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Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

FOURTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE THIRD
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE SOVEREIGN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONSTITU-
TION OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOL. I

No. 16

The 25th March, 1963



सत्यमेव जयते

1963

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS
SHILLONG

Price 10 annas

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Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled after the Third General Election under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of India

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 25th March, 1963.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, eight Ministers, two Ministers of State, two Deputy Ministers and fifty-nine Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given) |

Re: Gauhati Water Supply Project

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*60. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) At what stage the Gauhati Water Supply Project stands today ?

(b) When the Government propose to complete it ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) replied :

60. (a) & (b)—The work of 1st phase of Gauhati Water Supply Scheme now under execution by the State Public Health Engineering Department is expected to be completed within March 1963. This phase includes the construction of treatment plant, overhead reservoirs for storage of 22.5 lakh gallons of water and intake arrangement on barge from the river Brahmaputra on its completion water will be supplied to the public through existing mains and pipes. The work of 2nd phase or the final phase which includes the distribution system has been started recently and is expected to be completed by March 1965, if funds be available.

(The following words have been added after the printed reply).

“Otherwise, it will be delayed.”

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, what is the fund required to complete the project ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): The total amount as it was estimated at the beginning was 108.5 lakhs, but afterwards it was revised and the amount was raised to 118.5 lakhs. For the first phase, the amount allotted was for 63 lakhs. In the second phase it was 45.5 lakhs and for the current year rupee ten lakhs have been provided. Therefore, if we do not get the entire amount, i.e., the balance 35.5 lakhs, in a year or two, we cannot complete the project, and for the second phase we can get 45.5 lakhs, we will be able to complete it in course of 2 years.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur): Sir, since it is a continued project, may I know from the honourable Minister what steps have been taken to make available all the funds?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): As usual, i.e., it depends on money which will be made available under the plan.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, how many years have been taken to come to the present stage and when the project was started?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): It was started in 1959, but practically no work was done during that year. The rest was taken in 1960-61 and 1962. The first phase will be completed by April, 1963 next.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, is there any apprehension of non-implementation of the project?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Yes, under the present emergency, I do not know if the amount of Rs 45.5 lakhs will be made available or not.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patachakuchi): Sir, what is the capacity of the tank, and will it be sufficient?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): As it stands today and if the number be doubled or trebled, in that case we will have to go on increasing the storage capacity?

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Sir, May I know from the Honourable Minister that in spite of spending so much money, why the water supply at Gauhati town is not improved?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): The answer is quite clear, that when it will be completed water will be to the public through existing mains and pipes. The work of the final phase will be completed by the end of April next.

Re: Water Supply for Sohkhia and Lamin Villages of Jowai Sub-division

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

*61. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Department has received a representation from the people of Sohkhia and Lamin villages, Jowai Subdivision for the grant of water supply?

(b) If so, what action has been taken in this regard?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Department) replied :

61. (a)—Yes.

(b)—This is under consideration of the Government.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA [Aijal—East (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, May I know from the Honourable Minister-in-charge of T. A. D. whether the estimates for the water supply of Sohkhia-Lamin has been completed by the Saipung-Darrang M. P. C. D. Block ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.): I have no information.

Re: Certain vehicles leaving the State during Chinese aggression

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that some vehicles have been allowed to leave the State during the time of Chinese aggression ?

(b) If so, what is the number of such vehicles (district-wise) ?

(c) Whether in time of emergency large number of vehicles such as trucks were required for the defence ?

(d) What is the ground to allow such a large number of trucks to go out of the State ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

62. (a)—Yes. Prior to November, the 23rd 1962.

(b)—Darrang 15 vehicles, Dibrugarh 1 vehicle.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The vehicles were allowed to go for *bonafide* reasons. The number is not large.

(Reply to be corrected as follows)—

62. (a)—Yes. Between 17th October 1962 and 15th November, 1962.

(b)—Darrang 15 vehicles, Lakhimpur 1 vehicle.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The vehicles were allowed to go for *bonafide* reasons.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): How many trucks have left from Gauhati, i. e., Kamrup ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): No vehicle left from Kamrup District.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Whether it was for private cause or for public cause ?

Mr. SPEAKER: For bonafide cause.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Bonafide cause is a very vague term.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: I can give the details regarding fifteen Vehicles of Darrang :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The Hindusthan Construction Co. Ltd., Lakhimpur District. | 12 Vehicles. (Left for plying at Bhillai permanently with some constructional materials). |
| 2. Md. Kasim Md. Abbas Ansari, P.O. Rangapara, District Darrang (Assam) Left for Siliguri via Darjeeling, West Bengal. | 1 Vehicles. (To carry three elephant calfs). |
| 3. M/S D. Singh and Co., P. O. Balipara, District Darrang, Assam. | 2 Vehicles. (To carry some personnel effects, such as machinery, spare parts, etc). |

These are the 15 vehicles of Darrang allowed to leave Assam.

Permission was granted to Shri Meher Chand Gupta, C/o. Air Transport Corporation, Tinsukia as a special case to take the vehicle empty to Delhi for plying there permanently.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Whether the vehicles came back ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): No, Sir. The Hindusthan Construction Company Ltd. probably completed their contract work here and then left for Bhillai.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : My question was that whether all these 15 vehicles came back ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA : These vehicles will come back. I have stated the reasons.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Will the hon. Minister give the dates when the respective vehicles left Assam ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): Twelve Vehicles belonging to Messrs Hindustan Construction Company left during the period of 19th October 1962 to 7th November 1962.

One Vehicle belonging to Md. Kasim, Md. Abbas Ansari left during 26th October 1962 to 31st October 1962.

One Vehicle belonging to (Messrs D. Singh and Co.) left during 6th November 1962 and 15th November 1962.

This is the period of validity in which the Vehicles should leave, Sir.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): To whom these elephants belong ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA : I want notice for it, Sir.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : Was there any restriction on the movement of motor vehicles from leaving the State during the emergency or during the period from 1st November to 20th November ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA : They are not allowed generally. It is governed by permit condition.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Was there any restriction on private vehicles to leave the State during the period ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA : I want notice for it.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): When such a large number of personal vehicles were requisitioned for defence purposes, why such a large number of trucks have been allowed to go out side this State to work at Bhillai ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Where do you find a large number of vehicles ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA : Twelve vehicles belonging to Hindustan Construction Company and 4 others were allowed to leave Assam.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Is it a fact that a contractor's bus was allowed by the Deputy Commissioner, Gauhati to have the State ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Permission was given only to these 16 vehicles referred in my reply.

Mr. SPEAKER : Vehicles include bus also.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Who is the permit issuing authority ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: The Regional Transport Authority generally and S. T. A. also in some cases.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Is it a fact that some permits were issued by the D.T.O., Gauhati?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): No vehicle left from Gauhati. How does it arise?

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): From the reply it appears that Government is in the know about the movement of only some commercial vehicles. Whether Government is aware that hundred of vehicles starting from Dibrugarh to Gauhati left the State during the period of emergency?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: I have no information. It may be so. I want notice.

Re: State Pool Vehicles in every District Headquarters

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

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

- (a) Whether there are pool State vehicles in every district Headquarters of the State?
- (b) If so, the number in each district Headquarters?
- (c) If reply to (a) above is in the negative, whether Government propose to keep a number of pool vehicles under the State Transport Department in each Headquarters of the district?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister-in-charge of Transport) replied:

63. (a)—No except in Shillong.

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

(c)—No.

(The following corrections are to be included in the printed reply).

63. (a)—No except at Shillong.

(b)—The number of pool vehicles at Shillong is 32.

(c)—No except Shillong.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Whether Government propose to place at the headquarters such pool vehicles as the Departments which have no vehicles can utilise these according to their programme of activities when they require?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): No, Sir.

Re: Settlement of Fisheries in Gauhati Subdivision**Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko)** asked :

*64. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) How many fisheries were settled by Government this year in Gauhati Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that fisheries previously settled through public auction were settled without holding any auction this year ?
- (c) If so, the number of settlement of such fisheries ?
- (d) Whether it is the principle of the Government to settle all old fisheries by auction ?
- (e) If so, what is the reason for such settlement without auction ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue) replied :

64. (a)—22 Nos. of fisheries were settled in Gauhati Subdivision this year.

(b)—Only two fisheries which were settled in the last term under tender system were settled by Government direct.

(c)—Two.

(d)—Fisheries are settled in exercise of the powers conferred by the Rules framed under sections 155 and 156 of the Assam Land Revenue Regulation, 1886 and section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897. Under Rule 12 of these Rules, Government may settle any fishery directly.

(e)—Does not arise in view of reply to question (d) above.

(The printed reply to (b) was amended as follows):—

(b)—Yes."

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): May I know the names of the persons with whom these fisheries were settled ?**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue)**: Upper part of Brahmaputra 1(a) Brahmaputra Chapori fishery was settled with Rajaduar Fishery Co-operative Society and 2 (b) Lower part of Brahmaputra-Rupa Jaljali Kholabandha Fishery was settled with the Gauhati Anunnata Sampraday Bahumukhi Samabai Society.**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri)**: Question (d) was "whether it is the principle of the Government to settle all old fisheries by auction ?" The reply was not clear. May I know whether it is the general principle of Government to settle all fisheries by auction ?**Mr. SPEAKER**: The reply is "fisheries are settled in exercise of the powers conferred by the rules framed under sections 155 and 156 of the Assam Land Revenue Regulation, 1886 and section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897. Under Rule 12 of these Rules, Government may settle any fishery directly."

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): What I want to know is whether it is the general rule to settle fisheries by auction and whether direct settlements are only exceptions? If so, what is the overriding principle that guides Government in making direct settlement?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): This is the general rule, but Government encourage formation of Co-operative Societies of actual fishermen with whom fisheries are sometimes settled directly also.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Was there any bar for these two parties, who have been given direct settlement, to submit tenders?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: No, Sir.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: May I know whether Co-operative Societies are prevented from submitting tenders or bidding in auction?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: No, Sir.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Did these two parties also submit tenders?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: That I don't know, I want notice?

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Is it a fact that Brahmaputra No.3 was settled with one Gargaram Das?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: No, it was settled with a Co-operative Society and I have already given its name, viz., Gauhati Annunata Samprapay Bahumukhi Samabay Samity.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY: Is it a fact that the Gauhati Society has failed to pay its *chontha*?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: No, Sir.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Do Government feel that such direct settlement gives rise to suspicion?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: It may be so in the mind of a suspicious person.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): May I know whether any tenders were called for in case of these two fisheries?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: I am not aware Sir, it may be.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): May I know whether Government made any enquiry about the members of these Co-operative Societies? Whether they belong to fishermen community?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Certainly reports were obtained from the Co-operative Department.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: What was the number of tenders for these two fisheries?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: I want notice.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Borchalla): If Government decide to settle some fisheries direct why people are asked to submit tenders for them ?

.. Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Tenders are generally called by the Deputy Commissioners, but under Rule 12 of the Fishery Rule Government have the power to settle any fishery directly before it was settled with any one.

Mr. SPEAKER: But were any tenders invited for these two particular fisheries ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Government do not call for tender.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): May I know whether Government made any enquiry whether any tenders had been submitted for these two fisheries before giving direct settlement ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: These fisheries were settled before the last date for submission of tenders before the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): May I know whether the Minister called for a report from the Deputy Commissioner before he settled these fisheries directly ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Yes. Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup recommended direct settlement, if Government desire to do so.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): What was the annual revenue of these two fisheries fetched last year and at what amounts were they settled this year ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Last year's bid for Brahmaputra Chapori fishery was Rs.15,125 and this year it was settled directly for Rs.12,105. For the other fishery, last year it was settled for Rs.25,101 and this year it was settled for Rs.25,101.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Did the Minister make any enquiry from the Deputy Commissioner what were the reasons for recommending direct settlement of these two fisheries ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Upper part of Brahmaputra fishery was held by an individual during the 1st term. A representation was submitted before the Chief Minister by the scheduled caste people of Rajaduar, North Gauhati with a prayer for direct settlement. The Chief Minister advised them to form a Co-operative Society of actual fishermen and they did so and fisheries was settled directly with the Co-operative Society instead of with an individual. The other fishery was also settled with a Co-operative Society of actual fishermen.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Whether there was any other Co-operative Society which submitted tenders ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: That was the only Co-operative Society

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Is it a fact that among the tenderers there were bids higher than those of the parties with whom the fisheries had been settled ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): These were settled directly.

Shri UPENDRA NATH SANATAN (Bogdung): ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ একেজন মানুহে বাবে বাবে direct settlement পাই থাকে ডুইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Mr. SPEAKER: ইয়াত ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ কথা কেনেকৈ আহে।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Is the policy of the Government to encourage fishery co-operative in the State ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Yes.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Are there any other Co-operative Societies in the Gauhati Subdivision ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: There might be.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Whether these societies had been given opportunities to apply for these fisheries ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: They have not applied. Shall I go and ask them to apply ?

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Is it the policy of the Government to give opportunities to other societies which are already organised.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Yes. I would like to clarify that the fishermen of North Gauhati submitted an application to the Chief Minister for direct settlement. The Chief Minister asked them to form Co-operative Society and then apply.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Is it a fact that this society submitted tenders direct to the Deputy Commissioner for other fisheries ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: I want notice of the question. As far as I know, they have not.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Will the Hon'ble Minister consider the cases of fishery co-operatives in other Subdivisions when they apply ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: Yes. When applications are received from them.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): May I know who are the lessee of Brahmaputra fishery No.3 in 1962 ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: I want notice of the question.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Is it a fact that the orders of the direct settlement came on the day when the Deputy Commissioner opened tenders of other tenderers ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: No.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Whether Government made any enquiry as to the financial stability of Rajaduar Co-operative Society.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): They have been given settlement after enquiry and on receipt of the report from the Deputy Commissioner.

Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR (Rampur): Whether it is a fact that the Beel Sarkhala in Gauhati Subdivision has been given direct settlement?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: I want notice of that question.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Whether it is a fact that some responsible officers of the Co-operative Department have submitted report to the Government that this Rajaduar Co-operative Society has no financial stability?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: They submitted reports in favour of the society. You are misinformed.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: May I know the date on which these fisheries had been settled directly?

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you remember the date?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): I want notice of that questions.

Re: Loan for Sibsagar Municipal Board

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

*65. Will the Minister, Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Sibsagar Municipal Board is pressing Government for a loan of Rs.6 lakhs for construction of the new market in the old Government High School land?

(b) If so, when?

(c) What step Government has taken to sanction the loan?

Shri CHATRASINGH TERON (Minister, Local Self-Government) replied:

65. (a)—Yes.

(b)—On 18th January 1961.

(c)—The Sibsagar Municipal Board has been asked to submit detailed plans and estimates duly countersigned by the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Public Works Department as required under the Rules. On their receipt, the loan asked for by the Board will be considered subject to availability of funds.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): May I know on what date the Government have asked the Sibsagar Municipal Board to submit plans and estimates.

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, L.S.G.): On 12th April, 1961.

Re: Grant of storm damage grants for various Schools

Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR (Rampur) asked:

*66. Will the Minister-in-charge of education be pleased to state—

(a) What is the amount sanctioned for storm damage grants for various Schools in the State in the last year?

(b) The Subdivision-wise allocation of the said amount?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister of Education) replied:

66. (a)—Rupees 2,50,000.

(b)—A list is placed on the Library table.

Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR : On what basis these grants were distributed?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH : On the basis of the damage done.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): On whose recommendations these grants were distributed?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): On the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools and on the basis of the estimate of damage made by the P.W.D and the Community Project Department.

Shri HALADHAR UJIR [Tamalpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, it is a fact that despite recommendations of the A.S.Is of Schools, certain Schools had been deprived of these grants.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH : It is quite likely.

Mr. SPEAKER : These grants are made subject to availability of funds.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Is it a fact that some schools whose cases had been recommended by the Inspectors did not get these grants?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: I am not aware of it.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Will the Government take into consideration the recommendations of the Pan-chayats?

Mr. SPEAKER: He replied in the affirmative.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH The distribution was done on the basis of certain rules framed in consultation with the Finance Department. The first rule was that no grant would be more than Rs. 10,000. The second was that it would be based on the report of the Inspector, supported by estimates made by the Public Works Department and the Community Project Department and thirdly, that it would be in two instalments.

Re: Kopili Valley Project

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

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

- (a) Whether the plan and estimate of the Kopili Valley Project was finalised ?
- (b) What is the amount to be spent in this Project ?
- (c) In what stage, the Project is at present ?
- (d) Whether administrative approval has already been accorded ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) replied:

67. (a)—A Project report for the Kopili Project has been prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission. In view of the intricate geology of the Project site and the seismicity of the area, it will be necessary to get the Project report examined by a Board of Consultants consisting of experts, before the proposals are finalised.

(b)—The present estimates shown in the Project report are—

Stage I	...	...	...	Rs. 36 crores.
Stage II	...	...	...	Rs. 22 crores.

(c)—The Project proposal is under examination as explained a (a) above. The Board has carried out surveys for improvement of the Lanka-Garampani road, construction of access road to the damsite and the earth dykes, large scale survey of the damsite, power house area, and various approach roads and investigation for materials for setting up of a cement factory with the assistance of the Geological Survey of India. Surveys for acquisition of land in Haflong Subdivision have also been completed.

(d)—No.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): When the plans have been sent to the Central Government for scrutiny ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity): The plan was prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission, Government of India.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): When the Government except the formalities to be finalised ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity): I have already said that we have asked the C.W.P.C. to constitute a board of consultants of international experts to go into the question of dam-site. Because a fault has been noticed in the dam site and the problem is whether the dam would be a rock-hill dam or a cement concrete dam. On this point we want the international experts' advice before we finalise the project report.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): When the team of international experts is expected to visit this State?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity): Sir, only last month the Chairman, C.W.P.C. came at our request and he visited the dam site. He is the most expert in this line so far as the experts in India are concerned. He himself, after visiting the dam site, came to the conclusion that it would be necessary to consult international experts because it would not be wise to take a decision on his own experience. This Committee of experts will be appointed by the C. W. P. C. and when this Committee is appointed, then the experts will visit the dam site. It is not possible for me to indicate exactly on what date the experts will visit because the Committee has not yet been appointed. Request from the Electricity Board went only in the beginning of this month.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katia): Whether Cachar will be electrified from this project?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: We are trying to connect Badarpur, which I suppose is in Cachar, from the Umium project itself.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): May I know whether it will be a power project or an irrigation project?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Power project.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, may we expect to see the project functioning at least by the later part of the Fourth Plan?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Actually working will start in the Fourth Plan and we hope to complete construction by 1972.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Was Government's attention drawn to a news item appeared in a local paper that international experts are expected to visit dam site recently.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: A Committee will first be appointed in which Chairman C.W.P.C. will be there and our Chief Engineer will be there and this Committee will ultimately decide it.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that he supposes that Badarpur is in Cachar. Is he not sure?
(No reply)

Re: Number of cases under Mankachar police station

Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar) asked:

*68. Will the Minister-in-charge of Home be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of cases of dacoity, theft, cattle lifting, etc., in areas under Mankachar police station for the period from 1959 to 1962 year by year?
- (b) The number of persons arrested in connection with these cases and the persons convicted?
- (c) The number of cattle recovered?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

68. (a)—

Year			Dacoity	Theft	Cattle lifting
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
1959	...	...	1	3	Nil.
1960	...	...	Nil.	7	3
1961	...	...	2	5	6
1962	...	...	4	11	7

(b)—

Year	Dacoity		Theft		Cattle lifting	
	Person arrested	Person convicted	Person arrested	Person convicted	Person arrested	Person convicted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1959	...	...	7	1	...	...
1960	...	...	3	1	8	2
1961	...	...	4	2	11	8
1962	5	...	5	5	5	3

(c)—1959	...	...	...	..	...	Nil.
1960	...	...	...	..	...	3
1961	...	...	...	...	...	3
1962	...	..	...	...	...	6

(Starred Questions No.69 Standing in the name of Shri Mahadeb Das was not put and answered as the questioner was absent).

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Re : Industrial loan for Shillong and Jowai Subdivisions

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

How many applicants for Industrial loans were granted with loans for the year 1960-61, 1961-62—

(a) Shillong Subdivision

and

(b) Jowai Sub-division ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Industries) replied :

56. (a)—In Shillong Subdivision—During the year 1960-61 — 52

„ „ 1961-62 — 31

(b)—In Jowai Subdivision—During the year 1960-61 — 25

„ „ 1961-62 — 14

Re: Distribution of badges for National Volunteers

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

57. Will the Minister-in-charge, Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government proposed the last 26th January as National Volunteer Corps and Labour Bank Day ?

(b) Whether Government arranged to distribute badges to the Volunteer ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Government directed to realise 5 nP. per badge from each Volunteer or directed to realise for A. P. and G. P. ?

(d) If the cost was realised from Volunteers, whether direction will be given to refund the cost ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Panchayat & C. D.) replied :

57. (a)—No. It was only the inaugural day for Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Bank.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Government have no information that any cost above 5 nP. was realised from the Volunteers. The question of refund does not therefore arise.

Re: Department of Housing

Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR (Rampur) asked :—

58. Will the Minister of Housing be pleased to state—

(a) When the Department of Housing was created?

(b) Whether the Department will be made permanent?

(c) Whether the Housing Inspectors are Gazetted Officers?

(d) If so, whether they have been given all the privileges enjoyed by Gazetted Officers in other Departments?

- (e) What is the future prospect of the Housing Inspectors?
- (f) Whether Housing S. D. Cs., have been withdrawn?
- (g) If so, whether any Officer equivalent to them has been appointed?
- (h) If so, from which cadre?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning) replied :

58. (a)—In February, 1955.
 (b)—The matter is under consideration.
 (c)—Yes.
 (d)—Yes.
 (e)—They have no prospect of promotion at the present moment.
 (f)—Yes.
 (g)—No.
 (h)—Does not arise.

Re:—Taking over of Venture Schools by Government

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

59. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—
- (a) The number of Venture L. P. Schools recommended by School Boards all over the State for taking over them by the Government in this financial year?
- (b) The number of such Schools from Sibsagar Subdivision?
- (c) The number of such Schools taken over in the State?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister of Education) replied :

59. (a)—A statement is placed on the table showing the number of Venture Primary Schools recommended by Schools Boards for taking over.
- (b)—The number of such Schools in Sibsagar Subdivision is 70.
- (c)—The number of such Schools taken over during this year is 500.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): May I know the number of Venture Lower Primary Schools taken by Government in Sibsagar Subdivision?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): Twenty seven.

RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Sir, there is no mention of Kokrajhar here. May I know how many schools have been taken up in Kokrajhar Subdivision?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): The schools to be taken are allotted on School Board Basis. Kokrajhar is under Dhubri School Board. So schools for Kokrajhar are with Dhubri School Board. But if the hon. member requires this information for Kokrajhar I shall supply him later on.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): What are the reasons for not taking the other Venture Schools?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: It was not possible to take all the schools as the number of new posts allotted for this year is limited.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): What is the basis on which schools are taken?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: At the time of allotment of new posts existing facilities available in each Subdivision are taken into account.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): What are the criteria?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: The criterion was that the facilities existing in every Subdivision was taken into consideration at the time of allotment of additional posts of teachers, etc.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Has there been any phase programme for taking up all the schools?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): That will depend upon the availability of funds.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Is the Deputy Minister certain that these principles were followed in taking over all the Schools?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Yes, Sir, this is strictly followed.

Re: Ration for Armed Branch Constables

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) asked:

60. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the quantity of Ration of each article of food stuff granted per family of the Armed Branch Constables in the State?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

60. An Armed Branch Constable is entitled to the following free rations, per mensem—

(1) Rice or	...	...	...	...	12.560	Kgms.
Atta	...	...	...	...	11.630	"
(2) Dal	...	...	...	...	2.790	"
(3) Salt	...	...	...	...	0.697	"
(4) Sugar	...	...	...	...	1.046	"

(5) M. Oil	...	..	...	...	...	1.046	„
(6) Tea	...	...	...	...	...	0.465	„
(7) Grams	...	...	...	...	...	0.930	„

In addition to the above he is entitled to draw cash allowance of Rs.3.37 nP. per mensem.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Whether Government feels that this ration granted to the Armed Branch Constable is quite sufficient to keep them fit?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): This is considered to be quite adequate and in fact the Armed Constables get much more than the Unarmed Constables. If there is any increase in ration in the case of Armed Constable the cases of Unarmed Constable will also have to be considered. I may inform the hon. Member that so far as the Armed Reserve Unit of A.P. Battalion and the Border Security Force are concerned they are given the same ration as given in the case of Assam Rifle.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOWAMI: They are given the same ration as in the case of other Armed forces in the reserves?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Yes, the amount comes to Rs.54 for those who are posted on the Pakistan or Naga Hills.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: What is the reason for this discrimination?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Because they have to work in difficult circumstances and have to perform arduous and hazardous operational duty. They are given the same ration as given to the Assam Rifle.

Re: Raising of High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools

Shri SANTI RANJAN DASGUPTA (Lumding) asked:

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

- Whether Government propose to raise the High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools?
- If so, how many will be converted during the year 1963?
- Whether any Bengali Medium High School in Assam Valley has yet been raised to Higher Secondary standard?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister of Education) replied:

61. (a)—Yes, in gradual stages as the Schools maintain the minimum standard of enrolment satisfactory results in examinations and the necessary teaching staff specially for teaching sciences.

(b)—It is proposed to convert 13 High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools till 31st March, 1963.

(c)—It is proposed to raise the Sisupathsala High School, Dhubri and Vivekananda Vidyalaya, Digboi and Gauhati Bengali High School to Higher Secondary standard during the current year.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Sir, in reply to (b) it is stated that Government propose to convert 13 High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools till March 31st, 1963. May I know whether the Government will further increase the number of Higher Secondary Schools ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Sir, there is a phase programme and according to that programme the quota has been fixed at 13. So, I do not think there is any chance to increase the number.

Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): What are the names of these schools ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: I think I will have to ask for notice.

Re:—Provincialisation of Sanskrit College

Shri PABINDRA NATH SHARMA (Nalbari-east) asked:

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

(a) Whether Government contemplates to provincialise the present Sanskrit College at Nalbari in the larger interest of the Sanskrit Education in the State ?

(b) Whether there is already a scheme accepted by the Government by which as many as 40 Sanskrit Tols are to be taken ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

62. (a)—No.

(b)—Yes. The scheme envisages 50 reorganised Tols to be given grant-in-aid only.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Whether Government propose to provincialise any Sanskrit College in the State ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Sir, there is only one Sanskrit College at Nalbari which is, in fact, a tol rather than a college in the generally understood sense of the term. So far as the scheme is concerned, it has been drawn up, in consultation with the Government of India, for re-organisation of 50 tols in Assam.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): What is the number of students in that Sanskrit College ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: I think it will be in dozens.

Shri GOURISANKAR ROY: When the grants-in-aid will be given to the schools?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Sir, the scheme has been finalised and when the tols have been selected and reorganised only then grants will given.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): May I know from the hon. Minister how long it will take?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): I will try to expedite the matter.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, May I know from the honourable Minister, Education that when there is a proposal to provincialise the present Sanskrit College at Nalbari or to establish a new Sanskrit College?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH, (Minister, Education): It is very difficult to say now. Because, there are many points which should be taken into consideration for establishing a new College of the type of Calcutta or Banaras University, where new and modern method of education are imparted. We have not come to a conclusion about it.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: What is the amount granted for this purpose?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): I require notice.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Sir, what is the pay scale of Adhyapaka?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: I cannot say off-hand.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: Sir, what are the subjects taught in the Nalbari Sanskrit College?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): In Nalbari Sanskrit College, all the traditional subjects are taught, except instead of Panini, Proyog Ratnamal.

Point of Order under Assembly Rule 144

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. Under Rule 144 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, it says that on the last day of the days so allotted, at 4-30 p. m. or at 11-30 a. m. if it is a Friday, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matter in connection with the demands for grants. Sir, here are the words "on the last day" and also the words "put every question". But on last Saturday, i. e., on 23rd March, 1963, our Deputy Speaker was in the Chair and at the end of the business hour he put all the demands in the floor of the Assembly, without putting the

questions. So, we raised a point of order and we could not get any reply from the Chair. So, we had to walk out. Next, Sir, here are the words "on the last days" and it was not the last day. So, I think the opinion of the House has to be taken as to whether the rest of the demands of the day could be passed on that day. On Saturday last, the Chair did not take opinion of the House and passed all the demands without taking any opinion of the House, I mean, without putting to vote. Sir, May's Parliamentary Practice says:—

"the House of Commons has come to use the discussion of estimates, primarily as an opportunity for the criticism of administrations, and wishes, therefore, to keep them 'open' till near the end of the session".

Sir, so, I feel, that the passing of the demands for grants on last Saturday was not according to the law. So, it was irregular and we want ruling in this matter.

Mr. SPEAKER: What you advise me to do ?

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): We want a ruling from the Chair whether the business put for the day can be passed without putting to vote or not.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): The question is whether any ruling passed by the Deputy Speaker can be raised before the Speaker or not. Suppose the Honourable Deputy Speaker is wrong, whether it can be put again before the Speaker to set it aside ?

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): There is no question of ruling of the Deputy Speaker. We wanted ruling from the Chair, on, that day from the Deputy Speaker but no reply or ruling was given. So, there is no question setting aside the ruling of the Deputy Speaker.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): I like to draw the attention of the House that there are certain rules which have been accepted by the House

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): On a point of order, Sir. The point of order shall relate to interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles of the constitution as regulate business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker. The question of interpretation and enforcement of Rules being there, it was completely justified.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Mr. Speaker, Sir, May I speak a few words in this connection ? As regards the first point that has been raised by my learned friend, Shri Tajuddin Ahmed, namely, that the demands may be guillotined only on the last day of the days allotted for the Demands for Grants it was decided on the very floor of the House that you do it everyday. The Speaker has the discretionary power and in consultation with the House this procedure was adopted so. That was not the first day when demands for grants after 4-30 P. M. were guillotined during this session. This was done in two previous days also. The hon. Members accepted this position by mutual consent. I hope, Sir, I am stating facts correctly. On the first day, it was done by you, Sir.

As regards the second point, whenever guillotine takes place, I think, the position is this : after putting all the remaining notices on the other sheet if any division is called for that may be done at a time after putting all the questions. As my hon. Friends left the House before all the questions were put and demands were voted, it might be that the decision was taken in the result of voice vote there being none to say "No".

(Voices No No).

After leaving the House how they can say what actually took place when they were not in the House.

(Shri Tajuddin Ahmed rose to speak).

Mr. SPEAKER : You will have your term: do not be upset.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : As regards the second point, I do not know whether I am clear to you, Sir. When cut motions are guillotined and demands for grants are put before the House, the decision is taken by voice vote. Now Sir, if instead of putting the questions in every case to vote all the questions are put at a time at the last stage and votes are taken I think that could be done.

But my hon. Friends left the House and did not know what happened at the last stage whether all the demands were put and votes were called for. Was there any body in the House to say noes, there was none. So far as the first point is concerned, Sir, you yourself know the position best. As regards the second point, unless you go through the proceedings you may not get the actual position.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Sir, the honourable Medical Minister has given a new interpretation to this.

On Saturday last, the usual procedure was not followed, the procedure that was followed by you on previous occasions. When the time allotted was over, you always wanted or sought the opinion of the House whether the outstanding demands should be guillotined or according to the provision of the Rule they should be continued the next day. Everyday you usually take the opinion of the House. But, on Saturday last, in spite of a demand from the opposition side, the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker refused to give any hearing to the Opposition Party and the Demands, as I learnt, were taken item by item and votes sought for item by item and it is not a fact as stated by the Medical Minister that all the Demands were put together and put to vote. We want that the procedure previously followed should be followed in case of last Saturday and we should like to have a ruling as to whether the procedure followed on Saturday last was according to the Rules of the Assembly.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information, I would like speak a few words. My friend Shri Tajuddin Ahmed has already explained the matter. Particularly, I fail to understand how a veteran politician like the Hon'ble Medical Minister could just mislead the House. In clause (3) of Rule

144, it is said that 'On the last day of the days so allotted, at 4-30 P. M. or at 11-0 A. M. if it is a Friday, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matter in connection with the demands for grants'

I wanted to raise a point of order before the demands were guillotined; but it was not allowed. No opinion of this house was taken as before. So Sir, this point of order should be taken into consideration and in doing so there should not be departure from the procedure of conducting the Assembly Business.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Mr. Speaker sir, my friend, Shri Tajuddin Ahmed placed two points before this House for consideration. One is whether it is correct or not to allow time after each day for demand when the allotted time is over. Of course, the other day, your honour had been pleased to take the opinion of this House before the demands were scrapped aside after 4-30 and the hon'ble Chief Minister requested you to do so with permission of this House. This was done so only for that day. Sir, there is clear provision in the Rules regarding the procedure of voting on demands. The Speaker can dispose of such demands only on the last day of the days allotted for cut motions. He cannot go against the procedure laid down in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly without taking the opinion of the House.

Sir, another point that is to be determined whether by so called guillotining the demands, right to vote can be taken away. Sir, if the right to vote can be taken away, there is no necessity of calling this Assembly at all. If we cannot participate in voting the demands there is no necessity of spending such a huge money. So Sir, it is clear that you may not allow any right of discussion after 4-30 or for the rest of the day regarding the outstanding demand, but the Chair cannot take away our right to vote on these demands. The Chair, I think, cannot deprive us of expressing our opinion.

Sir, my friend, Shri Homeswar Deb Chaudhury while moving his cut motion on 23 March, '63 the time arrived at was 4.30. He was asked by the Deputy Speaker whether he was going to withdraw his cut motion. He said categorically that he was not going to withdraw his cut motion and thereupon the Deputy Speaker put the demand for voting on one side i. e. those who were for 'Ayes'. The Members of this side were not given any chance rather no right was given us to say No although the both sides are equally competent to express their opinion. But he did not ask us to say anything and thus he has taken away our right to vote.

Mr. SPEAKER : What he mentioned was about the passing of the Revenue Demand.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): No, Sir, Revenue Demand was passed smoothly. It was in the Community Development Grant that this trouble arose. So, Sir, I submit that Sir, this demands were passed not according to the procedure; so the Government without discussion on this matter again, have not any right to spend money under these demands.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir An extraordinary procedure was adopted by the Deputy Speaker on that day to put to vote the demands to the 'Ayes' without asking for 'Noes'. So Sir, I think unless the discussions on these demands are reopened, the Government have no right to spend money under these heads.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, so far as the experience is concerned, I have 6 years experience about the procedure of voting demand. Sir, the demands which could not be finished on the last day of the days only are gullotined.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to point out the provisions of Rule 292 which lays down that--

292 : (a). On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say 'Aye' and those against the motion to say 'No'.

(2) The Speaker shall then say—"I think the Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it. If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged he shall say twice. 'The Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it' and the question before the House shall be determined accordingly.

(3) (a) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared.

(b) After the lapse of three minutes he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it.

(4) (a) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct the "Ayes to go into the Ayes Lobby and the "Noes" into the Noes Lobby. In the Ayes or Noes Lobby as the case may be, each Member shall call out his Division Number and the Division Clerk, while marking off his number on the Division List, shall simultaneously call out the name of the Member."

Sir, these are the points which were not followed.

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Gauripur) : Sir, May I point out the relevant Rule regarding the point of order raised by the hon. Member Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee? Rule 300(2) provides that "A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment". Therefore, that business is not here before the House at the moment and under this Rule that point of order does not arise.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very carefully listened to the arguments put forward by my hon. Friends raising this point of order. I would submit that the provisions of sub-clause (1) and sub-clause (3) of Rule 144 and Rule 315 have to be read together. Now, I will deal with sub-clause (1) of Rule 144. It provides that "voting on demands for grants shall take place on such days as the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House may allot for the

purpose". I need not read out sub-clause (2). But sub-clause (3) of this Rule says "On the last day of the days so allotted, at 4.30 P.M. or at 11.30 A.M. if it is a Friday, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matter in connection with the demands for grants; and the consideration thereof shall not be anticipated by any motion for adjournment or be interrupted in any manner whatsoever nor shall any dilatory motion be moved in regard thereto".

Under these two sub-clauses, the voting on demand takes place on days allotted and no demand can be left pending after the last day of the days so allotted. That is a mandatory provision. On the last day, the voting on all demands will have to be completed. There is however, nothing to prevent this House and you, Sir, from deciding a time limit for each demand and for laying down a procedure of disposing of the demands fixed for the day. As you might remember, on the first day, when the question considering all demands came before this House, you wanted a direction from the House whether the demands should be disposed of according to the time-table laid down, or to continue from day to day till the last day on which all the outstanding demands should be disposed of as it was done last year.

The Leader of the House suggested that the time-table, which had been fixed in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee, should be adhered to, that is to say every demand should be disposed of on the day allotted. On that basis, you proceeded that day, when I moved the demands for Community Development Projects and other Departments. All the cut motions not moved before the time fixed had to be guillotined. This is how the demands fixed for that day were disposed of.

The day before yesterday also, when the time allotted for the demands was over, the Deputy Speaker, who was then in the Chair, said that as the time was over, he would put all the demands to vote. As we had agreed to adhere to the time-limit fixed in consideration with all parties and there is nothing in the Rules to prevent this procedure from being adopted, there was no infringement of any rule and in putting the demands to vote after the time was over. Therefore, on Saturday last, at 4.30 P.M., notwithstanding a number of cut motions pending, all of them, according to the arrangement arrived at, will be deemed not to exist after the prescribed time. Therefore, the only option left to the Chair was to put all the remaining demands to vote. It was for the House to accept or refuse them. And accordingly, the Deputy Speaker put all these demands to vote. There were 'Ayes' and there were 'Noes' and he said that the 'Ayes' have it, and the demand is passed. No division was claimed by any of the hon. Members. Then some of the hon. Members, after the demand was fixed, stood up to raise a point of order. As far as I remember, all the Opposition Members walked out of the House and the remaining demands were put to vote in their absence and passed.

Then, if you will look at Rule 315 you will find that "All questions not specifically provided for in these rules and all question relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct". I submit, Sir, that under these rules and in consultation with the Leader of the House and the hon. Members on the previous occasion, it was agreed that the time fixed for the demands will be adhered to. The remaining cut motions on Saturday, therefore, had to be guillotined. The procedure followed by the Deputy Speaker did not contravene any law or rule and if a number of demands were passed in their absence, we cannot help it and they can not now be challenged.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, so far the hon'ble Law Minister has referred to the decision taken by you, probably on 22nd last. As far as I remember you wanted the opinion of the House whether the demands outstanding only for that particular day were to be guillotined and not as to whether this is the general procedure to be followed. So, we gave our opinion regarding the demands outstanding on that particular day only. Sir, the Law Minister has referred to Rule 315 which provides that "All questions not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct". But when the procedure is laid down in respect of demands for grants, only sub-clause (3) of Rule 144 is applicable. This has clearly laid down the procedure to be followed in demand for grants. This Rule 315 is not applicable here. I am sorry that the Law Minister is not giving a clear picture as to what happened on last Saturday.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am very grateful to the hon. Members that they have brought to my notice something that had happened in my absence from the House and it is regarding the ruling given by the Deputy Speaker on the Voting on Demands. I think the hon. Members remember that on the day we took up Voting on Demands, we discussed about the adherence to the time limit shown in the order paper against each of the Demands. Last year also the same question whether the day's business should be completed at the close of the day or it should be kept pending for the last day of the Voting on the Demands, was raised. The same issue confronted us on the first day we took up the Voting on Demands, and on that issue we decided on the advice of the Leader of the House that we should keep to the time table already prepared. The time-table for the voting on demands have already been circulated to the hon. Members of the House and it was informally discussed with the Leader of the Opposition and we agreed to this time-table and thereby we stand pledged to adhere to that time-table.

Then the next question is, whether we infringe Rule 144(3) of the Rules of Procedure. Rule 144(3) provides: "On the last day of the days so allotted, at 4 P.M. or at 11.30 A.M. if it is a Friday, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matter in connection with the demands for grants". This does not preclude the House to guillotine the outstanding put up for each day demands. The House, as we know, is the supreme authority in all matters and whatever the House decides is binding on the Speaker and on everyone of us. Hon. the Leader of the Opposition was also of the same view and that opinion was unanimously accepted by the entire House. Therefore, to say that it was decided only for one particular day will not be correct.

Then the matter to be considered is whether the Deputy Speaker ruled correctly or not or whether those matters on which the Deputy Speaker can be reopened at this stage gave his decision. Some hon. Members have suggested that the hon. Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, did not interpret the rules properly and that he did not act according to the rules. With a view to give a reply to this criticism, I would like to read a few portions from the Practice and Procedure of the Indian Parliament by Mr. S. S. More. Here, in this book, at page 117 it is stated, "any one aggrieved by or disagreeing with the ruling cannot appeal in the House to set it aside. The House, though otherwise sovereign, cannot dissent from the same. As one Indian Speaker observed:

"Our rules, however, do not admit of dissent by the House from a ruling of the Chair and the practice in this connection as prevalent in the Canadian and Australian Legislature is, therefore, unsuited to the Indian Legislative Assembly".

And, there is another at page 116, "In England the decisions given by the Chair on points of order are treated in any event as final; 'the Chair, like the Pope' humorously replied Speaker Lowther when asked how errors that be made could be rectified, 'is infallible'".

Then again at page 118: "The presiding Member, whether it be the President, the Deputy President, or a Chairman must always be conscious that it is incumbent upon him to ensure to the utmost extent possible that the continuity of practice and certainty of procedure in conformity to the constitution, the Rules and Standing Orders of the House which is an essential factor in the working of a Parliamentary system".

"The ruling given by one occupant has to be followed by other occupants of the Chair".

Therefore, I am now in the same position. Some demands have already been passed by the House, may be by a wrong procedure. But how can these things be reopened to-day is beyond my comprehension. In this connection also, I consulted the procedure followed in the Parliament. There also I do not see anywhere how I can undo the decision already taken by the House. As regards the question whether a ruling given on a particular subject by the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the Chairman in course of his Presidentship on the business of the House, can be revised subsequently by the subsequent presiding officer. It appears to me that it cannot be revised on that particular subject. But subsequently on a similar subject if any hon. Member raises that point of order, then the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the Chairman who may be in the Chair may revise the decision. Therefore in this case what I would like to do or I am competent to do is that if an hon. Member in future raise this particular point of order, then at that moment we may consider whether this ruling given by the Deputy Speaker can be revised or not. That is the only assurance I can hold to the hon. Members. As I have already stated, the House is supreme in all matters; it can suspend or alter the Rules, if necessary and the House can lay down any procedure for the House to adopt. Therefore, if you so desire, the demands which are not passed after the day's business was over, can be kept in abeyance next day. I put this question to the House. There would, of course, be no meaning if we keep the business outstanding when the time-limit is fixed and agreed upon. I think the day's business on that score should not be kept outstanding for the next day and whatever business we have got before us, we may sit late and finish them if necessary. Any important business remaining pending, we may sit after 4.30 also and finish. But it will not be in conformity with the decision that the day's business should be kept pending. I think that is the opinion of the House.

(The House—Yes, Yes.)

I suggest that the opinion of both the sections of the House would be obtained in all demands. To-day at least it will be so taken.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Another thing, I want to submit, Sir. We are glad for what you have expressed but so far the outstanding demands are concerned, whether they should be carried on or taken over to the next day, it should be decided every day.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): We have already lost half an hour. That will be just loss of time.

Mr. SPEAKER: We discussed this point. I am always repeating that the important Grants should be taken up and discussion should start on them but instead of doing so, we spend more time in less important Demands than on more important Demands.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: I have no control over the Treasury Benches.....

(Voices from the Treasury Benches—"Neither have we on you.")

Mr. SPEAKER: We have already lost half an hour in discussing this point of order. Therefore, I think we can sit half an hour late to compensate this loss.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Normally we used to get copies of Cut Motions, Programme of Daily Business, etc., in our room on the previous day. But Sir, now we are getting these inside the House in the morning when we come here to attend the Session. I am, therefore, bringing it to your notice.

Mr. SPEAKER: I shall see that it is so done.

Voting on Demands for Grants

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.9,03,35,300 be granted to the Minister in charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1964, for the administration of the head "28.—Education—I—General Education."

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.9,03,35,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head "28.—Education—I—General Education".

There are five cut motions. Are you going to move?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Yes, Sir,

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Yes, Sir,

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Yes, Sir,

Mr. SPEAKER: Shri Barua will move and others will speak.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): beg to move that the total provision of Rs.9,03,35,300 under Grant No. 16, Major head "28.—Education—I—General Education," at page 164 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.9,03,35,300, do stand reduced by Re.1.

Sir while supporting this Cut Motion, I want to observe a few things in this particular respect. We have allotted maximum amount for this Education Department. But, Sir, by merely allotting a huge amount of money for a particular department we will not be able to say that the department will be successful. Sir, it is the idea of this government to have a socialistic pattern of society, but the way the various schemes are being implemented, take for instance, the case of Education Department, is not

likely to help us achieve our objective. The other day, I very carefully listened to the speech made by the hon'ble Education Minister during the discussion of the Budget. I was astonished to hear him. He stated that the standard of education in the country was deteriorating and he wanted to shift the responsibility to somebody else, to the teachers. We cannot accept this. Of course, the teachers are not upto the mark but it is not because of lack of their qualifications, but there are certain other factors also like economic, bad planning, etc., are to be considered. Then, on whom should we lay the blame? There is a proverb in Assamese উপৰৈ পানী চহিৰানে নিজৰ গাতৈ পৰে। Sir, if you believe this proverb the blame will automatically go to the Government, because we are not going to see the real background of education. Therefore, we can come to the conclusion that the Education Minister's speech is itself contradictory and not based on proper analysis of the problem. We expected many things from our Education Minister and that is why perhaps such a huge amount has been allotted under the head Education at the time of making the Plan.

Sir, the number of educated persons was increasing day by day but the quality of education was not marching hand in hand. Sir, we have to judge these things very carefully. Surely, mushroom growth of educational institutions will not help to raise the standard of education. Apart from this, another very important factor, we are to consider, is the economic aspect. By just increasing the number of educated people, we are only going to create the unemployment problem more acute, just going to hammer on already an acute problem, and also to create the problem of various other social evils. I want to submit, Sir, that by having such kind of institutions in large numbers without any proper arrangement or facilities given to these institutions, instead of solving the problem of education, we are creating a type of institution which is not an educational institution in the real sense of the term.

So, Sir, in making this Plan for education we have already forgotten the economic background. Another thing which I repeated on previous occasions also is that there is no co-relation between our Plan and Education. We have a sufficient number of general educated people but there is no employment opportunity for them. On the other hand, we are not having sufficient number of skilled personnel for the execution of our plans. Therefore, Sir, there must be a clear co-relation and co-ordination between all these factors. We are to see that the standard of education rises and at the same time, it helps economic growth and agricultural production. We have to see that any Plan for education helps us to have an efficient Government and it also helps to remove social evils. Now, we are simply raising the standard of living making the standard of education lagging behind. Hon. Members of this House including yourself, Sir, very well know that social evils are increasing day by day. Sir, we expected many things from our new Education Minister with a hope that he would give a new shape to the system of Education. But our hopes and expectations have been belied only by his tall talks. The activities of the Education Department so far are something like old wine in a new bottle only. We have got to take these things into account. Now, there is a mixture of politics in our present system of education. Schemes have been taken up just on some political considerations rather than on merit. Grants also have been made on political considerations, because of the influence of some political high-ups, and according to the sweet will of the Government and not according to the needs of the State. What wonders is that the Government fail to raise the standard of education in the country

We want equality in respect of grants either for the purpose of education or for any other developmental activity, but we find that the Government is following a policy of discrimination. At least during the tenure of the present Education Minister, it has so happened. Sir, allow me to cite a few instances which I shall do out of no narrow, parochial reasons. This morning, there was a discussion on the question of distribution of grants to schools damaged by storms. The Government have adopted a principle that such grants would be made available on the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools. But, it is astonishing to find that Government have not followed this principle. In my own constituency, the Inspector recommended seven schools as deserving for this special grants, but not a single school was given this grant. But this grant was given to one school of Rajabahar (at Teok) which was not recommended by the Inspector.

In respect of these grants to the educational institutions for co-education in my constituency even the schools where there are 50 per cent boys and 50 per cent girls, are not getting any grant for construction of girls' common room. Not a single farthing has been given to that area. Is it not a discriminating policy adopted by the Government? I am sorry to say that some grants have been given for construction of boardings to some girls' high schools without a single boarder. The Kakajan Girls' High School may be cited in this respect.

Apart from this, in respect of Cultural Grants also not a single farthing has been given to our area.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Which cultural grant you mean?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): The cultural grants for development of cultural institutions. The cultural grants have been distributed on political grounds. I would like to ask the Education Minister, is the Government going to improve the standard of education by adopting such discriminating policy?

Another vital point on which I would like to speak is that there are some sort of dissatisfaction going on among the top officials of the Education Department. This is in respect of appointment of the Secretary, Higher Secondary Education Board. At the time of appointment, Government have contravened the rules and regulations. The Assam Public Service Commission has taken the interview for the Principal and the appointment was made according to the nomination. But at the time of appointment of Secretary, Higher Secondary Education Board, Government has not followed the rules. They did not refer the matter to Assam Public Service Commission nor to the Appointment Department for their opinion as per rules. The appointment was made on the basis of favouritism. Moreover, the man who has been superseded has been threatened not to come up with any representation. We expected most from our present Education Minister, but what we are getting. Is it the policy of the Government to formulate the educational policy from an political angle?

I want to point out another matter. This is regarding discrimination between the schools of the rural areas and the schools of the urban areas. I have referred many times to this, but I do not know what measures Government is going to take to remove this. There is still discrimination in respect of grants, discrimination in respect of buildings and so on. By this discriminatory method, Government is going to create one capitalist section and one poor section. It will harm a lot not only the present generation but also the future generation. It may be that our Ministers are financially sound, the hon. Members are financially sound and they can send their children to

St. Edmunds or the St. Marry, but what about the poor persons? Is it the policy towards establishing a socialistic pattern of society. The present drive towards education is like going to create a psychological vacuum amongst the younger generation on whom the responsibility of the entire nation rests. There should not be any such kind of discrimination. A proper foundation should be laid from the L. P. Standard.

Now, Sir, regarding education in the hills, it is clear to all concerns what steps Government has taken for development of schools in these areas. Our Chief Minister is absent to-day. He is quite in the know of this matter. What is going in the Mizo District? The condition of Mizo District would have deteriorated more but for the visit of our Chief Minister. There was no development whatsoever as if Mizo District is not in Assam, as if there is no place like Mizo Hills in the map of Assam.

Then I want to say something about Khasi and Jaintia Hills. There is one school at Mawphlang and another at Maysynram. Not a single officer of the Education Department has paid a visit to these schools till today. I hope the Education Minister will look into this matter.

Secondly, there is a policy of giving grant to the border schools. There is a school named Mawpat High School. Not a single farthing has been given to this institution. There is a provision of giving relief at Rs.7 per month, that amount even has been discontinued.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): When it was discontinued.

Shri DULAL CHNDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Since 1961.

Apart from these things, I fully agree with the hon. Member from Jowai, Shri Pohshna that there should be two colleges, one at Jowai and the other at Cherrapunji, so that the students of those areas could go in for higher education without any botheration. Secondly, the colleges at Aijal and Tura should be properly developed and well equipped.

Further more, we are sorry to find that even the Education Department is not free from corruption. We are glad that recently a high official has been suspended on charge of corruption, but there are officers at the Secretariat level, who were entangled with that officer, against whom no action has been taken. On the contrary, the officer who was associated with him was promoted superseding the claims of others.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Do you mean to say that anybody has been promoted in the Education Department who was associated with the Director of Technical Education?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Yes, Sir.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Not in my time.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I would request you to get this investigated.

Another thing, I have seen in the newspapers that a sum of Rs.2 lakhs has been sanctioned for the purpose of purchasing implements and the Director has been asked to call for tenders. I would like to suggest that the Education Secretary who is competent enough should also be associated for purchase of the implements, because the amount is too high.

Then I come to the dissatisfaction going on in the Cotton College. There are some people who are going on bungling into the matters of Cotton College. Once I submitted to the Government of India regarding giving proper facilities to the students. The discipline is also affected by the political bungling of some of the so-called elderly people. I, on behalf of the young students, appeal that there should not be any political bungling which touches the sentiments of the younger generation. This should be totally curled.

Apart from that, there is another thing about which there is no mention in the Finance Minister's budget speech is with regard to the Second University.

So far I remember, the Planning Commission has suggested that there should not be any new University. But, Sir, the condition of our State is different and so our case should be specially considered so that we can have a second University and can look forward for a third University. Similar is the case of the proposed establishment of the Sainik School. Sir, two important Committees were set up, one for going into the University affairs and another in respect of Film Studio. I do not know what is going on now. Sir, during the emergency time, it is very necessary that these things should be done in order to give more employment to the people.

Sir, you are aware that the results of our schools are deteriorating day by day and we shall have to find out the reason for this being so. Without going to other places if we look to the Shillong Government School we will find what is the condition of the students. Therefore, we shall have to find out the root cause of it and we shall have to go deep into the problem. Here I want to suggest one thing. There are many retired Head Masters and Principals who have knowledge about it and they can give very valuable suggestions. Therefore, I would request the Minister of Education to take suggestions from these experienced people and to organise Seminars so that this matter may be discussed and some means may be found out to remove this defect.

Then, Sir, the condition of our teachers is also very bad. If we want to raise the standard of education then we shall have to raise the economic condition of the teachers first. Moreover, the relationship between the teachers and the students has also been deteriorating like anything. In our time, we were afraid of our teachers and they were considered as gods. But now-a-days the students do not care for their teachers because the teachers are lacking in personality.

Now, Sir, I want to suggest one thing and that is about the audit of the accounts of the schools. The schools are not properly audited. Of course, auditors are sent to audit the accounts but they cannot do anything because in most of the schools the Headmasters are the Secretaries and they can manipulate the accounts. Therefore we should change the present methods. I would suggest that the Secretary of a school should not be the Headmaster but some other person. Here I want to refer to a school in my own constituency. The name of the school is Bathana H. E. School. It was a very good school but now it has deteriorated.

I again come to the question of audit. Sir, we are giving grants to the schools but we do not see whether the money thus extended is properly utilised. I know, Sir, in many institutions grants are not properly utilised for the development of the schools.

Lastly, Sir I want to put forward certain suggestions. Sir, as you know, there are anomalies from top to bottom. There is defect in the system of education. The home work system has totally been given up. I suggest Sir, that stress should be given to home work also. In some schools I have seen that the students do not carry out the instructions of the teachers.

Therefore, Sir, proper relationship between the students and the teachers should be established. The school atmosphere should also be improved. In the constituency of our Parliamentary Secretary, Shri Sai Sai Terang, there is a school which is in a dilapidated condition and there is no roof of the building.

The next important thing is the health of the students. The health of the students has deteriorated like anything. If you look to the village you will find big bellied and half naked boys coming to school to read. Therefore, the health of the students should also be improved.

Next thing, Sir, is that our students are very poor in mathematics and so the teaching method should be reoriented so that the faculty of the students is developed. Then there should be proper system of inspection. Sir, the overall development of the country depends on education and unless it is improved, it is useless to talk of other things. Sir, the hon. Education Minister talks of high things about education but he seems to be not impartial in his activities as is evident from one instance where he has given grants to his own constituency immediately after his assumption of his present portfolio by handing over a charge by himself. I suggest that there should be equitable distribution of grants.

Lastly, Sir, there should be a Sports Tourist lodge for the students at Shillong and the Stadium at Jorhat should be developed so that the students as well as others can utilise it.

With these few suggestions I conclude my speech. I hope the hon. Members of this august House will support my cut motion.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু দুলাল চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱাই যি কাট মোচন দাঙি ধৰিছে তাক সমথন কৰি কেইটামান কথা কবলৈ উঠিছোঁ।

প্ৰথম—আমাৰ M. V. স্কুলবিলাকত বৰ্ত্তমানে ইংৰাজী শিকোৱা হয় আৰু M. E. Standard তো শিকোৱা হয়। গতিকে এতিয়া M. V. আৰু M. E. একে Standardৰ স্কুল। কিন্তু M. V. স্কুলত মাচুল নাই কিন্তু M. E. স্কুলত মাচুল দিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে মোটিকলৈকে মাচুল মাফ কৰি দিব লাগে, নহলেও আমাৰ Class VI লৈকে মাচুল মাফ দিব লাগে। আশা কৰোঁ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই বিষয়ে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

দ্বিতীয়—সংস্কৃত বিষয়টো আজি কালি স্কুলৰ পৰা উঠাই দিয়া হৈছে। সংস্কৃত নাজানিলে অসমীয়া, বঙালী বা আন কোনো ভাৰতীয় ভাষাত জ্ঞান লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে সংস্কৃত ভাষাটো Compulsory কৰি দিব লাগে। মই আশা কৰোঁ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে মন দিয়ে যেন।

তৃতীয় কথা—অসমত মিচনাৰী স্কুল কলেজ কেবাখনো আছে। অকল চিলঙতে কেবাখনো আছে। এই মিচনাৰী স্কুল কলেজবোৰত আমাৰ লৰাই একেবাৰে আবস্তৰ পৰা Graduation লৈকে পঢ়ে। কিন্তু এইবোৰ স্কুলত অসমীয়া বা বঙালী শিকোৱা নহয়—সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ মাতৃভাষাত একেবাৰে ব্যুৎপত্তি নাথাকে। যিহেতু চৰকাৰে সেই স্কুলবোৰত সাহায্য দিয়ে সেই কাৰণে সেই স্কুলবোৰত অসমীয়া আৰু বঙালী শিকোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে।

চতুৰ্থ কথা হল আমাৰ চৰকাৰে চিডিউল কাষ্ট, চিডিউল টাইব আৰু অন্যান্য বেকৱাড ছাত্ৰ সকলক যথেষ্ট বৃত্তি দিছে। আমাৰ স্বাধীনতা গোৱা আজি ১৫ বছৰ হল, ইতিমধ্যে এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কিছুমান যথেষ্ট ধনী হৈ গৈছে। গতিকে এই বাস্তৱ দিয়াৰ সময়ত চাব লাগে যি সচাকৈয়ে দুখীয়া বা অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাত একেবাৰে পিচপৰা তেনেকুৱা ছাত্ৰক হে বৃত্তি দিব লাগে।

পঞ্চম কথা হল—Excursion ৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এই বাৰ ৬০ হাজাৰ টকা বাখিছে। মই ভাবো এই টকা এনেকুৱা স্কুলবোৰত দিব লাগে যিবোৰৰ result ভাল। ভাল result কৰা স্কুলৰ লৰাবোৰ বাহিৰলৈ যাবলৈ পালে তেওঁলোকে বাহিৰা জ্ঞান লাভ কৰিব পাৰিব। তেতিয়া হলে তেওঁলোকে আৰু ভাল result কৰিব পাৰিব।

ষষ্ঠ কথা হল—কলা আৰু কৃষ্টিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ১ লাখ টকা বাখিছে, এই টকাৰ বহুতখিনি তেজপুৰ সঙ্গীত কলেজক দিয়া হৈছিল। প্ৰথমতে সঙ্গীত কলেজ পতা হৈছিল গুৱাহাটীত—শ্ৰীদেবেশ্বৰ শৰ্মা বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী থকাৰ সময়ত। এই কলেজ তেতিয়া দুখন। সঙ্গীত কলেজৰ কিবা কাজিয়া লগাত তেজপুৰ সঙ্গীত কলেজ খোলা হল। সেই কলেজ খনো যোৱা ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ পৰা ভাঙি গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে সঙ্গীত কলেজৰ এই টকা আজি বহুত দিনৰে পৰা চলি থকা গুৱাহাটীৰ শ্ৰীজন্মদৰ বৰদলৈয়ে পতা কলেজ খনক দিব লাগে। অৱশ্যে তেজপুৰৰ খনো পাবিলে পাতিব লাগে। ললিত কলা একাডেমী নামৰ এটা অনুষ্ঠান আছে, এই অনুষ্ঠানে অসমৰ বাবে একো কামেই কৰা নাই অথচ এই অনুষ্ঠানে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা টকা পাই থাকে। বঙালী প্ৰগতি সংঘ আৰু বৰপেটা কৃষ্টি সংঘই যিমান কাম কৰিছে এই অনুষ্ঠানে সেই তুলনাত একো কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে যিবিলাক সংঘই কৃষ্টি কলাৰ প্ৰচাৰ কৰে সেই বিলাককেই টকা পয়চা দিব লাগে।

সপ্তম কথা হল—ছিলঙলৈ অসমৰ নানা ঠাইৰ পৰা আৰু অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰাও কলা কৃষ্টি প্ৰদৰ্শনৰ কাৰণে শিল্পী সকল আহিয়েই থাকে—কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ ইয়াত থাকিবৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। দেৱকুমাৰ হলৰ ওচৰতো নাই আৰু ষ্টেট লাই-ব্ৰেৰীৰ ওচৰতো নাই। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এই লোকসকল থাকিবৰ কাৰণে অতিখিলা। এখন কৰি দিব লাগে।

অষ্টম কথা হল—আজি কালি স্কুল কলেজত Physical trainingৰ ব্যৱস্থা বাধ্যতামূলক কৰা হৈছে। বহু ছাত্ৰই বহুত দুৰৰ পৰা আহিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকে বাতিপুৰা ৮টা বজাত স্কুললৈ আহে আৰু ঘৰি ঘৰ পাওতে বাতি ৮টা হয়। স্কুলৰ ক্লাচ কৰাৰ পাচত Drill বা কুচকাওজ কৰিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকৰ mid-day mealৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। গতিকে চৰকাৰে ছাত্ৰৰ পৰা মাহে ৭০ অনাকৈ লৈ চৰকাৰে ১০০ অনা দি হলেও তেওঁলোকে বুত মাহ আদি খোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগে। এই Physical trainingৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ আঠশ টকা বাখিছে, এই টকাৰে কি হব? ৮০ হাজাৰ হলেও নাটে।

৯ম কথা হল—বাইফল ক্লাবৰ জৰিয়তে বন্দুক বাইফল চলোৱাৰ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। অসমত কিমান বাইফল ক্লাব আছে মই কব নোৱাৰো। এইবিলাকৰ কাৰণে কিছু টকা পইছা চৰকাৰে খৰছ কৰিলে ভাল। প্ৰত্যেক মুখ্য ঠাইবিলাকত বাইফল ক্লাব খোলা উচিত। তেতিয়াহে সকলোৱে শিকিব পাৰিব। মই এই কেইটা পৰামৰ্শ দিলো। বাইজে আশা কৰি আছে যে আমাৰ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমক আগ বঢ়াই নিব। ময়ো তাকে আশা কৰি এই কেইটা কথা কলো।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ বাবে আঁচনি লৈছে আৰু কোনো কোনো ঠাইত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈকো চেষ্টা কৰিছে যদিও কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব পৰা নাই। এই বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ আগতে আমি চাব লাগিব যে আটাইতকৈ নিম্নস্তৰৰ শিক্ষা লব খোজা সকলে এই সুবিধা পাইছেনে নাই, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত এতিয়াও ১,২০০ প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল বেচৰকাৰী খণ্ডতে আছে।

ইমানবোৰ স্কুল চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ নানাকৈয়ে বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে আ-
বঢ়াৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাই। এই স্কুলবোৰ চৰকাৰে লোৱাৰ পিচতহে বাধ্যত-
ামূলক শিক্ষা হ'ব পাৰে। অসমৰ ভিতৰত নগাঁও, ধুবুৰী আৰু বৰপেটাতে বেচি
স্কুল আছে চৰকাৰে নোলোৱা; কাৰণ এই কেইখন ঠাইত বঙালী-মুছলমান মানুহ
আটাইতকৈ বেচি। আমাৰ ঠাইত এই নতুন মানুহবোৰক নতুন অসমীয়া বোলা
হয়। আমি বোধকৰো এই কেইখন ঠাইৰ মানুহৰ প্ৰতি ন্যায় কৰা হোৱা
নাই। বৰপেটাত এনেকুৱা নতুন অসমীয়া মানুহ প্ৰায় ৩ লাখ হ'ব। তেওঁ-
লোকে একোখন স্কুল ৫ বছৰৰ পৰা ৭ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত চলাই আছে; কিন্তু
চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই। আমাৰ বিভাগীয়া সমষ্টিৰ গোপালপুৰত বাইজে এখন
প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল পাতি তিনিজন শিক্ষক ৰাখিছে। তেওঁলোকে অসমীয়া শিকিছে
আৰু অসমীয়া সাজ-পাৰ পিন্ধিছে অৰ্থাৎ ছোৱালীবোৰে বিহা-মেখেলা পিন্ধিছে;
তথাপি স্কুল চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই। এনে অৱস্থা ধুবুৰীতো হৈছে। এই স্কুলবোৰ
চৰকাৰে নোলোৱাৰ ফলত ভেংগৰ স্কুলৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে। এইবোৰ বৰ পিচ-
পৰা ঠাই। ইয়াত শিক্ষিতৰ সংখ্যা বৰ কম। সেইদৰে চৰকাৰী চাকৰিলাৰ
সংখ্যাও কম। এই নতুন-অসমীয়া মানুহৰ বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ মাত্ৰ এজনহে
এতিয়া ছিলঙত উচ্চ পৰ্য্যায়ত চাকৰি কৰিছে। এতিয়াও ১,২০০ স্কুল লবলৈ
বাকী আছে; তাৰে যদি ৫০০ স্কুল লয় তেনেহলে আৰু ৭০০ থাকিব। যদিহে
৫০০ স্কুল লোৱাৰ পিচত ১,২০০ বাকী থাকে তেনেহলে সকলোবোৰ স্কুল
লওতে কিমান বছৰ লাগিব কোৱা টান—বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰ কৰোতে।
ললিত কলা বা তেনে ধৰণৰ স্কুল বাদ দিও এই প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলবোৰ চৰকাৰে
প্ৰথমে লোৱা উচিত যদি সাঁচাকৈএ শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰ কৰিব খোজে।

যিবোৰ স্কুলক চৰকাৰে Building Grant দিছে তাৰ শতকৰা ৭৫
ভাগ টকা অসজ উপায়ে খৰচ কৰিছে। ঘৰ সাজিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে টকা দিছে
ভাল কথা কিন্তু সেই টকা কেনেকৈ খৰচ কৰে চৰকাৰে চাব লাগে।
এই সম্পৰ্কত বহুতৰ ওপৰত ইতিমধ্যে মোকদ্দমা কৰিব লাগিছিল। কিন্তু কোনো
চেৰেক্টৰীৰ ওপৰত মোকদ্দমা কৰা শুনা নাই। যিবিলাকক Building Grant
দিয়া হৈছে সেইবোৰ গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগে ঘৰ সজাৰ দৰে নাইবা গড়কাপ্তানী
বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰাই টেণ্ডাৰ লৈ মঞ্জুৰী হোৱাৰ পিচতহে ঘৰ সাজিবলৈ দিব
লাগে। তাকে নকৰিলে সেই টকা এনেয়ে নষ্ট হ'ব।

কাৰিকৰী শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰতে পিচ পৰা। কাৰিকৰী
শিক্ষা লবলৈ হলে গণিত বিষয়ত চোকা হ'ব লাগে। কিন্তু আমাৰ স্কুলবোৰত
সাধাৰণ গ্ৰেজুৱেটহে বেচি; গণিত পঢ়াৰ পৰা শিক্ষক বৰ কম। গতিকে
কাৰিকৰী শিক্ষালৈ পঠোৱাৰ আগতে ছাত্ৰবোৰক গণিত বিষয়ত ভাল শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ
ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে।

আজিকালি স্কুলবোৰ পৰিদৰ্শন কৰা নহয়। আমাৰ দিনত মাত্ৰ এজন
ইনচপেক্টৰ আছিল যোৰহাটত। কিন্তু স্কুলবোৰ ঠিক মতে পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিছিল।
আজিকালি কেইবাজন ইনিচপেক্টৰ হোৱা স্বত্বেও পৰিদৰ্শন কৰা নহয়। আগৰ
দিনত পৰিদৰ্শনৰ ভয়তে স্কুলবোৰ ভালকৈ ৰাখে। D. P. I. সকল ছিলঙত
বহি থাকিলে নহ'ব। তেওঁলোকেও মাছে-সময়ে গৈ স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিব লাগে।
বছৰেক-বছৰ গৈছে কিন্তু হাই স্কুলবোৰ পৰিদৰ্শন হোৱা নাই।

M. E. আৰু M. V. স্কুলত আজিকালি সমান শিক্ষা হয়। কিন্তু M. E.
স্কুলত মাচুল দিব লাগে অথচ M. V. স্কুলত মাচুল দিব নোলাগে। একে
শিক্ষা দিয়া ওচৰা-ওচৰি দুখন স্কুলৰ এখনত মাচুল দিব লগা আৰু আনখনত,
মাচুল দিব নোলাগে এনে পাৰ্থক্য ৰখা ঠিক নহয়। গতিকে M. E. স্কুলত
মাচুল দিয়াটো বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে।

চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুলত পঢ়া ল'বাবোৰৰ প্ৰতি বৰ অনায়াস কৰা হৈছে। মাৰ্চ, এপ্ৰিল আৰু মে এই ৩ মাহত ৮-১০ দিনৰ বেচি স্কুল নহয়। ইটোৰ পিচত দিটো পৰীক্ষাৰ কাৰণেই স্কুল আবদ্ধ থাকে। ইয়াবোৰৰ কোনো Delegation আহিলেও স্কুলতে থাকিবলৈ দিয়া হয়। ইত্যাদি কাৰণত চৰকাৰী হাই স্কুলবোৰ প্ৰায়ে বন্ধ থাকে। মোৰ ল'ৰাটোৱে অলপতে মোকে কৈছে যে চৰকাৰী হাই স্কুলৰ পৰা একত্ৰাই তাক বৰপেটা চৰকাৰী সাহাৰ্য্যপ্ৰাপ্ত বিদ্যাপীঠত দিব লাগে, কাণ সিবোৰ স্কুল বন্ধহৈ থাকে আৰু বিদ্যাপীঠ চলি থাকে। চৰকাৰী লক্ষ্যৰ শিক্ষক বোৰো প্ৰায়ে বদলি হৈ থাকে আৰু পঢ়ুৱাত বেমেজালি হয় বা ক্ষতি হয়। এই কাৰণেই আজিকালি চৰকাৰি স্কুলৰ ফলাফল ক্ৰমাত বেয়া হৈ গৈছে। চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুলত আটাইতকৈ ভাল ল'বাবোৰ বাচি নোৱা হয় বাচনী পৰীক্ষা পাতি আৰু পৰীক্ষাত ফেল কৰা ল'বাবোৰহে অন্য স্কুললৈ যায়; তথাপি চৰকাৰী স্কুলতকৈ বেচৰকাৰী স্কুলৰ ফলাফল ভাল। আমাৰ অঞ্চলত চেণ্ডা হাইস্কুলৰ ফলাফল চৰকাৰী হাই স্কুলতকৈ ভাল অঞ্চল তালৈ ভাল ল'ৰা নেযায়।

বৃত্তি সম্পৰ্কত মই এই কথা কওঁ যে, স্বৰ্গৰ কথা—ভাৰত চৰকাৰ আৰু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে বৃত্তি দিয়ে। বৃত্তি বিলাক দিওতে কিছুমান বৃত্তি অকল বৃত্তি হিচাবেই দিয়া হয়। ইয়াৰ ফলত দেখা যায় কেতিয়াবা একে ঠাইলৈকে সকলোবোৰ যায়। মই কওঁ এই বৃত্তিবিলাক দিওতে কোন অঞ্চল কেনেকুৱা কিমান পিচপৰা কাৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা কিমান বেয়া এইবিলাক বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ এনেকুৱা কিছুমান অঞ্চল আছে য'ত আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত এজনো Graduate নাই। সেই নিচিনা ঠাইবিলাকৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীক বৃত্তি দিব লাগে আৰু বৃত্তি দিওতে, গাৰ্জেনৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা কেনেকুৱা এইবিলাক বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে। নহলে, কিছুমান ঠাইৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে বৃত্তি পাই গৈ থাকে আৰু পিচপৰা ঠাইবিলাক সদায়ে বাদ পৰি যায়। সেই কাৰণে যাতে চৰকাৰে এইবিলাক কথাটো দৃষ্টি দিয়ে, তাক উদ্দেশ্যকৰীয়ে এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সমাজৰ এটি আদৰ্শ আৰু লক্ষ্য থাকে। এই আদৰ্শ আৰু লক্ষ্যৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টি ৰাখি চৰকাৰ চলে। ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ ঘোষিত আদৰ্শ আৰু লক্ষ্য হৈছে 'সমাজ তান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা' আৰ্হিৰ এখন সমাজ প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা। এই সমাজ তান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ অনুপ্ৰেৰণাই শিক্ষাৰ মাধ্যমেদি আমাৰ দেশৰ লোকক, বিশেষকৈ উঠি অহা ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাকক আপুৰুত কৰি তুলিব লাগে। পাঠ্যপুথিৰ যোগেদি এই ভাৱীয়া প্ৰবাহিত কৰিব লাগে, কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে এই আদৰ্শত আমাৰ সমাজ শিক্ষাৰ যোগেদি গঢ়ি তোলাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ কোনো আভাস নাই। এই মতে আমাৰ শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হোৱা উচিত আছিল। আমি দেখিছো—অতীজৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম পাঠ্যপুথি আজিও চলি আছে যাৰ ফলত আমাৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে নতুন সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ আদৰ্শৰ পৰা একেবাৰেই বঞ্চিত। নাজানো, শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কি ভাবিছে?

(আপুনি কি ভাবিছে—Voice)

আপোনালোকে ভবাতো মই ভবা নাই —

মই ভাবো, আমাৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে নতুন সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ একো আদৰ্শ পোৱা নাই। 'পঞ্চতন্ত্ৰত নতুন সমাজ তান্ত্ৰিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ শিক্ষাৰ আহি পাইনে? মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক সোধিব খোজো বৰ্ত্তমান পাঠ্যপুথিৰ মূল কথা তেখেত সন্তুষ্ট হৈছেনে? (উত্তৰ নাই হোৱা)

Mr. SPEAKER: পঞ্চতন্ত্র নাইনেকি ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

নাই—আছে অন্য বহুতো কথা। ২টা বাজ হাঁহে কাছ উবাই নিয়া—গৰখীয়া লবাই দেখি খাবলৈ ভাল হোৱা বোলা—ক'ত মুখ ধুই আহিছিল বুলি কাছই মাত মাতে, কাছ গৰি পৰাত লবাই ভাজি খোৱা ইত্যাদি। শিয়াল বান্দবৰ কথা—ইত্যাদি।

আজিও আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে অতীজৰ প্ৰথাৰেই চলি আহিছে; অতীজৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰমকেই অনুসৰণ কৰি আহিছে। নতুন সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ লগত খাপ খোৱা একো নাই। এই ফালে চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি দিব লাগে। শীঘ্ৰে নতুন সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত খাপ খোৱা পাঠ্যপুথি বিদ্যালয়ত প্ৰচলন কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত, খৰচৰ ফালে চালে দেখা পাওঁ আজি কিতাপৰ, কাগজৰ, পেনচিলৰ, চিয়াহীৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে; তাৰোপৰি বছৰি বছৰি কিতাপ-পত্ৰ বদলি হৈ থাকে। লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ অভিভাবক সকলৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা বেয়া। এনে অৱস্থাত চৰকাৰে নিজৰ হেণ্ডাৰখন উঠাই দিব লাগে। বিদ্যা জ্ঞান আহৰণৰ পথত ফিজৰ হোণ্ডৰ কিয়? এই গোটখন, হেণ্ডাৰ খন তুলি দিব নোৱাৰিনে? পঢ়াত অতিপাত খৰচ—ধনীয়ে পঢ়াব পাৰিছে—দৰিদ্ৰৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে বাচতে এবিৰ ঘৰিছে।

তাৰ পিচত টকা-পয়চা মঞ্জুৰী ক্ষেত্ৰতো (স্কুলবিলাকৰ গ্ৰাণ্ট) খাম-খোৱালী হোৱা উচিত নহয়। কিছুমান অঞ্চলৰ স্কুলে সকলো সময়তে মঞ্জুৰী পায় আৰু কিছুমান অঞ্চলৰ স্কুলে সুঠেই নাপায়। কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত মঞ্জুৰী ছিলংৰ পৰা যায় আৰু কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত স্কুল বৰ্ডৰ মুখলৈ চাই থাকিব লাগে। এইবাৰ কিছুমান মঞ্জুৰী ছিলঙৰ পৰা দিছে। অসমত ১২০০ খন L. P. স্কুলৰ ভিতৰত চৰকাৰে মাত্ৰ ৫০০ খন স্কুল লৈছে। শিৱসাগৰৰ ১২খন M. V. স্কুলৰ ভিতৰত স্কুল বৰ্ডে চাৰিখন লবলৈ অনুমতি দিছে। তাৰ পাঁচটা সমষ্টিৰ ভিতৰত চাৰিখন স্কুল বা ক'ত ক'ত লয়? ৭০ খন প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ শিৱসাগৰত ২২ খন লৈছে এই বছৰ।

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education):

তাৰ ১৩ খন হাই স্কুল আৰু ২৬ খন এম, ভি, স্কুল আছে নহয়।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

এই স্কুলবিলাক ব্ৰিটিছৰ দিনৰে পৰা আছে। এতিয়া, তেতিয়াৰ পৰা বহুতো ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে—সেই কাৰণে স্কুলৰ সংখ্যাও বঢ়াবলগীয়া হৈছে। সকলোবিলাক সমস্যা চাই কোনো বকম খাম-খোৱালী আৰু বেমেজালি নোহোৱাকৈ impartial ভাবে সকলোকে সমানে গ্ৰাণ্ট দিব লাগে। আগবঢ়া ঠাই আৰু পিচ পৰা ঠাইবিলাকৰ স্কুল বিলাকৰো সমানে আগবাঢ়িবলৈ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। ঘৰৰ পৰিয়ালৰ শকত আৰু খিলকতীয়া দুয়োটা লবালৈ সমানে চকু দিব লাগে। আগবঢ়া অঞ্চল বুলি স্কুল আদি মঞ্জুৰিত হাত ধৰা উচিত নহয়। মন্ত্ৰীক সুধিব খোজো শকত লৰাটিক খাব পৰা লৰাটিক কমটিকৈ খাবলৈ দিব লাগেনে কি? দিখৌ মুখ, খনামুখ, চামগুৰি, দোপদৰ 'আৱাৰ ইনচিটিউট' আদিৰ স্কুল সমূহে এইবাৰ মঞ্জুৰী পাইছেনে নাই—কবই পৰা নাই। জাতিৰ যেকুৱা হৈছে—শিক্ষা আৰু শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰচাৰৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষাবিভাগে আগ্ৰহেৰে Honestly কাম কৰিব লাগে। অ, আ, ক, খ শিকিবলৈ যদি উপযুক্ত পঢ়াশালী নাথাকে তেন্তে ভৱিষ্যত নাগৰিক, আমাৰ উঠি অহা কণ কণ লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাকে কি আহিলা পাব?

কাজেই শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰচাৰৰ কাৰণে আৰু অধিক পৰিমাণৰ স্কুল চৰকাৰে লব লাগে আৰু তাৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম বদলাই—আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক প্ৰকৃত শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে, তেতিয়াহে দেশৰ আবৰ্জনা সমূহ দূৰ হ'ব, শিক্ষাৰ পোহৰে দেশ আলোকিত কৰিব।

তাৰ পিচত, পৰীক্ষাবিলাকৰ খবৰ ওলাওতে বহু দেৰি হয়। যোৱা M. V. পৰীক্ষাৰ result এতিয়াও ওলোৱা নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: কোন বছৰৰ ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

এই বছৰৰ। ১৯৬২ চনৰ পৰীক্ষা। এই পৰীক্ষা বিলাকৰ results বা ফলাফল এইদৰে পলম হলে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীবিলাকৰ অস্থবিধা হয় উত্তীৰ্ণ হোৱা বা পাচ কৰা বিলাকৰ নাম লগোৱা বা admission ৰ কাৰণে কৃতকাৰ্য্য নোহোৱা বা পুনৰ নাম ভৰ্তি বা আৰু fail কৰাবিলাকৰো admission ৰ কাৰণে। ইতিমধ্যে স্কুলত পঢ়া আগবাঢ়িল—বহাগ পালেহি—এম, ভি পৰীক্ষাৰ ফলাফল ওলাব কাহানি ? তাৰ উপৰিও এই পৰীক্ষা বিলাকৰ প্ৰশ্ন কাগজো কেতিয়াবা leak হয়। এইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা।

তাৰ পিচত, গত নিৰ্বাচনৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক শিক্ষকে কৰিছিল, তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰত যি সকল বিফল হল—তেওঁলোকক। কামত join কৰি বৈল নিদিয়া সম্পৰ্কত মাননীয় হাইকৰ্ট ৰ এটা বায় হৈছে যে তেওঁলোকক, কামত পুনৰ যোগ বা join কৰিবলৈ দিব লাগে। এই 'বায়' চৰকাৰে মানি লোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে বোলে চুপ্ৰিমকৰ্টৰ আশ্ৰয় লৈছে অনাহকত টকা খৰচ ? এইবিলাকৰ বিষয়ত চৰকাৰ সতৰ্ক হোৱা উচিত। তাৰ পিচত, কঙ, কোনো এখন প্ৰাইমেৰী বা L.P. School ৰ প্ৰধান শিক্ষকজন গত নিৰ্বাচনৰ বা Election ৰ কংগ্ৰেছ প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগৰ সভাপতি। সেই স্কুলৰে আন এজন শিক্ষকে ভোটৰ সময়ত মন্ত্ৰী এগৰাকী যাওতে কৈছিল—যে, মই বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হৈ টিংৰ কাৰণে আপোমাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে মন্ত্ৰী এগৰাকী বিচাৰি ছিলতলৈ যাওতে (D. C. G. ৰ ক'ৰ্টৰ পৰা) আপুনি মোক বাহিৰ কৰি দিয়া নাছিলনে ? এই কথা কোৱাৰ কাৰণে সেইজন শিক্ষকক কামৰ 'চাচপেন্দ' কৰা হ'ল—গুৱাহাটী বৰ্ডৰ কথা।

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ টাইম হ'ল।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: চাৰ মোক আৰু চাৰি মিনিট মান দিলে ভাল হয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: বাক কওক।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ চাহ বাগান বিলাকত শতকৰা ২২ খন বাগানতহে ভাল স্কুল আছে যদিও তাত প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত বা trained শিক্ষকৰ অভাৱ স্কুল আছে বহুতত শিক্ষক নাই। চৰকাৰে সেই স্কুলবিলাকৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য কৰা উচিত।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ মুখৰ পৰাই শুনিছিলো যে যোৰহাটত থকা কৃষি কলেজখন বোলে গাঁৱলীয়া বা কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বা Rural University লৈ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব—যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে সেইটো সোনকালে কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰিবনে ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education):
সেইটো শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ কাম নহয়—কৃষি বিভাগৰহে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):
চীনৰ বণধ্বনি আজিও শুনা যায়—চীনৰ নীতি হৈছে যুদ্ধৰ সহায়েৰে সাম্যবাদ প্ৰচাৰ কৰা—চীনৰ সেই strategy পৰিবৰ্ত্তন নোহোৱা পৰ্য্যন্ত যুদ্ধৰ আশংকা আছে। গতিকে আমাৰ উঠি অহা যুবক-যুবতীক দেশবন্ধাৰ কামত যোগ দান কৰিব পৰাকৈ যুদ্ধ শিক্ষা দিব লাগে। দেশ বন্ধা কৰা প্ৰতি যুবক-যুবতীৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য।

ADJOURNMENT

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

After Lunch

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে, অসমত শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ কাৰণে যি আগ্ৰহ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে, বিশেষকৈ জীৱশিক্ষা প্ৰচাৰৰ কাৰণে যি আগ্ৰহ তেখেতৰ ভাষণত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে তাৰ বাবে সন্তোষ পাইছো। সমগ্ৰ অসমৰ ভিতৰত শিক্ষাত পিচপৰি থকা অঞ্চল হৈছে গুৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চল, যিটোক 'দুৱাৰচ এবিয়া' বুলি কোৱা হয়। এই অঞ্চলত জনজাতীয় লোকসকল বাস কৰে—এওঁলোকৰ জন সংখ্যা শতকৰা ৭৫ জন আৰু বাকীখিনি পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ। চৰকাৰে জানে, এই অঞ্চলৰ অধিবাসী সকল, সকলো ফালে বিশেষকৈ শিক্ষা বিষয়ত পিচ পৰা। কোকৰাঝাৰ, চিদিলা আৰু বিজনী—এই ঠাই কেইখন এই অঞ্চলত পৰে আৰু শিক্ষা বিষয়ত অতি পিচপৰা অঞ্চল। আশা কৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই অঞ্চল সমূহত শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ কাৰণে মনোযোগ দিব। আমি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো, শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰচাৰৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এই বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে কেইটামান কলেজ চৰকাৰী কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত পিচপৰা অঞ্চলৰ কোকৰাঝাৰ কলেজটো চৰকাৰে লোৱাৰ সম্পৰ্কে বিবেচনা কৰিব।

জীৱ শিক্ষাত এই অঞ্চল একেবাৰে পিচপৰা। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ, 'বিজনী টাইবেল বেল্ট'ৰ ছোৱালী শিক্ষাৰ কোনো বকম ব্যৱস্থা নাই। এই বেল্টৰ ঠাই বিজনীত বৰ্ত্তমানে বাইজে, 'বিজনী ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল' স্থাপন কৰি শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন, বিজনীত বাইজৰ চেপ্তাত স্থাপিত হোৱা এই ছোৱালী হাই স্কুল-খনৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টি দিয়ে আৰু সোনকালে যব সজাৰ কাৰণে মঞ্জুৰী দিয়ে। ১২ মাইল ব্যাসাৰ্দ্ধৰ ভিতৰত এতিয়ালৈ ছোৱালীবোৰৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে কোনো শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান নাই। এই অঞ্চলত সৰহ ভাগেই টাইবেল লোক। ছোৱালী স্কুলৰ ঘৰ সাজিবৰ কাৰণে, ১৫ বিঘা মাটি পোৱা হৈছে যদিও টকাৰ অভাৱত ঘৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। আনফালে, লৰাৰ স্কুলতে এই ছোৱালী স্কুলৰ কাম চলিছে। সেই উদ্দেশ্যে বৰ্ত্তমান 'বেকাৰিং গ্ৰাণ্ট' নহলেও 'নন-বেকাৰিং গ্ৰাণ্ট' এটা দিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও।

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) :

স্কেন ক্লাচলৈকে হৈছে ?

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni) : ক্লাচ এইট্

(Class VIII) লৈকে হৈছে। মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক এবাৰ সেই স্কুল চাই আহিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাও। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে, এই কথাও উল্লেখ কৰা যে তামোলপুৰ অঞ্চলটোও, এটা পিচপৰা জনজাতীয় বসতি প্ৰধান অঞ্চল, তিনিটা মাজাৰ ভিতৰত ইয়াত মাত্ৰ এখন স্কুল, তাতে চৰকাৰী গ্ৰাণ্ট উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে পোৱা নাই। গ্ৰাণ্ট নাপালে এই স্কুলবোৰৰ উন্নতি হোৱা টান।

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) :

তামোলপুৰৰ ওচৰৰ মুচলপুৰত এখন হাইস্কুল আছে নহয়।

Mr. SPEAKER : তামোলপুৰৰ পৰা মুচলপুৰ অলপ দূৰ হয়।

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni) : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ

পিচত এই কথা কওঁ যে, ছিলঙত বহুতো কম বেতন পোৱা অসমীয়া কৰ্মচাৰী বিশেষকৈ চতুৰ্থ শ্ৰেণীৰ চাকৰীয়াসকল আছে, এওঁলোকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাক পঢ়িবলৈ 'অসমীয়া স্কুল' নোহোৱাত বহু অসুবিধা হৈছে। লাইটুম্‌থ্ৰা অঞ্চলত বহুতো তেনে লৰা-ছোৱালী আছে আৰু এই লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাকৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে লাইটুম্‌থ্ৰাত এখন অসমীয়া প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল চৰকাৰে পাতি দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত মই কওঁ, স্কুলবিলাকত periodical medical check up ৰ ব্যৱস্থা থকা দৰকাৰ। মোৰ নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা জানো যে ট্ৰাইবেল অধিবাসী সকলৰ ভিতৰত শতকৰা ছম্ভিত (80) জনেই কুষ্ঠ ৰোগৰ দ্বাৰা আক্ৰান্ত বুলি আজি কেই বছৰমানৰ আগতে হোৱা এটা চেষ্টাচত পোৱা গৈছিল। স্কুলত পঢ়িবলৈ অহা লৰা-ছোৱালীৰো বহুতেই এই ৰোগৰ দ্বাৰা infected থাকে। প্ৰথম অৱস্থাত এই ৰোগে আক্ৰমণ কৰিলেও সাধাৰণ মানুহে চিনি নাপায় বা ধৰিব নোৱাৰে। সুষ্ঠু লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাক—ৰোগাক্ৰান্ত লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ লগত বহি—পঢ়া-শুনা কৰিব লগা হয়। periodically medical check up ৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিলে এই অসুবিধা দূৰ হ'ব। তাৰ পিচত, আজি আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে, ঠায়ে ঠায়ে চৰকাৰে 'ট্ৰাইবেল' 'হোষ্টেল' নিৰ্মাণ কৰিছে। এইদৰে পৃথক ভাবে ট্ৰাইবেলৰ কাৰণে হোষ্টেল কৰি দিয়াটো উচিত হোৱা নাই যেন পাও। তেনে ব্যৱস্থাৰ দ্বাৰা সৰুকালৰে পৰা জনজাতীয় লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাক পৃথক ভাৱপন্থা হৈ উঠিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ, এইদৰে পৃথক হোষ্টেল নকৰি সাধাৰণ হোষ্টেলতেই একেলগে থাকিব পৰাকৈ—কিছুমান সংখ্যক 'চিট' ট্ৰাইবেল ছাত্ৰৰ নিমিত্তে বিজাৰ্ড ৰাখি দিলেহে ভাল হ'ব। তাৰ পিচত আন এটা অসুবিধাৰ কথা ইয়াতে কওঁ যে, ছিলঙলৈ বহুতো 'ট্ৰাইবেল' আৰু 'নন-ট্ৰাইবেল' লৰা নানান কাৰণত পঢ়িবলৈ আহিব লগা হয়। এওঁলোকৰ থকা মেলাত বহু অসুবিধা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে plains pupils হোষ্টেল এটা চৰকাৰে কৰি দিলে এই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হয়।

সেই কাৰণে ছিলঙতে ভৈয়ামৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে এটা হোষ্টেল স্থাপন কৰিব লাগে। তাত ট্ৰাইবেল ছাত্ৰৰ কাৰণেও নিৰ্দিষ্ট সংখ্যক seat দাটটিয়াকৈ ৰাখিব লাগে, যাতে দুখীয়া ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী তাত থাকি পঢ়িব পাৰে, ততীয়া হলে বহুত উপকাৰ হয়।

আৰু এটা কথা মই আগতে বাজেট আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত উল্লেখ কৰিছিলো। সেইটো হল শিক্ষা বিভাগে আৰু কিছু বেচি টকা শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত ৰবৰি নাহে। বৰ্ত্তমানে ধৰাৰ টকাৰ লগতে যদি আৰু এক কোটি টকা বেচি ৰবৰিলোহেত তেন্তে কিছু বেচি কাম হনহেতেন। বৰ্ত্তমান Primary আৰু Secondary শিক্ষাৰ বাবে যি ৩৥ কোটি টকা ৰবিছে, তাৰ লগতে অন্যান্য কিমানকৈ কম দৰ্কাৰী শিতানৰ পৰা কাটি আনি শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত আৰু এক কোটি টকা দিলে এটা অতি আৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থা হনহেতেন।

চৰকাৰে ৩৪ পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেহত মুঠ ১৬ লাখ ছাত্ৰই প্ৰাইমাৰী আৰু Secondary শিক্ষা লব বুলি আশা কৰিছে। এই ১৬ লাখ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী ৯ মাহৰ কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেককে দৈনিক অন্ততঃ ২ অনাটক দিলেও ১ কোটি টকা লাগে। ইয়াকে তেওঁলোকক দিলে Midday Tiffin টো হয়। কিয়নো লাগে, কাৰণ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ মন আৰু শৰীৰ উভয়ৰে স্বস্থ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তনৰ আৱশ্যক লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে ৬ ঘণ্টা পঢ়াৰ কাম কৰি মানসিক অবসাদ হৈ পৰে। তাৰ উপৰিও, বৰ্ত্তমানে N.C.C., A.C.C. স্কুলবোৰত বাধ্যতামূলক দৈনিক কৰ্ম কৰা হৈছে। পিচত লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে Drill কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ পেটে অবসাদ মন আৰু শৰীৰলৈ ১৪১৫ বছৰীয়া লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ পৰা সম্ভৱে নহয়, উচিতো নহয়। মই শিক্ষক হৈ থকা সময়ত এদিন দেখি ১১ জন লৰাই একো নোখোৱাকৈ স্কুললৈ আহিছিল; আৰু দুপৰীয়াৰ পিছ ছুটিলে বৰলৈ যাব লগা হৈছিল। এনে অৱস্থা এদিন নহয়, সদায়েই এনে স্কুলবিলাকত হৈ আছে। গাঁৱৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰে ৪১৫ মাইল দূৰৰ পৰা ৮ বজাতে ঘৰৰ পৰা আহে আৰু সন্ধ্যা সময়তহে গৈ ঘৰ পায়। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলক গাই প্ৰতি দুই অনাৰ Tiffin ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে বৰ উপকাৰ হ'ব তাৰ কাৰণে এক কোটি টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা ৰাখিলে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ পক্ষে অবসাদ মুক্ত মন আৰু শৰীৰ লাভ কৰি দৈনন্দিন শিক্ষা লাভত সুযোগ পালেহেত। এই কথাখিনি এবাৰ বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদায় অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

Shri MOLIA TANTI (Doom Dooma) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদায়, মই এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰি এই শিতানত যি টকা ৰবিছে তাকে মই অন্তৰেৰে সৈতে সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

বৰ্ত্তমানে এই সঙ্কটৰ দিনত যি কেই কোটি টকা ৰবিছে, তাৰ জৰিয়তে শিক্ষাৰ কিমান দিনে কি উন্নতি হ'ব মই ভাবিবলৈকে টান পাইছো। মোৰ বোম্বাৰে এতিয়ালৈ ইমানবিলাক L. P., M. E., M. V. হাইস্কুল লবলৈকে দাকী আছে। যোৱা বছৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়ত হ'ব লগা Technical School আদৰা I. T. I. স্কুল ও টকাৰ অভাৱতে লোৱা নহল। গতিকে এই বছৰত লোৱা হ'ব বুলি আশা কৰো।

মই এটা কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো, যে আজি সদনৰ সকলো সদস্য কৈছে যে, সকলো স্কুল চৰকাৰে লব লাগে, কিন্তু মই বৰ দুঃখেৰে ক'বলগীয়াত পৰিছো যে, চাহ বাগানৰ স্কুল বিলাক এতিয়ালৈ লোৱা হোৱা নাই। এখন দেশৰ সমৃদ্ধি শালী কৰিবলৈ হ'লে অকল একশ্ৰেণীৰ লোকক শিক্ষা দিলে দেশৰ উন্নতি নহ'ব। পিচপৰি থকা শ্ৰেণীকো সমানে আগবঢ়াই আনিব লাগিব। তেতিয়াহে দেশৰ উন্নতি হ'ব বুলি মই ভাবো। অসমত যদি পিচ পৰা মানুহ আছে তেনেহলে চাহ বাগিচাৰ বনুৱাহে পিচ পৰি আছে। গতিকে এই সমাজকো অন্য সমাজৰ দৰে শিক্ষা দিফাত আগ বঢ়াই আনিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

মই এই চাহ বাগানৰ অৱস্থা বেচিকৈ জানো । বাগিচাৰ বিবিলাক স্কুল আছে তাৰ অৱস্থা বৰ শোচনীয়, বহুত বাগানত স্কুল নায়েই ।

বৰ্তমান যি স্কুল আছে তাৰ বেচি ভাগেই বৃত্তিৰ দিনতে হোৱা । আজি আমাৰ জাতীয় চৰকাৰৰ দিনতো স্কুলৰ যদি একে আহাই হৈ থাকে তেন্তে ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা । বৰ্তমানেও এই চাহ বাগানত স্কুল বিলাক যি অৱস্থাত চলিছে দেখিলে দুখ লাগে, L. P. School ৰ বাবে মাষ্টৰ লোৱা হয়, I.A., B.A., পাচ কৰা মাষ্টৰ হৈ বাগানলৈ কাম বিচাৰি যায় আৰু মেনে-চাৰে তেওঁলোককহে স্কুলত কাম দিয়ে আৰো সেই শিক্ষকসকলেও আন চাকৰী নোপোৱালৈকে সোমাই পাল মাৰি থাকে । নিগাজিকৈ বহুত স্কুলতে শিক্ষকৰ কামতে অকল নিযুক্ত নকৰে আনকি ক্ষতিৰ কামও কৰিব লাগে ।

মহোদয়, এই চাহ বনুৱা সকল হাতে মগজুৱে অসমীয়া বুলি পৰিচয় দিছে । আজি মোৰ কথাকে কওঁ, মোৰ তিনি পুৰুষ অসমতে ঢুকিলে । দেশৰ লগত কোনো বকমৰ আদান প্রদান নাই । আজি মই মোক নিজকে নিজে অসমীয়া বুলি চিনাকি দিব পাৰিছো । সেই কাৰণে নিজে নিজৰ গোৰব অনভৱ কৰিছো । এই সম্প্ৰদায়টোক শিক্ষাত চৰকাৰে অৱহেলা কৰা উচিত নহয় । আজি বাগানৰ স্কুল বিলাকত কি ধৰণে লেখাপনা চলিছে, তাক চাবলৈ কোনোৱে ভ্ৰক্ষেপ কৰা নাই । মই কওঁ যে, এই শিক্ষকৰ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকক যদি শিক্ষাত উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ মনকৰে তেন্তে দেশৰ উন্নতি কেতিয়াও নহয় । সকলো স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিব লাগে । তেতিয়াহে স্কুলৰ অৱস্থা পৰীক্ষা কৰিলেই বুজিব যে, স্কুল কেনেকৈ চলিছে তেতিয়াহে সকলো অৱস্থা বুজিব পাৰিব । লৰা-ছোৱালীক স্কুলৰ খুলি থুৱাই থৈ মাত্ৰ শিক্ষকে অকিচৰ কাম কৰি থাকে School ত নোথাকেই । ভাল পৰিদৰ্শনৰ ব্যৱস্থা হলেহে চৰকাৰে সকলো গম পাব ।

মই চৰকাৰক এটা কথা অনুৰোধ কৰো, যে, বাগানৰ স্কুল বিলাক অতি যোনিকালে লব লাগে । আগতেও শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত বহুত টকাই, বহুত কামো কৰিছে, কিন্তু চাহ বাগিচাৰ স্কুল বিলাক লবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ইচ্ছা কৰা নাই ।

মহোদয়, মই এই সদনক জনাওঁ যে, যোৱা চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত এই চাহ বনুৱা সকলে ৰাস্তা বন্ধাৰ কাম কৰিছে, অক্লান্ত পৰিশ্ৰম কৰিছে । সেই কথা ৰাস্তা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়েও নিজে দেখিছে । সেই লোক সকলে তাৰ কাৰণে কোনো টকা লোৱা নাই আৰু কৈছে যে, চীনক দমন কৰিবলৈ যি লাগে কৰি দিম ।

পতিকে এনে এটা সমাজক তেনেকৈ ৰখা ঠিক হোৱা নাই ।

আজি 3rd প্লেণত সকলো বিভাগতেই প্ৰথম, ২য় পৰিকল্পনাতকৈ বহুত পৰিমাণে টকা বৰিছে । কিন্তু চাহ বাগিচাৰ স্কুল হাতত লবৰ কাৰণে হলে চৰকাৰৰ টকা নাই । মই জানো চৰকাৰে হেনো জৰুৰী অৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে বোলে দৰ পাবা নাই যদি সেই কাৰণে বাগিচাৰ স্কুল লোৱা হোৱা নাই তেনেহলে বাগিচাৰ বাহিৰৰ অন্য স্কুল কিয় লোৱা হৈছে । অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যিকোনো কথাই নকওক যেতিয়ালৈকে কিবা চাপ নাপাই তেতিয়ালৈকে কোনো চেতনাই নাহে । বেমে, নগা, ৰাছি, লুচাই, গাৰো, অন্য অন্য পিচ পৰা জাতিক যি দৰে সহায় কৰিছে ঠিক সেইদৰে চাহ বনুৱাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীকও সুবিধা দিব লাগে । নহলে চৰকাৰে এদিন চাহ বনুৱাৰ কথাও ভালদৰে ভাবিব লাগিব আৰু ই এটা দেশৰ বোজা হৈ পৰিব ।

আজিও আমার আচনি হোরা নাই। এই সদনত কর্মকণ্ড ১৮১৯ জন আইন জীবী সদস্য আছে। মিনিষ্টারো আছে আৰু সকলো I.N.T.U.C. ব সদস্য সকলে যোৱা ৬ বছৰ ধৰি বাগিচাৰ স্কুল চৰকাৰে লবৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ কৰা সন্দেহে আজিও নোলোৱাত মই বৰ দুঃখ পাইছো। আৰু চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যে, অতি সোনকালে চাহ বাগিচাৰ স্কুল চৰকাৰে হাতত লব নাগে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই চৰকাৰে যি টকা মঞ্জুৰী বিছাৰিছে তাক সমৰ্থন কৰি সামৰণী মাৰিলো আৰু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ অৰ্থ মঞ্জুৰী দাবীটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Kartigora):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাদেৱ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী নিশ্চয়ই শিক্ষকেৰ কথা বুজিবেন। আমি শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰীৰ সমষ্টিৰ কথাই উল্লেখ কৰি। ওপানে একজন শিক্ষক ১৯৪২ সনে স্কুলে ঢুকেছে আজ ২২ বছৰ শিক্ষকতা কৰাৰ পৰা এখন নোটিচ দিয়েছে যে, Your service is no longer required এখন ২২ বছৰ চাকৰীৰ পৰা বাকীকৃত হয়েছে এখন তাৰ চাকৰী নাই। এই যদি শিক্ষা বিভাগেৰ বিচাৰ হয়, তাহলে বড় দুঃখের কথা। শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰীৰ একটু দৃষ্টি হউক। আজকে এই হল শিক্ষকেৰ অবস্থা। আমি নিজে শিক্ষক আজ বেশ অনুভব করতে পারি।

আমি জানি ছাত্ৰরা কি খেয়ে স্কুলে আসে। একদিন দেখলাম, এক ছাত্ৰ বললে সে স্কুলে আসাৰ সময় কিছুই খায় নাই। এরকম অবস্থা প্ৰায় ছাত্ৰৰ। তাৰেৰ Tiffin এর কোন ব্যবস্থা নাই। সেজন্য তাৰেৰ Tiffin ৰ একটু ব্যবস্থা সরকারেৰ তরফ থেকে করা প্রয়োজন। আগে সংখ্যা আমাদেৰ শিক্ষকেৰ কম ছিল এখন বহু বেড়েছে। কিন্তু শিক্ষকেৰ কোন উন্নতি হয় নাই।

আমাদেৰ অনেক শিক্ষক বিদেশ থেকে শিক্ষা লাভ করে আসাৰ পৰা তাৰেৰ বিভাগেৰ ফাইলেৰ ভিতরে আবদ্ধ না করে শিক্ষাতে নিয়োগ কৰলে অনেক উপকাৰ হবে। তাৰেৰ Energy এমনি নষ্ট হয়েছে। শিক্ষা বিভাগকে রাজনীতি দিয়ে চিন্তা করে Planning করা উচিত নয়।

শিলচৰ নৰ্মাল স্কুল মিলিটাৰী December য়ে নিলো কিন্তু আজও খালি হয় নাই।

আজ Basic Board, State Board হয়েছে। প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাই তিনজনৰ কমিটি হয়ে শিক্ষক নিৰ্বাচন করে তাতে শিক্ষকও একজন রাখা প্রয়োজন।

B.T. কলেজেৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে আগাম অনেক পশ্ছাদপদ। আমাদেৰ মাত্ৰ ৬০ Per cent শিক্ষক B.T. Trained. আমাদেৰ হাইস্কুল, হায়ার সেকেণ্ডাৰী স্কুল হয়েছে কিন্তু শিক্ষক নাই।

তাৰ জন্য যে সমস্ত B.T. কলেজ আৰম্ভ করা হয়েছে সেই সমস্ত কলেজকে Grant দাওয়া প্রয়োজন। সরকার স্কুল গুলিৰ flood এবং storm damage ৰ জন্য টাকা দিয়ে থাকেন; কিন্তু storm damage টাকার লিটে শিলচৰেৰ নাম নাই। আমি বুঝতে পারছি না কি করে এই ভাবে একটি মহকুমাকে বঞ্চিত করা হয়েছে। এই জন্য আমি সরকারকে অনুৰোধ জানাচি যে, যে সমস্ত স্কুল Flood এবং Storm এ damage করছে সেই সকল স্কুলকে যেন টাকা দেওয়া হয়।

আমি আৰ বিশেষ কিছু বলতে চাই না শুধু এই টুকু বুলে শেষ কৰছি যে, বেঙুলি কাৰণ বসন্ত শিক্ষা ব্যাহত হয়েছে সেই কাৰণ গুলি দূৰ করে সরকার যেন আমাদেৰ শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰকে উন্নত করেন এই আমার অনুৰোধ।

***Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find myself in a very unusual position that I myself agree with what the hon. Members said about education. Sir, before I come to discuss the general principles and matters of policy placed before this House by the hon. Members, I would reply to one or two small but somewhat personal points raised by the hon. Member from Jorhat. Sir, he has suggested that his constituency has been left out in the cold by the Education Department during the period in which I have held the office of the Education Minister. Sir, let us turn to the storm damage grant about which he has mentioned. I find, Sir, that Jorhat Subdivision has got Rs.62,250 whereas Nowgong, which may be three times bigger in size and population than Jorhat, has got only Rs.8,250.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, I only spoke about my own constituency.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: So, Sir, you will appreciate that as Education Minister I have not been guided by any parochial consideration. Secondly, Sir, about the constituency to which the hon. Member referred to, namely, my own constituency, I have a list of schools which received *ad-hoc* grants this year. I find that in my constituency, during my regime, only one High School *viz.*, Kaoimari High Madrasa has got a grant. Another school which has received a grant is a Girls' M. E. School in my own constituency which has been called by the hon. Member, Shri Tajuddin as an area inhabited by "new Assamese".

So far as the grants for cultural institutions are concerned, you know, more than anybody else that there is a Committee which distributes these grants. This Committee, before my time, was headed by the Education Minister. But when I took over, I appointed a Committee of which you were pleased to accept the Chairmanship. I am not a member of that Committee. So, whatever distribution is made, it is done by that Committee and I have no say and no hand in it, because I am not a Member of it. Even so I find that you in your wisdom and wisdom of the Committee, were pleased to give a grant of Rs.3,500 for institutions in his own constituency.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What are the names of these institutions?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Theatre Hall and Dharmasundari Hall, Varigaon. Out of the total grant of Rs.1 lakh these institutions got Rs.3,500. Even if you divide the amount by the constituencies, he has got more than his share.

Mr. SPEAKER: More than three times.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Then Sir, during my regime, in this Budget, there is a provision for conversion of Jorhat Girls' Higher Secondary School into a Government school. There are two schools in Assam which have been selected for conversion into Government schools and one of them

is located in the place from which Mr. Barua comes. Then Sir, the Government of India has sent us a proposal that they would be willing to give us Rs.3,50,000 for converting one of the Government High Schools into a model school and we have selected Jorhat Government High School-let me be frank not because Mr. Barua represents that constituency but because it was found to be the best school in Assam. So, Sir, I suppose, that takes care of the points raised by the hon. Member.

Another point raised by him is about the appointment of Secretary of the Secondary Education Board. Sir, the present Secretary was appointed on a temporary basis, because the post fell suddenly vacant as the incumbent was made the Principal of the College on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. Therefore, he had to be appointed immediately because very important matters had to be attended, that is, holding of Matriculation Examination by the Board. Now the matter will go to the Public Service Commission according to the procedure laid down and it will take its own course.

So, there is no personal choice in this appointment. Not only I have passed the order that in case of appointment, it should be done by the officers authorised to do so, they need not refer it to me even for perusal. I do not give patronage because patronage is the bane of democracy.

Sir, Mr. Barua has raised another question regarding education in Mizo Hills. So far the Mizo Hills is concerned, like other hills, there have been some unusual developments with the result that in some cases, if not many, they have not got their dues. The House would be grateful to the Chief Minister who went to Mizo Hills in spite of his ill health and he has given us benefit of his advice. Sir, we like to take adequate measures for the development of education in the Mizo Hills, the district of Mizo Ram. We have taken 4 High Schools and six M. E. Schools and we are going to provincialise 2 or 3 schools. Sir, according to the promise made in the floor of this House we would do our level best to spread education all over the State, particularly in the un-developed areas. In this connection, I would like the hon. Members to look to the list of 156 schools which have been taken this year, out of them vast majority of them are from the backward areas, including the areas mentioned by Shri Tajuddin Ahmed.

Sir, Mr. Barua also referred to my speech made in this House. He could not make out what the purport of my speech was. I brought to the notice of the hon. Members that our returns from the investment had not been commensurate with the vast sums which we have been spending in education. But, Sir, the fact remains, if there is any declination in the standard of education in our State, responsibility has to be borne by those who are at the helm of education-whether it is in the teacher's level or in the level of the Education Minister. In this connection, I like to refer that our colleagues, particularly, the Finance Minister, have been very helpful. He never stood on way of advancement of education in the State.

Sir, Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee has raised a very good point about teachers' taking part in politics. Mr. Dulal Chandra Barua also said that education should be kept free from party politics. Sir, if education is kept out of those who take part in politics, then those who take part in politics must go without education-that is logical inference. Therefore, Sir, I cannot

entirely agree with the hon. Member on this point. Sir, there is an Assamese aphorism. The teacher the taught and the betterment grown. These three think no other thing than their way. People who cannot dedicate they cannot get education. There must be dedication for education and then one can be successful.

Then, Sir, I cannot agree with the hon. Member from Jorhat and Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee who said that our teachers suffered from poverty and that is why the results in our schools is deteriorated. Sir, for this matter we have made special provision in our education budget. But then, Sir, even there is vast difference in the result of two different schools having the same scale of pay in one the result is 100 per cent whereas in the other the result is very poor. Sir, I am referring the School of Bibekananda Vidyalay of Digboi where 100 per cent students come out successful. Teachers there get the same pay as the others get.

Another point raised by Mr. Tajuddin Ahmed is about the backwardness of education in different areas of the State. It is true, Sir, that certain areas, in his constituency, development is very poor and we are aware of this and that is why we are going to take up about 150 schools from this area.

Sir, I was listening with rapt attention what Shri Malia Tanti spoke about education in tea gardens. Tea garden people are the weakest section of the Nation, in respect of getting education. We have not been able to do much for them even after independence. I like to refer in this connection that we are going to take up these schools also.

Sir, Government of India at my instance has been pleased to give 4 lakhs of rupees outside the State plan solely for giving Post-Matric scholarship for the boys and girls of tea garden and ex-tea garden labourers. In fact, they are already getting these scholarships and I think the spread of education at all levels would be feasible perhaps within the plan period, so far as the tea garden and ex-tea garden labourers are concerned.

Sir, Shri Khagendra Nath Barbarua raised a very good point about his constituency. Sir, I would like to help that constituency as much as I would like to help other constituencies. His constituency, I have calculated earlier, I am speaking from memory, has about 13 High Schools and two Girls' School, 26 Middle Vernacular Schools and I don't know how many Middle English Schools (a voice 18 Middle English Schools). Then I have found, Sir, in the same district there is a constituency represented by the Chief Minister himself where there are only 3 High Schools. Now, Sir, if we are to implement what the hon. Members have been demanding, i.e., social justice, then I suppose thousand will have to get better social justice than those who have got it. So, I hope Shri Barbarua will not take it amiss if I am not in a position to help him as much as I would like to.

The hon. Member, Shri Ram Prasad Das said something about Females Education. Yes, Sir, that is a very big drawback in our education. True, in many schools, particularly in Upper Assam and Nowgong the girls study with the boys in the Secondary Schools. But their number is much smaller than the number of boys. In our own calculation the girls and boys are brought to the ratio of 50:50. I have pointed out the other day that we have about 600 high school for boys whereas we have only 49 High school,

for girls. We have added 20 more to the list to these. This, I suppose will be considered a big lift forward. I am not satisfied with this, Sir. Because the policy pursued is 50:50. Therefore, whatever the boys get, the girls also must get, that is the basic social justice. However, it will be our endeavour to see that girls get a square deal and particularly in those districts like Kamrup and Goalpara where girls' education has been neglected. We must make some leeway by establishing one girls' High English School in Cachar and another at Tura and we hope starting of these two institutions will help to spread higher education amongst girls in these two districts.

Another hon. Member mentioned about Kokrajhar. This time we have taken six colleges for giving increased grants one at Abhyapur, one at Goalpara and one at Kokrajhar. We have specially recommended for a college each at Kokrajhar, Aijal and Tura. The University Grants Commission has to make recommendation for these 3 colleges. As soon as the recommendations are received we shall put them on the deficit system. In the meantime, we are giving *ad-hoc* maintenance grants to the Aijal, Tura and also to the Kokrajhar colleges. Sir, it is very difficult to meet the point of the hon. Members when we agree with most of them. I am, however, grateful to the hon. Members for having raised cardinal points about the improvement of the education system. Yes, Sir, we have to spread education in a fairly and appreciable measure in the State. As I have mentioned in my speech earlier that so far as the Primary education is concerned ours is the first State in India in terms of school per lakh of population. So far as the Secondary schools are concerned our position is very much at the Apex of the pyramid. As regards qualities, as I stated, we donot blame anybody. This is not for me to apportion blame to anybody. To improve the quality of education it must be the responsibility of all. Our students are not inferior to the students of any other State. They are a set of raw materials out of which this raw materials, Sir, in the Eighties of the last century that Ananda Ram Barua passed the I. C. S. in all India competition, Balinarayan Bora who became the Chief Engineer in Bihar and Col. Sibram Bora. These all came out of that raw material. Therefore, it is very difficult for me to say anything to underate the raw material we have our students. It is for us, the craftsmen and artisans to mould them in proper shape. That should not be a difficult task, given the goodwill and hardwork, I hope, Sir, everybody will join in this effort and extend their whole-hearted co-operation.

Education department is not like other Department, Sir. Education is a co-operative venture. In other Departments, we can pass orders which can be implemented by the officers. But this is not possible in the Education Department. Here, we have the teachers who are patriotic people, we have the students who are the raw materials, we have the Department and the guardians. We have to get co-operation of all those in this great venture of providing not only education, but good education to our pupils. Till now, Sir, people have demanded schools and colleges and good education. It is not enough to provide only the institutions but education, and that is the responsibility not only of the teachers, nor of the education department or for that matter the Education Minister. This is a common responsibility of all of us to render great service.

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for raising the various points. I have not been able to reply to all points, because I donot want to take the time of the House. I have also provided the house with facts and figures which the House can consider.

Something was said about Primary Education. Sir, so far as Primary education in our State is concerned, we have, as I stated already, provided the largest number of schools in terms of population. Sir, our target of school going children at the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan, I am speaking from memory, is 84 per cent. We have already reached 73 per cent and if we can go on the way we are doing, I have no doubt that we shall be able to achieve the target by the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan.

Sir, Shri Tajuddin Ahmed said something about the compulsory Education. This is really a very nice thing. Sir, we are going ahead with as much as possible with this scheme. Sir, one of the main problems is to satisfy the craving for education which we see in Assam both in the Hills as well as in the plains. Sir, we have already exhausted our resources. Therefore, I met the Union Minister for Education, Dr. Srimali and discussed this problem. We have found that except Madras no other State made so much demand for Primary Education in 3rd Five Year Plan. The Union Minister for Education has been kind enough to promise three thousand teachers with two training institutions and in fact we have already planned allotment of teachers in these two training institutes; but due to emergency we have been asked to slow this programme just as we have been asked to stop our plan for Second University.

Sir, Mr. Ram Prasad Das has raised the point about the provision of Assamese School for Shillong. Sir, in Shillong there are 75 Lower Primary Schools and each used to receive an average grant of about Rs. 15 per month. We have put 28 teachers in full scale of pay. Out of these 75 schools, we have taken over 8 Assamese Lower Primary Schools, 11 Nepali Schools, 9 Hindi Schools in different parts of Shillong. If the demand is increased, the number of school will also be increased accordingly.

Sir, I now come to the question of Managing Committee. This question has given me a lot of anxiety, head-ache and uneasiness. The hon. Member from Thowra raised this question. Sir, in the early stages the outsiders used to become the Secretary of the Schools. But it was found that when such outsiders embezzle the school funds they could not be brought to book because they are just not available. I personally know two such cases. In one case, I may point out that the Secretary of the Goreswar High School was an outsider who embezzled about 10/11 thousands of rupees. In another case, the Secretary did not even deposit the money in the Bank. So, the policy has been changed and the Headmasters are made the Secretaries of the schools; but I am sorry to say that the result has not been very helpful. In my own district, I have found from the audit report that in 22 schools there has been an embezzlement of the order of 84,000. In another case one Headmaster embezzled Rs. 11,500. The hon. Member from Thowra also mentioned that there are cases where money of the order of Rs. 6,000 has been misused and that many cases are pending. I am sure this will not only be a loss to the Exchequer but it will lower the prestige of the Educational Institution including some of the Headmasters. So Sir, I have also realised that this matter is a very serious one and I am going to refer this matter to a Committee constituted to go into the question of secondary Education of which Dr. M. N. Goswami is the Chairman. The Chairman will examine this matter and the report with his views will be placed before this House. I hope that the hon. Members will then take this report into

consideration and will show charity to the Education Minister by way of giving their views in order that we may arrive at a solution which will take us to core of all the problem. Therefore, I am not in a position to decide whether the Headmaster or an outsider will be the fit person to be Secretary of the School. Sir, I hope I have been able to reply to the points raised by the hon. Members.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, my point regarding Second University has not been replied.

Shri DEV KANT BAROOAH (Minister, Education): Sir, I have already said in the floor of this House that there will be no Second University for the present.

Sir, one more point, Sir, at present, 16 per cent of the teachers are trained in the Secondary School. This is a big handicap. In Madras, 92 per cent of the teachers in High Schools are trained and 95 percent teachers are trained in the Primary Schools. The calculation as I have placed before this House will take 50 years for us to train our Middle English School teachers and 32 years for the Primary School teachers. So Sir, this is a gigantic problem and we will have to establish many such training institutes. I shall have to come before this House for more money for this purpose.

Sir, I have also taken up the question of obtaining seats in the National Institute of training for Master of Education course. This morning, I have received a letter from the Union Education Minister that four seats have been allotted for the State of Assam in the current year and we shall endeavour to get more seats in future. Sir, allow me to express my gratitude for the constructive suggestions. Sir, the hon. Member for Jorhat has pointed out to a very big problem which is taking a big part of my time. Due to emergency, I have been engaging myself in the education emergency works particularly organization of National Cadet Crops and Physical training. The hon. Members have already received that Booklet about the education emergency. They will have known that out of 7,000 allotted strength, 3,000 is the actual strength, and our National Cadet Crops has gone up to 19,000 in these few months. I think, Sir, this is an achievement for which my Department has got some credit. It would not have been possible but for the great zeal of our students and the teachers. Thank you Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing your cut motion?

(Voices: Yes).

(The cut motion stands withdrawn with the leave of the Houses.)

The question is that a sum of Rs.9,01,35,340 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the Administration of the head "28.—Education—I—General Education."

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 17

DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.64,66,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the Administration of the head "28.—Education—II.—Technical Education".

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 64,66,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the Administration of the head "28.—Education—II.—Technical Education.

Shri R. THANHLIRA [A]jal East (Reserved for scheduled Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.64,66,400, under Grant No. 17, Major head "21.—Education—II.—Technical Education", at page 128 of the Budget be reduced by *Re. 1 i. e.* the amount of the whole grant of Rs.64,66,400 do stand reduced by *Re. 1*.

Sir, in moving this cut motion, I want to make just a short submission, and that is in respect of scholarships. In fact, these scholarships about which I want to speak apply equally to the general education as well as technical education. Sir, I hope the House is aware that a special scholarship was introduced by the Government of India for the backward communities in order to raise them to the level of the more progressive communities in India. Previously, these scholarships were disbursed to the students in one or two instalments in a year. But finding that this disbursement in instalments did not adequately solve the difficulties faced by the backward communities, the Government decided to grant an *ad hoc* grants so that the students of these communities on being admitted to an educational institution would be given a good amount of money for their initial expenses such as purchase of books and other things, and at the same time, the Government entrusted the disbursement of this scholarship to the State Government with a view specially to enable the students to draw their scholarship money every month. But now, I learn, Sir, that when the administration of these scholarships has been entrusted to the State Government, of course, I am speaking about the scholarship as far as Assam is concerned, I do not know about other States, the Government have reverted to the procedure of giving the scholarship on instalment basis. This is really very disadvantageous and detrimental not only to the students concerned but to the parents also. I think it is the practice now that the students are given once a year and sometimes they did not receive the scholarship for a whole year. So, this system does not solve the difficulties, or if it solves at all, it is only to a very small extent.

Sir, the purpose of the special scholarships is to enable the students coming from backward communities to receive their education without much hindrance, without much worry for their pocket money as well as for other educational expenses during their study. But now their parents have to bear the entire expenses if their children are not awarded the stipends at all, because as I have already mentioned, the students are not only not paid every month, but sometimes they are not paid at all for a whole year. In the year 1961-62 also, I come

to learn that many college students did not get the scholarships during the whole year, and even those who were paid only for a period of eight months. Those students who had the University examination for I. A., or I. Sc., and B. Sc., also failed to get their scholarship due to them for several months after the examination.

Mr. SPEAKER: We are discussing technical education.

Shri R. THANHLIRA: Sir, this is just the same; it relates to the technical education as well as general education. So, in this matter I beg to submit that the monthly payment of scholarship money to the students should be restored. And also I beg to submit that with the increase of the students population, pecially those coming from the hills, there is now the difficulty in getting admission in the colleges. I therefore, suggest to the Government that some reasonable reservation should be made for the hill students in the technical colleges as well as in the post-graduate classes. Sir, while I am on my legs, I would like to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble Minister of Education also that in my district teacher of primary schools have not been able to get their salary regularly.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Sir, this point was answered by me in great detail in my last speech and was further replied by me in the debate.

Shri R. THANHLIRA [Aijal East (Reserved for scheduled Tribes)]: Then, Sir, with these words, I resume my seat.

***Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much grateful to you for giving me a chance to speak something on this subject of technical education. Though I am an ordinary man, I am very much interested in this subject of education and I tried my best to render some services for the cause of education.

Sir, the other day, I heard with patience and great care to the speech our learned Education Minister delivered on education of the State. Sir, he went at length and presented a pitiable picture of education for consideration of the hon. Members. Sir, I am quoting some of his remarks, as he made in course of his speech and I could not discover the reason for such remarks.

Shri DEV KANT BORROAH (Minister, Education): Sir, I think the hon. Member is discussing cut motion of education and not on my remarks.

Mr. SPEAKER: He is making individual prelude.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Sir, one remark he made "that there is something wrong in the State of Denmark and that is in the field of education of Assam, in which I refuse to play the role of Prince Hamlet". Sir, so far as I know, in Shakespear's tragic story Prince Hamlet played the role to discover the murderer of his father and ultimately he had to face the same consequences, though he unearthed the murderer of his father.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): But I refuse to play the role.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: But definitely one must find out who is that murderer in the field of education ; in which our honourable Education Minister does not like to play the role.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): It is not for me to discuss the Shakespearian tragic story. But I am afraid my friend has not understood the spirit. In the story, Hamlet is known to be an indecisive man and that is why I refuse to play the role of an indecisive man.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Sir, I meant to say that whether the policy followed by this Government hitherto before was not liked by our present Education Minister or whether there is any difference of opinion about the educational policy between him and his predecessor.

Sir, our Education Minister, further remarked that "I think surgical operation is necessary". But, Sir, may I ask on whom this surgical operation is necessary ; whether on the students or on the teachers or anybody else ? To-day everybody holds the opinion that there are manifestations of malice in each and every field of education and now on whom this surgical operation is required ; where is the wrong ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Whatever you speak, there must be some relevancy. In the demands you can not speak irrelevant things.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Sir, these are all connected with the demands. If the Education Minister is shakened, if his mind is shakened, if he says something before this House.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Shri Das Gupta, you have finished. Shri Borooah you reply.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpukur): Sir, I want to say something.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no time.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): So far as the point raised by Shri Thanhkira is concerned.....

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, I want to speak.

Mr. SPEAKER If each and every Member wants to speak on every demand, the importance is lost.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Sir, Mr. Thanhkira raised some important points about scholarship. Really this has been worrying the Education department. The number of recipients of scholarships increased and the quantum of scholarships has also been

increased. Now, for these scholarships, I suppose, we have to deal in lakhs of rupees ; 50 lakhs or so and the disbursement of scholarships has become a headache. One time we thought that the educational institutions, particularly the colleges would be able to handle this amount. But now it appears that no institution is in a position to handle this huge amount. Therefore, we have to find out some way out about the disbursement of scholarships.

Another snag of this is that Government of India does not give the money month by month but gives in one lump sum. So, there is a snag between their proposal and the actual receipt of the money. Sir, I am giving an example. The other day in supplementary demand, we have to come before the House for regularising certain amount we have taken from the contingency fund to pay for scholarships for which the Government of India recommended for the disbursement of money. We have taken the amount required to pay for the scholarships from the contingency fund in order that we can pay the students ; but the money has yet to come. Now, so far as this Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities' scholarship is concerned, very large amount of money has to be taken from the contingency fund. So, all these problems have to be solved and we hope to do it before long, because we are already seized of this question considering many aspects.

Now, Sir, regarding reservation of seats in Colleges and Universities for Scheduled Castes and Tribes students, as referred by Shri Thanhlira ; I think this is a very good point, not only in the matter of general education but also in the matter of technical education. Sir, I find that about 25 per cent of seats are reserved for boys from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Hills tribals in the Cotton College and in the Engineering College about 27 per cent are reserved for the boys of those communities. But, Sir, what happened ; it was decided in the advice of the Council of Technical Education that admission in engineering college should be based on merit and test. That test is being held, as honourable Members are aware, by a Committee, consisting of 2 Principals, 1 Professor, 2 Chief Engineers, 1 retired Chief Engineer and the D T. E. This Committee hold test and select boys for admission on the basis of merit and it was decided in the Cabinet this need not be referred to the Government and the Committee will be the final authority on this behalf. Sir, it has been found that quite a number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Hill tribal boys have not been able to show good result in the test. Therefore, we have to consider whether we can give some kind of grace mark for the students belonging to these communities, provided they fulfill the minimum standard of education. This, being under consideration, will go to the Council of Technical Education and after consultation we will come to decision, in order that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys may get place in the Engineering Colleges.

Sir, that is all about education and I hope the honourable Member Shri Thanhlira would be pleased to withdraw his cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : Shri Thanhlira, are you going to withdraw your cut motion ?

Shri R. THANHLIRA [Aijal—East (Reserved for scheduled tribes)] : Yes, Sir, is it not possible for the Government to place ad-hoc grant with the colleges and university for the initial expenditure of the students ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) : Sir, that exactly what I wanted to do, but the colleges are not willing because they are not in a position to handle such a big amount of money.

Mr. SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Cut Motion ? (After a pause)

(The Cut Motion stands withdrawn with the leave of the House). Now I put the main question. The question is a that a sum of Rs.64,66,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head “28.—Education—11—Technical Education”.

(The question was adopted).

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.2,13,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head “71.—Miscellaneous—(VI—Advanced Technical Training and Scholarships, etc.).”

Mr. SPEAKER : Grant No. 55 is moved.

Will any Cut Motions be moved ? Mr. Das, Mr. Barua ?

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS : No, Sir.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : No, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Cut Motions are not moved. Now I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.2,13,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head “71.—Miscellaneous—(VI—Advance Technical Training and Scholarships, etc.).” (After a pause)

(The question was adopted):

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Cooperation) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,32,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head “39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations—Miscellaneous—(X—Inspectorate of Steam Boilers and Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts)”.

Mr. SPEAKER : Grant No.40 is moved. There is no cut motion. I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,32,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head "39.—Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations—Miscellaneous—(X—Inspectorate of Steam Boilers and preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts)".

(The question was adopted).

Grant No.24

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Co-operation): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.62,99,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head—"34.—Co-operation".

Mr. SPEAKER : Grant No.24 is moved.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Sir, I beg, to move that the total provision of Rs.62,99,500, under Grant No.24, Major head "31.—Co-operation" at page 243 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1.

Sir, it appears that on Co-operation alone we have already spent near about 2 crores 77 lakh of rupees. The other day, I heard the previous Co-operative Minister, Shri Hoque Chaudhury, speaking on the subject of Co-operative, about the success or failure of the Co-operative Movement. We are very sorry to hear him depicting a very sorry picture of the Co-operative movement in Assam. This is what he said. "I myself was a Co-operative Minister and I tried for five years to build the Co-operatives on a strong basis. I confess, that I failed in my efforts. But as I said repeatedly in this House unless and until all of us take our interest in the building up of the Co-operatives on a sound and strong basis, this will ever remain a dream which will never be realised. What we lack in the cooperative institution is the lack of right kind of leadership in the village level. Some how or other right type of people do not come forward to take up the leadership in cooperative endeavours and as a result these cooperative have not yet been able to achieve any appreciable measure of success."

Sir, I find that after an expenditure of Rs 2 crores, 14 lakhs and odd in course of five years from 1957 to 1962 the former Co-operative Minister made such a remark on the floor of the House on the 18th of March, 1963. In the current year also, we have voted a sum of Rs.63,30,000 and odd and for the coming year 62 lakhs, 99 thousand and odd we are going to vote. Now, Sir, after spending so much of money what success we have achieved? From the picture that has been given to us by the Co-operative Minister on the success of co-operatives in Assam, we find we have not gone ahead with this cooperative movement. And the Minister himself made a clear confession of it. When such is the case, why should we spend such a huge amount of money for these co-operatives? For all these long years right from 1957, we have spent more than two crores and 72 lakhs of rupees without giving priority to other

developmental projects. Therefore, Sir, I cannot agree with the Hon. Minister for Co-operatives to allot so much money for these co-operatives, with these few words, Sir, I commend my cut motion for the acceptance of the House.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার রাজ্যৰ এই সমবায় প্রথাটো খুব ভাল প্রথা। আমার রাজ্য যদি Socialistic pattern of State কৰিব লগা হয় তেনেহলে সমবায় আন্দোলনেই ইয়াৰ একমাত্র পথ। কাৰণ যিবিলাক ধনী মানুহ আছে তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ নিজৰ ব্যক্তিগত বেপাৰ কৰি লাভ কৰাৰ অংশ রাজ্যৰ দুখীয়া জনসাধাৰণে ভোগ কৰিবলৈ নাপায়। সমবায়ৰ যোগেদি সকলোৱে সমান ভাগ পাব কিন্তু আজিলৈকে যিমান চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে সকলো ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে—গতিকে ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি ভালকৈ চাব লগা হৈছে। যিহওক এই কথা চাবৰ কাৰণে এখন কমিটি পাতি দিয়া হৈছে গতিকে সেই বিষয়ে মই বিশেষ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। এই বিষয়ে মই এটা কথা ভাবো, সেইটো হৈছে এয়ে যে আন আন রাজ্য এই বিষয়ে ভালেখিনি আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰিছে কিন্তু আমাৰ রাজ্যই আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নাই—ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? মোৰ মনেৰে তাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে আন আন ঠাইত মানুহে সমবায় পাতি লৈ কামত লাগি গৈছে, চৰকাৰী সাহায্য পোৱাৰ বিষয়ে তেওঁলোকে সিমান চিন্তা কৰা নাই। আমাৰ ইয়াত কিন্তু কথাটো ওলোটা। ইয়াত হৈছে সমবায় পতাৰ আগতে চিন্তা কৰে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কিমান সাহায্য পোৱা যাব। Multipurpose co-operative society পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাওক আমাৰ রাজ্যত এটিও Multipurpose co-operative society জীৱিত নাই। নামটোও দিয়া হৈছে ভাল “বহুমুখী সমবায় সমিটি” বহুমুখেৰে টকা খাই পেলাইছে। বৰপেটাৰ সনকুচিত বহুমুখী সমবায় সমিটিয়ে বহুত টকা খাই পেলাইছে। তেওঁলোকে বিজাৰ্ভৰ মাটি দখল কৰি পিচতহে মাটি পতন পোৱাৰ দখাস্ত দিলে, মাটিৰ কাৰণে দখাস্ত পোৱা গ’ল। মইও সেই সময়ত Land Settlement Committee ৰ মেম্বাৰ আছিলো “অৱশ্যে এতিয়াও আছে”। তেওঁলোকে মাটি দখল কৰি বহি থকাৰ কাৰণে মাটি খিনি দি দিয়া হ’ল। কিন্তু তাত এতিয়া সমবায়ৰ খলিও গৰুও নাই, একোৱেই নাই। এতিয়া সেই মাটি “নতুন অসমীয়া” মানুহক আধিও দিছে। বৰপেটাৰ গাওঁতো বহুমুখী সমবায়ৰ সেই একে অৱস্থা। আমাৰ বাইজৰ টকা বহুমুখীত স্তম্ভুৱাই দিয়াৰ পিচত সেই সেই মুখৰ পৰা ওলাব নোৱাৰে অনুষ্ঠান কি হ’ল আছনে মৰিল এইবোৰ চাবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ কোনো অফিচাৰ নাই। টকা দিয়াৰ আগতে আৰু দিয়াৰ পিচতো ভাল দৰে পৰীক্ষা হব লাগে।

এই সমবায়বোৰ জীৱিত আছে নে নাই চাব লাগে আৰু মৰি গলেও চাব লাগে চৰকাৰী টকাখিনি আদায় হয় কি নহয়। এই সমবায় বিভাগৰ চেফ্ৰে-টৰী, প্ৰেচিডেণ্ট কোনে টকা-পইছা খালে সেইবিলাক চাই সেই লোকসকলক উপযুক্ত শাস্তি দিব লাগে। কিন্তু ক’ত হব? তেওঁলোকে সমবায়ৰ নামত, সমবায়ৰ মাটিত নিজে খেতি কৰি আছে, আনক ঠিকা দিছে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ মানুহ আগবাঢ়িব নোৱাৰে। দেশ দুৰ্নীতিৰে ভৰি পৰিছে।

যিবিলাক Marketing Co-operative Society আছে তাত আজি-কালি খেতিয়কে ধান বিক্ৰি কৰিবলৈ আহিলে মেম্বাৰ কৰে। এই কথা সঁচা যে এজন মানুহে মাত্ৰ এদিনহে ধান বেচিবলৈ নাহে; প্ৰত্যেক হাততে আছে; সদায় আহিলে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা সদায় আঠ অনাকৈ পইছা কাটি

বাখে মেম্বাৰৰ ফিজ হিচাবে। পিচ দিনা সেই চাৰি অনা পইছা ক'ত গ'ল, কোনেও কব নোৱাৰে। এনেকৈ কম পক্ষেও অসমত এ লাখ টকা উঠিছে। তাৰে নিশ্চয় ২ লাখ টকা অফিচাবে খাইছে।

এই সদনতে দুৰ্নীতি হৈছে বুলি চিঞৰী থাকিলে নহয়। ইয়াৰ আলোচনাতে আবদ্ধ থাকিলে দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাৰণ নহয়। এই কো'পাৰেটিভ বিলাকত দুৰ্নীতি হৈছে। সেই দোষীসকলক অতি সোনকালে বিচাৰ কৰি উপযুক্ত শাস্তি দিব লাগে। লগে লগে অনুষ্ঠানবিলাক পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি বেজিষ্টাৰ কৰিব লাগে।

এইবিলাক দ্ৰুতগতিৰে নকৰিলে দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাৰণ নহয়।

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patachar kuchi): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সমবায় আন্দোলন বহুত ঠাইতে হৈছে কিন্তু ইয়াত যি কেবাটাও সোমাইছে এই আন্দোলন যে বেচি দিন টকিব টক পাইছে। মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ জিলা নগাঁওৰ কথাকে কওঁ। তাত এহেজাৰৰ ওপৰ সমবায় গঠন হৈছে। কিন্তু ভাল হোৱাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে সেই সমবায় বিলাকত দুৰ্নীতি সোমাই মানুহৰ অনায়াসে কৰিছে। তাত বোধ কৰো বহুত সভাপতিক কো'পাৰেটিভ অফিচাবে দুৰ্নীতিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰায় দুকুৰিজনক ধৰিছে। এওঁলোকৰ বিৰুদ্ধে মোকদ্দমাও হৈছে—আৰু বহুত Case ২৫০টা মান হ'ব কোৰ্টিত এতিয়াও দিয়া নাই। ২৯০টা Case যদি এখন জিলাতে হ'ব তেন্তে ভাবি চাওঁক এতিয়া সমবায়ৰ নমুনা।

(Voice—ধৰিব নালাগে নেকি ?)

নিশ্চয় ধৰিব লাগে—মই ধৰিবলৈকে কৈছো কিন্তু মই এইটোকে ক'ব বিচাৰিছো যে আমাৰ সমবায় কি ধৰণে চলিছে। সমবায়ত চুৰি দুৰ্নীতি আগৰে পৰা চলি আছে—ইতিপূৰ্বে যিসকলে পৰিচালনা কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকে এই দুৰ্নীতিলৈ আওকাণ কৰিছিল। এতিয়া অন্ততঃ নগাঁও জিলাত সমবায় উপকাৰীতাৰ বিষয়ে বেচি প্ৰচাৰ কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে।

অৱশ্যে ইমান দুৰ্নীতি যে বৰপেটাৰ ফালে নাই এনে নহয়। তাতে বহুত আছে। বৰপেটাৰ সনকুটি সমবায়ৰ নাম কৰি মাটি লৈ সেই মাটি আধিয়া আৰু ঠিকা দিছে আৰু বহু হাজাৰ টকা সমবায়ৰ নামত নি ল'ব খটুৱাইছে।

(Voice—ক'ত ? সৰ্থে বাৰীত নেকি ?)

সৰ্থে বাৰীত অলপ ভাল কাম হৈছেই বুলিব লাগে।

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister) পইছাও খাইছে (হাঁহি) সেইটো মই নাজানো। যিহওক এতিয়া নতুন মন্ত্ৰী হোৱাত কিছু তদাৰকৰ দ্বাৰাত ভাল পাইছে।

সকলো সমবায়ক ঠান ধৰিবলৈ টকা ধাৰ দিয়া হৈছে বিশেষকৈ Service Co-operative বা আৰু অন্যান্য সমিতিয়ে টকা ধাৰ দিছে কিন্তু সেই টকা নি কি কৰিলে তাক যদি চোৱা নহয় তেন্তে মানুহৰ স্বভাৱ

মধ্যাকৰ্ষণ শক্তিয়ে তাক নিজৰ ফাললৈ টানি নিয়ে। সেই কাৰণে অন্ততঃ টকা নিয়াৰ এবছৰৰ পিচে পিচে চাব লাগে। যদি কোনোৱে Misappropriate কৰে তেন্তে তাক কোৰ্টৰ সহায়েৰে কঠোৰ শাস্তি দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে নতুন ব্যৱস্থাবে Consumer Co-operative কৰিব খুজিছে। এতিয়া গুৱাহাটী ছিলঙ আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড়ত এই Consumer Co-operative খুলিব খুজিছে। তাৰ পাচতহে তেজপুৰ, চিলচৰ আদিত কৰিব। মোৰ মতে সকলো চহৰতে আৰু যিবিলাক Deficit area আছে তাত Co-operative কৰিব লাগে। এই নতুন পদ্ধতিৰ Consumer Co-operative বিলাকত ১০ টকাকৈ share money হ'ব, অন্ততঃ ৫শে সভ্যৰ ৫ হাজাৰ টকা হ'ব আৰু চৰকাৰৰ পৰাও দুহেজাৰকৈ টকা দিব। এই পদ্ধতি হলে কেৱল চহৰতে নহয়—গাঁওতো এনে Co-operative চলিব।

এই ব্যৱস্থা ৰাজ্যৰ সকলো ঠাইতে কৰিব বুলি মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো।

Ware-Housing ব্যৱস্থা ভাল হৈছে। খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ দৰ্কাৰী এনে Ware-House বৰপেটা ৰোড, বজালী আদি ঠাইত অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয়। বজালীৰ পৰা প্ৰায় ৩ লাখ মৌন ধান প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হয়। তাৰ লগতে মৰাপাটো সৰিয়হ মাহ আছে। সেই কাৰণে মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে বজালীত সোনকালে সেই Ware-Housing Scheme হাতত লয়।

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister): বজালীৰ ধান ক'ত সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হয়? হিচাবটো নলবাৰীত হয় নে বৰপেটাত হয়?

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: সেই হিচাব নলবাৰীতেই হয় বৰপেটাতো হয়। টিহু, পাঠশালা জালাহ আৰু সৰুপেটা Marketing Society ৰ জৰিয়তে সংগ্ৰহ হয়। কিন্তু কোনো ঠাইত সুবিধা নহয়। গতিকে Ware-House খোলাৰ লগতে পাঠশালাত Apex Bank ৰও শাখা এটা হ'ব লাগে। তাৰ বাবেও অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

সমৰায় প্ৰতিস্থান সমূহক ধাপ দিয়াৰ কথাও কওঁ। এই সমৰায় বিলাকক টকা-পইছা আৰ্গেয়ে বহুত দিলে কিন্তু কোনো হিচাব এই সমৰায় বিলাকৰ নাই। বতৰী কাৰ্গজতেই ওলাইছে বহুত খৰব। যেনে-তেনেকৈ দিব নালাগে। আৰু যিবিলাকে টকা নি অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে সেই বিলাকক যথেষ্ট শাস্তি দিব লাগে; যাতে সমৰায়লৈ মানুহৰ আস্থা আছে।

Pakage Programme ও এটা সমৰায় অংশ। কাছাড় জিলাত Package Programme কৰিবলৈ ওলোৱাত ভাল পাইছে। শুনিবলৈ পাইছো এই Programme ৰ নামত হিচাব নোহোৱাকৈ টকা দিয়া হৈছে আৰু টকা বিলাক আচল উদ্দেশ্যত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা নাই। Package Programme ৰ গাড়ী বিলাকো চিলং-গুৱাহাটীও যুৰিফুৰি আছে। যাতে কৃতকাৰ্য্য হয় তালৈ চকু দিব লাগে।

দেবগাঁওত অসমৰ একমাত্ৰ চেনীকল এটা কৰি বৰ ভাল কৰিছে। কিন্তু প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে শুনো অসমৰ তাত লোকচান হৈ হৈছে। আগৰ বছৰত বোলে ১৫ লাখ টকা লোকচান হ'ল, এই বাৰ শুনিছো ৩ লাখ লোকচান, যি হওক, অলপ সন্তোষ জনক কথা।

আমাৰ মাত্ৰ এটাই চেনীকল আছে। তাতো যদি বছৰে বছৰে লোকচান হৈ হয় তেন্তে তাক নকৰাই ভাল।

(Voice আপুনি দেখোন আগতে ভাল হৈছে বুলি কৈছে?)

মই কৈছো, আগতকৈ ভাল হৈছে। কিন্তু লোকচানৰ হাত নহাই। তাৰ কলটোত বোলে এটা part বেয়া হ'ল আৰু অক্টোবৰ মাহত ভাল কৰিবলৈ অসমৰ বাহিৰলৈ পঠালে। সেই part আহি পালে জানুৱাৰী মাহত। বৰ আচৰিত কথা। যদি Machine ৰ কিবা গোলমাল হয় তেওঁ সোনকালে ভাল কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কিয় কৰা নাই? ৪ মাহ লাগেনে ভাল কৰোতে? ভাল কৰোতে কৰোতে কুঁহিয়াৰ পেৰা নহ'ল সময় পাৰ হৈ গ'ল ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীত আৰম্ভ কৰিছে।

নগাওঁ, গোলাঘাট আদিত কৃষি ফাৰ্মৰ বাবে Pilot Project লৈছে, ভাল কিন্তু কিছুমান পানত গজা, বলী আৰু মাটি থকা মানুহৰ দ্বাৰা কৃষি ফাৰ্ম কৰি গাওঁ বিলাকত জুলুম কৰিব ধৰিছে।

বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ পূব বজালীত এনে কৃষি ফাৰ্ম এখন তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। এই কৃষি ফাৰ্ম কপিলীমাৰা নামৰ বিল এখনত মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছিল; কিন্তু সেই বিলত হ'ব নালাগে বুলি ৫ খন পঞ্চায়তে আপত্তি কৰিছে। সেই বিল আৰু পথাৰ ৫ খন পঞ্চায়তৰ মানুহে গৰু চাবাই। সেই সময়ত সমবায় বিভাগৰ উপমন্ত্ৰী আছিল শ্ৰীবিশ্বদেৱ শৰ্মা। তেখেত তালৈ যাওঁতে ৰাইজে আপত্তি কৰি স্মাৰক পত্ৰ দিলে আৰু উপমন্ত্ৰীয়েও কৰে 'চাম বাৰ'। তাৰ পিচত কিছুদিন তলকা মাৰি থাকি এতিয়া আকৌ সমবায় খনে ঠনধৰি উঠিছে আৰু সেই মাটিত অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা হুঁহি-কাজিয়াৰ মাৰামাৰিও হ'বগৈ পাৰে। গতিকে য'ত ৫ খন গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তে আপত্তি কৰিছে সেই মাটিত ভুয়া আৰু মাটি থকা মানুহৰ সমবায় নামত যাতে দিয়া নহয় সেইটো চৰকাৰে চাব লাগে।

সমবায় সমিতি পৰিচালনা সম্বন্ধে অনুসন্ধান কৰিবৰ বাবে ডাঃ মথুৰা নাথ গোস্বামীক এটা Commission কৰিদিছে। তেখেতে নভেম্বৰৰ শেষত Interim ৰিপৰ্ট দিলে আৰু পুৰা ৰিপৰ্ট, ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীৰ শেষত বা মাৰ্চত দিলে কিজানি। সেই ৰিপৰ্ট সদনত আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ পোৱা হ'লে ভাল আছিল। তেতিয়া সৰু লোৱে জানিব পাৰিলে হেতেন সমবায় কেনেকৈ পৰিচালনা কৰিব লাগে।

***Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Co-operation):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are only two or three points which have been raised by the hon. Members and I will not take the time of the House in discussing the general positions for which there is hardly any time.

The hon. Member from Tarabari, Shri Tajuddin Ahmed mentioned about two multi-purpose co-operative societies in Barpeta—one at Sonkuchi and the other is at Nowgong (Barpeta). I will look into these cases and try to remedy if it is within the bounds of improvement.

So far as the corruption in the Department is concerned, as in Kautilya's Arthashastra it is mentioned that just as it is not possible to tell whether fish drinks water or not, it is difficult to say whether a Government officer is corrupt or not. But he (Kautilya) says that there are 36 ways of embezzlement. An intelligent administrator would stop those loopholes and if he can stop those loopholes, there cannot be any corruption. Corruption does not depend so much upon the individual as on the environment and the loopholes that are available. It has been, Sir, our effort to stop these

*Speech not corrected.

loopholes and if there has been any improvement in the Sugar Mill as was mentioned by the hon. Member for Patacharkuchi, it is mainly due to that effort. I will reply here about the point regarding Sugar Mills, because that is a very important problem. It is true that the Sugar Mill was in a bad shape for a number of years, and from the report which was submitted by the Committee constituted by me consisting of the high officials of the Government of India, the House was seized of the position that we are losing roughly Rs.11 lakhs or a little more than Rs.11 lakhs every year from 1958-59 till 1960-61. In 1961-62, I took over as Minister for Co-operation on the 15th March and there was hardly a month left for the crushing season. But we went into the question and found that there were certain loopholes from which our moneys were going to the drain. We stopped that, I would like to bring the House into confidence. It was a very simple matter. At the gate, 100 maunds were shown in the accounts and 80 maunds were sent inside, so 20 maunds were shared between the man who kept the account and the man who brought the sugarcane. We stopped that and that brought down the loss from 11 lakhs of rupees to about Rs.3.5 lakhs.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : Has any action been taken the against the persons ?

***Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Co-operation) :** We have sacked them. Then, Sir, we appointed an officer as Managing Director and I am glad to say, Sir, this year inspite of the fact that, that officer was recalled and kept at Gauhati during the emergency for a month, it has been possible for us to show a balance-sheet without any loss whatsoever. I have authentic information that if we can produce only 5,000..... we will be able to show a little profit, but no loss, and I hope, Sir, in the succeeding years we would be able to show an appreciable margin of profit. For that credit goes to the officers and the workers of the Mill. I am glad to inform the House, Sir, one thing that the low rate of recovery from sugarcane which started at 7.89 per cent went upto 8.60 per cent this year and now it has been 9.5 per cent with the same sugarcane although it never went earlier upto 8.5 per cent.

Then, Sir, he raised a question about the roller. Sir, the roller is a part which sometimes gets damaged and it has to be repaired in those areas where there are sugar mills, namely, Bihar and it takes time. But that is not the reason why our crushing is delayed. The crushing is delayed due to the non-availability of the early variety of sugarcane in that area, I am speaking from my memory, and that the sugarcane we got was a late variety which was grown in that area. We are trying to grow and we have already drawn up the plans to grow the earlier variety of sugarcane, which was recommended by the Experts Committee. Therefore, Sir, it will take about a year to have the early variety of crop and in that case we will be able to start much earlier than now.

Then Sir, he said something about the failure of Co-operative Movement in Nowgong. Sir, it depends upon how we look at it. Co-operative Movement is a people's movement and it is an integral part of our democratic endeavour to have people's love in this country. It is the lever to which the Planning Commission and the Government of India want to

establish a socialist pattern of society. Not only those who believe in socialist pattern of society but also those who do not oppose it will accept it as a national policy and will try to implement it. Sir, as I said, not only Co-operative Department but also the other branches of administration, particularly those Departments which have to deal with the mass people, the success has to be judged by a different standard than those Departments where people do not come into the picture at all. Sir, the Co-operative movement can succeed only when the masses are enthused and it will be sometime before the masses are aware of the necessity of this lever through which the socialist pattern of society is to be established in the country. This movement will have to succeed not only here in this State but also all over the country and if we have not been able to cope with the development elsewhere, it is because that we are less aware about the importance and significance of the Co-operative Movement. I hope Sir, as the hon. Minister for Agriculture said here the other day, those hon. Members who believe in socialism and for whom socialism is an article of faith and not a mere shibboleth will be in this venture of ours in which all of us have to play our role.

Another point, Sir, which Mr. Deb Choudhury mentioned about the package programme, intensive cultivation programme for the district of Cachar. Sir, the scheme has been finalised and we have started the preliminaries. The actual work will take some time. I do not know if we have any cart in our package programme. I suppose, Sir, that takes care of the points raised by the hon. Member.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Das Gupta, are you going to withdraw your cut motion ?

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA : Yes, Sir.

(The cut motion was withdrawn with live of the House.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I now put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.62,99,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "34—Co-operation"

(The question was adopted.)

Grant No. 64.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Co-operative) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.27,25,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head "96—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—(II—Development of Co-operative)."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved. Will the hon. Member move their cut motions ? (voices—No. No).

Then I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.27,25,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head "96—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—(II—Development of Co-operative)."

(The question was adopted.)

Grant No. 77.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Co-operative): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.15,63,300, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc.—[V.—Loans to Co-operative Societies]".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved. Will the hon. Members move their cut motions? (Voice:—No. No.)

Then I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.15,63,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963 for the administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances etc.—[V.—Loans to Co-operative Societies]".

(The question was adopted.)

Grant No. 15.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.386,400, be granted to Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head—"27.—Scientific Department".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved. There is no cut motion. So I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs.386,400 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head "27—Scientific Departments."

(The question was adopted.)

Grant No. 26.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.53,22,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head—"35.—Industries—II—Cottage Industries".

Shri RAMPIRIT RUDRAPAUL (Hailakandi) : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.53,22,000, under Grant No. 26, Major head—"35—Industries—II—Cottage Industries", at page 263 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.53,22,000, do stand reduced by Re.1.

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, কুটির শিল্প আসামের একটি অতি পুরানো শিল্প। এই কুটির শিল্পের জন্য সরকার যে ভাবে টাকা খরচ করছেন সেই ভাবে কাজ হচ্ছে না। গত দুই পরিকল্পনা কালের মধ্যে কুটির শিল্পের জন্য অজস্র টাকা দেওয়া হয়েছে কিন্তু প্রকৃতপক্ষে টাকার তুলনায় কুটির শিল্প চালু হয়নি। কারণ অনেক সময় দেখা যায় রাজনৈতিক কারণ বশতঃ অর্থাৎ নিজের পার্টির লোকের খাতিরে শিল্প হটক আর না-হটক খণ দেওয়া হয়। অনেক সময় ঋণের টাকা শিল্পের জন্য ব্যয় না করে অনেকে অন্য কাজে ব্যবহার করেছে। এমনি কতগুলি কারণে কুটির শিল্পের আমরা কোন উন্নতি দেখতে পাই না।

গ্রাম দেশে কমানের কাজ, বাঁশ-বেতের শিল্প অনেক আছে, সেইগুলিকে উন্নত করার জন্য কোন ঋণ দেওয়া হয় নাই। কেবল স্বজন পোষণের ব্যবস্থা চলছে। তাই আমি অনুরোধ করি যেন বিভাগীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয় কুটির শিল্প-গুলির উন্নতি কামনা করে এগুলির জন্য বিশেষ ভাবে তদন্ত রাখেন এবং টাকাগুলি যাহাতে ঠিক ভাবে খাটাতে পারেন তার ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন করেন। কুটির শিল্পগুলির উন্নতি হলে কৃষকদের অনেকেই কৃষিদিক থেকে অবসর পাবে এবং দেশের আর্থিক অরস্থার উন্নতি হবে।

Shri HALADHER UZIR [Tamalpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই কুটির শিল্প সম্প্রদায় কিছু কথা কব খুজিছে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ গৃহশিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত বহু অবনতি ঘটিছে। গৃহশিল্প উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বহু আঁচনি হাতত লৈছে যদিও কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে—সেইবিলাক কৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱা নাই আৰু চৰকাৰ এই প্ৰচেষ্টাত ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। দুখলাগে, ১৯৬২ চনত, চৰকাৰে এই বিভাগৰ বহু টকা কামত খটুৱাব নোৱাৰি Surrender কৰিছে। ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধাৰা মতে পাহাৰ আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে দিয়া অৰ্থ মঞ্জুৰিৰ পৰা ২,২২,৯০০ টকা Surrender কৰা হৈছে আৰু তাৰ আগতে ৩,৬৬,৫২৩ টকা Surrender কৰিছে। আন হাতে, চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়াল সকলে ১৯৬২-৬৩ চনত অধিক অতিৰিক্ত টকা ৭৮০০ T. A. খৰচ কৰিছে। জৰুৰীকালীন অৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে ব্যয় সংকোচ কৰিব লাগে বুলিও কৈছে আৰু এই অৱস্থাত অতিৰিক্ত T. A. ত খৰচ হোৱাটো দুখৰ কথা। কাজেই দেখা গৈছে গৃহ শিল্প উন্নতিৰ ঠাইত অবনতি হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক কব খুজিছো যে যি উদ্দেশ্যত ইমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে সেই উদ্দেশ্যত টকাৰ সদব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা নাই। অতি পৰিতাপৰ কথা যে, জনজাতীয় অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলে অথবা মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিও পোৱা নাই আৰু বিশেষকৈ মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ লোকসকলে কেতিয়াও এই Grant-in-aid পোৱা নাই। আন আন ঠাইৰ মানুহে কিন্তু পাইছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি বুজি নাপাওঁ।

তামোলপুৰ সমষ্টিৰ বহু মানুহে grant ৰ কাৰণে দখল কৰি ভাগৰি গৈছে গ্ৰাণ্ট পোৱা নাই। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে সকলোকে সমানে, ন্যায় ভাবে এই গ্ৰাণ্টবিলাক দিব। এই বিভাগৰ Industrial Headquarter ত,

চুপারি-টেণ্টে জন নাই আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে দৰ্শ্য কৰিও কাম পোৱা নাই। এই চুপারি-টেণ্টে জন নথকাত—বহু কামত বাধা পৰিছে। একালে টকা Surrender হৈছে—আনকালে কৰ্মচাৰীও নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন এই বৰণৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিভাগবিলাকত চৰকাৰে গুৰুত্ব দিয়ে।

Shri EMERSON MOMIN [Tura (Reserve for Scheduled Tribes)]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say only a few words in connection with granting of loans and advances for cottage industry. Under this head, I understand there is enough money. Sir, I do not know how things are going on regarding allotment of loans and advances in my district. So far these loans are concerned, I know many from my constituency applied for such loans, but they did not get such loans. I do not know what is the reason. There is a Garo who started weaving industry in Goalpara. He applied for loans, but he did not get the loan from the Government. He had to take loan from a Kabuliawala. Sir, this is a very serious matter. These Kabuliawalas charged high percentage for the money given on loan. The interest is about 20 per cent. How these people come to these places I do not know. So, I request the authorities to consider the applications of deserving candidates and so that they may be given loans and advances for cottage industry.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) :

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাবটি সমৰ্থন কৰি। আমাদেৱে সরকারেৰ কুটীৰশিল্প বিভাগটি এবং কুটীৰ শিল্প উন্নয়নেৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে দেখায়াৰ সরকার ব্যৰ্থ হইয়াছেন। দেশ স্বাধীন হবার আজ প্ৰায় ১৬ বৎসৰ হল। কিন্তু এখনও আমাদেৱে এই বিভাগটিৰ অগ্ৰগতি কোন রকম পৰিলক্ষিত হয় নাই। উল্লেখদেৱে পুনৰ বসতি সময়ে বেমন ঋণ দেওৱাৰ বিভাগ ছিল, এই বিভাগটিও যেন ঋণ দেওৱাৰ বিভাগ নাত্ৰ। এই বিভাগেৰ অভ্যন্তৰে অনেক জটিলতা রয়ে গেছে এবং দংখের বিষয় এ বিভাগেৰ কাজ আমাৰা দেখতে পাচিছ না।

এই বিভাগেৰ জন্য কাঁচা মাল সংগ্ৰহেৰ ব্যৱস্থা দনীতি থকাত। কাঁচা মালেৰ পাৰমিট থাকা স্বত্ত্বেও ঐ মাল আমাদেৱে রাজ্যে পৌণে না। ষ্টিমাব দিয়ে আৰ এই ষ্টিমাব ply কৰে পাকিস্তানেৰ ভিতৰ দিয়ে এবং পাকিস্তান crew নিয়েন। এই সময় এই কাঁচা মাল গুলি সমষ্টই উধাও হৈয়ে বয়। সন্দেহ জাহাজে উঠে কি না। অথবা জাহাজ আসে কি না। এৰ সম্বন্ধে একটি তদন্ত হস্তা প্ৰয়োজন। কাৰণ সমস্ত কাঁচা মাল কলিকাতাই কালে। বাজাৰে দ্বিগুণ মূল্যে বিক্ৰয় হয়।

আসানে এটি গুদাম হওয়া উচিত ছিল। কিন্তু এখন গুৱাহাটীতে মাত্ৰ একটা গুদাম আছে। শিলচৰে একটি হওয়ার কথা ছিল কিন্তু এখন পৰ্যন্ত হয় নাই। এই গুদামেৰ facility না হওয়াই raw materials সাধাৰণ ভাৱে অসুবিধা হৈয়েছে।

Cottage Industry ৰ প্ৰতি লোকেৰ আকৰ্ষণ বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে সরকার ঋণ দেওৱাৰ কথা। কিন্তু বহু টাকা থাকা স্বত্ত্বেও এই ঋণ দিতে নানা ভাবে বাধা দেওয়া হয়। এবং দেওৱাৰ যে ৰীতি তাহাও দুনীতি পূৰ্ণ। ঋণ কোন ব্যক্তিকে সাৰাসৰ না-দিয়ে Co-operative Apex Bank অথবা অন্য কোন প্ৰতিষ্ঠান মাৰফতে (Cottage Industry) কে যদি দিয়ে তাহলে দুনীতি বন্ধ হইতে

পারে? এবং আগামের Cottage Industryর যে, গৌরব সেটাও অটুট থাকবে। এর জন্য একটা definite policy নেওয়া দরকার। কিন্তু এখন সরকার কোন policy মেনে চলছে না। সেজন্য আমরা অনেক বাধা প্রাপ্ত হইরাছি।

Training Centre খোলা হয়েছে যদিও সেখানে training রীতি মত চলছে না। কারণ সেখানে raw materials নাই এবং মেচিনেরীও নাই। ১৩ হাজার টাকার অর্ডার দিয়ে একটা মেচিন কিনা হল। কিন্তু delivery নিবার সময় দেখা গেল অন্য একটা মেচিন যেটার দাম হয়ত ৬ অংশ হইবে। এই সম্পর্কে তদন্ত হওয়া বিশেষ প্রয়োজন।

আগামের Assistant Director of Cottage Industry আছে তাঁকে কি qualification নিয়ে নিয়োগ করা হয় আমি জানি না। কিছুদিন আগে কাছাড়ে যে Assistant Director দিল তিনি বোধ হয় অফিসের লোক Head Assistant ছিল। Technical Experience ছাড়া একজন কি করে efficient হইতে পারে। ভাল করতে পারবেনা। এখন আমি Industrial Estate সম্পর্কে কিছু বলব।

ঢেকীয়া জুলিতে Industrial Estate করা হয়েছে কিন্তু সেখানে মাত্র একটা দোকান খোলা হয়েছে। গৌহাটি ঢেকীয়া জুলিতে হাজার হাজার টাকা খরচ করা হল, কিন্তু it is lying idle মাত্র একখানা ক দুই খানা দোকান ভাড়া দিচ্ছে। কি করে সেই টাকা খরচ করা হল আমি জানি না। কাছাড়ে বদর পুরেও একটি Estate করার কথা ছিল। কিন্তু এখন পর্যন্ত হয় নাই। আমি দেখেছি এই সব ব্যাপারে একটা বিরাট দুর্নীতি চলছে। এইটা তদন্ত করে দোষীকে যথোচিত শাস্তি দেওয়া প্রয়োজন।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in support of the cut motion moved by my hon. friend I would like to make only a few observations as the time is very limited. Sir, under this maximum should be given to develop the cottage industries and more so that the time of such national emergency and also to solve the unemployment problem. But it seems nothing worth the name has been done so far. We are spending lots of money for this Department to maintain a huge number of officers. A number of major industries officers have recently been recruited for being trained in industrial planning, company law, and industrial administration. But the very purpose of such recruitment has been frustrated as they are kept confined in the Headquarter doing some minor works in cottage wing. May I know why they are not being utilised for the purpose of taking up charges of major industrial establishment? But these officers have become something like a decoration to the offices and no development work has been accomplished by them. The Department has extensively been centralized, i.e., it is a top heavy administration. There is no publicity and no available statistical data can be found. This is the most important factor and unless these are properly kept by this Department, I do not know how they can proceed for the development of the cottage industries when the country should progress with industries in a dynamic way. I do not find any reason why this Department is there and why the officers are sitting in the offices without serving the real purpose. Huge number of loan applications are lying undisposed of. It is said that there is a provision that petition for Rs.2,000 can be disposed of at the district level and petition upto 20,000 are disposed of by the Director. But since for many years petitions are pending

without any action. There are loan officers but they are not taking any action on the plea of National emergency. The applicants for loan naturally lose all interest and enthusiasm to take up any industry, because their plan and programme have been frustrated. The result is very disastrous. Sir, the cottage industries could have eased the unemployment problem of some extent and it could have improved the economic conditions of the people also. So I feel that until and unless the Minister incharge comes with a clear picture as to what he would actually do with this money, he has no right to ask this House to vote this demand.

Sir, apart from this, I want to point out another important point. It is surprising that some unaffected parties got contract for supply of half wrought rifle parts (wooden). Sir, the Director of Industries accepted the tender arbitrarily without any consultation. Up to the end of February, 1963 only 10,000 pieces have been passed by the Inspector of Defence Production. As the orders were not placed by a properly constituted Board representing the Forest Department, Industries Department and other technical officials and non-officials covering the whole of Assam, the Director arbitrarily devised means to flout the orders. That is why the supply position of these contracts are not satisfactory.

Sir, there is a provision of another Rs.20,600 for such emergency supplies, and we do not know how this amount is going to be spent. So, we want a clarification from the hon'ble Minister in-charge as to how this amount will be spent, how the cottage industries will be developed and our people will be benefitted from this amount.

Sir, we are having enough raw materials. We are not in a position to utilise these raw materials due to transport difficulties. I have already said Sir, unless the transport and other communications are improved, we will not be able to progress in industrial development. So we shall have to take up a scheme of Transport-cum-Industry. If this is taken up in right earnest, only then our State will advance in industrial development.

Sir, apart from this there is another difficulty. Our people do not get technical guidance for starting industries and as a result they cannot be successful in their venture. So Sir, I feel there should be provision for giving technical guidance to the industrialists otherwise there will be no development in Cottage industries. Then again Sir, there is no facilities for training our students and young boys in this State. Students from Assam have to go to Calcutta for getting training. There are only a few seats in Prototype Training-cum-Production Centre at Howrah for Assam. So I hope that our Government will move this Institution to allot more seats for Assam so that our boys may get training there. Now Sir, in this connection, I want to draw the attention of the Minister in charge of Cottage Industries that a Commission was formed with Shri P. C. Alexander who has already submitted his report. So far I know he has given many good and material suggestions regarding the development of Cottage Industries. I do not know whether Government is going to implement these things. I only hope that the Government would try to implement these suggestions as early as possible.

Sir, our Government have established some Industrial Estates throughout the State. Recently such one was started at Dhekiajuli. I do not think all such Industrial Estates are functioning properly. So far I know, except

the Gauhati Industrial Estate, others are not running properly. Apart from that Government has taken up a new scheme for establishment of Industrial Estates at Jorhat, Sibsagar and Golaghat. But no effective steps have so far been taken to implement these schemes with right earnest. So Sir, I suggest that the Government should take up Cottage Industries with right earnest for their development in our State which will ease our economic condition to a great extent and it will solve our unemployment problem to a great extent. Therefore, I submit that unless and until the Minister in charge of Cottage Industries gives us a clear picture he has no right to ask us to concede to this demand.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am surprised to find the opposition voiced against the Cottage Industries Department. This is a very small department. The number of officers with whom this department is manned is obviously very small. I do not agree with the hon. Members that it is top heavy department. There is only one Director. There are hardly the Deputy Directors necessary. So the word, top heavy, should be avoided. The works of this department are very badly suffering for want of technical men. I quite agree with Mr. Bhattacharyya that technical people should be appointed in the department. But unfortunately the salary scale prescribed by the last Pay Committee was so low that no technical person is forthcoming with the result that the Assistant Director in the district, who should have been technical men have become non-technical men. So the officer can give very little technical guidance to the people in the district level. Even the technical people are not forthcoming for the posts of Deputy Director in spite of several advertisements. So I hope the newly constituted Pay Committee will take this fact into consideration while finalising the pay scales so that we may be able to recruit technical persons which may be of help to this State in the promotion of Cottage Industries.

Sir, a feeling has been expressed that this department is doing nothing except distributing some loans. I do not think it is a correct assessment. This department is trying for the development of cottage industries in this State. Now, Sir, the people think that lot of money has been given for this department. Just now, this House has passed more than 9 crores for Education Department. Now what is the money provided for Industries Department? Rupees fifty-two lakhs including the Staff.

Now what is the money provided for Major Industries? It is only 46 lakhs and total of both comes to less than a crore. Therefore, it will be seen that about 10 crores will be spent for preparing people for employment in the industries for which we will spend only one-tenth of the money for creating jobs.

You require *per capita* of employment an investment varying from 2 to 3 thousands to 60 or 70 thousands rupees *per capita*. So, you see what major amount of money you are providing for this Department. It does not indicate very great interest in the development of industries in the State. It is merely a sort of promotional effort. May be we will have to carry on till such time when we will be able to provide adequate money for the Industries Department. There should be proportion between the funds provided and the condemnation. You have given me such a difficult job namely to divert a larger part by the agricultural population into non-agricultural vocations through industries, but the money is insignificant which can

hardly make any impact. I am urging this point of view that there is realisation in the Opposition as well as on our side that perhaps the time has come when great fillip should be given to industries, so that the outlook of population will be diverted from rural agricultural economy to non-agricultural pursuits.

Yet, it should be appreciated that a great deal of work is being done. May I inform this House that the total investment in the small scale industrial sector in the State is 7.5 crores at this day and the annual production in cottage and small scale industries sector was worth 9 crores during last year. Year before last it was 11 crores. But this reduction has been due to the Chinese invasion; only in the engineering industries of Assam the production was to the extent of 6 crores this year. Obviously this does not come out of nothing; work is going on. Then we find distribution of loans. The total loans distributed from 1953 till this day is only 76 lakhs. Between 1948 to 1954, disbursement was only 4 lakhs. After liberalisation and the quickening of the procedure, the progress made will be appreciated.

Hon. Members questioned the delay in these loans. Now delay is obviously due to the procedure laid down. We cannot simply dish out; enquiry has to be made, reports have to come, valuation of the property has to take place. Our Department has no Sub-Deputy Collector and engineering personnel who should valuate, with the result that the process takes time. Even then we have been trying to dispose of the money as fast as possible with the result that there is hardly any unspent money this year as also last year. Now, this disbursement has been stepped up but the amount posted is very insignificant. I will give an example. In October last, a loan Committee sat and issued sanction of 10 lakhs of loan for political sufferers; the amount available was only 4 lakhs. So, at this rate we would require ten years to clear the sanction applications. That is the reason why the people have not understood that the money provided is very low and the requirement is so big. We have a loan Committee in which the hon. Members are represented. They know the nature of the procedure.

Now, Sir, Mr. Bhattacharjee has raised a cloud of suspicion that perhaps the raw materials have not been properly allotted, and if allotted, are not being brought to the State. He perhaps does not know that the steamers do not carry our raw material; the raw materials come by rail, but he has blamed the steamer. May I inform the hon. Members that our steel allocation which was worth 23 lakhs rupees has been reduced to 11 lakhs by the Steel Controller not merely this year but the year before also. I have already told you that about six crores worth of goods was produced by the engineering industries of the State. If they do not bring their raw material how did they produce their goods? Therefore, Sir, everything which you hear from interested parties should not be taken as Gospel truth. If any party asks for a particular indent, one does not get it, then he goes about whispering. That, the hon. Members should not take as Gospel truth. They should verify before making allegations on the floor of the House because such allegations have very great effect throughout the country. So, I say that the statement that the raw materials are being sold outside in Calcutta and other places and not being brought to this State is not correct. If there is any specific case which the hon. Members have come to know we should be informed, so that we may take immediate steps. I may inform the hon. Members that our engineering industries are starving for want of raw materials. So long there was no industry, only traders there might have the reason to blackmarket in Calcutta. But once an industry is set

up in the State, the industrialist is keen to bring the raw materials for he will stand to lose without raw materials because he has to pay the wages to his employees whether he produce or not. Therefore, it is not to industrialist's interest to blackmarket in Calcutta. Further where the raw material is processed in an engineering industry the price of the product becomes very high as compared to the power of raw material.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): On a point of information. Has the Government of Assam received brass sheets from the Government of India?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): We are getting some zinc and copper in the State and these are being issued to rolling mills who produce brass circles and sheets. Then these are marketed to the artisans for production of utensils. For the promotion of the industrial development in the State a general atmosphere of suspicion is prevented. One should not nourish or broadcast such suspicion. There is the biggest blackmarketing in Calcutta. If the West Bengal Government goes on saying that raw material is being blackmarketed, then the raw material allocated to West Bengal would be diverted to other States. So they did not do it, because if the raw material allocated to West Bengal is reduced, their industries would suffer.

Therefore, unless we can really catch somebody or specific allegation should be sent to me direct so that I may make immediate enquiry and find out the malpractice.

Before speech would be concluded guillotine was announced by the Deputy Speaker.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Tripathi, your time is up. Shri Rudrapaul, do you want to place your cut motion?

Shri RAMPIRIT RUDRAPAUL (Hailakandi): No, Sir.

(The Cut Motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.)

(The motion was put as question and adopted.)

GRANT No. 26

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is "that a sum of Rs.53,22,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "35.—Industries—II.—Cottage Industries".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 27

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is "that a sum of Rs.2,20,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "35.—Industries—III.—Major Industries".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 30

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is "that a sum of Rs.19,35,800, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "38.—Labour and Employment".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 31

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is "that a sum of Rs.11,43,400, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "39.—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations—State Statistics—(I.—Directorate of Statistics)".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 32

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is "that a sum of Rs.6,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 for the administration of the head "39.—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisation—State Statistics—(II.—Vital Statistics, Rain Gauge, etc.)".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 33

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is "that a sum of Rs.30,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "39.—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations—Miscellaneous—(III.—Reorganisation of Planning and Development Department)".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 35

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is "that a sum of Rs.13,18,700, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "39.—Miscellaneous Social Development Organisation—Miscellaneous—(V.—Directorate of Housing)".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 38

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is "that a sum of Rs.7,10,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "39.—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisation—Miscellaneous—(VIII.—Town Planning Organisation)".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 63

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is "that a sum of Rs.46,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "96.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—(I—Investment in other Commercial Concerns)".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 82

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is "that a sum of Rs.5,25,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1964, for the administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc.—(X.—Housing Loans)".

(The question was adopted.)

GRANT No. 84

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is "that a sum of Rs.13,33,00,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, for the administration of the head "Q.—Loans and Advances, etc.—(XII.—Loans to Electricity Board)".

(The question was adopted.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 10 A.M. tomorrow.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1963.

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

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