I may state that recently when I visited the Boro Tribal areas the Boro leaders also submitted a representation for introduction of Boro language in the Boro Primary schools. Personally I feel, Sir, that their demand is legitimate. However, you will please appreciate, Sir, that it will not be possible to impart education in the Primary stage in Boro dialect unless and until sufficient number of primers are written in Boro language. You will therefore agree with me that some young Boro graduates and others should come forward and write the required primers and send to the Government for scrutiny and approval. This proposal can also be examined by the Plains Tribal Advisory Council and its recommendation will be helpful. Government will be in a position to examine this proposal only when there are sufficient number of primers in Boro language.



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Sir, certain observations have also been made by some members with regard to various development programmes for the welfare and the advancement of the Socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this connection I inform the Hon. Members that in the first instance the various development programmes are initiated by the different departments i. e., Agriculture Department, Cottage Industries Department, Public and Medical Department and etc. Necessary funds are also provided for the programmes so initiated by the departments concerned. However before we finalise the proposals of the different departments for inclusion in the annual plan we place these proposals before the respective Advisory Councils for scrutiny and approval. As far as practicable we also allow some adjustments and alterations in the original proposal of the departments as may be recommended by the Advisory Councils. It will therefore be seen, Sir, that the annual plan for grants under Art 275 of the Constitution finalised only after consultation with and the approval of the elected and representatives of the Scheduled Castes and the Schedule Tribes.

Some of the hon. Members have also suggested that as per recommendation, of the Commissioner Ashram Type of Schools should be established in Assam. At present there is no proposal to establish such type of schools within the State. We can take this matter into consideration if the hon. Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes desire that such type of schools should be opened.

Dr. Ghanasyam Das spoke about the appointment of a Special Officer for survey of leprosy incidence throughout the whole State. In fact, this matter has been given very serious attention by the Government. We shall see how best this leprosy incidence, especially among the tribals, can be properly combated. I hope the hon. Members of the Advisory Council will be able to give us a correct picture about the incidence of this disease and just what special measures should be taken. We can accordingly draw up a programme. In certain tribal areas, both hills and plains, under Centrally-sponsored schemes, we have taken pilot projects for combating leprosy. However, I do not think that the schemes already in hand will be sufficient. More schemes will have to be taken and so I want to consult the Members of the Advisory Council. This being a very important matter I think both the Central and the State Government will be able to find adequate funds for implementation of any special programme that we take up.

It was also suggested by Mr. Das that we should have some officers at the subdivisional level to supervise the various schemes undertaken under Article 275. As has already been pointed out by another hon. Member, we have at present as many as 16 officers looking after the programme of renewal or untouchability. Government is seriously considering whether these officers cannot also be given the additional duty to look after the execution of schemes drawn up under Article 275 for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This would be done in consultation with the Members of the Advisory Council. We do not say that untouchability does not exist in Assam, but the problem here is not so acute



as in other States. So, we are thinking whether without appointing more officers we can utilise the untouchability organisers also for the purpose of looking after the implementation of schemes under Article 275. Sir, this matter will be discussed with the members of the Advisory Council.

Many hon. Members spoke about reservation of seats in the various services. This matter was discussed in the Advisory Council and we have requested the Appointment Department to collect data. The hon. Members will please remember that it is not possible for the Department to collect the figures all on a sudden because the Members wanted to know whether this reservation in respect of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes had been given effect to both in the District and State levels. Therefore, the Appointment Department is collecting information from the districts and subdivisions and naturally it takes time. It is not a fact, as was alleged by some Members, that the Appointment Department is sitting over the matter. The report of the Appointment Department will be placed before the Members of the Advisory Council and they will have the opportunity to discuss whether Government has been able to fulfil the reservations in respect of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in various services.

Sir, it will not be possible for me to touch all the points raised in this debate. I will now come to a few observations made by Shri Mahi Kanta Das. It is true that in the past we had not been able to draw up any special programme for the welfare of other backward classes, except perhaps giving them the same privileges in respect of contracts, settlement of fisheries, forest coupes, excise shops, and so on and so forth. In addition to that they have also been given special scholarships. Government fully realise that some additional programmes should be taken for the development and welfare of the people belonging to other backward classes. It is with this end in view that Government have decided to constitute an Advisory Board, to advise Government what special programmes should be taken. I believe my Friend, Mr. Mahi Kanta Das will agree with me that these people are also getting the benefit of the normal development programmes. At the same time we know that they have got their special difficulties and handicaps and like scheduled castes and scheduled tribes some special programme should be drawn up for them also. With that end in view Government have decided to constitute an Advisory Board for the other Backward classes which is going to be inaugurated tomorrow. I believe the Members belonging to other backward classes would be in a position to discuss about their problems and give a correct picture to the Government. If they are to depend simply on the general development programme in the normal budget, we are not sure whether their special requirements can be met. Therefore, Government will take into consideration any special programme which is recommended by the Advisory Board.

Sir, I am grateful to the Members for their various suggestions. By this discussion of the Commissioner's report, I think both the Government and the Members have benefited. We should now put our heads together to see how best we can solve this complex problem which confronts us. It will be remembered by the hon. Members that it is not only for the interest of the tribals, it is not only for the interest of the Scheduled castes, it is not only for the interest of the other backward classes that Government should



take up special programme for their uplift. Assam nay India as a whole are anxious to become a strong country. If to-day Assam should be prosperous, until and unless we are in a position to look after the interest of every section of the people with special attention being paid to the interest of the backward classes, Assam cannot be prosperous, Assam cannot be strong. Therefore we should not forget that it is only because to-day some speeches have been made, some resolutions have been passed both inside and outside this House that such and such problems should be given attention to. If we are really anxious that Assam should be strong, that India should be strong, we should be able to tackle the special problems of the people who are unfortunately made to face these special difficulties and problems to-day. Therefore I want the hon. Members to make a correct assessment of the handicaps and difficulties in their desire to march together. They may have to do special studies of the problems and difficulties. Simply opening of certain hospitals, schools or roads and construction of certain bridges and buildings will not solve the problems of these unfortunate unprivileged people like scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. We are bound to get the number of schools, we are bound to get the number of roads from the normal programme but thereby we are not going to solve those problems, those handicaps, social and economic. Therefore it is very essential that when we sit together discuss together these recommendations, in future we shall be able to place before the House the difficulties and handicaps of the various backward people of the State. Therefore once again I would make an appeal through you to the hon. Members of this House to realize this very important fact. One should not go with the idea because there is special provision in the Constitution for the backward people we should simply cry for special provision. We must know for what purpose these special grants should be utilised, we should know under these special grants which are additional problems we should take up so that in the shortest period every section of the people in Assam and throughout India can be brought to the same level. Let us not simply depend on certain recommendations, let us not simply depend on the wisdom of certain persons, let us put our heads together, let us study, let us discuss, let us know the core of the problem of these unprivileged people. Let us decide to draw up such programmes for the benefit of these people and let us march hand in hand with others.

Thank you.

Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance under  
Assembly Rule 50 regarding affairs of the Development  
Committee of the Gauhati University

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now we have got a motion under rule 50 to be moved by Shri Hareswar Goswami for which I have got intimation from Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya that he would participate because under the rule Members who are likely to participate should give previous notice to the Speaker.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day when the Education Minister was replying to the debate on



the grant for Education, he spoke about the Gauhati University and in my speech also I mentioned that the affairs of the Gauhati University were not being run in accordance with the provision of the Act. Particularly I referred to the Development Committee that for three years the Development Committee did not present any budget before the Court although it is incumbent on them to do so. We also have heard about various anomalies in the Gauhati University. I do not want to go into the reports regarding appointment of examiners, regarding the giving of contracts, regarding the iron rod and cement scandals but about the Development Committee which is a creation of the Statute and which has to function in a manner laid down in the Statute, but that has not been done. In the reply the Minister could not enlighten the House regarding the Development Committee, its functions nor about the steps taken by the Government to make it act in accordance with the provisions of the Act. I find in section 39 of the Gauhati University Act "The Chancellor shall appoint a Development Committee of not more than five persons including the Minister in-charge of Education who, shall be the Chairman of the Committee for the following purposes, namely :—

(a) raising of funds from Government, private individuals and associations for buildings, roads and other structures of the University,

(b) taking by acquisition, purchase, grant, testamentary disposition or otherwise such land and property, movable or immovable, as are required and necessary for the buildings, roads, and structures of the University,

(c) inviting and approving plans of buildings, roads, tanks, pipe lines and other structures of the University,

(d) inviting and accepting tenders for the construction of buildings, roads, tanks and pipe lines and other structures of the University,

(e) doing all other acts incidental or appertaining to the construction of buildings, roads, tanks, pipe lines and other structures of the University.

Then section 41 says :—

- "(1) The estimate of expenditure and annual report in respect of construction of buildings, roads, tanks, pipe lines and other structures of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Development Committee and shall be submitted to the Executive Council for placing before the Court at least two months before the date of the annual meeting of the Court.
- (2) The annual accounts and balance sheets of the Development Committee shall be prepared under the direction of the Committee and shall be submitted to the Chancellor for audit. The accounts when audited shall be submitted to the Executive Council for publication in the *Assam Gazette*, and copies thereof shall together with copies of the audit report, if any, be submitted to the Court and to the Chancellor.



- (3) The annual report, estimates and accounts of the Development Committee shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Development Committee."

If I am right, the other day the Minister almost pleaded his ignorance about the Development Committee and about the statute. He is the Chairman of the Development Committee. It is really very difficult to understand how a Minister who is the Chairman of the Development Committee pleads his ignorance about the Development Committee in this House. Apart from the question of his being the Chairman of the Development Committee, even as the Minister in-charge I fail to understand why he does not know why audit has not been made, why accounts have not been placed before the Executive Committee or the Court? This is a serious matter and therefore I wanted myself to be enlightened about it. What I find under Section 42(1) is this that 'If' at any time, the Government of Assam are of opinion that special reasons exist that in any respect the affairs of the University are not managed in furtherance of the objects and purposes of the University or in accordance with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations, or in furtherance of objects for which any grants or donation is specifically made by Government, Public bodies or individuals, the Government of Assam may indicate to the Executive Council such matter in regard to which the Government of Assam desire explanation and call upon that body within reasonable time to offer such explanation as it may desire to offer, with any proposal which it may desire to make'.

Now Sir, there is a provision for such things. If these things are not placed before the Court, or if the money given by Government is considered not to have been spent in accordance with the provision of the Act or for the purpose for which it has been made, then Government have a duty to ask for an explanation from the Executive Council. Now about that also, we do not know whether an explanation was called for from the University in this respect, either from the Development Council or from the Executive Council. Now we know that we have given about 5 lakhs of rupees to the University and we are giving Rs.5½ lakhs this time. We are also getting grants from the University Grants Commission every time for the University. Whenever we go to Jhalukbari, we have seen buildings, roads, etc., being constructed.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Is it 5 lakhs or 15 lakhs?

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Rupees 5 lakhs from the University Grants Commission. So we find that these things are being done but there is none to seek an explanation about all those things. The Court which is an important body of the University has been kept out of the picture altogether. The Court has no idea of the developments that are going on for the last 3 years. What for the money is being spent and how the money is being spent, that is not known to the Court. Sir, in Section 10 of the Act there is a provision that the Court has to meet every year. It states like this—"The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the Annual Meeting of the Court". Sir, this has been taken very literally and the meeting of the Court was convened once for 2 hours just to have the budget passed or to



place some matters and get them passed. The other day my Friend, Shri S. C. Goswami, complained in this House by saying that the official members are so many that it is very difficult to have anything really discussed there, or if there is any critical discussion, that is always not liked and resolutions, are passed to suit the University authority. Sir, we find that the Court meets once a year for 2 or 3 hours and within 2 hours or so, we want to pass the budget of 12 lakh of rupees or more and that also not according to the Act. Then in Section 20, we will find that "The accounts of the University shall, once at least in every year and at the intervals of not more than fifteen months, be audited by the Examiner, Local Accounts, Assam. The accounts when audited shall be published in the official Gazette and a copy of the accounts together with the Report of the Examiner, Local Accounts, shall be submitted to the Chancellor". Sir, we do not know whether this is done. These accounts as soon as they are published in the official Gazette would mean that they are not the domestic affair of one or two persons. This is a matter in which the public are interested. Therefore, we must make the public know how the affairs are being conducted and how funds are being spent and a statutory provision is there that the accounts have to be published in the official Gazette. Then again, Sir, sections 30 and 31 state like this—

"30. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council.

31.(1) The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council and shall be submitted to the Chancellor for the purpose of audit.

31.(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the *Assam Gazette*, and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, if any, be submitted to the Court and to the Chancellor. The Executive Council shall also submit to the Court, on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, a statement of the financial estimates for the ensuing year".

Now, Sir, in all these matters, this statute is more violated rather than respected and we find that even in the matter of submission of the accounts of the University, the provisions laid down in the Act have not been followed.

Therefore, this year there was a difficulty.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** This House sanctioned Rs.15,00,000 this year.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** Yes Sir, altogether we are spending Rs.15 lakhs. Now, Sir, this amount is being spent without following the provisions of the Act and my submission is that after all, the University as it appears to us has become a zamindari of some one and two people. They want to make this as a zamindari of their own and that nobody should poke their noses on its activities whether in the matter of accounts, appointments, or in some other matters. They want to follow their own



course. The Development Council which have to submit its accounts every year, have not submitted its accounts for 3 years and nothing has been done in that regard. This is a matter with which not only this House but the whole people of the State are concerned. After all, it is our money that is being spent there and secondly, in the seat of learning where we expect everything to be done in such a manner that the people will appreciate that in the seat of learning there is nothing to be suspected about and that there is no corruption whatsoever, yet we find that in this seat of learning corruptions are being committed and we have to take note of them. Therefore, Sir, as I thought that the Education Minister who is supposed to be the Chairman of the Development Council would enlighten me on all the points that I have spoken and as I thought that this is a matter on which this House has a right to know about everything, I have tabled it under rules 50 so that we may be enlightened about it.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to speak on the legal aspects of the matter because so far as this House is concerned, it has not only the right but also the duty and responsibility to probe into the matter.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Nobody has questioned the right.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Not only the right but also the duty and responsibility to go into the matter. Now, as is very well known to this House, this House is also represented in the Court of the Gauhati University. Some 7 or 8 members are elected by this House to the Court. So the House has its representatives in the Court. So far as the funds of the University are concerned, they may be divided into 2 categories. One category is the general fund of the University. This is operated upon by the Executive Council for which the Executive Council is answerable to the Court. There is another category of funds which is operated upon by the Development Committee and the audited accounts and the financial estimates, etc., go to the Court through the Executive Council. Here in the latter case, the business of the Executive Council is almost like that of a post office. So far as the affairs of the Development Committee are concerned, that is a matter directly under the Government because the Chancellor, though not in the capacity of the Governor, but in the capacity of Chancellor, appoints members to the Development Committee. This legislature has passed an Act VI of 1949 known as the Gauhati University (Amendment) Act, 1949 whereby not more than 5 members should be appointed to this Development Committee and the Education Minister, not in his individual capacity but *ex-officio* as education Minister, of the Government of Assam, shall be the Chairman of that Committee. Now, if the Education Minister violates any law passed by this House, definitely he, that is to say, the Government in the Executive, becomes answerable to the House. Not only the legislature is represented but the Executive Government is represented. What happened last year is this—I am not speaking of the last Court meeting, but the Court meeting in the previous year—that the financial estimates and the audited statement of accounts had to come before the court through the Executive Council under Section 40 of the Act. But this was not done. Therefore, an objection was raised in the Court in view of the fact that Section 40 of the Gauhati University Act, 1949 has been violated. When the discussion was raised and when the House admitted, these things were withdrawn. As a matter of fact, in the year before last these things could not be discussed by



the Court. This year the Court had criticised the breach of procedure and the statutory provisions and what happened in the last meeting of the Court is this. That the Minister who was the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Development Committee did not even attend the Court. He flouted the organisation to such an extent that he did not care to attend the meeting not that he was bed-ridden nor that he had any other business for which he has held back. At any rate he did not attend nor did he send any report to the Court and nothing of the sort. The Court which sat under the chairmanship of the Chancellor gave a very strong structure about this—that from 1956 onwards the Court has been deprived of the opportunity of investigating into the accounts of the Development Committee. It is not a trifling matter—the Committee does not operate only a few lakhs of rupees but more than a crore of rupees every year in constructional activities whether it is a road, or a tank or a building, electrification or whether it is equipping the Science and other laboratories. And from whatever source they get the money, whether it is from the University Grants Commission, from the Government of India or from the Government of Assam as non-recurring grant—all this money is operated by the Executive Committee of the University but by the Development Committee. Accounts have not been submitted to any public body for the last several years nor to the court nor to this legislature nor the accounts have been published in the gazette. The law requires that these accounts have to be published in the gazette. Here is a case where the Government violated the law passed by the legislature. Whenever any question about irregularities is raised, the answer is generally “we are so very democratic. This is an autonomous body”. In this House, during this session itself this point was raised by my Friend, Shri Namasudra. He raised the question not on this but on a matter pertaining to Gauhati University.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** We are governed by the rules of conduct which make it clear that we may not put questions in relation to the internal working of any autonomous or semi-autonomous body. But so far as the organisation which violated the law passed by this legislature it immediately becomes a matter of which this House can be seized of.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the Gauhati University Amendment Act we find that the Government has got not only the powers but the responsibility to prove into the affairs of the University.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** When the Government is satisfied that there are cases of mis-management, they will take necessary action under the Act. But so far as the day to day administration is concerned, we are governed by the rules of conduct that are passed in this House.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** My point is that the Government should see that the provisions of this Act and also the statute and the rules framed under the statute and under the Act are followed. But when the Government itself, through the highest dignitary in that Department violates, who will protect? Who will go into it? Who will examine it if not this legislature? But when a question is put in this House, always the issue is evaded.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I would again request the hon. Member to bear in mind that I do not permit any discussion about the internal affairs of any



autonomous body. When it is a question of any infringement or violation of the Act, I am the first person to admit.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** In spite of the existence of this Act the Government taking advantage of our innocence, rather ignorance, is making clear violation of the rules because as my Friend, Shri Goswami had said that it is very clear from Section 39.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Let me disabuse the mind of the hon. Member. Under sub-rule (16)—it says “It shall not relate to day-to-day administration of Local Bodies or other semi-autonomous bodies. The Speaker may, however, allow questions which arise out of their relation with the Government or refer to breaches of law or rules or relate to important matters involving general welfare”. So as soon as it was brought to my notice, that there was an infringement of the rule, I admitted it.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Sir, my complaint is not against the Minister. You were kind enough to admit it, but the Minister was not kind enough to enlighten us. The point is that there is a provision in the law which enjoins on the Government to pull up the University, if the University deviates in any way. But about that part of the thing, I am afraid, I have elaborated a little exhaustively, so that all the hon. Members may know. So far as the money spent for the University is concerned, that money is not one fund. There are two funds. So far as the funds operated by the Executive Committee is concerned, we are only indirectly responsible. So far as the money spent through the Development Committee is concerned, that is the amount over which the Gauhati University authorities as such have no voice—no control. It is only the Education Minister through whom the Government of Assam and this House may have complete control over it. When the Government of Assam operated in that Committee, it should have submitted the accounts and published the statement in the Gazette as required and when they absent themselves—the Government representatives—from that body or withhold the report from that body, that is a matter over which this House cannot remain complacent. Therefore, I support the contention of my Friend, Shri Goswami and I beg to submit that this House should take a very serious note about the matter and should see that those things may not happen in future, because as the citadel of highest learning in our State, which is not only a seat of learning but is also an embodiment of our aspiration, if that is spoilt or besmeared like this then we should hang our heads in shame. As a matter of fact, so far as the Gauhati University is concerned, well, the very establishment of the Gauhati University has a history behind it. There was a popular movement, almost like an upsurge, for the establishment of this University and therein this University is enshrined all the hopes of our nation. If that enshrinement is besmeared then there will remain nothing. I am afraid, our Education Department is moving in a way which is actually amounting to besmearing and polluting that citadel of learning.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Friends Shri Goswami and Shri Bhattacharyya have made a personal reference to the Education Minister who is also the Chairman of the Development Committee and it would have been better if he could have made a statement here but as he is lying ill he cannot come.



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** It was not a personal reference, Sir, it was *ex-officio*.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** Sir, I beg to submit as follows:

Under Section 41(2) of the Gauhati University Act, the account of the Gauhati Development Committee are to be submitted annually to the Chancellor for audit. The Gauhati University Development Committee have been regularly submitting their accounts to the Chancellor as required under the above Section and the accounts are also being audited by the Examiner of Local Accounts regularly. The Examiner of Local Accounts submitted copy of his reports to Government for consideration and necessary action. Government in their turn have been requesting the Development Committee to submit their explanations to the audit objections from time to time. It is to be mentioned however that the Development Committee have not so far submitted any explanation to Government for the irregularities that were pointed out by the audit for the last two years.

Under Section 41 of the Act, the annual report estimated and accounts of the Development Committee are to be placed before the court in its annual meeting. So far as Government is aware the report of the Development Committee for 1956-57 and the financial estimate for 1957-58 were placed before the court in their meeting of 1957. The reports however were not considered by the court because of some technical irregularities. It is gathered that no estimates and accounts of the Development Committee were placed before the Court subsequent to 1957.

It is true the Development Committee had to face a number of serious handicaps mainly in respect of the funds required for completion of the projects were in hand. In fact there was a crisis in 1956-57. Naturally both the Government and the Development Committee got pre-occupied with finding of funds more than anything else. This does not however mean that the accounts and irregularities were lost sight of altogether. However it need a good bit of tidying up and steps are being taken to get the accounts reconstructed through the service of competent Officers.

The Gauhati University Development Committee occupies a very peculiar position both in relation to the Government and the University itself. For all practical purposes the Development Committee is an autonomous body even as the University is. Interference from Government in the workings of the Development Committee will not therefore seem proper unless there are specifically important reasons why it should so interfere. The University on the other hand has not as effective a control on the Development Committee as we would like it to have. This is one of the reasons why Government are examining the necessity of bringing in certain amendments in the Constitution and functions of the Development Committee. It appears from Section 42 of the Act that the Government of Assam do not have any direct power on the Development Committee. They may desire explanation from the Executive Council alone and not from the Development Committee. Secondly, they may also issue instructions only to the Executive Council and not to the Development Committee in matters requiring the attention of the University.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** They want to know if the instructions were issued?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** That has not been done, Sir (laughter). The Government do not have any effective power, in the present context of things.



The legal or the formal aspect of the question apart, it is true that there had been irregularity on the part of the Development Committee not to submit their reports to the University Court as required under the Act. Since, however, the accounts were audited annually and were submitted to the Chancellor regularly it was not thought absolutely indispensable to take resort to Section 42 of the Act. Normally, Government would not interfere with the working of the various autonomous or semi-autonomous bodies unless there were very grave reasons to believe that the works entrusted to such bodies were mismanaged to an extent that might frustrate the very intention of setting up of such a body. In the present case, the irregularities that were noticed in the report of the University Development Committee, were not considered to be of such a nature as to call for invoking Section 42 of the Act. The whole matter, however, is being reviewed and actions will be taken as found necessary.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Sir, I want to speak only a few words.

The explanation given by the Minister, in the absence of an explanation from the Executive Committee is extremely unsatisfactory. Now the main point is an Autonomous or Semi-autonomous body is constituted under certain statute and such body must act according to statute and therefore the action of these bodies are open for examination by the Government not only for the purpose of satisfying the Government alone but for the purpose satisfying the public. So under Section 42 Government is entitled to take action for any breach of provision thereunder and our dismay is no action has been taken for gross violation.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** Sir, these are only irregularities.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Is violation of the law only an irregularity?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** There was an half an hour discussion. But now it is 5.30. So if the House agree, we may postpone the discussion.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** We have no objection.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** It may be taken over for tomorrow, Sir.

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Wednesday, the 8th April, 1959.

Shillong:  
The 23th January, 1961.

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



LIST OF OFFICERS

1. Major, Charles H. ...
2. Captain, ...
3. Major, ...
4. Captain, ...
5. Major, ...
6. Captain, ...
7. Major, ...
8. Captain, ...
9. Major, ...
10. Captain, ...
11. Major, ...