

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Thursday the 5th October, 1961.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B. L., Speaker in the Chair, seven Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and seventy-eight Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Tea Garden Tribes

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

*29. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Affairs be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether certain castes of people who are inhabitants of Assam and working in tea gardens have been categorised as Tea Garden Tribes ?
- (b) If so, what is the number and date of the notification making this categorisation and what are those castes ?
- (c) Whether those castes categorised as Tea Garden Tribes enjoy the same treatment and consideration as are granted to the Scheduled Tribes of Assam ?
- (d) If not, why not ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

29. (a)—Yes. Gonds, Mundas, Khonds, Oraons, Santhals, Severas and Pans who came to Assam from other States like Orissa and Bihar primarily to work in the tea gardens have been generally called as Tea Garden Tribes or labourers and are treated as belonging to the other backward classes in the State.

(b)—No notification is published, but a circular letter is issued to the Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners, and others giving them a list of the communities treated as belonging to the other backward classes in the State for the purpose of educational and other economic concessions and facilities.

(c)—They enjoy the same treatment and consideration as other communities belonging to the other backward classes in the State, but not as Scheduled Tribes of the State.

(d)—The Scheduled Tribes are specified by the President in pursuance of Art. 342 of the Constitution, and in Assam only the tribes indigenous to the State having their distinct way of life, traditions, culture and customs are so specified, and that also according to the regions or areas of the State they inhabit.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)**: Sir, so far as (c) is concerned, whether these tea garden labourers are treated as Tribes in Orissa and Bihar ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** May be.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : Whether the Chief Minister has any definite knowledge ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: It may be Sir. For definite knowledge I will have to consult the papers. But it is very likely that they are treated as tribes in those State.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : If these tribes are treated as tribes in Orissa and Bihar under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, will the State Government move the Central Government to declare these tribes as Scheduled tribes ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: No, Sir.

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]**: Is it a fact that the President declares a particular tribe to be Scheduled on the recommendation of the State Government. ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : It is true, Sir.

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : May I know from the Chief Minister whether this Government consider it desirable to recommend that these communities should be treated as Scheduled Tribes because they are treated as such in other States ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: No, Sir.

†**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : Is it a fact that there are other tribes in the tea gardens except the seven mentioned by the Chief Minister in reply, who belongs to the category of tea garden tribes ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : There may be, Sir.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)**: In view of the fact that the members of the Legislature are often required to give certificates about the Caste or tribe or backwardness of many a candidate, will the Government be pleased to circulate the notification declaring the tribes, as has just now been said *e. g.* Tea Garden tribes, at least to the members of this House ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: Yes, Sir. But that has already been circulated. The only question that may be raised is that there has been no Gazette notification.

†**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar)**: Is it not a fact that the entire tea garden labourers are treated as other Backward Classes in Assam?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: No, Sir. It is only those who are specified in that list.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)**: Is it not a fact that even any caste or tribe may be categorised in a such a manner in some other States so as to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes or Tribes? For example the Koch or Rajbanshis are treated as Scheduled Castes in West Bengal but they are treated as belonging to the Backward Classes here.

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: The hon'ble Member is correct.

†**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golaganj)**: Whether it is a fact that ex-tea garden labourer belonging to the Oraons and Munda community are recognised as belonging to the Other Backward Classes?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: I have already stated that the Gonds, Mundas, Khonds, Oraons, Santhals, Severas and Pan are treated as belonging to the Other Backward Classes in the State.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZAKIKA (Saikhowa)**: চাহ বাগিচাৰ বনুৱা আৰু প্ৰাক্তন বনুৱাৰ ল'ৰা ছোৱালীক শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰিছেনে বা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: হয়, কৰা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰত যিবিলাক other Backward Classৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত তেওঁলোকে other Backward Class অৰু দিয়া সুবিধা দিয়া হয়। আৰু বাকী চাহ বাগিচাৰ অন্যান্য বনুৱা বা প্ৰাক্তন বনুৱাৰ ল'ৰা ছোৱালী যিবিলাক অন্যান্য পিছপৰা শ্ৰেণীৰ তালিকা-ভুক্ত নহয়, তেওঁলোককো সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে।

†**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar)**: In which class the other tea garden labourer are included which are outside this Schedule?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: The tea garden labourers fall in Other Backward Classes. Because the Backward Classes Commission has recommended for the inclusion of all these tribes into Other Backward Classes.

†**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI** : Will the Government consider to include them under one cadre in view of fact that the same economy prevails amongst all classes of tea garden labourers ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : May I submit that as I said in the House the other day, the whole trend now is not to keep on increasing the number of various castes and creeds into others Backward Classes Communities. The present trend is to switch on to economic bases and as I made it clear the other day, so far this Government is concerned, we do not propose to enlarge that list.

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** : Just the Chief Minister referred to the economic condition. On that principle, may I know from the Government they consider the tea garden tribes to be better off than those communities which are treated as Scheduled Tribes in the State.

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : The question is not clear.

Mr. SPEAKER : It is a hypothetical question.

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : May I know from the Chief Minister what is the basic consideration for this Government to recommend that a particular community should be treated as Scheduled Tribe ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : As I said, so long it was based on caste or community. But on rethinking, *i. e.* the present trend of thinking is to switch on to the economic basis as soon as possible.

†**Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA** : Whether the Chief Minister considers that the tea garden labourers are economically better off than those communities which have been treated as scheduled tribes ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : It is not possible to give a general answer to this question. In some cases these tea garden tribes may be economically backward, in other cases they may not be so, compared to those who have been treated as scheduled tribes.

†**Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon)** : May I know from the Chief Minister whether the Government have received any demand to include these tea garden tribes in the scheduled list.

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : There are demands not only from them but also from many other communities for inclusion in the list of scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

***Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** Whether the Chief Minister considers that those seven communities mentioned by him are economically better off than those communities which have already been treated as scheduled tribes ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** As I said, Sir, it is difficult to say anything taking a community as a whole. For example among other backward classes, some families are economically advanced while others are economically backward. Therefore, it is difficult to give a general answer.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat) :** The Chief Minister was pleased to say that there is a process of re-thinking as to whether or not backwardness should be categorised on economic basis. May I know whether that process is contemplated to be given effect to in the current year or will this House have an opportunity of debating this subject ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** With regard to any discussion in this House that is a matter for you to decide, Sir. But the hon. Members will appreciate that it is not easy also to switch on to a new system because before that we have got to have statistics after a proper survey is made. But I may state that this is the present trend of thinking of the Government of India also and we have received instructions that it may be desirable to switch on to that basis. As a matter of fact, so far as I know, Maharashtra and perhaps Gujarat also have already adopted that basis.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** Has Government taken into consideration the peculiar position of Assam being a border State and particularly bordering on foreign States, that if backwardness is categorised on economic basis we make a very appealing invitation to the poor citizens of a neighbouring State ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** That is matter of opinion.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Is it not a fact that among the different sections of tea garden labourers there are some, for examples Tantis, Souras, etc., who are economically of the same standard as those who have been here categorised as backward but they have not been given the facilities enjoyed by other backward classes ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** I am inclined to agree with hon. Member. That is why we have been trying to help such people. For example, so far as education is concerned, we have been trying to help them by Government grants through some social organisations.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) :** In Article 46 of the Constitution, it is laid down that it will be the duty of the Government to protect the weaker sections of the people. May I know whether the Government consider the tea garden labourers as weaker section of the people in the society ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : That is true. That is why various legislations have been made. They are mainly employed by the Tea Industry and a large number of legislations have been enacted to protect their interests.

†**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi)** : Is it not a fact that under Article 340 of the Constitution those classes of people should be considered as backward who are socially and educationally backward ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : Yes, Sir, that is true, but it does not come in conflict with what I said before.

†**Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra)** : Since the tea garden labourers are an educationally backward community are Government prepared to extend the same benefit to them as the other backward classes with regard to scholarships, stipends, etc. ?

Mr. SPEAKER : This has already been replied to.

†**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : In view of that fact that tea garden and ex-tea garden labourers have been recommended by the Backward Classes Commission for inclusion as 'Other Backward Classes' and in view of the further fact that they are economically, socially and educationally backward, will Government be pleased to extend to them the same facilities that have been granted to the listed backward classes ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : That recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission have not been accepted by the Government of India. So far as this Government is concerned, we do not propose to enlarge the list of 'Other Backward Classes'. At any rate, we have no time to do so now.

†**Capt. WILLAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** : In view of the Chief Minister's statement that the present trend of thinking is to switch on to the economic basis for the purpose of categorisation of any community as backward, and in view of the fact that the Chief Minister has not got any comparative figures to judge the economic condition of the tea garden labourers and those communities who have been treated as scheduled tribes, do Government propose to undertake a thorough economic survey of the tea garden labourers and if after survey it is found that these people are economically as backward as those who have been listed as scheduled tribes, will the Government consider the desirability of recommending to the President to treat those communities as scheduled tribes ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : The hon. Member would remember that there was a proposal for an economic survey and as a matter of fact we were also very anxious about it. But subsequently it was

suggested that this economic survey could be taken along with the general census. In fact, in the last census there were some tables on economic survey. We are waiting to see what the census figures disclose.

Shri CHATRASING TIRON [Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] একেটা সম্ভ্রদায়ক যে বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যত বিভিন্ন Category ত ধৰা হয় তাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Sir, in reply to (d) this is what was mentioned: (d)—The Scheduled Tribes are specified by the President in pursuance of Art.342 of the Constitution, and in Assam only the tribes indigenous to the State having their distinct way of life, traditions, culture and customs are so specified, and that also according to the regions or areas of the State they inhabit.

***Shri LILA KANTA BARAH (Kaliabor):** Whether the list of other backward classes is not going to be enlarged for want of time or because it is thought not necessary ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** Both Sir.

***Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigoan):** In view of the fact that there are some tea garden tribes who are labourers but have not been included in the list of tea garden tribes, will Government consider the necessity to include these tribes also in the list ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** I have already replied Sir, that we have no contemplation of enlarging the list.

Re: Late Saroj Ranjan Sen-Gupta

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) asked:

*30. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any help was given to the family of deceased Saroj Ranjan Sen-Gupta, who was stabbed to death on 17th August 1960 ?

(b) If so, what help and in what form has it been given ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

30. (a)—Yes, if the question refers to Saroj Das-Gupta of Dhubri, who lost his life during the last disturbances.

(b)—The following assistance was granted to the family: Rs.500 towards Sradha expenses, Rs.3,900 for maintenance of the family and education of the children, Rs.800 for repairs to their two houses and Rs.100 for purchase of books for the school-going children.

Re: Treatment of Shri Sahabuddin Ahmed**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)** asked:***31.** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Government has borne the medical expenses for the treatment of Shri Sahabuddin Ahmed, who was stabbed in the last language disturbances at Dhubri on 17th August 1960 ?
- (b) What amount has been paid till now on the aforesaid account ?
- (c) Whether Government has made any other provision for the family of the aforesaid sufferer ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

31. (a)—The Government has agreed to pay all the bills submitted by the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, in connection with the Medical treatment of Shri Sahabuddin Ahmed.

(b)—As no bills have as yet been received from the Medical College, no payment has been made to date.

(c)—Yes. Last year he was given a loan of Rs.1,000 on personal security and a grant of Rs.1,200. Again, this year a further loan of Rs.4,000 has been sanctioned for his rehabilitation, against mortgage of landed property.

***Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara):** Is it a fact that the lower portion of Sahabuddin Sahib's body has become paralysed and as a result he has become completely invalid ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** I want notice Sir, to be able to reply about the exact condition of his present health but so far our information goes, he had an attack of paralysis subsequently.

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRODHANI (Golakganj):** Considering the invalid condition of Sahabuddin Sahib's health, will Government consider to grant a Bus permit this year in the name of his wife ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA.** I want notice of that, Sir.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Is it a fact that Shri Sahabuddin Ahmed has been disabled by the injury caused to him during the last disturbances ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** That is right.

†**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)**: Will Government consider the question of giving him some help in view of his permanent disability ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: With regard to his disability whether permanent or otherwise, as I have said, I want notice Sir, to enquire into the exact condition of his present health.

†**Shri JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara)**: In view of the fact that Shri Sahabuddin Ahmed is lying ill in the Dibrugarh Hospital for a long time and he has got a very large family depending on him and some of his boys are also reading in Colleges, whether Government will give some financial help to those boys who are now reading in Colleges ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: We will examine that Sir.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)**: In view of the fact that the family of Shri Sahabuddin needs immediate help and in view also of the fact that an application for a Bus permit was submitted to Government by his wife, will Government consider giving her this permit if it has not already been done so ?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: Granting of Bus permits, as the hon. Member knows is not within the competence of the Government. I it is the responsibility of the Regional Transport Authority.

Re : The present system of Education

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

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware of the public feeling that the present system of Education gives only material aspects of development to the Society and goes far way from India's ancient moral culture and Historical back-ground which is inevitably important in the spheres of education to build up a healthy nation of sound moral character ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to modify the line of teaching at least by introducing one compulsory subject (Text Book) consisting of spiritual and moral lessons in the Primary and the Secondary Schools in the State so that the growing children may be developed morally and spiritually ?

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

32. (a) & (b)—The need for a more deliberate stress on spiritual and moral teaching in schools has been keenly felt in a very wide circle for a long time. This was discussed in the meeting of the Central Advisory Board

and also in the meeting of the Education Ministers. The Ministry of Education appointed a small committee under the chairmanship of Shri Sriprakash to go into the question and submit a report. The report since submitted was discussed in the Central Advisory Board and these principal suggestions were accepted in principle. The Ministry of Education has since taken up the work of compiling necessary literature for moral and spiritual teaching in schools. The difference between religion and morality or religion and spirituality is likely to be missed if the literature is not prepared by very competent persons. This may cause more harm than good in schools which are attended by pupils belonging to different religious communities. That is why this work is taken up by the Ministry of Education itself. The other suggestions of Sriprakash Committee are under examination and a feasible programme will be drawn up in the light of these suggestions.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): This Sriprakash Committee's Report, is it lying with the Government of India or is it under consideration of the State Government now ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): It is under consideration of the Government of India.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Is it a fact that there was provision for religious classes in some High Schools, in pre-Independence period, if so, why were these abolished ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : I want notice to that question Sir.

Re: The Second University of Assam

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon) asked :

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

- (a) What is the type proposed for the Second University of Assam for which a Committee was recently been formed by Government ?
- (b) Whether a more affiliating University or a Special University for development of Agriculture, Science, Technology and Engineering is under consideration ?

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

33.(a)—Government have not taken any decision about the type of the Second University.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Whether it is a fact that a Committee has been appointed for a second University at Dibrugarh ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He has already replied to it.

Re : Nalbari Inspection Bungalow

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware of the great need for provision of at least two more rooms of Nalbari Inspection Bungalow to cope with the demand for accommodation ?
- (b) Whether an estimate for extension of two rooms of Nalbari Inspection Bungalow was received by the Chief Engineer, as desired by the Deputy Minister in the inspection note recorded by him ?
- (c) If so, whether the estimate has received administrative approval ?
- (d) When the work of the project is going to be executed ?

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

34. (a) to (c)—Yes. Extension of two rooms has already been completed and another proposal for construction of an additional Inspection Bungalow is under consideration of the Government. Estimate for the same has already been received by Government and Administrative Approval will be accorded as soon as fund is made available

(d)—If the 'Project' means extension of two rooms, the question does not arise. As regards additional Inspection Bungalow decision of the Government is not yet arrived at. To start the work it depends on the availability of the necessary fund and it can not be said definitely now when administrative approval will be given.

Re : A. C. S., Class II Service

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon) asked :

*35. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the personnel of temporary Departments, who were selected by special Selection Board has been encadred in Class II Service from 1960 ?
- (b) What is the basis of fixing the date ?
- (c) Whether the services of the persons who were serving for ten to twelve years in temporary Departments will be counted ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

35. (a) — Yes.

(b)—The encadrement has been made with effect from the date of receipt of Assam Public Service Commission's concurrence.

(c)—Half of the continuous temporary services will count towards pension and Death-cum-Retirement gratuity. Half of the temporary service, subject to a maximum of four years, will also count towards seniority for the purpose of promotion to A. C. S., Class I.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)**: What is the percentage of posts in Class I that will be filled up by promotion from Class II?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: It is laid down in A. C. S. Class I Service Rules. So far as I remember, subject to correction, it is 33 per cent.

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA**: In view of the fact that a new encadrement has been made by bringing in these new posts to Class II, will the Government consider raising of the percentage of promotion from Class II to Class I?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: There is a proportional increase in A. C. S. Class I also. So I think that will be compensated.

†**U JOR MANIK SIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]**: What is the criterion of promotion from Class II to Class I?

Mr. SPEAKER: It is laid down in the Assam Civil Service Manual.

†**U JOR MANIK SIEM**: Is it a fact that some of the officers who have put in 18 to 20 years of service have not been promoted?

†**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA**: There may be some cases. I think 8 years of service in Class II is necessary for promotion to Class I. There is a Selection Board which examines the cases and then recommends for promotion.

Re: Power given to Co-operative Officers to seize paddy and rice
Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

- (a) Whether any Co-operative Officer has been given power to seize paddy and rice suspected to be black-marketed?
- (b) If so, in which Districts or Subdivisions such power has been given?
- (c) Why no power has yet been given to Co-operative Offices of Sibsagar and Dibrugarh Subdivisions?
- (d) Whether Government received any complaint of black-marketing of rice and paddy in Dibrugarh Subdivision?

†Speech not corrected.

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

36. (a)—The Co-operative Officers have not been authorised to exercise the powers under the Assam Foodgrain (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961.

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

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

(d)—In March 1961, one complaint was received that some of the Marketing Co-operatives in Dibrugarh Subdivision engaged local dealers to procure paddy who did not keep proper accounts of their purchases. On receipt of the complaint, directives were issued to the Field Officers of the Department to see that no dealer was engaged for procurement of paddy. No complaint regarding black-marketing of rice was received since Co-operatives are engaged in procurement of paddy only.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Sir, Whether the Deputy Minister is aware of the fact that complaints were made that the Supply Officers do not take much interest and the Co-operative Officers find difficulty in making State Trading a success ?

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : Whether there is any proposal of giving these powers to the Co-operative Officers ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : No Sir, not at the moment.

Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) : Whether any steps have been taken to coordinate the work of the Supply Department and the Co-operative Department ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Yes Sir.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari West) : May I know from the Minister whether Government received any complaints of black-marketing of rice and paddy from other Sub-divisions of Assam also ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Co-operative) : This is a separate question. I want notice, Sir.

Shri GOURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) : What are the steps taken so far in this connection, Sir ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : We have issued directives to stop this practice.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA : Whether the Marketing Co-operative or Service Co-operatives are given such powers to seize paddy and rice etc. ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : They are not given the power.

Mr SPEAKER : That is a separate question altogether.

Re: The Rail-cum-Road Bridge on Gangadhar near Golakganj**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj)** asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that the Rail-cum-Road bridge on the river Gangadhar near Golakganj is a very essential one as that is the only route connecting Assam with the rest of India by road ?
- (b) If so, whether State Government or the Central Government is responsible for the proper maintenance of the bridge and road on it after the creation of Pakistan ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that due to negligence, the bridge has become dangerous for traffic ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that all sorts of traffic are to face immense difficulty in crossing this bridge and often tyres of vehicles burst out due to bad setting of the rails which are lying unused since 1952 ?

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

37. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Railway Department, Government of India is responsible for proper maintenance of the Rail-cum-Road bridge and the State Government is responsible for the maintenance of the road which is being maintained properly.

(c)—Yes. This was brought to the notice of the Railway Authority with the request to repair the approaches and to renew the timber wheel guards over the bridge decking for the safety for vehicular traffic, but nothing has been done in spite of reminders.

(d)—There may be difficulties to some extent as the bridge is not being maintained properly.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) : Sir, is it not the fact that the Railway Department is prepared to repair and maintain this bridge for their convenience also ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [(Deputy Minister, P. W. D. R. & B.)] : We have brought this matter to the notice of the Railway Authority, but no reply has yet been received.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI : May I know from the Government whether there is a proposal to hand over the materials of this bridge to the State Public Works Department ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : We have no information upto now.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergoan (Reserved for Scheduled Casts)] : May I know from the Deputy Minister on what dates the Railway Authority has been asked to repair this bridge ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister) : On 9th February, 1960, 11th June 1960 and 31st January 1961.

Further Supplementaries to Starred question No.9 by Shri Bhuban Chandra Pradhani in the list of 29th September 1961

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):** May I know from the Minister whether any alternative site has been selected?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Veterinary):** No, not yet Sir.

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI:** Sir, is it not a fact that more than one Minister and high officials visited the place and opined that this was one of the best site in the State for the purpose?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** The Public Accounts Committee has noticed several times that the yield of milk in this area was very insufficient and one of the reasons is that there is no irrigation facility there. Therefore, our Department decided to open Dairy Farms where irrigation is available.

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur):** Is it not the fact that certain amount has already been spent by the Department for the purpose, before it was abandoned?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: No amount of money was spent on this account.

***Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur):** May I know from the Government whether Government will take those Farms which are established by the public?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** There is no such proposal at present.

***Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS: [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes):]** Will the Government consider it in near future?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Yes Sir.

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI:** Will the Government take up the project or abandon it?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** As I have already said, the project will not be abandoned, but we are looking for an alternative suitable site.

Re: Dairy Farm at Panbari near Gauripur

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government is going to drop the scheme of Dairy Farm at Panbari near Gauripur?

(b) If so, why?

(c) Whether there is any alternative scheme to substitute the same?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Veterinary) replied:

9. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Due to non-availability of suitable land.

(c)—Not at present.

**Speech not corrected.*

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re : Banmukh High School

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

106. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be please^d to refer to unstarred question No.646 asked by questioner on 8th April, 1959 in the Budget Session, 1959 and state—

- (a) Whether any recurring aid has yet been sanctioned to Banmukh High School in Konwarpur Mauza of Sibsagar Subdivision ?
- (b) What is the total enrolment of students from classes IV to X and how many of them are girls ?
- (c) What are the non-recurring grants sanctioned to this High School during the last 3 years ?
- (d) Whether any grant was sanctioned for girls' common room to this School ?
- (e) Why Government have not sanctioned as yet recurring aid in enhanced scale of pay to this High School ?

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

106. (a)—Yes. Rupces 250 p. m. with effect from 1st April 1960.

(b)—Total enrolment 406 out of which 148 are girls.

(c)—Nil.

(d)—No.

(e)—As the School did not fulfil the conditions, *viz.*, it is not affiliated.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : It appears that in that High School, the total enrolment is 406 out of which 148 are girls. When the Government policy is to pay enhanced scale of pay to those High English Schools where students are 300 and to those Girls High Schools where girls students are 150. May I know from the Government what are the facilities in giving enhanced scale of pay to this school ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): These are not the only criteria of recognition of schools. Number of students, qualified teachers, building, land etc. etc. will have to be considered. This school does not satisfied all the above conditions. As such Rs. 250 p. m. with effect from 1st April 1960 has been sanctioned. This year, I think a higher amount will be sanctioned. If it receives University affiliation.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): In reply to (d) the answer is "No". Will the Government consider sanctioning a certain amount for the Girls' Common Room ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: That will be considered along with others.

Shrimati USHA BARTHAHAKUR (Samaguri): May I know from the Minister whether there is urgent necessity of having Common Room for girls in Schools where co-education exists ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): May I know what help and facility has been given by the Government to the schools to fulfil the conditions of affiliation ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: The schools are to fulfill all the conditions prescribed who by the Department and then the Government will come forward with help.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether Government use to help those schools which need help and grants to fulfil the conditions and come up to the standard ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Yes.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): এই ছোৱালী কমন ৰুমৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক টকা দিয়া হয় সেইটো স্কুলৰ ছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যা অনুপাতে দিয়া হয় নে স্কুল হিচাপে দিয়া হয় ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : ছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যা অনুপাতে ।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : ছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যা কিমান হ'ব লাগে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : এটা reasonable number হ'ব লাগে ।

Re: L. P. School Teachers

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

107. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that teachers of former Grade 'A' of Lower School Service have not at all been benefited by the revision of pay scales by the Pay Committee of 1956 ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that Head Pandits of Government M. V. Schools who were in Grade A of Assam Lower School Service serving in the scale of Rs.75 to 120 were placed in the scale of Rs.60—75 and they were not allowed the benefit of charge allowance as they could not opt to the new scale which is much lower than the scale they had been enjoying ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Head Pandits of Government M. V. Schools serving in former Grade A of Assam Lower School Service have been placed in an awkward position by the introduction of the new revised scale for Matriculate Normal teachers who are though subordinate to the Head Pandit get the better scale of Rs.75—150 whereas the Head Pandits get a much lower scale ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Education Department submitted a proposal to the Government to extend the benefit of the Matriculate-Normal teachers scale to the teachers who were serving in Grade A of Assam Lower School Service ?
- (e) What decision has been taken by the Government regarding extension of that scale to these teachers of former grade A serving as Head Pandits in Government H. E. Schools and who were not benefited by the revision of scales by the Pay Committee ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to extend the Matriculate Normal teachers scale to these teachers as a special case in view of the hardships these teachers have undergone ?

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

107. (a)—Only those non-Matric Normal teachers who had been in Grade 'A' of the Assam Lower School Service were not benefited from the revised (1956) scales of pay with effect from 1st October 1956. But some benefit has been given with effect from 1st April 1961.

(b)—No. When any teacher did not opt for any revised (1956) scale of pay, he would have remained in the Pre-1956 scale of pay. In the case of Head Pandits of Government M. V. Schools, the charge allowance at Rs.10 is not automatically admissible to those who did not opt for the revised (1956) scale of pay.

(c)—Yes, in some cases only. The matter is under consideration as a special case.

(d), (e) & (f)—Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri) : In reply to (a) the Minister said that only those non-Matric Normal teachers who had been in Grade 'A' of the Assam Lower School Service were not benefited from the revised (1956) scales. May I know from the Deputy Minister what is the benefit given to those teachers who are non-Matric Normal and in Grade A ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : They have been given the revised scale of pay, i.e., Normal non-Matric and will get Rs.60 to 125 p. m. and Matric Normal and Matric Senior Basic will get Rs.75 to 150 p. m.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): May I know from the Government what step has been taken to give the pay scale of non-Matric serving in the Grade A schools ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): They will get Rs.60 to 125 pay scale.

Re: T. A. and halting allowance of Land Records staff

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

108. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to refer to unstarred question No.475 asked in the Budget Session of the Assembly on 8th April 1959, and state—

- (a) Whether the halting allowances of the sixteen Lot Mandals of North Lakhimpur Subdivision have since been paid in full which was pending since 1948 to 1956 amounting to Rs.3,000 in total ?
- (b) If so, when they were paid ?
- (c) Whether any body was taken to task for keeping the T. A. bills unpaid for over 10 years ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

108. (a)—There were fourteen T. A. and halting allowance bills of some Land Records staff of North Lakhimpur Subdivision, pending for finalisation, for various periods from 1948 to 1956. Of those fourteen bills, ten bills have since been finalised and payment made to the staff concerned. The remaining four bills are yet to be finalised.

(b)—Payment in respect of the ten bills mentioned in (a) above have been made during the period from 28th December 1960 to 2nd January 1961.

(c)—The Subdivisional Officer has been asked to locate the responsibility.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: It appears from reply (a) that four bills are yet to be finalised and paid which are pending since 1948. Why these 4 bills of the poor Mandals are pending so long ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Because there was defect in the bills and the Accountant General, in the pre-audit stage, returned them to be submitted again with proper details.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Still it appears that more than 10 years have passed. Why the poor Mandals had to wait for 10 years or more to get payment of their bills ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : An enquiry was made and it was found that the Mandals did submit their bills after 4 years these were due, and the matter is continuing,

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** চৰকাৰে এইটো নেভাবে নেকি যে মণ্ডল সকলে সাধাৰণতে ওপৰলৈ কিবা পায় আৰু সেই কাৰণে টি,এ আদিৰ টকা দিওঁতে পলম কৰিব লাগে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The Minister need not reply this question.

Shri RAM NATH SHARMA (Lumding) : In reply to (c) it has been stated that "The Subdivisional Officer has been asked to locate the responsibility." Now from the reply of the Minister-in-charge it appears that some of the person who actually submitted their bills did not submit in time. Then what is the necessity of asking the Subdivisional Officer to locate the responsibility open certain officer ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): The entire period is 12 years. My reply was with regard to 4 years, but what about the other 8 years ? The Subdivisional Officer has been asked to locate responsibility of the delay for three years.

Re : Venture Schools of Gauhati Subdivision

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

109. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Education Department has collected list of venture Schools of Gauhati School Board to be taken up during 1961-62 ?
- (b) If so, whether the venture schools namely Kshudra Katlaborkuchi L. P. School, Pubsariahtoli L. P. School, Khata Pajipur L. P. School, Bagnatari Girls' L. P. School (Muktab) have been included for being taken up during 1961-62 ?

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

109. (a) & (b)—The list of Schools to be taken over during 1961-62 has been called for from the Secretary, School Board, Gauhati. His report has not been received. The Schools will be taken over with effect from the next school session, i. e., January, 1962.

At this stage, in the absence of a report from the Secretary School Board it is not possible to say if the schools named by the honourable member will be taken over in 1961-62.

Re : Circuit House at Nalbari

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

110. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware of the demand of the high officers of the Government and of the public for immediate construction of a Circuit House at Nalbari ?

*Speech not corrected.

- (b) If so, whether Government propose to prepare an estimate for the purpose for execution of the work ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

110. (a) & (b)—No.

Re: Mauzadars' Association

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

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

- (a) Whether he received deputation of the Mauzadars' Association in March, 1961 in connection with the demands of the Mauzadars of the State ?
- (b) If so, what are their demands ?
- (c) What are the demands that have since been met and what are the other demands that are yet to be met ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware of large number of misappropriation cases of the Mauzadars' Cash Accounts ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that there are some defects in the Mauzadari system particularly inadequate income which is responsible for large number of misappropriation cases in the State ?
- (f) Whether Government is aware that many Mauzadars of the State have been totally ruined in running Mauzas during the last 25 years ?
- (g) Whether Government propose to make a survey of these Mauzadars with a view to remedy the defects in the present system and save other from ruins ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

111. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Their demands were—

- (1) That the commission should be fixed at 25 per cent upto Rs.15,000, 15 per cent from above Rs.15,000 to Rs.40,000, 10 per cent above Rs.40,000.
- (2) That the cash security from the Mauzadars should not be demanded and security in immovable property should not be more than on the Mauza demand.

(3) That the Mauzadar should be allowed to retain upto Rs.3,000 from the collected revenue as directed in Government letter of 1952 to meet incidental expenses.

(4) No Tea Estates should be allowed to pay revenue directly to Government.

(5) To remove disqualification of Mauzadars in seeking election to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly.

(6) That Government should sanction contingency expenses of Rs.100 per annum and a whole time Government Peon for the Mauzadar.

(7) That commission on T. B. Revenue be allowed to the Mauzadars at a higher rate.

(c)—**Demand No.1:**—In 1953, Government considerably enhanced the rates of commission and allowed at the rate of—

15 per cent upto Rs.15,000, 10 per cent from above Rs.15,000 to Rs.40,000. 5 per cent above Rs.40,000.

Government further allowed incidental charges to the low-income group Mauzadars so that the minimum increase over the previous income of a Mauzadar may not be less than Rs.500.

Demand No.2:—Government have liberally revised the orders on cash security since January, 1959.

The Mauzadars are now required to furnish security in immovable property at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the current and arrear demand of the Mauza. But in case of heavy arrears Deputy Commissioner was empowered, at his discretion to obtain upto 25 per cent of the security, in cash, from the Mauzadars concerned.

Demand No. 3:—Previous order of Government conveyed in letter No.RR.60/51/133, dated 29th November, 1952 in respect of the limit of cash retention in the hands of the Mauzadars has not been revoked and is still in force. But in 1953 a clarification in the matter was issued explaining that apart from the retention of cash of Rs. 1,000 a Mauzadar must not retain more than Rs. 2,000 of the collected money and he must credit the entire collection (excluding Rs.1,000 allowed for expenditure) as soon as it comes to Rs.2,000, and that the Mauzadar must credit in to the treasury all collections in hand (excluding Rs.1,000) every fortnight even if the collection is below Rs.2,000.

Demand No.4:—The present system of payment of revenue by the Tea Estates directly is working quite satisfactorily and Government do not consider it necessary to change the procedure.

Demand No. 5:—The Representation of Peoples Act is a piece of Central Legislation and the State Government cannot take steps to amend it.

Demand No. 6:—In view of the liberal commission allowed under the revised rates, Government could not agree to sanction a whole time Peon ; but they have recently decided that as a further measure of assistance, a subsidy of Rs.500 per annum should be given to the Mauzadar for establishment and other contingency charges.

Demand No. 7:—There is no separate rule or rate of commission on T.B. revenue. The rates of commission allowed on regular land revenue apply in respect of commission on T.B. revenue also.

Government do not consider it feasible to introduce a separate rate of commission on T.B. Revenue.

(d) —Yes, there are some cases of misappropriation alleged to have been done by some Mauzadars.

(e) —There is no defect in Mauzadari system. Government have already enhanced the rates of commission and allowed other concessions which have substantially increased the income of the Mauzadars. The remunerations are not inadequate and is not the cause of misappropriation.

(f) —By running the Mauza, the Mauzadars earn a substantial income by way of commission. Thus there is no question of any person getting ruined because he is a mauzadar.

(g) —Does not arise in view of reply at (f) above.

Re: Rehabilitation of disturbance affected people

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong) asked :

112. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) How much of money has been spent from both the State and Central Government funds in the rehabilitation of people affected by the last July, 1960 disturbances ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that most of the money went to those who were not affected and actually affected persons did not receive much help ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

112. (a) —The total amount of money spent from State Government funds upto 31st August 1961 is Rs.1,42,42,645 of which Rs.1,11,92,803 has been disbursed as loans, and Rs.9,98,731 in the shape of grants and Rs.20,13,224 incurred for affording gratuitous relief to the disturbance affected people. Further, the Central Government has spent a total of Rs.4,23,800 for issue of grants of Rs.200 per family to 2119 families who have returned from evacuee camps in West Bengal.

(b) —Government has no such information. Rehabilitation benefit has been granted only after verification of each individual case, as such the hon. Member's presumption is not acceptable by Government.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Is it not a fact that as many as 13 Trade Unions whose offices with all their duplicating machines, typewriters, files, furnitures, etc., were burnt to ashes by the rioters on the 4th of July, 1960, have not been given any relief upto now ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** Sir, I want notice for this.

*Speech not corrected.

Re: Re-organisation of Sanskrit Education**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri)** asked :

113. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state —

- (a) What decision has been taken by the Government regarding the reorganisation of Sanskrit Education in the State ?
- (b) Whether Government have decided to implement the recommendations of Gauri-Sastri Committee regarding the reorganisation of Sanskrit Education ?
- (c) What step, if any, has been taken by the Government to implement the Scheme ?

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

113. (a)—A scheme is under preparation but no decision has yet been taken by Government.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): সংস্কৃত শিক্ষার ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এটা Scheme কৰিছে কিন্তু আৰবী শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে কোনো Grant দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে নেকি ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): ইয়াৰ কাৰণে এটা বেলেগ Scheme আছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ এইটো কোনো প্রশ্নৰ পৰিপূৰক ?**Re: Damages due to cyclone in Barpeta Subdivision****Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta)** asked :

114. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state the number of schools damaged by the last cyclone in the Barpeta Subdivision and the amount of relief given to each school ?

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

114.—No. of High Schools	...	...	...	...	7
No. of M. E. Schools	..	...	...	...	18
No. of M. V. Schools	..	...	..	...	7
No. of L. P. Schools	...	...	...	...	201
Total					233

The amount of relief to be given to each school will be fixed after the Supplementary Demand for grant has been passed by the Assembly.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS : Whether the amount of relief, that will be given to each school damaged by last cyclone, depends on the extent of damage or they will be given lump sum ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : It will depend on the extent of damage.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) : What are the names of the High Schools and Middle Vernacular Schools damaged by storm ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : I cannot give the names off-hand.

Re : Belsor Kendriya Samaj Kalyan Samittee

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that on behalf of the Belsor Kendriya Samaj Kalyan Samittee (Regd. No.78) within Nalbari thana area in the District of Kamrup more than one petition have been submitted by the questioner and other Members of the Samittee, for grants ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that the Members of the Samittee have constructed a permanent and beautiful C. I. Sheet roofed house just on the northern side of the Billeswer Temple ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that the compound of the Samittee covers an area of about three kathas of Devalaya land donated by the Doloi of the Debalaya by Registered deed of Gift, and it is well fenced ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Social Education Officer, Gauhati did not pay any personal visit nor entered into the Samaj Kalyan Samittee office and without doing so submitted a report to A. D. P. I. in-charge of Social Education that there is no such office ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that there is a regular Library Section in the Samittees house with few hundreds of books and weekly magazines ?
- (f) Whether Government has received a complaint from the questioner, dated 13th September, 1961 challenging the baselessness of the report given by the Social Education Officer, Gauhati and urging upon Government to take steps for such report ?
- (g) Whether Government proposes to enquire into the matter ?
- (h) If not, why ?

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

115. (a)—Yes. But no grant could be given for want of funds for the purpose.

(b)—Government have no information.

(c)—Government have no information.

(d)—It is not known if the Social Education Officer did not personally visit the Institution. The Officer submitted a report regarding Belsor Jana Kalyan Sangha as received from the District Social Education Officer, Gauhati stating that the Jana Kalyan Sangha has got no library section.

(e)—No.

(f)—Yes. A report has been called for from Social Education Officer, Assam, Gauhati.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Does not arise.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) : Sir, in reply to (b) and (c) it has been stated that "Government have no information". May I ask whether the informations were sought for?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : Yes, we asked for the informations from the Social Education Officer, but no reply has been received as yet.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Das, several times I said that this kind of reply should not find place in the House. In the reply given by the Minister it has been stated that "Government have no information". Questions are put by the Members to elicit information. Therefore, Government cannot say that "there is no reply". "Government have no information" is no reply at all. This kind of reply should be discontinued in future.

Re : Tinsukia College

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

116. Will the Education Minister be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No.262(d) asked by the Questioner on 27th October, 1960 regarding grant to Tinsukia College and state—

(a) Whether the amount of recurring aid had since been granted?

(b) What is the present enrolment of the College?

(c) Whether any non-recurring grant has been sanctioned?

(d) If so, what amount?

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

116. (a)—Yes, the amount of recurring grant at Rs.1,000 p. m. to the College has since been granted from the year 1961-62.

(b)—The enrolment of the College is at present 507.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re: Sadiya Town

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

117. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the public opinion of Sadiya is that the new Township at Chapakhowa should be named as Sadiya Town as there is no existence of the old Sadiya Town ?
- (b) Whether Government have agreed to name this new Town as Sadiya and would instruct all departments to re-name their offices as Sadiya instead of Chapakhowa ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

117. (a)—Government have no information.

(b)—The suggestion will be considered.

Re: Increase of Wages to Worker in Tea Plantation

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

118. Will the Labour Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that 20 nP. per adult worker in tea plantation was increased in wages since last year ?
- (b) Whether women under pregnancy are also getting the said increase who are under treatment ?
- (c) If not, whether Government have taken any action in this regard ?
- (d) If so, what is the result ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

118. (a)—Yes. Increase of 20 nP. in the wages in the Assam Valley Districts became effective from December, 1959. Increase of 16 nP. was given effect from the month of June 1961 in Cachar District.

(b)—No. The increase in labour wages has not been reflected in the Maternity Benefit paid to the women workers who are entitled to benefits under the Plantation Labour Act.

(c) & (d)—Some proposals to amend the Assam Maternity Benefit Act are under consideration of Government. The Government of India is also understood to be considering a comprehensive Maternity Legislation applicable to all States. In the light of decisions taken on the above proposals the State Government will consider necessary amendment of the Plantation Labour Act to give women workers such further benefit in this regard as may be considered reasonable and appropriate.

Re: Flood-affected people in Majuli

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

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that there are some hundreds of flood and erosion affected people mainly belonging to Plains Tribal and other Backward Communities in the Upper part of Majuli in Salmara Mouza who used to go to the weekly bazar at Desangmukh on the South bank of the Brahmaputra on every Thursday in connection with their petty business, e. g., to sell commodities such as pig, fowl, goats and some other foodgrains and vegetable products and to bring back their day-to-day necessities and thus they are to maintain their livelihood ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that no hand-driven boat can be relied upon due to unstable course and turbulent current of the Brahmaputra since the great earthquake of 1950 ?
- (c) Whether Government have lately received any representation from the Public or from the questioner during the last two years regarding issue of temporary permit for plying an engine boat from Kapahtali (the most convenient place) to Desangmukh to some willing and reliable person who has got engine boat ready for service for convenience of the public ?

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

119. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, hand-driven boats cannot be fully relied upon in all seasons.

(c)—Yes.

Re: Bridges on the North Gauhati-Barpeta Route

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked :

120. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) When the bridges over the rivers on the North Gauhati-Barpeta Route via Hazo and Doulasal of Barpeta Subdivision were constructed ?
- (b) Whether the route is properly maintained by the P. W.D. ?
- (c) If so, why the condition of the road is so bad ?

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

120. (a)—The existing bridges were constructed during 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

(b)—Yes. The road is properly maintained to the standard it has been improved.

(c)—This is a gravelled road, so the condition of the same in certain portions may deteriorate to some extent during flood time but prompt action is usually taken to repair the damages.

Re: Homeopathic System of Medicine

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

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Homeopathic system of medicine (allied with Biochemic system) is the cheapest and harmless remedy amongst all the systems of medicine ever known?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation was a great believer and patroniser of Homeopathic as well as of Naturepathy?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that some allopathic remedies, if not administered under strict Medical advice, do more harm than good to the human system apart from their high prices?
- (d) If the answer to (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, what steps have so far been taken by the Government towards the development and popularisation of the system for the benefit of the poor people?
- (e) Whether Government propose to establish one fullfledged Homeopathic Medical College in a reasonable central place in the State—(1) to stop quakery, (2) to bring up the system to a good standard and (3) to give full Medical facility to the people?

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

121. (a)—Yes. It is fairly cheap and said to be harmless too.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes. Any system of medicine, if not administered under proper expert advice, is likely to do some harm and Homeopathic can not be said to be an exception to this rule even though it is said that it is harmless.

(d) & (e)—A scheme for the establishment of a Homeopathic Training Institute in the State as well as giving subsidies to deserving Homeopathic Practitioners of the State under the Third Five Year Plan is already under consideration of Government.

For this purpose a sum of Rs.1.20 lacs has already been provided in Third Five Year Plan Budget.

Re: Jowai Hospital

Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

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

- (a) How many beds are there in the Jowai Hospital?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that due to lack of accommodation many sick people are refused admission?
- (c) Whether Government is contemplating to extend the Maternity and Male wards?
- (d) If so, what action is being taken to implement it?

Shri MAHAM SINGH (Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes) replied:

122. (a)—There are 16 beds in the Jowai Hospital (10 for male and 6 for female).

(b)—Yes, occasionally when more patients than could be accommodated came to seek admission.

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

Re: Land Mortgage Bank of Barpeta

Mivi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

123. Will the Minister, Co-operative be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that no fund has been given to the Land Mortgage Bank of Barpeta since many years?
- (b) Whether any fund will be given?
and
- (c) If so, when?
- (d) If not, why not?

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

123. (a)—Since the middle of the year 1959 the Central Land Mortgage Bank has not been issuing any loan to the Primary Land Mortgage Banks existing in the State due to paucity of funds. But prior to the middle of 1959, Barpeta Section of Central Land Mortgage Bank issued Long-term loans of Rs.1,26,800.

(b) & (c)—Necessary fund will be given to all primary Land Mortgage Bank as soon as the Central Land Mortgage Bank will be in a position to raise fund by floating debentures.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re : Dharamtul Dispensary

Shri DHIRSINGH DEURI [Lahorighat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

124. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Medical Officer in-charge of Dharamtul Dispensary is under-qualified one ?
- (b) If so, why the Government have appointed him ?
- (c) Whether the Medical Minister was pleased to visit the said Dispensary in the month of last May, 1961 and whether he received any complaint from the Public and the questioner for immediate transfer of the said Medical Officer ?
- (d) Whether there is any proposal to upgrade the said Dispensary with immediate effect ?

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

124. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

Shri DHIRSINGH DEURI [Laharighat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: In reply to (a) it is said "No". May I know what is the qualification of the Medical Officer ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) : He is a registered doctor, Sir. When a doctor is registered, he is deemed to be qualified.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think he wants to know the academical qualification of the doctor.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, my information is that he is a registered and qualified doctor.

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding): Whether he is L. M. F. or M.B. ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He wants notice for it.

Re: Sorbhog Local Board S. S. Hut

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked:

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

(a) When the Sorbhog Local Board S. S. Hut will be converted into a Public Works Department Bungalow?

(b) Whether necessary plan and estimate have been submitted to the Government?

(c) If so, when work will be started?

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

125. (a)—Conversion will be given effect immediately along with other 42 similar buildings. There is already a Government decision on this subject.

(b) & (c)—The question of plan and estimate does not arise as these are going to be maintained with the existing specification except repairs where necessary to make the buildings habitable only.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): When all the 47 Local Board Bungalows will be converted into P.W.D. Bungalows?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P.W.D. (R. & B.)]: There are altogether 42 buildings and Government have decided to take over such buildings.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR: It has been stated that "there is already a Government decision on this subject". If so, will the Government again decide the matter?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Government have taken 42 buildings but these will not be maintained according to P. W. D. standard because of financial stringency. These will only be repaired.

Mr. SPEAKER: It has been said in reply to (a) that "there is already a Government decision on the subject". What is the Government decision?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): To clarify the position I may say that Government have decided to hand over about 42 such buildings belonging to Local Boards to P. W. D. To do so we have called for the estimates of the value of the building and also of the land. The valuation of the building has been received but the valuation of the land has not yet been received. When the same is received, necessary action shall be taken. There are liabilities of the Local Boards which also have to be adjusted.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR: In reply to (b) it has been stated that "the question of plan and estimates does not arise". If that is so, then how it is that the Minister has called for the plan and estimate?

Mr. SPEAKER : Here the reply is that "the question of plan and estimate does not arise".

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : In view of the fact that some of the Local Board S. S. huts are in dilapidated condition and unless they are not repaired immediately, probably the huts will not exist. So may I request the Hon'ble Minister to see that the huts are repaired immediately ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He will require notice for this.

Re: Roads and Bridges taken up under Third Five Year Plan

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

- (a) Whether the roads and bridges of the Third Five Year Plan are finalised ?
- (b) What is the amount that will be spent in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan for this purpose ?

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

126. (a)—Roads and Bridges under different schemes have been finalised except new roads and roads connected with Industries which are being finalized soon.

(b)—Rupees 110.67 lakhs.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : মই জানিব পাৰোনে যে এওঁ পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ প্ৰথম বছৰত যিবিলাক বাস্তৱ কাম কৰিব লাগে সেইবিলাক এই বছৰতে কৰা হবনে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] : মই ইতিপূৰ্বেই কৈছো যে এই বছৰত লবলগা বাস্তৱ লবলৈ পাৰ্থ্যমানে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। সাধাৰণতে কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding) : কিন্তু প্ৰথম বছৰ কাৰণে যি ১,১০,৬৭,০০০ টকা ধৰা হৈছে সেইটো এই প্ৰথম বছৰতে খৰচ হব নে নহয় ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : পাৰ্থ্যমানে খৰচ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : যিবিলাক বাস্তৱ দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত লোৱা হৈছিল কিন্তু টকা খৰচ নোহোৱাত সেই টকা saving হৈ গল। সেই spill over scheme ৰ বাস্তৱ বিলাক শেষ কৰিবলৈ মঞ্জুৰী পঠাবনে ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** আমি জনাই দিচ্ছে। সেই টকা spill over ত সোমাই গৈছে ; sanction এব কোনো দরকাৰ নাই।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : টকা থাকিলেহে খৰচ কৰিব পাৰে; যিবিলাক Subdivision ত টকা নাই সেই ঠাইত কৰ পৰা খৰচ কৰিব?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** টকা তাৰ Treasury ত আছে নহয়? টকা ইয়াৰ পৰা পঠাব নালাগে। (হাঁহি)

***Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :** May I know why the roads taken under the spill-over the scheme have not been taken up?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : I cannot say off hand.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) : উপমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে Survey Complete হৈছে; সেই বিলাকৰ কাৰণে টকা Sanction কৰা হৈছে নে নাই?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] : Survey Complete কৰা হৈছে, সেই অনুপাতে Estimate হৈছে, Plan অনুপাতে টকাও ধৰা হৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : কিন্তু কাম কৰিবলৈ টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰা হৈছে নে নাই?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** Sir, the position is that there were proposals for a large number of roads and for each of these roads plans and estimates were called for from the districts and we have received them. Now it has been found that the estimates far exceed the financial allocations in case of many districts. Therefore, a selection will have to be made. So far as I know the projects in respect of Garo Hills and other Hills which were suggested by the Road Communication Board and the Sub-Committee are more or less within the financial allocation. But in case of the plains districts the estimate far exceeds the allocation. Therefore, Sir, further selection will have to be made.

Re: Lakhipur Community Project

Md. SAHADAT ALI (South-Salmara) asked :

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

- (a) Whether the lands requisitioned for the Lakhipur Community Project was examined by the soil expert?
- (b) If not, why not?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the proposed site of the said Community Project is quite unfit for agricultural purpose?
- (d) If so, what Government propose to do with regards to the Project?

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

127. (a)—No lands have been requisitioned for the Lakhipur Community Project. Twenty-five bighas of Khas land at Nidanpur allotted to the old Nidanpur-Lakhipur Rural Panchayat have been provisionally earmarked for the Block headquarters of the Lakhipur C. D. Block. This land was not examined by a soil expert.

(b)&(c)—It is not necessary to have the land examined by a soil expert as the land is required only for construction of Block headquarter buildings and not for agricultural purpose.

(d)—Does not arise in view of above.

Re: Rest House at Borgong

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware of the necessity of a Rest House at Borgong for officials and dignitaries to stay for having contact with various branches of Government Departments and the public ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that various Departments and voluntary organisations such as Anchalik Panchayat, Marketing Co-operative Societies, Forest Office, Post and Telegraphs Office, Ayurvedic Dispensary, Social Welfare Centre, Railway Station and offices of the Circle Sub-Inspector of Schools, Assistant Co-operative Officers, Central Excise Inspector, Sectional Officer, P. W. D., Darrang, Processing and Marketing Co-operative Society, etc., are located at Borgong ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that Borgong is the Central place of two mouzas Behali and Baghmara ?
- (d) Whether Government have received any proposal from the Behali Anchalik Panchayat and the Questioner for examining the feasibility of sanctioning a P. W. D. Rest House at Borgong ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that a suitable plot of land has been kept reserved at Borgong for this purpose ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the matter is now under active consideration of the Government ?

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

128. (a)—Yes, some representations have been received for a Rest House there.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—This is a matter of opinion.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Public Works Department have no information.

(f)—The proposal is at the initial stage and plan and estimate are under preparation and it will depend entirely on availability of funds.

Re: River eroded families of Aligaon of Mondia Mauza

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

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

(a) How many river eroded families are there in the Aligaon N. C. of Mondia Mauza ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that they are filing petitions after petitions to get land ?

(c) Why they have not been given land ?

(d) When they will be provided with land ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) replied :

129. (a)—17 (Seventeen) families.

(b)—Only one petition of 22nd September, 1961 was filed by 10 (ten) erosion affected families.

(c)—They were offered settlement of available Sarkari waste land in Mondia Mauza but they have not gone there yet.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : May I know whether Government have taken any scheme for allotting land to the erosion-affected people of the whole State who are moving from place to place and for whom no action has yet been taken by Government for their rehabilitation ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : There is a Government policy to give priority to the erosion-affected people in the matter of settlement of land, but there is not a single scheme for settlement of land with the erosion-affected people covering the entire State.

Re: Proposed State Veterinary Dispensary at Barama

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a proposal of State Veterinary dispensary to be established at Barama ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that a plan and estimate along with proposal to acquire of 12 bighas of land was submitted to the Government for sanction ?
- (c) If so, when the work of the said dispensary will be started ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to start the work within this financial year ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that Barama is a central place of a vast plain tribal areas in North Kamrup ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

130. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c) & (d)—The proposal is under examination.

(e)—Yes.

***Shri SURENDRA DAS (Patacharkuchi):** প্রশ্নোত্তর কৈছে যে প্রস্তাবটি পরীক্ষাধীনত আছে। কিন্তু মই স্থধিব খোজো যে কেতিয়া অনুসন্ধান করা হ'ব ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: (Minister, Veterinary) :** অতি সোনকালে অনুসন্ধান করা হব।

***Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta):** The reply to question (a) is "yes" and the reply to (b) is "No" and again in reply to (c) & (d) it is stated "the proposal is under examination". If the proposal has not been received, how is it under examination ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minister need not reply to this question. You deduce yourself.

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: When the proposal was received ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The proposal is under examination.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Whether it will be completed within the Third Five Year Plan ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** It will be completed within this year.

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Whether it will be taken up under Article 275 ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Veterinary) : It is a question of finance and that will be discussed alter on when we finalise the scheme.

Re: Erosion by Dangari River in Saikhowa Mouza

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

131. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government would enquire the extent of erosion done by the Dangari River in Lazumgaon in Saikhowa Mouza ?

(b) Whether any precautionary measure will be necessary to arrest further erosion of this village ?

131(a). Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government would enquire from the local Officials that the river Kundil had been eroding the 5th mile village in Sadiya Transferred area ?

(b) The approximate area of land eroded by Kundil river at 5th mile village since 1957 ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS [Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (F. C. & I. Wing)] replied :

131. (a)—Yes.

(b)—This will be known after conducting proper investigation.

131(a). (a)—Yes.

(b)—About 10 bighas.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : May I know whether the investigation has been ordered ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Yes.

Re: Land Settlement in Gauhati

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

132. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

(a) How many plots of Government land were settled in the Gauhati Town under the Gauhati Town Resettlement Scheme since 1950 ?

- (b) Names of the persons and areas of lands originally allotted under the Gauhati Town Resettlement Scheme in the year 1950-51 ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that after realisation of requisite premium and cost of construction of roads from the allottees the settlement scheme of Saruchala Beel was abandoned ?
- (d) Who were the persons who were allotted lands in Saruchala Beel and premium realised but could not get lands in the Gauhati Town Resettlement Schemes ?
- (e) Whether any plot has been settled with new applicants from Government lands in Gauhati Town since 1950 after the settlement schemes were abandoned in Saruchala Beel ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the allottees of lands in Saruchala Beel were assured of giving priority in the settlement of Government lands in Gauhati Town as they could not be given lands though premium were realised due to abandonment of the scheme in 1954 ?
- (g) How many persons who were originally allotted lands in 1950-51 in Saruchala Beel have not yet been given land and their deposited amounts are still not taken back ?
- (h) What are the names of these persons ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) replied:

132. (a)—Two hundred and thirty-three plots.
- (b)—The information is furnished in a statement placed on the Library table.
- (c)—Yes.
- (d)—The information is furnished in a statement placed on the Library table.
- (e)—Yes, a few plots have been settled.
- (f)—Yes.
- (g)—Six persons.
- (h)—The information is furnished in a statement placed on the Library table.

Adjournment Motion *Re: Failure of the Government to meet the demands of the Students*

Mr. SPEAKER : I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Hiralal Patwary. But before I decide whether this adjournment motion is to be allowed or not, I want to hear from the Chief Minister about the admissibility of the motion.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Sir, so far as the motion is concerned it appears to be a very vague motion, and personally, Sir, I think it is subjected to whatever decision you take. My submission is that in my opinion this motion is not admissible.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** এই সম্পর্কে মই ভাবো এইটো যুক্তযুক্ত হব। Because it of recent occurrence, it contains only one item and it is of public importance.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the specific occurrence that has prompted you to give this adjournment motion? In case of an adjournment motion there should be some incident and that incident should be of recent occurrence and also of public importance. What is the occurrence that has taken place in your motion which has prompted you to submit this adjournment motion?

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** আগতে কিছুমান ছাত্রই হবতাল করিছিল। আকৌ কালি মই টেলিগ্রাম পাইছে। যে চবকাৰে যদি তেওঁলোকৰ দাবী বিবেচনা নকৰে তেন্তে পুনৰ agitation কৰিব।

Mr. SPEAKER : But strike is not of recent occurrence.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY:** Recently লৰাখিলাকে ষ্টাইক কৰিছে আৰু এতিয়া পুনৰ যিটো agitation হ'ব সেইটো আগৰ ষ্টাইকৰ Continuation হ'ব। কাষেই 'এপ্ৰিহেন্‌চন' কৰা যায় যে মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে যদি কোনো বিবেচনা নকৰে বা এই সম্পৰ্কত কোনো বিবৃতি নিদিয় তেন্তে ছাত্র সকল agitate হোৱাৰ সম্ভবনা আছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : This strike referred to in this adjournment motion is not of recent occurrence. The Member has got amply opportunity to discuss this matter in some other form and not in an adjournment motion. On this account the adjournment motion is void. The hon. Member in the explanatory note says that there is some apprehension of some incident being taken place. This is too hypothetical and on a mere anticipation of apprehension no adjournment motion can be given. Therefore, the motion is out of order.

**Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance under
Assembly Rule 54 Regarding the vindictive attitude of the authorities of the Shillong Hydro Electric Company towards
its employees**

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to draw the attention of the House to a very urgent matter of public importance. It is the imminent danger of the electricity system in Shillong being immobilised. The position is that the vindictive attitude of the authorities of the Shillong Hydro-Electric Co., towards its employees and the indifference of the Government to the legitimate interests of the employees have created a tense situation. When I gave notice of this Calling Attention motion at that time, a strike ballot was being taken but I am now informed that the taking of the ballot has since been completed and 91 out of a total strength of 114 employees have decided that if their legitimate demands are not fulfilled, they will go on in indefinite strike. As a result of that strike it is apprehended that the entire population including Government offices and also Government buildings will suffer. And therefore, it has become necessary to consider this matter and to find the way out.

Sir, the fact of the matter is that while the profit of this Company, the Shillong Hydro Electric Company, has been steadily rising from year to year, on the one hand, the standard of service rendered by the company to the public including Government offices has been deteriorating and on the other, the real wages and living conditions of the workers have worsened. If one goes to the office of the Commissioner of Plains Divisions one will see that there our staff have to work, even during day time, with the help of candle lights, because the Shillong Hydro Electric Company failed to supply electricity even to important offices like the Commissioner of Plains Division, Assam. Now, as a result of all this, 91 out of 114 employees of the Company formed a Trade Union, got that Union registered under the Indian Trade Union Act and demanded redress of the legitimate grievances. Instead of according taking recognition to this representative Union, and far from fulfilling the legitimate demands of the workers, the management of the Company has started victimisation of the workers for the "crime" of forming a union; House-rent allowances of some of the employees has been refused without showing any reason, the efficiency allowance of some of the Trade Union activists has been cut on flimsy grounds. In some cases this allowance has been refused to the workers for their availing six days of leave in a month without caring to see the grounds for such leave. Three employees who were the activists of the Union have of late been sacked for their legitimate activities despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of the workers are members of this Shillong Hydro Electric Workers' Union which is registered under the Trade Union Act and despite the fact that this Union fulfils all conditions decided upon in the 16th Tripartite Conference held in New Delhi for recognition of a Union, to which Conference the body of the management, the Government and also the Labour Organisations were a party. Here the management of this Company has refused to recognize this representative Union and with the help and connivance of the Government of Assam, and the Labour Department of the Government of Assam has sponsored, organised and launched bogus Trade Union of a few black legs. The Registrar of Trade Unions of Assam has gone out of his way to register this Trade Union of black legs. So, in that way the Registrar of Trade Unions has been a helpmate to the management of this Company. It is very well known to this House, Sir, that in other cases when there is a representative Union, the Registrar of Trade Unions refuses to register a parallel Union. But in

this case, the Registrar was very enthusiastic, particularly the Deputy Labour Commissioner. It is in the above stated exasperating situation that the workers have taken strike ballot, and if even now our Labour Minister does not personally intervene and help easing of the situation and helps easing of the situation by his counsel and advice, then the situation may go out of control and as a result of that not only the general public but also the Government Departments will suffer because if electricity for some reason or other fails in this Town then there will be all-round difficulties for all concerned. Therefore I beg to submit that the Pointed attention of the House shall be brought to this matter and particularly the Minister of the Department should give his personal attention in the matter.

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

Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for drawing the attention of the House and myself to this matter. I may inform him that my attention has been already drawn to this matter by the Union officials who came and met me. It has further been drawn by the Union Officials coming to meet the Secretary, Labour, to whom they have given a representation and that representation is under consideration. They came only a few days back and the Secretary, Labour, said, "You please give me a consolidated representation of all your grievances". The consolidated representation has been given and that is being enquired into. Now, Sir, the allegation that somehow the Labour Department is to blame, to my mind, is not correct and I did not expect that of the hon. Member. In this matter, Sir, the Labour Department has been taking steps for a long time. Now, we have not neglected them. It will be known to the Houses. Sir, that there is no legislation under which compulsory recognition can be given to unions. There were some suggestions some time back to introduce the system of compulsory recognition, as it prevails in America, but this has not found favour with the Trade Union leaders and therefore no legislation of compulsory recognition was either passed by the Government of either the State or India. Now, a *via-media* was determined upon by the Labour Minister Shri Gulzarilal Nanda by convening a labour conference in which it decided that there would be a sort of code and that code was determined. This code is a voluntary one and it has no legal compulsive power. It is true that employers' organisations and workers' organisations have ultimately accepted the code which prescribes the procedure of recognition if the conditions are fulfilled. Now, when in any particular case it is disclosed that conditions are fulfilled but recognition has not been given, then there is a Evaluation and Implementation Committee which may consider it. This complaint was brought to us and it was sent to the Evaluation and Implementation Committee on 7th September 1961 and the Evaluation Committee set and discussed on this question. I am merely pointing out that we have not been sleeping over the matter but the matter has been gone into and thorough discussions have taken place. Now, it was discussed as item 4 in the Evaluation and Implementation Committee set up by the Government of Assam and the Resident Director of the Shillong Hydro Electric Ltd., who attended the meeting as a special invitee pointed out that the Shillong Hydro Electric Ltd., or for the matter of that the Head Office of the Company in Calcutta have not accepted the 'code of discipline' and as such the question of giving recognition to the Shillong Hydro-Electric Workers' Union did not apply to it. Moreover, he further maintained that the activities of some of the office bearers and members of the Union were detrimental to the interest of the Management and as such he was reluctant

to give his recommendation for its recognition to his principals. Thereafter, Shri Barin Choudhury of the A.I.T.U.C. deprecated the management's attitude and pointed out that since its inception the management had all along been trying to discredit the union on false and unfounded grounds. He maintained that the Shillong Hydro-Electric Workers' Union was the only union functioning in the establishment, and as per provisions of the Code, it was entitled to recognition, but instead the management had actively assisted in the formation of a rival union with the sole object of giving its recognition. Shri Choudhury also deplored the action of the Registrar in registering this rival union, which he alleged was sponsored by the management. At this stage, it was pointed out the registration of a Union could not be refused to a union if it conformed to the provisions of the Indian Trade Union Act. So, it will be seen that this matter was taken. Then according to the decisions arrived at it was decided to ascertain from the Company's Managing Agents in Calcutta as to whether they have accepted the Code or not and also whether they are members of an All India Employers' Organisation and if so, which organisation. This is necessary because this is a voluntary Act and if they have accepted the Code, then the Code would be binding on the Hydro-Electric Company. Enquiry is now being carried on as to whether members have accepted the Code. Secondly, whether their members are members of an Employers' Organisation. If they are members of Employers' Organisation we can take it up with that organisation for the purpose of putting pressure on their members, so that they may ultimately agree to recognise. This is a dilatory method and has become necessary because these people have said that they are not bound by the Code of discipline. Sir, it will be seen, that the Government has not been sleeping over the matter of recognition. Government have taken steps, discussed it in the Implementation Committee convened by it and the local representative were called and now we are going through an enquiry to find out what has happened in Calcutta and with the Federation. Secondly, Sir, we have taken the case of this Union earlier also. I may point out, Sir, that already two cases have been referred to Tribunal. The first is, according to the announcement, dated 28th March, 1961. Now, this has been referred to the Tribunal for adjudication whether the Management of Shillong Hydro-Electric Ltd., are justified in not paying efficiency allowance to the 14 workers and whether denial of Efficiency Allowance to workers who avail of more than 6 days leave in a month is justified etc., and if not, are they entitled to the amount deducted for their going on leave for more than six days. It will be seen that those points which were made by the Hon. Member were incorporated in the reference to the Tribunal. Therefore, we are waiting for its decision. When a reference is made it is binding both on the employers as well as the workers. Therefore to say that it is not known to the workers or the representative who raised this discussion here is not correct. I am to point out, Sir, that representation was given by this Union itself to our Government. In that representation it is incorporated that Shri Ganesh Chandra Das and Shri Pijush Kanti Guha Roy, retrenched on 27th September, 1960 and 1st October, 1960 and referred to Labour Commissioner for settlement on 28th September, 1960 and 4th October, 1960 respectively. Conciliation proceedings were drawn by the Labour Officer on 31st October, 1960 but it failed. Then the dispute was referred to the Government and the Government referred the same to the Labour Court by way of notification dated 16th January 1961. Both parties have submitted their written statements long ago. How can the hon. Member now say that the Government has taken no steps on their demands

I have already pointed out that earlier two main demands have been referred to the Tribunal. Therefore to say that the Government has not taken any step or neglected is completely unjustified. This is proved by the facts which I have placed before the House. Sir, another complaint has been made against the Government that we have registered deliberately. Sir, it will be seen that the Registrar's duties and powers are defined under the Trade Union Act. The law clearly lays down that if certain conditions are fulfilled then he has no option but to register. It is in this respect, Sir, that as soon as conditions are fulfilled, Union gets registered.

There were three persons of this Union who were also the members of other Union and this was the only complaint made before the Registrar. When the Registrar varified and tried to find out, all these three persons submitted the letter of resignation from the old Union and joining this Union. Therefore the Registrar had no other option but to Register this Union. The Hon. Member is a lawyer himself and if he studies the law he will find that the Regietrar had no other option. I also want to submit that there is no lethergy and I. N. T. U. C. is very much vocal in complaining about the register. On several occasions it was asked what kind of register has been maintained and whether these registers are anti-I. N. T. U. C. The reply is contrary and this goes to prove that the Registrar is impartial. I would therefore submit that the hon. member before making such allegation should go through the matter carefully and ascertain the actual position.

Now Sir, there are several complaints which are beyond the scope of concillation rather the conciliating machinery is not capable of taking up such complaints for adjudication. Sir, these are like these—that the Manager has given a 'Dhamki'. Again there is complaint that abusive words have been used. These sorts of complaints can hardly be taken up by the Conciliating Machinery for adjudication. In another case it has been complained that there was mis-behaviour and also there was representation, etc. Sir, this sort of complaints cannot be taken up for conciliation.

Now Sir, about the granting of efficiency bonus we have already referred this matter to the Industrial Tribunal. This matter has since been pending and therefore this question also cannot be taken up for conciliation. In another case it was complained that cash has been offered to the members of one union to entice them away and join the other Union sponsored by the employers. When inquiry was made no proof was forthcoming. There is also complaint that the employer have given monetary benefits in the shape of special increment to those who have agreed to join the rival union and various other methods. This is also a complaint which is not at all subject matter for conciliation.

Therefore Sir, on all these points referred to by the Hon. Member, enquiries have been made and it cannot be said that there was negligence on the part of the Government. Some of the matters, as stated earlier, have already been referred to the Tribunal and we are awaiting for the decision. When the matter is pending before the Tribunal no strike can take place. If any strike takes place when the matter is pending before the Tribunal, the strike becomes illegal. The list of demands was received by the Government only on 22nd September, 1961 and the Government have already referred the matters to the Labour Court and the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. Therefore the Government cannot be blamed for delay or inaction or indifference. After this explanation I hope the hon. Member will not hold the view that we have been remises with regard to the proper attention and demands of the Hydro Electric Company.

Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961 by Shri Hiralal Patwary

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Sir I beg leave to introduce the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that leave be granted to introduce the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(The motion was put as question and adopted).

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Sir, I beg to introduce the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be introduced.

(The Secretary then read the title of the Bill, and the Bill was introduced).

**Further discussion on the pending motion moved by
Shri Hiralal Patwary on 6th April 1961 Re:
Working of the Panchayat in the
State.**

***Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রী হীৰালাল পাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই পঞ্চায়ত আইন খনৰ দ্বি এটা আসোৱাহ উলিয়াই এটা প্ৰস্তাবৰ জৰিয়তে সেই বিষয়ে কিছু আলোচনাৰ সুযোগ দিয়াত আমি ভালেই পাইছো।

মাননীয় সদস্যসকলৰ এই কথা অবিদিত নহয় যে এই আইনখন প্ৰয়োগ কৰাত আমাৰ গাঁওবিলাকত এটা নতুন জাগৰণৰ উদয় হৈছে। ইয়াৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য হল আগৰ জনসাধাৰণক স্বাৰলম্বী কৰা আৰু প্ৰকৃত শাসনৰ দায়িত্ব লবলৈ সক্ষম কৰা। এই আইন খন ভালকৈ প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব পাৰিলে আমাৰ গণতন্ত্ৰৰ ভেটিও সবল হব। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণৰ ই হল, প্ৰথম প্ৰয়াস।

এই আইনৰ আমোলত ৰাইজ সক্ৰিয় হৈছে আৰু এটা স্বাৰলম্বনৰ চেতনাও আজি গাঁওবাসীৰ মনত জাগি উঠিছে। এতিয়াই আইনখন বেয়া হৈছে বুলি যদি তীব্ৰ সমালোচনা হয় তেনেহলে কব লাগিব, চৰকাৰে কৰা আচনি বিলাক প্ৰথমতেই আসোৱাহ নথকা কৰি কৰিব লাগিব; নহলে সেইবিলাক কৰিবই নালাগে। সেই মন্ত্ৰে তেখেতসকলে আলোচনা কৰিছে। মই ভাবো কাম আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ পিচত যদি আসোৱাহ ওলায়, তেন্তে চৰকাৰে সংশোধনী আনিব। তাৰ সুবিধা নিদি যদি কাম আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ লগে লগেই এইটো বেয়া সেইটো বেয়া বুলি সমালোচনা কৰা হয়...

Mr. SPEAKER: This motion is pending since the last Session of the Assembly. Up till now eleven Members have participated in this debate and I think all the relevant points in this connection have been dealt with by the hon. Members. If the hon. Members want to speak even now, I request them only to speak on those points which have not been covered by their predecessors. I propose that the debate on this motion should be concluded today. I propose to request the hon. Minister to reply to this motion just after Lunch.

***Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** সেইকাৰণে মই শ্ৰীযুত পাটোৱাৰী আৰু অন্যান্য সদনৰ সদস্য সকলক এই কথাই কব খুজিছে যে এই আইনখন সবালৈয়ে ভাল হৈছে আৰু তাৰ প্ৰয়োগো ভাল বকমে হৈছে। গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ জাগৰণ হৈছে আৰু চৰকাৰী শাসনৰ বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ হৈছে, গাঁৱৰ মানুহে তাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পাইছে। প্ৰকৃততে জাতিৰ পিতা মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ যি আদৰ্শ তাকেই কংগ্ৰেছে অনুসৰণ কৰিছে। মোটা মোটি ভাবে কবলৈ হলে এই আইন ভালৈ হৈছে আৰু এই আইনৰ জৰিয়তে গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ মাজলৈ দায়িত্ব অনা হৈছে আৰু বাইজৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ মনলৈ দায়িত্বৰ ভাৱ আহিছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা সমাজত শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা বৰ্দ্ধা হ'ব আৰু নতুন প্ৰেৰণাত সৃষ্ট সমাজ গঢ়ি উঠিব। আগতে বাইজৰ কামৰ হকে Deputy Commissioner বা চৰকাৰৰ অন্য কৰ্মচাৰীৰ হাতত চৰকাৰৰ ক্ষমতা আছিল আৰু হয় ছিল নহয় দিল্লীৰ পৰা পৰিচালিত হৈছিল আৰু গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত বা অন্য পঞ্চায়ত নাছিল। এতিয়া পঞ্চায়ত আইনৰ পিচৰ পৰা গাঁৱৰ ভিতৰতে গাঁৱৰ সমুদায় উন্নয়ন মূলক কামৰ যেনে, গাঁৱৰ পৰিষ্কাৰ পৰিচ্ছন্নতা, অৰ্থনৈতিক, সামাজিক উন্নতিৰ সকলো ভাৰ বহন কৰিবলৈ পঞ্চায়তৰ উৎপত্তি হৈছে আৰু গাঁৱৰ মানুহক সজাগ কৰি তুলিছে।

তাৰপিচত বহু পৰিমাণে গাঁও পঞ্চায়তৰ পুজি কম হৈছে বুলিও কোৱা হৈছে। বৰ্তমান সময়ত মই ভাবো কম হোৱা নাই। কাৰণ আগতে পঞ্চায়তে কোনো বকম পুজি খৰচ কৰিবলৈ নাপাইছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া প্ৰায় ২৥ হেজাৰ টকা গঢ় হিচাপে খৰচ কৰিবলৈ পাইছে। চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগ খাজানা দিছে: শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ দিলেও এই টকা অথলে নাযায়। কাৰণ এই টকাই গাঁৱৰ-সমাজৰ হিত সাধন কৰিব। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও যদি পৰা যায় অন্যান্য sourceৰ পৰাও যেনে sales tax আদিৰো কিছু টকা দিব পাৰে। মই আৰু বেচি নকওঁ মাত্ৰ ইয়াকে পুনৰ কও যে পঞ্চায়ত আইনৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া সমাজৰ দায়িত্ব বাঢ়িছে, জাগৰণ আহিছে আৰু আশা কৰো এই পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তেই জাতিৰ পিতা মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ সমাজ কল্যাণৰ আদৰ্শ বাস্তৱত পৰিনত হ'ব।

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not remember exactly what were the points that were covered previously and if I happen to repeat some of those points, I request the hon. Speaker kindly to remind me that those points had been covered.

Sir, it is not yet time to come to a final judgment on the working of the Panchayats. I understand the limitations of the discussion that is going to take place. As my hon. Friend, the previous speaker, says about the Panchayat Act, I do not think that the motion is related only to technicalities of the goodness or badness of the Panchayat Act. It is about the experience that we have been able to get in the meantime with regard to the functioning or working of our Panchayats in the rural areas. Therefore, we can definitely go into the question of functioning on the experience that we have got so far in regard to its functioning. (At this stage the Speaker vacated the Chair and the Deputy Speaker occupied it) The main thing that I come to understand is this that everybody in the country should have a share in the working of the Panchayat system. It should be developed in such a way that our administration is decentralised the administration is taken to the villages where the mass of the people live and that they should be provided with an opportunity to rule themselves so that after a long run, we may come into a position where we may be able to do away with the present State system. That is the aim of the best people of the society all over the world.

Sir, what I find is this that those who agree to this system of Panchayats actually do not know what is the final aim. I do not say that all of them do not know what is the final aim of the Panchayats but many of them do not realise it, *i. e.*, the actual aim that is set before us while we are on our way to develop the Panchayat system in the State. In such a state of affairs the Panchayats cannot serve the purpose, they cannot fulfil our aim of decentralisation of power. Panchayat is one aspect of the matter. Along with Panchayats there are other aspects such as the Co-operatives which are also part and parcel of the whole thing. Today if we want to develop our State all round, decentralise power, it will have to be decentralised not only from the political point of view but also it will have to be done from the economic point of view. We find that today Service Co-operatives and other kinds of Co-operatives, State Trading and such other things are being introduced to function in our rural areas but if there is no combination, if there is no co-ordination between these Panchayats and the Co-operatives, then actually the aim that is before us cannot be fulfilled.

I think that Panchayats, Village Panchayat or Anchalik Panchayat, constitute the political structure, the political superstructure] in the villages and so if these things, the financial aspects, the economic activities and all these things are combined together into one complete whole then we will find that many of the financial problems that now face many of the Panchayats can also be solved. This is the very important point that I should like to impress upon the Government. But what is the position today? Today the Panchayats are crying that they have very little finance to do certain developmental works within their jurisdiction. What do they get? Some of our Friends went round and said, 'well we have given you the power, you go and tax upon the people'. It will only bring doom to this Panchayat system if we insist on the Panchayat to introduce new measures of taxation upon the common people. First of all, when the Government introduced this very good system in the villages, if they do not at the same time take steps to enthuse the people, to rouse them so as to reap the benefit out of this Panchayat system or Co-operative system for their future prosperity, so that they can live as human beings, so that they can be good citizens of the country, the whole system is bound to fail. The people will look upon this Panchayat system like something oppressive just as many people look upon the State as a machinery of suppression, repression and exploitation. Sir, if that is position to which the people are led to then I am afraid the system of Panchayat is bound to fail.

Now, it is said that some people are asking 100 per cent of the revenue to be given to the Panchayats so as to make them financially sound to do all kinds of work in the villages, etc. I do not know if that is the position, but I am definitely of the opinion that finance is the main thing to make this Panchayat system in the villages a success. So I can definitely recommend to the Government that what is being given today to the Panchayats is not adequate—it is quite inadequate, and therefore, at least 50 per cent of the land revenue should be handed over to the Panchayats. Besides that, more work should be entrusted to them, for example, they should be entrusted with the work of collection of land revenue and, as I have already said, if the economic activities in the villages are combined with the Panchayat system and whatever income derived therefrom will go to the exchequer of the Panchayats, then the Panchayats will become a sort of rural administrative unit with political and economic powers to some extent in the same manner.

as the State is a unit in a bigger way. If these things are done then I think the ideal of Panchayat system will be fulfilled to a great extent though it may not be fulfilled to the extent I want. Under the present circumstances where classes exist, where the capitalist class have got more means in their hands to exploit the poorer section of the people, there is bound to be a limit. But in spite of these limitations I am sure the aims and objects of the Panchayats can be fulfilled to a great extent if we consider the functioning of these Panchayats from the angle from which I have looked upon.

Sir, apart from all that, there is another thing to which I want to draw the pointed attention of the Government. I do not remember if any hon. Member has pointed it out. That is, that certain sections in this Panchayat Act have got to be immediately changed. For example, the system of voting has got to be changed. This system of voting has created a division in the villages; there are communal division and other divisions too. Now, Sir, those people who talk of World Government, those people who talk of socialism, who talk of classless society, or Sarvodaya etc., it is those same people whom we find in the villages inciting different classes of the people to go against other people in the name of community, religion, caste, etc. This is something very dangerous. Yet these people claim themselves to be big people, they claim to have big ideas about sarvodaya, gramdams and other 'dans', but they are helped and these ideas cannot be done away with due to this defective system of voting. Sir, this system of voting is providing facilities to these people. I call them anti-social people, reactionary people and they have been provided with facilities to divide the people in the villages. That scope should be done away with and without any further delay. Sir, there are also certain anomalies which are erroneous and wrong which should be done away with. For example, the ruling party should be more responsible, the Government officials should be very strictly ordered not to take advantage or to exploit this Panchayat Act in order to enhance the cause of the ruling Party which forms the Government. Unless that is done then an overwhelming majority of the people who are not bothered about party question but who want to participate in this Panchayat system, will be confused. As an instance of this anomaly Sir, I would like to inform the House of an incident during the last Panchayat election. During the last Panchayat election I found one school teacher of a particular village, whose nomination paper was not rejected while two miles away in another village the nomination paper of another teacher was rejected. The people there tried to get relief from the Government, they appealed to the Government for relief but they did not get any relief. These anomalies are there which should be done away with.

Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House any longer but one more thing I want to point out and that is, that while reconstituting the constituencies of the Village Panchayat or the Anchalik Panchayat certain things have got to be taken into consideration, certain things which from experience we have found in certain areas where communal divisions took place.. Due to these communal and other divisions the functioning of the Panchayat came to a stand-still, the Panchayat became paralysed but in this the Government remained mum. I have also seen that due to the influence of some leaders certain people are divided as a result of which the function of the whole system came to a stand-still and the people suffer.

Therefore, Government should come forward in this connection and take the co-operation of all parties and people, and find out ways and means so that the common people are not allowed to suffer. We want only that kind of Panchayats. Those people who generally resort to communal frenzy and religious fanaticism should not be allowed to form such Panchayats. I know one such Panchayat in my constituency which is not functioning at all. Where there is provision of interference, there is possibility of high handedness, and in such cases the people are bound to suffer due to interference of certain leaders. These things are going on. So, this is the situation regarding Panchayats. Some people take it as a thing for the purpose of Election only. But this kind of good thing and big thing will discredit the Government also as because we are also Party to Panchayat system.

Therefore, though we criticise the Government and their activities, we do not mean that we want to take advantage of it, but we should only combine together—do away with the wrongs so that we can create some confidence in the mind of the common people. Therefore, I urge the Government, so far as the co-operation is concerned, there must not be any party feeling and there must not be any attempt to attack others in the interest of ruling party. This is a common cause and there should be singular unity, unity of purpose and unity in aims. Thereby we can bring change in our rural areas. If it is not done then we will be condemned, and in the first instance Government will be condemned. Government should see that good things should not be spoiled by the undesirable elements in and out of the Government. Therefore, let us avoid that kind of condemnation, apply our minds together, sit together and discuss matters in the light so that our country may head towards our desired goal.

***Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi) :** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমত পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা হৈছে। মই ভাবো এই পঞ্চায়ত প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ দ্বাৰা স্বাধীন ভাৰত গণতন্ত্ৰৰ মৰ্যাদা বৰ্দ্ধা কৰা হ'ব। ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে দায়িত্ব গ্ৰহণ কৰি নিজ নিজ গাঁও সভা, আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত আৰু মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ হাতত লৈছে। বৰ্তমান পঞ্চায়তত যি বিধি মতে কাম হ'ব ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে আৰ্থিক অনুদান চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পাইছে যদিও সি তাকৰ হৈছে। এতিয়া ৰাজহৰ শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগ পাইছে। কিন্তু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ যিবোৰ কাম, যেনে যাতায়ত পানীযোগান আদি, এইবোৰ কামৰ বাবে টকা নিচেই তাকৰ হৈছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে ৰাজহৰ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহে কাম স্কলমে হোৱাৰ আশা আছে। আৰু এটা কথা যে পঞ্চায়তে কেনেকৈ নিজৰ আয় বঢ়াব পাৰে তাৰ পথ চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলে দেখুৱাই দিব লাগে। তেতিয়া হলে স্বাৱলম্বী হোৱাত সহায় হ'ব।

অসমৰ ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈ যাতে গাঁওবোৰ উন্নত হ'ব পাৰে, শিক্ষাৰ বহুল প্ৰচাৰ হ'ব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাত পঞ্চায়তক চৰকাৰে সহায় কৰা দৰকাৰ। যি বিলাক ৰজা দিনীয়া পুখুৰী গোটেই অসমতে সিঁচৰিত হৈ আছে সেইবোৰ যদি পুনৰ উদ্ধাৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে তেনেহলে পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থাত বহুত সহায় হোৱাৰ উপৰিও মীন মহললৈ কপাতৰিত কৰিব পাৰে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও মীন মহলৰ উপযোগী কিছুমান মৰা নদী আছে সেইবোৰ পুনৰ সংস্কাৰ কৰিবলৈ যদি চৰকাৰে অনুদান দিয়ে তেতিয়াও পঞ্চায়তৰ আয়ৰ পথ মুকলি হ'ব। আৰু এটা কথা হল দুখন পঞ্চায়তৰ মাজৰ কিছুমান আচনি যদি উমৈহতীয়া ভাবে লোৱা হয় তেতিয়া খৰচ কম হোৱাৰ উপৰিও সোনকালে হয়। যেনে : মাইনৰ জনসিঞ্চন আচনি যদি হাতত লয় তেতিয়া

"Speech not corrected.

দয়োখন পঞ্চায়তৰ কৃষি উন্নয়নত সহায় হব। আজি গাঁৱলীয়া সমাজক যদি দেশৰ ধনী আৰু কেন্দ্ৰস্থল বুলি ভাবে তেনেহলে সকলো ফালে আগবাঢ়ি যাবলৈ সহায় কৰিব লাগিব।

আজি আমাৰ গাঁও বিলাকেই হল সামাজিক আৰু আৰ্থিক উন্নতিৰ কেন্দ্ৰস্থল আৰু গণতন্ত্ৰৰ মূল ভেটি। আজি পঞ্চায়ত আইনৰ মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্যই হল আমাৰ এই গণতন্ত্ৰৰ মূল ভেটিকপ গাঁওবিলাকক স্বায়লক্ষী আৰু দায়িত্বশীল কৰা। তাৰ কাৰণে গাঁওবিলাকক বেচি উন্নত কৰিবলৈ তাত বাণিজ্য কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। সেইমৰ্মে আজি গাঁৱত Service Co-operative Society বিলাক ঠিকমতে গঠন কৰিব লাগে।

আমাৰ গাঁওবিলাকত কিছুমান Minor হাট আছে। হয়তো এখন Minor হাটৰ আয় বঢ়াইছে তিনিখন গাঁৱে কিন্তু আয়টো ব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে এখন গাঁৱত। তেনেকৈ এখন Major হাটৰ লগত জড়িত ২টা অঞ্চল কিন্তু আয়টো পায় নাত্ৰ এটা। অঞ্চলেই গাঁওবিলাকত এটা বেনেজালিব সৃষ্টি কৰিছে।

মোৰ আগতে মাননীয় গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই উনকিয়াই গৈছে যে Major হাট বিলাক আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তক দিব লাগে আৰু Minor হাট বিলাক মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ হাতলৈ যাব লাগে। মোৰো একে মত।

গাঁৱৰ বিনিময় আৰু বিতৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তক দিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনালো। আমাৰ গাঁওবিলাকত যি বিলাক কুঠীৰ শিল্প সম্পদ আছে সেইবিলাক উদ্ধাৰ কৰিব লাগে। লগে লগে এই কুঠীৰ শিল্পৰ যিবিলাক শিল্পী বা কাৰিকৰ যেনে, তাতি, কমাৰ, কহাৰ, সোনাৰী আদি আছে তেওঁলোকক আধুনিক প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ আভাস দিবলৈ যাবতীয় চৰকাৰী বিশেষজ্ঞ চাকৰিয়াল সকলক গাঁৱত মিটিং আদি পাতিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিব লাগে। সেই কাৰিকৰ সকলে যাতে নিজৰ শিল্পত উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা পাব পাৰে।

তাৰ পিচত, যিবিলাক বাইজৰ অনুদানৰ দখলত সেইবিলাকৰ ৬।৭ বছৰৰ পিচতো কোনো শুল্ক বাইজে নাপায়। সেই কাৰণে অনুদান বিলাক বাতে আমাৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকে পোনপতীয়াকৈ দিব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব বুলি মই অনুৰোধ জনালো।

আমাৰ দেশত পঞ্চায়ত গঠন হোৱাত দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণ আনন্দত আপ্লুত হৈছে আৰু মোৰ বোধেৰে এই পঞ্চায়তৰ দ্বাৰায় আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণে বুজিছে। এতিয়া কেনেকৈ বাইজক এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়ি লৈ যাব পাৰি তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিশেষ তৎপৰ হব বুলি অনুৰোধ কৰি সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

***Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) :** মাননীয় উপাধক্ষ্য মহোদয়, ১৯৪৭ চনত প্ৰণয়ন কৰা পঞ্চায়ত আইনখন বাদ দিয়া হৈছে। নতুনকৈ প্ৰণয়ন কৰা আইনৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজৰ অপকাৰ হব। এই সদনত বিল উত্থাপন কৰাৰ সময়ত নতুন নতুন সংশোধনী দিয়া হৈছিল; তাৰ কিছুমান খুটি নাটি আতৰাব লাগে। সংশোধনীৰ দ্বাৰা বিলৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্যৰ পৰা আতৰি যাব নালাগে।

মোৰ আশা আছিল যে এই আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ পিচত দেশৰ উন্নতি হব। আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে এই আইন কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ যি মনোভাব

সেইটো জনসাধাৰণৰ আশা আকাঙ্ক্ষাৰ লগত খাপখোৱা নাই। আইনৰ কেইটামান ক্ষমতা চৰকাৰৰ হাতত ৰাখিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। কিন্তু মোৰ কথা হল জনসাধাৰণৰ হাতত ক্ষমতা অৰ্পণ কৰিব লাগে। বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত জনসাধাৰণৰ হাতত যি কেইটা ক্ষমতা তুলি দিব খোজে সেই কেইটাত যাতে জনসাধাৰণ কৃতকাৰ্য হব পাৰে সেইটোলৈও লক্ষ্য ৰখা উচিত। বিশেষকৈ চৰকাৰে আজি সেই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গাত কাম কৰা নাই। বিশেষকৈ পঞ্চায়তৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত D.C., S.D.O. ৰ যি ক্ষমতা আছে তাৰ পৰা সময়ত গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত ভাঙিও দিব পাৰে।

পশ্চিম নলবাৰীত দোৰ সমষ্টিতে তেনে এটা কথা হৈছে। আমি যেতিয়া পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে জনসাধাৰণৰ হাতত ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে আমি সৰ্ব্বপ্ৰকাৰে লক্ষ্য ৰখা উচিত। সমাজ তান্ত্ৰিকসমাজৰ কথা হৈছে আমাৰ তলৰ নিষ্পেষিত জনসাধাৰণক আগ বঢ়াই অনাত আমি সহায় কৰা উচিত। ওপৰত Bureau-cracy ৰাখি থলে কোনো কাম ঠিকভাৱে নচলে। পঞ্চায়ত আইনৰ সকলো ক্ষমতা চৰকাৰৰ হাতৰ পৰা আতৰাব লাগে।

হেলাচা পঞ্চায়তৰ নিৰ্বাচন হৈছিল জনসাধাৰণৰ ভোটত। অফিচাৰে ইচ্ছা কৰি সেই পঞ্চায়ত ভাঙি দিব খোজে।

এনে ধৰণৰ কিছুমান Discriminatory power অফিচাৰ সকলৰ হাতত আছে; সেই ক্ষমতাৰ প্ৰয়োগ ভাল ভাবেও হব পাৰে আৰু বেয়া ভাবেও হব পাৰে।

আইন খনৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান discretion আৰু privilege চৰকাৰৰ হাতত পৰিছে। 'বুৰক্ৰেটিক' আৰু আমোলাতান্ত্ৰিক মনোভাব তাত সোমাই আছে আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰণে পঞ্চায়ত-ৰাজৰ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে আৰু এই দৰে ক্ষমতা যদি আমোলাতান্ত্ৰিক চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ হাতত থাকি যায় তেন্তে বেয়া হব। কাজেই চৰকাৰে যেন এই আমোলা-তান্ত্ৰিকতা মনোভাব, আতৰ কৰোৱাব পাৰে তালৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখে। সকলোৱেই জানে যে 'বুৰক্ৰেটী' আৰু 'গণতন্ত্ৰৰ মাজত সদায় সংঘৰ্ষ' আছেই। এই কাৰণে পঞ্চায়তে যাতে ভালকৈ কাম কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে, এই বিলাক মনোভাব আতৰাব পাবিব লাগিব।

তাৰ পিচত, ছিলঙত যিবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰী আছে তেওঁলোক বৃটিচৰ দিনৰ আমোলা-তান্ত্ৰিক মনোভাব লৈয়ে বহি আছে আৰু ৰাইজৰ কামত, সেৱাত মনোনিবেশ কৰিব পৰা নাই। যোৱা ১৯৫৮ চনতেই এটা Self-help Project ৰ কাম হল; আৰু আৰু তেতিয়াৰে পৰা এতিয়ালৈক ৰাইজে টকা পোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক জুৰিলে কয় যে টকা পাচ হৈছে; পাব। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় ১৯৫৮ চনৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈকে ৰাইজে টকা পোৱা নাই।

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayat):** ক'ৰ টকা পোৱা নাই?

***Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** ১৯৫৮ চনতে কৰা Self-help Project ৰ টকা। নলবাৰীৰ।

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : কোন অঞ্চলত?

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA : গোটেই নলবাৰী থানা এলেকাৰ।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : আপুনি কোন particular ৰাস্তা বা গাঁৱৰ কথা কৈছে—কওক।

*Speech not corrected.

***Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West):** গোটেই Project টোৰ বাবদ মানুহে টকা পোৱা নাই। নলবাৰী—টীহ বৰমা Development ৰ এটা Sub-Committee আছিল। এই কমিটিয়েহে জানে আৰু বাইজে কাম কৰাব বাবদ টকা পোৱা নাই। মই সেই কাৰণে কও যে, ১৯৫৮ চনতে বাইজে কাম কৰিলে এতিয়াও তাৰ টকা পোৱা নাই আৰু এই টকা বাইজে পাব লাগে।

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayat):** ১৯৫৯ চনত পঞ্চায়ত হৈছে। ১৯৫৮ চনৰ টকা পয়চাৰ লগত পঞ্চায়তৰ কি সম্বন্ধ আছে?

***Shri TARUNSEN DEKA :** ১৯৫৮ চনতেই, এই কাম হল.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : পঞ্চায়তৰ লগত কি সম্পৰ্ক আছে তাক কওক।

***Shri TARUNSEN DEKA :** মই বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীৰ মনোভাবৰ কথাহে কৈছো। পঞ্চায়তৰ আগতে যিবিলাক উচ্চপদস্থ বা অন্যান্য কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে বিভাগত কাম কৰিছিল; তেওঁলোকেই আমোলাত্মিক মনোভাবেৰে আজিও কাম কৰিছে আৰু আগৰ যিবিলাক ডেভলাপমেন্ট চাৰ্ভ-কমিটি আছিল, এতিয়াও তেওঁলোকৰ লগত যোগাযোগ ৰাখিছে। সেই কাৰণে কও যে এই কাম বিলাকত বুৰঞ্জী সোমাই আছে আৰু বাইজৰ প্ৰকৃত কামত অহা নাই।

তাৰ পিচত মই এই কথাই কব খুজিছো যে, শাসনতান্ত্ৰিক, বাজ্জনৈতিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক এই তিনিটা বিষয় ইটো সিটোৰ লগত ওতঃপ্ৰোত ভাবে জড়িত। গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত, আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত আদিৰ গুৰুত্ব যিবিলাক সমগ্ৰ অঞ্চলৰ উন্নয়নৰ বাবে Plan আৰু Project তাত অধিক দিৱা উচিত হ'ব বুলি ভাবো। এই প্ৰচেষ্টা আমাৰ প্ৰথম পদক্ষেপ আৰু এই কামত আমাৰ সকলো বাইজৰ লগত সকলো কামত সম্পৰ্ক ৰাখিব লাগে। এতিয়া আমি অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা পাইছো যে প্ৰায় বিলাক গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত বা আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ অধীনত থকা Co-operative বা Service Co-operative গঠিত হৈছে, য'ত ওপৰৰ পৰা টকা পইছা পোৱাৰ আশা আছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই Planned Economy নাই হোৱা বুলি ক'ব পাৰি। তাৰ পিচত দেখা পাও যিবিলাক co-operative বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ আছে। সেই বিলাকৰ ইটোৰ লগত সিটোৰ সম্বন্ধ বিছিন্ন কাজেই এই ক্ষেত্ৰত, co-ordination থকা দৰকাৰ। ইয়াৰ অভাবত বাইজৰ কাম মঙ্গল জনক নহয়। এই বিলাকলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰি কেৱল দুই চাৰিটা সংশোধনী আহিলেই দোষমুক্ত নহয় আৰু দুই চাৰি হাজাৰ টকা বাস্তৱ্য ঘটাব কাৰণে দিলেও প্ৰকৃত কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

তাৰ পিচত দেখা যায় কিছুমান এনে মানুহ পঞ্চায়তত সুমুৱাই বৰা হৈছে, যাৰ কোনো কাম নাই অথচ নিৰ্মমিত ভাবে Pay draw কৰি আছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কও, অভাবচিয়াৰ, ডাকটমেন, টেক্সকলেক্টৰ আদি। লোকে লবৰ্ড নোহোৱা হৈ যোৱাত, এই চাকৰী নোহোৱা মানুহবিলাকক কোনো বকম কাৰ্যত absorb কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Overseer বিলাক নহলে কাম হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

***Shri TARUNSEN DEKA :** কিন্তু এই অফিচাৰ সকলক এনে ঠাইত দিয়া হয় য'ত তেওঁলোকৰ বিশেষ কাম নাই। আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে এই অফিচাৰ সকল চৰকাৰৰ অনুগত। চৰকাৰে এওঁলোকক নিয়োগ কৰে, প্ৰমোচন দিয়ে, দৰমহা

*Speech not corrected.

দিয়ে এতেকে সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে তেওঁলোক চৰকাৰ অনুগত। Legally and morally তেওঁলোক চৰকাৰৰ অনুগত। বহুত সময়ত আমি জনাত আইনতঃ আঞ্চলিক আলোচনা বোৰত তেওঁলোকে যোগ দিব লাগে কিন্তু খুব কম সংখ্যক অফিচাবেই যোগ দিয়ে আৰু কিছুমানে একেবাৰে যোগ নিদিয়ৈ কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ অনুগত্য চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত।

***Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok) :** তেনেকুৱা পঞ্চায়তৰ প্ৰতি আনুগত্য নথকা অফিচাবৰ নাম কব পাৰিখনে ?

***Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) :** নাম লাগিলে মই তেখেতক দিব পাৰো কিন্তু সেই সকলৰ নাম মই সদনত উল্লেখ কৰিব খোজা নাই।

তাৰ পাচত আৰু এটা কথা কব খোজো যে আইন খনত আছিল পঞ্চায়ত আদালত স্থাপন কৰাৰ কথা। ১৯৪৮ চনৰ আইনতে সেই কথা আছিল ১৯৫৯ চনৰ আইনতো আছিল কিন্তু আমি দেখিছো ৪৮ চনৰ পৰা আজি ১০।১২ বছৰ হৈ গল তথাপি আজিলৈকে আদালত স্থাপন হোৱা নাই। আদালত স্থাপন নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে আধিয়াৰ সকলে এতিয়াও আগৰ বিটল বিপত্তিৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিব পৰা নাই সৰু সৰু Criminal Case ব ক্ষেত্ৰতো আগৰ অৱস্থাই চলি আছে। পঞ্চায়ত আইন ৰচনাৰ সময়ত এই বোৰ কথা লৈয়ে বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিয়া হৈছিল কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ হেমাহিত আদালত স্থাপন হৈ উঠা নাই।

তাৰ পাচত আছিল Fund ৰ কথা পঞ্চায়ত সমূহক চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যি Fund দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল সেই fund ওপৰৰ পৰা গৈ তল পোৱা গৈ নাই। সেই কাৰণে পঞ্চায়ত বোৰে কোনো কাম হাতত লব পৰা নাই। কি ধৰণে কেতিয়া কি fund আহিব কোনেও কব নোৱাৰে।

তাৰ পাচত Election সম্বন্ধে খোলা ভোটৰ ব্যৱস্থাতো অতি ক্ষতিকাবক হৈছে এই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰা হব বুলি চৰকাৰে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল কিন্তু এতিয়াও ইয়াৰ কোনো বিবেচনা কৰা হোৱা নাই।

(Adjournment)

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 p. m.)

(After Lunch)

***Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabor) :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পঞ্চায়ত সম্বন্ধে এই সদনত বহুতো আলোচনা হৈছে। তথাপি এই পঞ্চায়ত যে আৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থা সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ দেশৰ বহুতৰে পৰিস্কাৰ ধাৰণা হোৱা নাই। এইটো ঠিক যে পঞ্চায়ত আমাৰ ইয়াত নতুন কথা নহয়। অসমৰ গাঁও বিলাকত পঞ্চায়ত ব্যৱস্থা বহুত দিনৰ পৰাই আছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে আইন ৰচনা

কৰি যথেষ্ট অভিজ্ঞ হৈছে। তথাপি সেই পঞ্চায়ত আইন আৰু বৰ্তমান পঞ্চায়ত আইনৰ ভিতৰত সূৰ্য-মৰ্ত্য পাৰ্থক্য বুলি কব পাৰি। আগৰ আইনখন এতিয়াৰ খনৰ তুলনাত এক বৰুৱা ভাওনাৰ আখৰা বা প্ৰস্তুতি বুলি কব পাৰি। সেই আইনত প্ৰাথমিক বা গাঁও পঞ্চায়তক ক্ষমতা দিয়া হোৱা নাছিল; কিন্তু এই আইনত গাঁও সভাক যথেষ্ট ক্ষমতা দিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। পঞ্চায়তৰ নিম্নতম স্তৰ এই গাঁও সভাক বেচি ক্ষমতা দিয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে—গাঁওকে কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি গোটেই সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা গঠন কৰা আৰু সেই কামবোৰ কৰোঁতে যাতে জিলা বা জিলাতলৈ বাট নোচাই নিজে নিজেই স্তৰক্ৰমে কৰিব পাৰে। তাৰ ওপৰত আকৌ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত, বিভিন্ন গাঁও সভাৰ উন্নৈহতীয়া কামবোৰ কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে। একেবাৰে ওপৰত আছে মহকুমা পৰিষদ, কিন্তু ইয়াক কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী ক্ষমতা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। বিভিন্ন পঞ্চায়তৰ ভিতৰৰ অনৈক্য দূৰ কৰি সম্পৰ্ক বন্ধাৰ বাবেই মহকুমা পৰিষদ বখা হৈছে।

এটা কথা দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে যিবিলাক পঞ্চায়তৰ কৰ্ম-কৰ্তা কৰা হৈছে তেওঁলোক বাইজৰ আগৰ যি মনোভাৱ সেই মনোভাৱ লৈ চলিব খোজে। বাইজক লাগে বাস্তৱ স্কুল বা অন্যান্য সুবিধা আৰু কৰ্ম-কৰ্তা সকলেও তাকে দাবী কৰে। নগাঁও জিলাৰ বিভিন্ন পঞ্চায়ত ঘূৰি অভিজ্ঞতা হৈছে যে তেওঁলোকে আগৰ মনোভাৱ এবিধ পৰা নাই। মই ভাবো যে আমি যিটো মূল কথা সেইটোতহে বেচি গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে। সেইটো হৈছে আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা যাতে উন্নত কৰিব পাৰে। তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু আজি পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকে মূল কথা লক্ষ্য নকৰি যিবোৰ amenities বুলিব পাৰি সেইটোহে লক্ষ্য কৰা যেন দেখা গৈছে। যেতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ লক্ষ্যত উপনীত হ'বৰ বাবে সকলোৱে হাতে-কামে নেলাগি তেতিয়ালৈকে পঞ্চায়তেই বোলক বা অন্য আচনিৱেই বোলক কেতিয়াও কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব নোৱাৰে। বহুতে যে পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে ৰাং ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব খুজিছে; সেইতো কি ধৰণা কৰ নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু এইতো ঠিক যে স্বাধীনতাৰ ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব খুজিছো।

আজি কৃষি শিতানত দেখিছো যে পঞ্চায়ত বোৰে সেই বিষয়ে বিশেষ লক্ষ্য কৰা নাই। কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে গাঁৱৰ মানুহে পুৰণি পদ্ধতিৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে আধুনিক পদ্ধতি ল'ব পাৰে। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে লোৱা দেখা নাই। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এইটোত লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগে যাতে পঞ্চায়তে কৃষকক এনেবোৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিয়ে। কিন্তু এটা কথা মন কৰিছে যে পঞ্চায়তে কি কৰিব লাগে—তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্তব্য কি? এই বিষয়ে তেনে জ্ঞানৰ অভাৱ যেন দেখা গৈছে। ইতিমধ্যে চৰকাৰে অৱশ্যে প্ৰশিক্ষণ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে—কিন্তু ৩-৪ দিনৰ। এই ৩-৪ দিনৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ দ্বাৰা কি লাভ হ'ব কোৱা টান। সেই কাৰণে এই প্ৰশিক্ষণত চৰকাৰে বিশেষ লক্ষ্য কৰা উচিত। আমাৰ গাঁও বিলাকত নিৰক্ষৰতা আছে। তেওঁলোকে পঞ্চায়ত চলাবলৈ হলে স্বায়ত্ব বহন কৰিব লাগিব; গতিকে তেওঁলোকক সেই বিষয়ে যথোপযুক্ত শিক্ষা দিব লাগিব।

আমি দেখিছো, বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ দলাদলি হৈছে। এতিয়া গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকৰ পৰিকাৰ কৰ্মক্ষেত্ৰ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে এনে বেমেজালি হৈছে। অৱিয়া-অৰিত কিছুমান কামৰ বেমেজালি হৈছে।

শ্ৰীকণী বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ সমষ্টিৰ এখন গাঁও পঞ্চায়তৰ খেলি-মেলিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছিল। এইখন বোকাৰো মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ এখন গাঁও পঞ্চায়তৰ কথা কৈছে। সেইখন খাটোৱাল মৌজাৰ চুকত পৰে। সেই গাঁও পঞ্চায়তৰ আয় বাঢ়াৰ প্ৰধানকৈ চৈডৰীয়া, লাউখোৱা, আৰু খাটোৱাল মৌজাই। কিন্তু ভোগকৰে চলচলি, ভেলৌণ্ডিৰ আদ মৌজাই।

তাৎ সিদিনা নতুন চেক্ৰেটাৰী এজন নিয়োগ কৰিছে কাৰণ আগৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰী জন ছুটিত গৈছিল। এতিয়া আগৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰীৰ প্ৰাপ্য দৰমহাও দিয়া নাই।

এই কথাটো মীমাংসা কৰাৰ কাৰণে মহকুমা পৰিষদলৈ আহে কিন্তু মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ সেই ক্ষমতা নাই। মই ভাবো এনেধৰণৰ ক্ষমতাবিলাক মহকুমা পৰিষদক দিব লাগে। যেতিয়া কোনো আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে মহকুমা পঞ্চায়তৰ কথা মানি নচলে তেনে ক্ষেত্ৰত উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা ক্ষমতা মহকুমা পৰিষদক দিয়া ভাল হ'ব।

আমাৰ মাননীয় সত্য শৰণ গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে বজাৰৰ টকা সম্বন্ধে খেলিমেলি হৈছে। প্ৰায়বোৰ বজাৰেই কোনো এখন গাঁও সভাৰ মানুহৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত হোৱা নাই। এখন অঞ্চলৰ মানুহৰ দ্বাৰাও সেইখন গঠিত হোৱা নাই। কপহী বজাৰ খাটোৱাল মোজাৰ চুকত পৰিছে। এইখন গঠিত হৈছে প্ৰধানকৈ চৈডৰীয়া, লাউখোৱা আৰু খাটোৱাল মোজাৰ দ্বাৰা কিন্তু তাৰফল পাইছে চলচলি ভেলাউগুৰি আদি মোজাই। কাৰণ এই বজাৰ দিয়া হল কপহী আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তক। বাকী বিলাকে তাৰ কোনো আয়ৰ ভাগ নাপায়। তেনেকৈ গাঁও সভাত বহুত খেলিমেলি আছে। আমাৰ ভিতৰতে ডাঙৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত হ'ব খাৰুপতীয়া। তাৰ বজাৰৰ আয় হৈছে ২,৫৫,০০০ টকা কিন্তু কিছুমান অঞ্চলৰ বজাৰৰ একো আয় নাই। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ কেনেকৈ দূৰ হ'ব তাৰো চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ তাৰ ফলত কিছুমান ঠাই ধনী হ'ব, উন্নত হ'ব আৰু কিছুমান ঠাই পিচপৰি থাকিব। সেই কাৰণে যিবিলাক আমাৰ বজাৰ আছে, সেই সকলো বিলাক মহকুমা পৰিষদক দিব লাগে। গাঁওসভাৰ যিবিলাক বজাৰ আছে সেই বিলাক আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তলৈ আহিব লাগে। এই পদ্ধতিত সকলো গাঁওৰেই সমপৰিমাণে পাব। যদি সেই টোকে কৰা নহয় তেন্তে কিছুমান গাঁও অতি দুখীয়া হ'ব।

যোৱা বছৰ যিবিলাক বাস্তৱ তৈয়াৰ কৰিব বুলি কৈছিল, সেইবিলাক এতিয়াও তৈয়াৰ কৰা নাই। যদি গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা টনকীয়াল সাহায্য দি বাস্তাবোৰ ভাল অৱস্থালৈ আনিব নোৱাৰে— তেন্তে বৰ দুৰৱস্থা হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো চৰকাৰে সেইটো হাতত ল'ব লাগে।

দুখীয়া আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকে যাতে টকাৰ ভাগ পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লাগে। শ্ৰীসৰ্বেশ্বৰ বৰদলৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে গাঁও সভাৰ ২।১ লাখ টকা আয় হয়। কিন্তু সেইটো নহয়। চেক্ৰেটাৰী সকলৰ দৰমহা সৰ্বনিম্ন মাছে ৫০ টকা হ'ব লাগে— কিন্তু কিছুমানক ৭৫ টকালৈ গাঁও সভাই দিছে। ইয়াত বেমেজালীৰ সৃষ্টি হয়। ফলত তেওঁলোকৰ যিটো আয় সেইটো দৰমহা দিওঁতে যায়। যাতে এইবিলাকৰ এটা শৃংখলা হয় তালৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি আইন পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগে। ৰাইজে এই পঞ্চায়তৰ ওপৰত বহুত আশা পোষণ কৰিছে। কিন্তু প্ৰকৃততে যদি সেইটো কৃতকাৰ্য্য নহয় তেন্তে সকলো আশা নিৰ্মূল হ'ব। গতিকে যিবিলাক আসোৱাহ পায় সেইবিলাক দূৰ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগিব। যদি সেইটোকে কৰা নহয় তেন্তে ৰাইজে যি আশা কৰিছে, আনি যি আশা কৰিছে, সেই অৰ্থে ৰাইজক উৎসাহ উদ্বীপনা যোগাব নোৱাৰিম। সেই পৰিস্থিতিটো নোহোৱাৰ আগতে আমি তাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

তিনিদিনীয়া প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ দ্বাৰা অভিজ্ঞ লোক তৈয়াৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি। সেই-বিলাকত কিছুমান অনভিজ্ঞ লোক নিয়োগ কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকে account কেনেকৈ ৰাখিব লাগে নাজানে। গতিকে উপযুক্ত প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

সেইটো নকৰাৰ কাৰণে ৰাজহুৱা ধনৰ বহু অপব্যয় হৈছে বুলি এটা অভিযোগ আছে। যদি সেইয়ে হয়, ৰাইজৰ সহযোগীতাৰ তেতিয়া দৰ্কাৰ হ'ব। এই ব্যৱস্থাত কৃতকাৰ্য্যতা লাভ কৰিবলৈ যেতিয়া আমি ৰাইজৰ সহযোগীতা বিচাৰিম তেতিয়া আমি বঞ্চিত হ'ম। সেইকাৰণে চৰকাৰে উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। মন কৰিব লাগিব যে আমি যদি এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে বুলি বৈ থাকো, বৰ্তমান ৰাইজৰ যি আস্থা আছে, সেইটো নোহোৱা হ'ব।

মহাশয় 'ক' অপাৰেটিভ' সম্বন্ধত আমাৰ ইয়াত 'মাৰ্কেটিং,' চাৰ্ভিচ চটাইটি' গঢ়ি উঠিছে। আমাৰ নগৰত মাৰ্কেটিং চটাইটিয়ে ভাল কাম কৰিছে। ইয়াতকৈও কেনেকৈ ভাল কৰিব পাৰি, গোটেই ৰাজ্যতে তাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগিব। তাৰ লগতে আজি মৰাপাটৰ দাম কমিছে। ইয়াৰো বাবে উচিত দাম কৃষকে পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা মাৰ্কেটিং চটাইটি বিলাকৰ জৰিয়তে কৰিব পাৰিলে ভাল। তেনেকৈ চটাইটিৰ জৰিয়তে, ইয়াৰ ধানৰ নিচিনাকৈ, মৰাপাটৰো সৰ্ব্বনিম্ন দাম ধৰি দিব পাৰিলে, কৃষক সকলৰ লোকচান নহয় আৰু সকলো সময়তে এই কাম পাই থাকিব।

তাৰ পিচত পঞ্চায়ত সম্বন্ধত এই কথা কও যে, ইয়াৰ কাম আজি ৰাজ্য জৰি ভালকৈ চলিছে। অন্যান্য সদস্য সকলৰ দৰে ময়ো কও যে, পঞ্চায়ত আচৰিত ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজনীতি বা ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ interference হ'ব নালাগে। কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় ইয়াতো সাধাৰণ কথা বিলাকতো ৰাজনীতি সোমাইছে আৰু তাৰ ফল বিষময় হ'ব। কাৰেই, এইবিলাক দূৰ কৰি, কেনেকৈ ভালকৈ চলাব পাৰি তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

***Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:**

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পঞ্চায়ত সম্পৰ্কত মই ইয়াকৈ ক'ব খুজিছো যে, পঞ্চায়ত আচৰি কাম আজি ভালকৈ চলিছে আৰু বিভিন্ন গাঁও সভাবিলাকৰ কাম সুন্দৰ ভাবেই চলিছে। বিৰোধী দলৰ ফালৰ পৰা যি তীব্ৰ সমালোচনা চলিছে তাত মই আচৰিত হৈছো। তেওঁবিলাকৰ আলোচনাৰ মাজত শ্ৰুতি মধুৰতা আৰু বিপথগামী প্ৰচোচনা সুন্দৰ কৈ প্ৰতিফলিত হৈছে। তাত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কোনো পৰামৰ্শ বা পথৰ সন্ধান একো নাই। আমি জানো পঞ্চায়তৰ পৰা ৰাইজ উপকাৰ হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই চৰকাৰী শাসনত আমাৰ সুদূৰ গ্ৰাম্যঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলেও অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰিছে। শ্ৰীযুত বৰা ডাঙৰীয়াই, ইয়াত কংগ্ৰেচৰ হস্তক্ষেপ হৈছে বুলি অভিযোগ কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াত পাৰ্টিৰ কোনো প্ৰকাৰৰ interference থাকিব নালাগে বুলি কৈছে। প্ৰকৃততে এই অভিযোগৰ কোনো মূল্য নাই আৰু চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰথম উদ্দেশ্য ৰাইজৰ হিত সাধন কৰা। ৰাইজৰ হিতসাধন বিৰোধী দলৰ বহুতো সদস্যৰ উদ্দেশ্য নহয় যেনেই লাগে। তেওঁলোকৰ বক্তৃতাত শুনিলে তেওঁলোকৰ বক্তৃতাত কেৱল পাৰ্টিৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত নীতিৰ ব্যাখ্যা আৰু পাৰ্টিৰ বাবে জন্ম হয় তাৰেই চিন্তা।

***Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgong):** তেখেতে এটা কথা কৈছে যে, পাৰ্টি সম্বন্ধে পঞ্চায়ত নিৰ্বাচনত কোনো কথা নাই। মই কৈছো আছে সেই কাৰণেই বহুতো অকংগ্ৰেছী মেম্বাৰ বহিষ্কাৰ কৰাৰ চেষ্টা চলিছে আৰু কৰিছে।

***Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** নিৰ্বাচন কাৰ্য্যত সুন্দৰকৈ ৰাইজে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি কাম চলাইছে আৰু তাৰ পৰা ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰেই সাধিত হৈছে।

*Speech not corrected.

তাৰোপৰি, এই কাম যাতে সূচক ৰূপে হয় তাৰ কাৰণে, প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা চলিছে। অসমৰ বাহিৰত যিবিলাক প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ আছে তালৈ আমাৰ মানুহ পঠাই, শিক্ষা আহৰণ কৰি বাহিৰৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে লগাব লাগে।

NES আৰু Development Block বিলাক স্কীম কৰি কি কি কাম কৰিলে বাহিৰৰ উপকাৰ হয় সেইবোৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰে। আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে যে সৰু সৰু গাঁও সভা হৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা নিজৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। আগতে গৰণমেণ্টে বাজেট পাচ কৰিছিল এই এচেম্বলিত। এতিয়া বাহিৰে নিজৰ বাজেট নিজে তৈয়াৰ কৰে। আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে মহকুমা পৰ্যায়তে সমগ্ৰ ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। আৰু Development Block এইবোৰ কামত যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰিব। তেওঁলোকে গাঁৱৰ সকলো ধৰণৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ অসুবিধা ইত্যাদি চাব লাগিব। এই development বোৰ্ডৰ কাম বহুত। তেওঁলোকে সকলো বিভাগীয় অফিচাৰ সকলৰ পৰা প্ৰামাণ্য লৈ সেই অনুপাতে কাম কৰিব লাগিব। মই আৰু এটা প্ৰামাণ্য দিও সেইটো হৈছে আমাৰ Marketing Society বা Service co-operative ৰ জৰিয়তে Service co-operative ৰ নামতে হওক বা গাঁও সভাৰ নামতে হওক এটা বেঙ্ক স্থাপন কৰি বাহিৰক মহাজনৰ গ্ৰাসৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াতে প্ৰশ্ন উঠিব পাৰে যে Bank ক finance কৰিব কোনো তাৰ উত্তৰত মই কও যে আমাৰ এখন গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত। কমেও লোক সংখ্যা ২৫ হাজাৰৰ গতিকে ১০ টকা কৈ Share সংগ্ৰহ কৰিলে সেই টকাৰে আমি বেঙ্ক চলাব পাৰিম আৰু তাৰ দহ গুণ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ঋণ পোৱা যাব। গাঁও সভাৰ চেক্ৰেটৰীকে সেই বেঙ্কৰ চেক্ৰেটৰী কৰি দিব পৰা যায়। কিন্তু এনে কামত সকলোৰে সহযোগ লাগিব। এটা কথা আমাৰ চকুত পৰিছে সেইটো হৈছে যে বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতি আৰু তাৰ মেম্বাৰ আদিক বিশেষ বুজাব পৰা হোৱা নাই যেন দেখিছো। অফিচাৰ সকলে ভাবে তেওঁলোকৰ দিহা প্ৰামাণ্য খিনি দিলেই কামৰ আধা পৰিল।

কিন্তু কামতো তেওঁলোক সক্ৰিয় অংশ গ্ৰহণ নকৰিলে কাম সুসম্পাদন হ'ব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস নহ'ব গতিকে অফিচাৰ সকলৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ লগত সন্মত আৰু দৃঢ় হ'ব লাগে বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। তেওঁলোকেও কৰ লাগে যাতে তেওঁ লোকৰ আচনিবোৰ সফল হয় আৰু চৰকাৰে যি পইছা বাহিৰৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে দিছে সেই পইছাৰ যাতে উচিত ব্যৱহাৰ হয়। আজি পঞ্চায়তৰ উন্নয়ন কৰে অঞ্চলে অঞ্চলে চেমিনাৰ পাতিছে সেই চেমিনাৰতো ভালেমান প্ৰামাণ্য সংগ্ৰহিত হৈছে কিন্তু চেমিনাৰলৈ গাঁও সভাৰ পৰা ১৫ জন মানুহ হে যায় কিন্তু সেই বোৰ কথা গাঁৱে গাঁৱে জনোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই সেই কাৰণে গাঁও পঞ্চায়ততো তেনে চেমিনাৰ পাতি গাঁৱৰ জনসাধাৰণকো সেই বোৰ কথা বুজাই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ডেকা ডাঙৰীয়াই ওৱাছাটী মহকুমা পৰিষদ আজিলৈকে দেখা নাই। গতিকে তাত কি হৈছে তেখেতে কেনেকৈ জানে?

*Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) : মই পৰিষদৰ Proceedings বোৰ study কৰি আহো।

*Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS (Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)) : ষৰত study কৰি যদি সকলো কথা জানিব পাৰি তেনেহলে আমি আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বোৰ ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং কলেজ মেডিকেল কলেজ বা অন্যান্য কলেজলৈ নপঠাই ষৰত study কৰিবলৈ দিব পাৰিলো হয়।

*Speech not corrected.

পঞ্চায়ত কি বস্তু তেখেতে জানিবলৈকে ইচ্ছা নকৰে, কাৰণ শ্রীডেবাই পঞ্চায়ত সভাত আজিলৈকে যোগদান কৰা নাই। জিলা পৰ্যায়ৰ আটাইবোৰ অফিচাৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তত উপস্থিত থাকে আৰু কেনেকৈ কাম কৰিব লাগে, পঞ্চায়তত বাজেট পাচ কৰিব লাগে দেখুৱাই দিয়ে। বিভিন্ন ঠাই ঘূৰি মুখিয়াল লোক সকলকো কথা বোৰ বুজায় দিয়ে। এনে অৱস্থাত অফিচাৰ সকলৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অভিযোগ কৰিলে বিশেষ একো লাভ নহব। মই আশাকৰো বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলে যাতে আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত আৰু মহকুমা পৰিষদত যোগদান কৰে।

পঞ্চায়ত এলেকাত কিছুমান হাট আছে ৫০ হেজাৰ টকাত ডাক হয়, বৰপেটাত একলাখ পৰ্যন্ত ডাক হৈছে। সেই টকা যদি আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তক দিয়ে তেন্তে বহুত কাম কৰিব পাৰিব। টকা নেপালে কাম কেনেকৈ কৰিব? গাওঁ সভাৰ হাট-বজাৰ বোৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তক দিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকে ডাক কৰি fund কৰিব লাগে আৰু তাৰে এটা অংশৰে বজাৰ maintain কৰিব লাগে। সেই দৰে আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ হাট বজাৰ মহকুমা পৰিষদক দিব লাগে। D. C. বা S. D. O. ই ডাক কৰি fund জমাৰ লাগে আৰু তাৰে টকা লৈ বজাৰ maintain কৰিব লাগে। বাকী থকা টকা সকলোৰ মাজত ভগাই দিব লাগে। নহলে এই হাট বজাৰলৈ বহুত ঠাইত পঞ্চায়তৰ মাজত কাজিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এই বিষয়ত বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

কিছুমান অফিচাৰ আছে, যেনে যমুনা পাৰাৰ ওভাৰ চিয়াৰ জনে ১৫০ টকা বেতন পায়, কিন্তু সিমান টকা দি পঞ্চায়তে ৰাখিব নোৱাৰে। ইফালে মানুহ জনো আতৰাব নোৱাৰে। যিহেতু চৰকাৰে commit কৰিছে মানুহ জনক ৰাখিব বুলি। তেনেবোৰ বেচি বেতন পোৱা অফিচাৰক Development Block ত ৰাখিব লাগে আৰু পঞ্চায়তৰ কামতো সহায় কৰিব লাগে। নহলে সৰু সৰু পঞ্চায়ত বোৰৰ এটা খবৰৰ বোজায়ে হৈ পৰে। ইয়াকৈ কৈ সমৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri RADHA KISAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়; আজ সদন কে सम्मुख पंचायत के विषय में विचार करने का जो मौका मिला है वह बहुत ही अच्छा मौका है। सदन में इस बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई है कि हम पंचायत को कैसे अधिकाधिक सफल बनाकर आगे बढ़ा सकें। बहुत से माननीय सदस्योंने इस बहस में भाग लिया है तथा पंचायत को सबल और सफल बनाने की दृष्टि से अपने अपने सुझाव पेश किये हैं।

दर असल हमारे देश के लिये पंचायत की यह योजना कोई नयी बात नहीं है। यह बहुत ही पुरानी व्यवस्था है। प्राचीन काल से ही यह व्यवस्था चली आ रही है। जब हम स्वाधीन थे, अर्थात् ब्रिटिश सरकार के आने के पहले भी हमारे देशमें पंचायत व्यवस्था थी। हमारे गांवों की सुव्यवस्था पंचायत के जरिये ही हुआ करती थी। गांव की सारी समस्याओं का समाधान पंचायत के द्वारा ही होता था। किंतु दुर्भाग्यवश देश पराधीन हुआ और हमारे देश से पंचायत व्यवस्था भी हट गयी। अब देश स्वाधीन हुआ है। देश में जनता की सरकार बनी और पहले की यह व्यवस्था फिर से चालू करने के लिये, अर्थात् पंचायत को अधिक जनप्रिय और शक्तिशाली बनाकर कार्य रूपसे परिणत करने की यह योजना हमारी सरकारने बनाई। हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि पंचायत के द्वारा हमारे प्रांत के गांव की अर्थनैतिक समाजिक तथा शिक्षा की समस्याओंका पूर्ण समाधान होगा। पंचायत की इस योजना के द्वारा गांवों में एक नयी जागृति पैदा हुई है। इसलिये मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम पंचायत की यह योजना सफल बनाने के लिये हम सबको कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

पंचायत को अधिक मजबूत बनाने के लिये हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये ताकि लोगों में भावना उत्पन्न हो और गांव की समस्याओं का सुन्दर समाधान हो।

पंचायत को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने की दृष्टिसे माननीय सदस्यों ने कई सुझाव सदन के सामने रखे हैं। मैं भी दो-एक अपना सुझाव सदन की सेवामें रखना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय ! हमारे प्रांत में ऐसे बहुत से स्थान हैं, ऐसे बहुत से मौजे हैं जो बाढ़ जैसे प्राकृतिक दुर्योग से पीड़ित होते हैं। वहाँ के लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि ऐसी अवस्था में गांवसभा या ग्राम पंचायत उनकी मदद कर सकें। किंतु गांव सभा के पास ऐसा कोई साधन नहीं होता है जिससे वे पीड़ित जनता की सहायता कर सकें। गांव के लोगोंको कृषि ऋण तथा अन्य ऐसी सुविधायें दे सके ऐसी व्यवस्था पंचायत के पास नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गांव पंचायत के पास इस प्रकार के साधन और वैसी क्षमता होनी चाहिये। मुझे विश्वास है कि ऐसे साधन हो तो पंचायत गांव की जनता की और भी अधिक सेवा कर सकती है। ऐसी व्यवस्था के न होने से प्राकृतिक दुर्योग के समय में गांव की जनता की दशा बहुत शोचनीय हो जाती है। आशा है सरकार इस बारेमें उचित चिन्ता करेगी। जिन जिन Subdivision में या जिन जिन मौजों में प्रायः हर साल बाढ़ या अन्य कोई प्राकृतिक दुर्योग होते हैं वहाँ ऐसी व्यवस्था का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने बाजारों के बारे में अपना विचार प्रकट किया है और कहा है कि विभिन्न पंचायत के अंचल के बाजारों की आमदनी का बंटवारा उन पंचायतों में हो। इस संबन्ध में मेरा भी एक सुझाव है। हमारे यहाँ बहुत से चाय बगान हैं जहाँ बाजार निर्धारित करके लिया करती थी। लेकिन अब आंचलिक पंचायतों द्वारा लाईसेंस फीस निर्धारित की गई है जो की पहले के मूल्य से अधिक है इस तरह की योजना बनाकर सरकार के पास भेजी गई है उधर चा बगानों के मालिकों के तरफ से भी निर्धारित मूल्य अधिक के विषय में बहुत से बागानों के तरफसे आपत्ती भी की गई है अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस बारेमें चिन्ता करें तथा उचित कार्रवाई करें।

इस के अलावा हमने यह भी देखा है कि प्रांत के बहुतेसे Forest Village के रहने वालों पंचायत व्यवस्था से वंचित रखा गया है। इस और मैं सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करता हूँ। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि Forest Village में भी पंचायत व्यवस्था की सुविधायें प्रदान करें। वे भी हमारे प्रांत के नागरिक हैं। उन्हें भी हर प्रकार की सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये।

आशा है सरकार मेरे इन सुझावों के प्रति चिन्ता करेगी तथा ऐसी कार्रवाई करेगी जिससे हमारी पंचायत योजना अधिक जनप्रिय और शक्तिशाली हो।

***Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok) :** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পঞ্চায়ত বাজ স্থাপন সম্পর্কে এই সদনত যি আলোচনা হৈছে, সেই আলোচনাৰ পৰা যে আমাৰ কিছু উপকাৰ হৈছে তাত সন্দেহ নাই। এই আলোচনাৰ সুযোগ দিয়া কাৰণে আমাৰ হীৰালাল পাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক মই ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

এই নতুন ব্যৱস্থাত দেশক অগ্রসৰ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে আৰু ক'ত কেনেকৈ মঙ্গল হ'ব পাৰে সেইবিলাক আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত নিশ্চয় ওলাব আৰু সেই বস্তু চৰকাৰে সংশোধনীৰ সুবিধা পাব। সেই ফালৰ পৰা আজিৰ আলোচনা বৰ মূল্যবান আলোচনা। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে এই সম্পর্কে তেখেতসকলৰ নিজ নিজ অভিমত ব্যক্ত কৰিছে। পঞ্চায়ত বাজ কিভাবে গঢ়িলে কেনে ভাবে কাম কৰিলে কৃতকাৰ্য হ'ব পাৰে সেই কাৰণে সকলোৱে নিজৰ মত ব্যক্ত কৰিছে।

আজি পঞ্চায়ত বাজ স্থাপন কৰি যি এটা নতুন ব্যৱস্থা দেশত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে তাত দুই-এটা কথা ভুল হ'বও পাৰে তাক শুধৰাই ল'ব লাগিব।

আজি বহুদিনৰ পৰা দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণে কৈছিল, দেশৰ বিভিন্ন বাজনৈতিক দলৰ লোকেও কৈছিল যে গড়ৰ্গমেণ্টে যদি ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ কৰি দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ হাতত ক্ষমতা দিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে জনসাধাৰণৰ উন্নতি সম্ভৱ নহয়। সেই কাৰণে দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণ, জ্ঞানী আৰু বিজ্ঞ লোকসকলে বহু চিন্তা কৰিছে আজি ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ কৰিবলৈ গৈছে যাতে জনসাধাৰণে নিজৰ উন্নতি নিজে কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ অৰ্থে বহু ক্ষমতা আনহঁতৰ যোগেদি জনসাধাৰণৰ হাতত চৰকাৰে দিছে। এই ব্যৱস্থা কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ বহুত সময় ল'ব। এদিন দুদিন এবছৰ দুবছৰ পিচত হলেও কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব। আজিয়েই পঞ্চায়ত হ'ল আৰু ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য অনুসাৰে জনসাধাৰণে নিজৰ উন্নতি নিজে কৰিবলৈ আঁঠুৱাই আহিব সেইটো সম্ভৱ নহয়।

এই নতুন ব্যৱস্থা বুজিবৰ কাৰণে দেশৰ মানুহৰ, গাঁও অঞ্চলৰ বিৰাট জনতাৰ যথেষ্ট সময়ৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব। যেতিয়া মানুহে ভুল কৰি কৰি, শিকি শিকি কাম কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিব তেতিয়া নিজে, কোনকালে, কিদৰে, কেনেদৰে কাম কৰিলে নিজৰ জাৰিৰ পাবিব। আজি এই সদনত দুই এজন সদস্যই কৈছে চৰকাৰে যি পঞ্চায়ত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে, যি পঞ্চায়ত স্থাপন কৰিছে সেই ব্যৱস্থাত যি সকল গাঁও সভাৰ সভাপতি বা সদস্য নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছে—সেই সভাপতি বা সদস্য সকলে চৰকাৰে দিয়া অংশ অপব্যয় কৰিছে আৰু যি কামৰ কাৰণে ধনৰ খৰচ কৰিব লাগে সেই কামত লোকক দোষাৰোপ কৰা ঠিক নহ'ব। কাৰণ, চৰকাৰী কাম চলাবলৈ যিখিনি অভিজ্ঞতাৰ প্ৰয়োজন, সেইখিনি প্ৰথমাবস্থাত তেওঁলোকৰ নোহোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক আৰু আগতে চৰকাৰী ধন খৰচ কৰাৰ অভিজ্ঞতা গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ নাছিল। কাৰণেই গাঁৱৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ এই টকা খৰচ কৰোতে অভিজ্ঞতাৰ অভাৱত ক্ষতি সাধনো হ'ব পাৰে। সেই দেখি, এই নীতিত আজি কাৰ্য্য পালন কৰাৰ পথত অনেক বিপৰ্যয় হয়তো হ'ব পাৰে; সেইবুলি আমি ধৈৰ্য্য এৰিব নোৱাৰো আৰু ধৈৰ্য্য হেৰুৱালে আমাৰ কাম নহ'ব।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই গাঁওবিলাকত ফুৰোতে দেখিছো যে কিছুমান গাঁৱত, কিছুমান আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত এনে সুন্দৰ ভাবে চলিছে আৰু পঞ্চায়তৰ কৰ্মকৰ্তা

সকলে ইমান আন্তৰিকতাৰে কাম কৰিছে যে গাঁৱৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰত্যেকেই, পঞ্চায়তৰ কথা উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। আকৌ কিছুমান গাঁও-সভা বা গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত পাইছো যিবিলাকে নিজৰ নিজৰ মঙ্গল উন্নতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে, আঁচনি লৈ ঐকান্তিকতাৰে কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। এইবিলাকত দেখা পাও যে, পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজেহে আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ সমাজৰ ভবিষ্যত নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাইহে আমাৰ মুক্তি হ'ব। অৱশ্যে এইটোকো নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰো যে, কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ঠিক এনে দৰে কাম চলা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণে, চৰকাৰ বা চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক দোষ দিলেই নচলিব। ইয়াৰ বাবে দায়ী হৈছে—আমি ; আমি—যি সকলে জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰিও তেওঁলোকক সুপথেদি আগবঢ়াই নিবলৈ সক্ষম হ'ব পৰা নাই। সেই বাবে মূলতঃ আমিৱেই দায়ী। কাৰেই পঞ্চায়তৰ আঁচনি যেনেকৈ আৰম্ভ হৈছে তালৈ চাই—আমি পাও যে যদি আমি সকলোৱে জনসাধাৰণৰ কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে, দেশৰ বৃহত স্বাৰ্থৰ হকে প্ৰত্যেকেই কাম কৰি যাওঁ, তেন্তে এই কথা কেতিয়াও মনলৈ নাহে যে পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজে দেশৰ মঙ্গল সাধন নকৰিব। গতিকে আজি আমাৰ দেশৰ বিৰাট জনতাৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে পঞ্চায়ত ব্যৱস্থাৰ বাহিৰে আন তেনে উপযুক্ত উপায় বিচাৰি নাপাও। যদি আছে আৰু যদি কোনোৱাই প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব পাৰে, তেন্তে নিশ্চয় ৰাইজে গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা প্ৰকাশ কৰিব। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে বহুতো বক্তৃতা শুনিলো, কিতাপ পঢ়িলো, প্ৰবন্ধ পঢ়িলো, যত এনে এটা প্ৰণালী নাপালো যিটো পঞ্চায়ততকৈ উৎকৃষ্ট। কাৰেই, নিজৰ বা দলীয় স্বাৰ্থৰ হকে, হকে নহকে, সমালোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি উদ্ভেজনাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব সচা কিন্তু জনসাধাৰণৰ তথা দেশৰ মঙ্গল কত—তালৈহে লক্ষ্য থকা উচিত। তাৰপিচত, এই সদনৰ ভিতৰত আৰু বাহিৰত আমি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো যে অফিচাৰ-বিলাকে চৰকাৰৰ কথা নামানে আৰু আনুগত্য স্বীকাৰ নকৰে: গাঁওপঞ্চায়ত আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত সমূহৰ সভাপতিবিলাকে, চৰকাৰী ধন সজুতাবে, উপযুক্তভাবে খৰচ কৰিব পৰা নাই, তাৰ পিচত, আইনত আসোৱাহ, কৰ্মচাৰী বেয়া, এইবিলাক ধাৰণাত বক্তৃতা চলালে কাম নহ'ব। চৰকাৰে যেতিয়া আইন পুনৰণ কৰিছিল—তেতিয়া ৰাইজৰ—জনসাধাৰণৰ উন্নতি আৰু দেশৰ মঙ্গল উদ্দেশ্য কৰিয়েই কৰিছিল। এই আইনৰ পাচৰ এলপ দিনৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ পৰা আমি দেখিছো যে, আইন ভালৈই হৈছে; নিজৰ কৰ্ত্তব্যবোধ আৰু দায়িত্ব—এই পাৰিপাশ্ৰিকতাৰ অভাৱত সকলোৱে উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। কাজেই, এই কথা ঠিক যে, আমাৰ এই পদক্ষেপ—প্ৰথম আৰু ইয়াৰ পাচৰ পথ ব'ব দীৰ্ঘলীয়া। প্ৰথম পদক্ষেপত যিবিলাক খেলিমেলি বা আসোৱাহ উপস্থিত হৈছে—সেইবিলাক ধীৰে ধীৰে আঁতৰাই গ'লেই, অজিব পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজ যে অধিক শক্তিশালী আৰু প্ৰতিপত্তিশীল বহাত যোৰ সন্দেহ নাই।

মই এটা কথা লক্ষ্য কৰিছো যে আমাৰ চাকৰীয়াসকল আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাপতি, সহকাৰী সভাপতি আৰু মেম্বাৰ সকলৰ লগত যি ধৰণৰ ভাবগঢ়ি উঠিব লাগে সেই ধৰণৰ ভাব গঢ়ি উঠা নাই। আমাৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ সভাবোৰত প্ৰায়ে দেখা যায় যে অফিচাৰ সকলে যোগ দিয়াৰ সময় নাপায় তাৰ ফলত আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে পৰামৰ্শৰ অভাৱত কাম কৰোঁতে পলম হয়। সেই কাৰণে officer সকলক কেনেকৈ এই কামবোৰত সক্ৰিয় অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰাব পাৰি সেই বিষয়ে আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ লগত সম্বন্ধটো আৰু ঘনিষ্ঠ কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা উচিত। গতিকে ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰ সকলক জনাই দিব লাগে যে বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে তেওঁ-কাম সমাপ্ত হ'ল বুলি ভাবে কিন্তু প্ৰকৃত পক্ষত সেইটো হোৱা উচিত নহয়। তেওঁ-লোকে চাব লাগে যাতে তেওঁলোকৰ আঁচনী নিখুত হয়। চৰকাৰে ৰাইজৰ মঙ্গলৰ চোৱা উচিত

আজি প্ৰত্যেক অঞ্চল আৰু জিলা পঞ্চায়তত, চৰকাৰে বহুতো seminar পাতিছে। সেইবোৰ চেমিনাৰলৈ গাঁও সভাৰ পৰা মাত্ৰ ১২ জন মানুহ যায় সেই চেমিনাৰ বিলাকত যি পৰামৰ্শ পায় সেইবিলাক মাত্ৰ তেওঁলোকে নিজে জানি যায় কিন্তু গাঁওত গৈ তেওঁলোকে সেই কথাবোৰ জনসাধাৰণক জনোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। সেই কাৰণে গাঁওপঞ্চায়ত বোৰতো চেমিনাৰ পাতি গাঁৱৰ জনসাধাৰণকো আঁচনীবোৰৰ কথা বুজাই দিব পৰা ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে।

এই কথা মই অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় বুলি ভাবিছো আৰু চৰকাৰে যদি এনে দিহা কৰে তেন্তিহে গোটেই দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত পঞ্চায়ত সম্পৰ্কে স্পষ্ট ধাৰণা জাগি উঠিব তাত সন্দেহ নাই। পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজ স্থাপন সম্পৰ্কে যি আঁতৰলৈ হৈছে বুলি সদস্য কিছুমানে ভাবিছে সেই বিষয়ে মই ক'ব খোজো যে গাঁও ৰচনাৰ কাম গাঁওবাসীক দিলে সুকলমে হৈ যাব। দুই এজন সদস্যই কোৱা শুনিছো যে পঞ্চায়তৰ তৰফৰ পৰা আলি-পদলীৰ আঁচনি কৰি চৰকাৰলৈ পঠোৱা হয় কিন্তু তাৰ কোনো খবৰকে পোৱা নাই। মোৰ কথা যে চৰকাৰে যদি টকা দি সহায় নকৰে সেই বুলি কামবোৰ এৰি দিব লাগেনে? কিমান বছৰৰ আগতে কাম লৈছিল সেইবোৰ কথা এতিয়া কলে ক'ব লাগিব যে “কলীয়াবৰত পৈয়েক মৰিল ঢেকী দিওঁতে মনত পৰিল।” নই কাকে। আক্ৰমণ কৰা নাই বা বেয়া কথাও কোৱা নাই। আমি সকলোৱে মিলি দেশখন নতুনকৈ গঢ়িম। কোন স্কুল ‘ক’-ক দিলে দেশ উন্নত হ'ব, কোন স্কুল ‘খ’-ক দিলে দেশ চহকী হ'ব আৰু কোন স্কুল ‘ফ’-ক দিলে দেশ শক্তিশালী হ'ব, তাক ঠিক মতে ক'ব লাগিব। বহুতৰ পৰামৰ্শ শুনিলে শেষত গৈ অজলা লবাতোৱে গাঁৱটো হেৰুৱাব দৰে হ'ব।

যদি ক'ব যে চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকল অবাধ্য; তেন্তে চেফ্টেৰী, ষ্টেন' আদি যদি এতিয়া উঠি যায় এক মুহূৰ্ততে দেখোন অচল হ'ব। আমি তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা ঠিক কাম ল'বলৈ হলে তেওঁলোকৰ মন ঠিক ৰাখিব লাগে।

আমাৰ দেশখন নতুনকৈ গঠন কৰিব লগা হৈছে। নতুন ভাৰদাৰৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি দল-উপদল সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ বাহিৰেও জনসাধাৰণৰ কেনেকৈ উপকাৰ সাধিব পাৰি সেইটোহে আমাৰ লক্ষ্য হ'ব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই সামৰণি মাৰিছো।

***Shri MAHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমি ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক ভূমিকাৰ এখন শ্ৰেণীবিহীন সমাজ গঠন কৰিবলৈ অগ্ৰসৰ হৈছো আৰু পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজ গঠন কৰি সেই উদ্দেশ্যত উপনীত হ'বলৈ সূৰিখা পাইছো। আজি পঞ্চায়তৰাজ সম্পৰ্কে বিভিন্ন সমালোচনা হৈছে যদিও এইটো ঠিক যে এই পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তেহে শ্ৰেণীবিহীন সমাজ গঠন সম্ভবপৰ। আজি ভাৰতীয় জনতা সজাগ হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোক জীয়াই থাকিবলৈ দৃঢ়সংকল্প হৈছে।

সমালোচনা দুই বকৰ। এটা হৈছে সমালোচনাৰ কাৰণে ক'ব সমালোচনা; আৰু আনটো হৈছে খুটি-নাটি দূৰ কৰি শুদ্ধ কৰিবলৈ ক'ব সমালোচনা। পিচৰ বিধ সমালোচনা আৱশ্যকীয় আৰু সদায় আহ্বান কৰে। যেনে কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা সমস্যাৰ লগত দুখন পঞ্চায়ত জড়িত। কিন্তু ক'ব কোনে? এনে বৰণৰ কথাবিলাক প্ৰকৃততে জটিল। তাৰ এটা স্তব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

মহাত্মাৰ আদৰ্শ মতে পঞ্চায়তৰাজ গঠন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ অগ্ৰসৰ হৈছে সেই পদ্ধতিত আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ বিশ্বাস নাই বুলি মই নাভাবো। এই বিষয়ে দায়ীত্বশীল লোক সকলেও হাত সাৱটি ৰাখি থকা উচিত নহয়। এই পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ ৰাইজক উন্নতি পথত আগ বঢ়াই নিবই লাগিব।

আজি বহুত খুটি নাটি নতুন এটা পদ্ধতিত থকাটো আচৰিত কথা নহয়। তাৰ সংশোধন কৰি হলেও এই পঞ্চায়ত জনসাধাৰণক আগবঢ়াই সকলো সমস্যাৰ ওৰ পেলাব লাগিব।

গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তৰ এলাকা বান্ধি দিয়া হৈছে আজি প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ অভাবত। গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকৰ বুজাপৰাৰ কিছু হীনদেবী থাকিব পাৰে। আজি ২ বছৰৰ পিচত, এইবাৰ দেখিছো ক্ৰমে ক্ৰমে দুই এটা ভুল সংশোধন কৰিবলৈ বাট পাইছে আৰু চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে। প্ৰত্যেক মানুহে আজি পঞ্চায়ত—ৰাজ সম্পৰ্কে, গণতান্ত্ৰিক চৰকাৰ সম্পৰ্কে দায়িত্ব লবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িছে। আজি ভাৰতৰ কোটি কোটি লোকে গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তৰ যোগেদি ক্ষমতাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। ইয়াত যি অলপ খুটি নাটি আছে তাৰ কাৰণে দোষ দিব নোৱাৰি, বা ৰাইজৰ অবহেলাত কিবা হৈছে বুলিও কব নোৱাৰি।

আজি এখন চৰকাৰ ৰাইজে পাতি দিয়ে—ই এটা সমূহীয়া কথা। চাৰ্কাচৰ হাতীৰ নিচিনা হাত ভৰি চকু গা লৈছে হাতীটো। তেনেদৰে পঞ্চায়তৰো দায়িত্ব ৰাইজ যি, চৰকাৰ—সকলোৰে।

চেৰেকটাৰীৰ বিষয়ে এটা সমালোচনা শুনিছো। কিন্তু যিহেতু বহুটো চলি আছে তাৰ পৰা সকলোৰে কৰ্তব্য কৰি থকাটোৱে অনুমান হয়।

সেই কাৰণে এই সদনত বিভিন্ন সমালোচনা তুলিলেও আটাই বিলাকৰ পৰা মোৰ অনুমান হৈছে যে তেখেত সকলে যি খুটি নাটি আগবঢ়াইছে তাৰ উদ্দেশ্য ভাল আৰু যন্ত্ৰটো আগবঢ়াবগৈকে বন্ধ কৰিছে।

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদ, পঞ্চায়ত গঠন হোৱাৰ আজি এ-বছৰ হৈ গল কিন্তু দেখা যায় এই আইনত বহুত খুটি নাটি আছে।

গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তে ১৮০০ টকা খাজনা পায় কিন্তু দৰমহা দিওতে ৬০০ টকা গলে টকা থাকিল ১২০০ তাৰ পৰা গাৱঁৰ কি উন্নতি হব পাৰে সেইটো চিন্তা কৰি চালে বুজিব। গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তত যি বিলাক গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া হয়, সেই বিলাক প্ৰজেক্ট থকা ঠাইত প্ৰজেক্টৰ জৰিয়তে দিয়ে, আৰু গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তক কাম কৰিবলৈ নিদিয়। যেনিবা গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত চোৰ আৰু প্ৰজেক্ট অফিচাৰ দাবোণা। গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তক কাম কৰিবলৈ দিয়ে কিন্তু টকা নিদিয় ডিবেঞ্চৰৰ পৰা ঠিকা দিয়ে কাৰণ তাত লাভ পাব।

পঞ্চায়তৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য হল নিজৰ কাম নিজে কৰিব। কিন্তু প্ৰজেক্টে যদি ঠিকা দিয়ে, তাৰ দ্বাৰা পঞ্চায়তক বঞ্চিত কৰি বহুতো কামত বাধা দিয়ে। কিছুমান Agriculture ৰ টকা আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তত বিতৰণ হৈছিল কিন্তু আচলতে সেই টকা কোনেও এটাও পোৱা নাই। কিছুমান মুখিয়াল মানুহে Agriculture Officer ৰ তালৈ গৈ লগলাগি সেই টকা আশ্বাস্য কৰিছে। ৰাইজে সেই টকা পোৱা নাই। এনেধৰণৰ কথাটো চৰকাৰে চোকা দৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ পাচত আইনৰ দ্বাৰা মতে প্ৰেচিডেণ্ট থাকিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু বেআইনী ভাবে আজিলৈকে প্ৰেচিডেণ্ট চলি আছে। কংগ্ৰেচ কম্বী হলেই যে বেআইনী ভাবে ৰাখিব লাগে ইয়াৰ কোনো যুক্তি যুক্ততা নাই। আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে ব্যবস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব। নহলে, ইয়াৰ কান বৰ বেয়া হব। শিৰকা সম্পৰ্কতো মহকুমা পৰিষদৰ পৰামৰ্শ মতে চৰকাৰে কাম

কৰা নাই আৰু ভেৰ গাঁওৰ 'হেৰু' ইউনিট টো চৰকাৰে নিদিলে। তাৰোপৰি, কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকৰ মনত হিংসাৰ ভাব। ইটো বিভাগৰ ওপৰত গিটো বিভাগৰ। এই বিলাক দোষ খকাৰ কাৰণে পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকে ঠিকমতে কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই। ইয়াত কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে সহযোগ নকৰে, তেওঁলোক মিটিং আদিত নাথাকে। ইয়াৰ উপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা চৰকাৰে লব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত, বিচাৰ সম্পৰ্কত গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকক যি ভাব দিয়া হৈছে, তাত পুলিচ বিভাগে সহযোগ নকৰে। আনকালে Project officer, চেক্ৰেটাৰী, আদিয়ে গাঁও পঞ্চায়তৰ লগত অসহযোগ কৰে আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কত চৰকাৰক জনালেও চৰকাৰ নিমাত। এই আন্দোলন বিলাক দূৰ কৰিলেহে পঞ্চায়তে কাম কৰিব পাৰিব আৰু পঞ্চায়ত কৃতকাৰ্য হব। তাৰ পিচত গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ ভিতৰত বাট্টা হাত বজাৰ বিলাকৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে ঐয় পৰিকল্পনাত কোনো ব্যবস্থা নাই। এই বিলাক উন্নতি কৰিলে ইয়াৰ পৰা আয় বেচি হব, বজাৰৰ উন্নতি হব, বেমাৰ আঁজাৰ কম হব। দুখৰ বিষয় যে, টাউন বিলাকত যথেষ্ট উন্নতিৰ আঁচনি লৈ উন্নয়ন মূলক কাম কৰিছে আৰু গাঁও অঞ্চলৰ কোনো উল্লেখ যোগ্য কাম বা আঁচনি নাই। এই বিলাক কাৰণতেই আজি গাঁওত মানহ থাকিবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰে আৰু তাৰ পৰা শিক্ষা দীক্ষা পোৱা লোকসকল টাউনলৈ ওলাই আহে। গাঁও বিলাকেই দেশৰ সেৱক আৰু এই সেৱকও স্বৰূপ গাঁও বিলাক আৰু গাঁওলীয়া জন সাধাৰণৰ মুক্তি আৰু কল্যাণেই দেশৰ মুক্তি। এনে অৱস্থাত গাঁও উন্নতিৰ হকে সকলো-প্ৰকাৰৰ ব্যবস্থা চৰকাৰে হাতত লব লাগে আৰু গাঁও অঞ্চলৰ বাইজে পতা প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলবিলাকৰ সহায়তা হিচাবে চৰকাৰী অথ সাহায্য দিব লাগে আৰু এই স্কুল-বিলাক গাঁও-পঞ্চায়তৰ management ত দিব লাগে।

তাৰপিচত, স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক বিলাকৰ বদলিটো সঘনাই কৰিব নালাগে কাৰণ তেনে কৰিলে স্কুলবিলাকৰ কাম নচলে।

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. For nearly two days we had the opportunity of hearing as many as 15 or 16 Speakers on the resolution on the motion which was moved during the last session by Shri Hiralal Patwary. By moving that motion, he wanted to discuss or take into consideration the working of the Panchayats in the State. Soon after this motion was moved, Shri Choudhury from Nalbari moved an amendment to that motion, to the effect that after this motion, he has added that we should also discuss the devices necessary to bring co-ordination with co-operatives for successful implementation of the Panchayats. I personally feel, Sir, that the amendment which has been suggested by the hon'ble Friend from Nalbari is a very appropriate one because when we are considering the working of Panchayats in the State it is necessary that we should also discuss some other institutions or some other functions which are supplementary and complementary to the institution of Panchayats and without which the Panchayat institution cannot be successful. I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion on this motion and in the course of their observations they have traversed subject matters which were not even within the scope of this motion or amendment. Nevertheless interest which has been evinced by the hon. Members is itself a proof how vital these institutions are for the future development of our country and in that

context I would like to place a few observations before this House and I hope in the course of making these observations I shall have met the various points which have also been raised by several speakers.

In the first place it was stressed that the voting system should be changed, modified, instead of the existing open system, to the ballot system. I think that is entirely a matter which will have to be considered when the question of amendment to the Act will be taken into consideration after our experience, after we have found out what are the defects and where the Act is to be amended. I have already stated before this House on behalf of the Government that it is our intention to switch over to the ballot system at the time of the next election of the Panchayats and, therefore, we have sufficient time to discuss among ourselves how best we can have this ballot system without incurring much expenditure and without giving much inconvenience to the voters of these Panchayats. But in this connection I would like to point out that if the Panchayats are to really serve the objective for which they have been set up, it will be desirable on the part of all of us, members of this House and also those who are supporters of this Panchayat system that less emphasis we place on these elections, the better it would be for the Panchayat institutions because I feel, Sir, that it is a wrong thing—it is basically opposed to the objective with which these institutions are going to be utilised that we should create an atmosphere of election rivalry or give a feeling to the people that through these institutions they are to exercise influence or authority. I submit, Sir, that the very purpose of the Panchayats would be defeated if that kind of feeling, if that kind of impression, is created in our country that these are institutions through which a person can acquire power or influence. I feel the time has come when it is necessary for all of us to realise that these institutions should be utilised for the purpose of serving the areas, serving the country where they have been set up. The less we have of elections or this paraphernalia which is likely to give the idea of power and influence for these institutions, is what we should strive for. Though I have stated that we shall switch over to the ballot system at the same time I would like to have in this effort the co-operation of each and every one from this House and also those who are interested in the Panchayat system. From our side we should tackle this problem of making this experiment a success with an idea of service, with an idea of serving the area, but not with an idea of placing authority or influence in the hands of a few persons and the earlier we can succeed in that direction, better it will be for the Panchayats.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to make it very clear that these Panchayats or the objectives which we have by having these Panchayats will not be served unless and until we get rid of the idea that no work can be done without a grant or help from the Government. We should try to make our people feel, to make those persons feel who will be in charge of running the administration under the Panchayats that the success or the objective under this Panchayat system will be attained not by filing petitions to the Government for grants from month to month, from year to year or from Plan period to Plan period but with the realisation of the fact that the work has to be done and the progress is to be made by the effort of all those people who will have something to do with these Panchayats. The idea is that these institutions should be given some assistance and that assistance and effort which will be provided through these institutions should be utilised to avail of the man-power, to avail of the resources which lie unused or hidden in our

rural area. It should not be interpreted that we would like that the resources in a village or in the rural areas should be realised by taxing the common people. That itself will defeat the purpose. But I submit, Sir, that without imposing taxation, without going for taxation and taxing the people in the rural areas, there are various methods, various means by which we can increase the income, we can increase the earning capacity of the Panchayats both at the village level and at the Anchalik Panchayat level. Now, in order to make these institutions successful it is necessary that two other institutions, viz. Co-operative and educational institutions should also be developed in these areas side by side. Development of educational institutions either on village or anchalik panchayat basis is necessary because without proper education no area, no country and no people can develop. So it is essential that in order to develop themselves, the people of those areas must have the knowledge and must have the means of knowing through literature, through pamphlets and other means what experiments are being done for this purpose in other areas how they can benefit from such experiments in order to make these institutions successful and therefore development of educational institutions on Panchayat basis is as much necessary as the other works which have been given to these panchayats. Then Sir, I submit that, unless in every Panchayat area we have effective service co-operatives which must necessarily give sufficient credit to the people who live in rural areas for the purposes of cultivation, for the purposes of doing many activities which are likely to increase the income of the individual as well also the resource of the Panchayat, it will be no avail. Therefore, establishment of service co-operatives is as essential an ingredient as any other paraphernalia which we can think of so far as Panchayat is concerned. But Sir, I would warn in this connection that it will serve no useful purpose if the people who do not belong to these rural areas where service co-operatives are going to be instituted should become members of these service co-operatives. In other words, these co-operatives should only consist of the people living in those rural areas and to those people themselves should be given the management to run these co-operatives and it is only then that the Panchayats can have the necessary help for the purpose of running the Panchayat administration. Therefore, I submit Sir, that the amendment moved by Shri Choudhury is an essential corollary to the amendment which was placed by my friend Shri Patwary and when we consider the work of the Panchayat it becomes necessary for us also to know what are the other devices which are going to make these Panchayat successful throughout our State. So I hope Sir, hon. Members will keep this fact in mind and should try to utilise every opportunity for coming into contact with the Panchayats either at the village level or the anchalik Panchayat level that the very spirit, the very objective of doing some work on self help basis should be given more emphasis and more importance than that no work in any area can be done successfully without some grant or some loan is given by the Government. That does not mean that the Government intends to starve these institutions or not to give them any assistance. Government proposed to give them assistance in two ways. Firstly, by placing at the disposal of the Anchalik Panchayats such technical personnel to enable the Panchayats to under take various activities in their areas which need the assistance of technical personnel. Secondly, we also want to give these Panchayats both Gaon Panchayats and

Anchalik Panchayats sufficient assistance for their day to day administration and also to take up certain works which are of vital importance to the life of the rural people. Now Sir, in this connection I would like to place before the House certain facts which will show that though those institutions were started only about two years ago, sufficient amounts have been placed at their disposal. As hon. Members are aware so far as village panchayats are concerned, they are to be given the entire amount of local rate which is collected in the previous year. So far as land revenue is concerned 15 per cent of the land revenue collected goes to the village panchayat and 10 per cent goes to the anchalik panchayats. Now, these are the figures, I would like to place before this House to show that on the average both the Anchalik Panchayats and Gaon Panchayats have sufficient funds to do useful work in their respective areas and if these funds are multiplied under this principle of self-help they can be a source of changing the entire atmosphere of the village life. Compensatory grant in lieu of land revenue which was given to the Anchalik Panchayat was Rs.23,73,948 in 1959-60. Last year we gave Rs.35,70,000 and then on the *ad-hoc* basis they got Rs.16,159.50 nP. and they will get the balance also when we get all the figures of last year's collection, which will mean that they had received last year about Rs.35,70,000. Secondly, the compensatory grant in lieu of land revenue which was given to these Panchayats in 1959-60 is Rs.11,35,784; last year it was Rs.80,45,269. Then again, the amount which was given for self-help work in 1959-60 was Rs.3,45,600, in 1960-61 Rs.2,50,000 and this year they will get, Rs.2,25,000. For rural water supply in 1959-60 Rs.12,48,503 last year they got 13,08,390 and this year they have got Rs.30,60,000. For rural communications in 1959-60 they got Rs.2,50,000; in 1960-61 Rs.4,80,000 and this year Rs.5,40,000. So on these three important items it will be seen that they have got more money than in the previous years. Then there are special grants. Last year they were given Rs.6,80,000 as a special grant for repairing Local Board roads, water supply and approach roads. A number of hon. Members raised objection that nothing has been done for the Panchayats. But actually we have given them Rs.5,00,000 for repairing the Local Board roads. Apart from this we have given them Rs.9,70,500 for construction of office buildings. From the Co-operative Department a sum of Rs.1,000, for each co-operative, has been given for a particular place. Here I am giving the names of some of them to which loan was given: Sipajhar Rs.33,000 for improvement of fisheries, Kalaigaon Rs.25,000 for the same purpose and Na-duar Panchayat Rs.25,000 for improvement of Jamuguri Bazar. Last year, we gave them nearly one lakh of rupees for development of Panchayats. In the current year's budget we have placed about Rs. 2½ lakhs for the purpose of giving loan to various Panchayats. There were 120 Anchalik Panchayats and they got nearly Rs.10,93,396—from land revenue, Rs.8,16,800 from self-help Rs.1,38,384 from rural water supply. Altogether they got about Rs.30,98,575. Now, if we divide this amount amongst 120 Panchayats, the average comes to Rs.25,900. Each Anchalik Panchayat has got income from Hats, Ferries, Ponds, Cycle tax, etc. So, if we calculate all these, we will find that each Anchalik Panchayat gets from its own resources about Rs.15,000 of rupees per year. So, Rs. 15,000 *plus* Rs.30,000—total comes to Rs.45,000 as income of an Anchalik Panchayat per year. This is excluded of loan which is placed with the Anchalik Panchayat. The Anchalik Panchayat which are covered by the Extension Block, at the first stage, get Rs.2½ lakhs per

year. After that we have decided that all works which will be done in the rural areas by various Departments like Agriculture, Medical, Industry and so on and so forth with all this amount will also be given to the Anchalik Panchayats to spend during the year. So, I want the hon. Members to realize what responsibilities these Anchalik Panchayats have. No where in the history of Assam such small Units were placed with such a big amount of money to utilize in the way they like. Now, if they really draw the plans and programme and if they utilize the money together with self-help basis, I do not know what a tremendous change it will bring, in the next ten years' time, in our rural areas.

This is so far as the Anchalik Panchayats are concerned. So, far as the Gaon Panchayats are concerned, we find that from the percentage of land revenue and local rates, they generally get about Rs.1,500 per year. Apart from this, they have income from Hats, Ponds, Fisheries, etc., also. In addition to that, for other works, say, for digging of wells, construction of rural roads, etc., etc., they will get an additional amount from the Anchalik Panchayats. Because the entire execution will have to be done at their own level. So, they will have sufficient funds at their disposal.

In tribal areas, there are several Gaon Panchayats, particularly in Tamulpur areas they have an income of about Rs.5,000 per year. Therefore, I suggest, Sir, that it will be desirable if the hon. Members, instead of asking the Government that this or that Anchalik Panchayats has no money, etc., etc., encourage the Government to carry on with the plan, in the spirit and in the way in which it has to be carried on at various stages by the Anchalik Panchayats. If this is done, I am sure, they will succeed and they will be able to change the entire rural areas.

Now, in similar way many other points have been raised by the hon. Members in this connection. We had a meeting of the State Advisory Board last week and we are going to have another meeting after the Assembly adjourns today and it is my purpose that whatever suggestions the hon. Members may make and whatever change in policy they want to make, we will try our best to accommodate them and will see that they will be done. We must make it clear to everybody that Panchayat Institutions are Administrative Units in the rural areas. They have been set apart in order to allow opportunity to the common people in the rural areas, so that they may have administration in their own way and thereby improve their economical condition and develop their areas in all respects—I would like to say more, but the time is very short. So, I am to conclude my speech with the assurance that all the observations made by the hon. Members have been taken into account and see if any modification or amendment can be called for.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Sir, according to Rules 283 and 284, I have the right to conclude.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think in this House the convention is that when a resolution comes, where decision of the House is necessary, the mover of the motion is not allowed to conclude. It is the Minister concerned who has the last say after reply is given by the hon. Member.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Sir, I like to draw your attention to Sub-rule 3 of Rule 283 at page 62, which reads as follows:—

"A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied."

If the Hon'ble Minister took the permission of the Speaker, then he could have been concluded the speech. But in this case, I have to reply.

***Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding):** Will you kindly read the proviso to that very section ?

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** In sub-rule (3) to Rule 283 "the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak the (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied." But he did not do so. Therefore, I have a right to conclude the speech and reply to all the members who took part in the debate.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I don't think so. What I feel that in case of a Resolution where the decision of the House is necessary the right of reply is there. But here this is a discussion only, and no decision has to be taken by the House. So I make a difference, and as such the Minister's reply concludes the debate.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, there is no distinction between a Resolution and a Motion in Rule 283. This Rule is very clear. Let us at least have some respect for the Rules and go by the Rules. This is not for the first day, I am raising this because we are creating precedent after precedent and a new type of precedent. Rule 283 runs thus:—

(1) "After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon them. If any member who is so called upon does not speak, he shall not be entitled except with the permission of the Speaker, to speak to the Motion at any later stage of the debate".

That is about the motion at the first stage. Then sub-rules (2) and (3) runs thus:—

(2) "Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided by these rule, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker.

(3) A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply.....".

Here the mover has a right. The discretion is not with the Chair but the discretion is with the member whether he will exercise his right specially when it is "moved by a private member, and the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken or not) after the mover has replied."

"Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution save

with the permission of the Speaker". So, let us also stick to the rules and let us have some right of reply. This right has been used not only here but in all the Houses. So why should this right be taken?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am speaking about the convention.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** May I also participate in the matter of interpretation? Point is naturally that if you permit and if the Government so chooses, the spokesman of the Government will have the last say. But in that case that spokesman of the Government may have two chances. Here sub-rule (3) says, that the Minister may take part in the usual courses and in spite of his once taking part in the debate—while no other member cannot speak twice the Minister will again have the right to reply after my Friend Shri Patwary concludes provided you permit. That special right the spokesman of the Government has. He is not precluded from speaking twice because he is a Minister. But if my Friend want to exercise his right of reply the rule says that he can reply. But if the Government feels that even after his reply something is to be said then.....

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Sir, I want to participate in the matter. Mr. Goswami said that we are creating new convention. Sir, I have been here for the last 10 years and I found that Minister's say was the last say. If my Friend construes that Minister.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This matter does not require any decision of the House and so Rule 289 cannot be brought in.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** I think many of my hon. Friends of this House will agree with me that never before we heard that a person who moves a Motion of this nature has any right of reply. The whole purpose is that when a matter of importance is discussed and Minister also said and no decision is taken then after the discussion the matter ends, because the question of decision is not there.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So, I make a distinction. I think that in such Motion which does not require a decision of the House the Minister's reply is final and I don't think that the right of reply comes in. This is my humble opinion.

****Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** If it is a ruling then we bow down because the Speaker's decision regarding interpretation of rules is final. But that does not mean that the right of reply should be taken away from the Members under the rules.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : With all respect to the opinion of the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Bhattacharyya, I may also speak about convention of the House. So long we have never heard in this House that a Member has a right of reply in such motions. Of course, on the question requiring decision of the House, I will be the last person not to allow a Member the right of reply. Now, in this Motion I don't think that Mr. Patwary has any right of reply.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Sir, I have many things to reply to many of the Members, and so Member's right should not be curtailed. When the Hon'ble Minister has right to reply again he will get the opportunity. But under the Assembly Rules, I think the Speaker should not curtail Members right of reply.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I don't think you have the right of reply. Of course I shall further look into the rulings on this matter also, but for the time being I think my ruling has to be obeyed.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: We will respect the ruling; but whether the Rules are for the ruling party only or for all. When the Rule is clear about this?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think that this ruling of mine might be changed on some subsequent consideration. But considering the convention of the House also, and according to my conviction upto the present moment, I feel that I should not give you the right of reply.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A.M. on Friday, the 6th October, 1961.

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