

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M.
on Saturday, the 11th August, 1962.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B. L., Speaker in the Chair, the ten
Ministers, the two Minister of States three Deputy Ministers and Seventy-
nine Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Pay Committee personnel

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

2. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—
 - (a) The principle on which the members of the Pay Committee have been appointed ?
 - (b) Whether it is a fact that not a single member of the Assembly of the opposition has been appointed in the Committee ?
 - (c) Whether it is a fact that while discussing on the subject in the House during the last June Session of the Assembly, 1962 some of the members of the House suggested to Government to appoint the Chairman from amongst the High Court Judges ?
 - (d) If so, why this suggestion has not been complied with ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) replied :

2. (a)—The members of the Pay Committee were selected by Government on the basis of their background general suitability and experience for the task of going into this question.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—This was only a suggestion by some members of the House. Various other suggestions were received from other quarters. After considering these suggestions and against the background of Pay Committees previously set up by this Government, it was decided to constitute the Committee as notified.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, is not the Finance Minister a party to the Pay Committee?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): No, how can it be?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, may I know from the hon'ble Minister who was the Chairman of the last Pay Committee?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): The Finance Minister. Not only of the last Pay Committee, but of 1948 Pay Committee also.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, who are the members of the present Pay Committee?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): These have already been published in the Gazette. However, I am reading out the names of the members of the present Pay Committee for the information of the hon. Member. They are besides the Chairman and Secretary.

1. Shri Omeo Kumar Das.
2. Shri Sarat Ch. Goswami.
3. Shri Md. Umaruddin.
4. Shri Bipin Pal Das.
5. Shri Dwarika Nath Tewari.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, will the Government consider the cases of non-government employees also?

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharjee, do you mean "Semi-government"?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: No.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, why not a single member has been taken from the Opposition?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): As I have already stated that after considering various factors, these members have been selected.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, when the first sitting of this Pay Committee will take place?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Tomorrow.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, when we can expect the finding of this Pay Committee?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): As I have already said we expect the report to be completed within six months.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, may I know whether the Committee is formed on the party basis?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): No.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, does the Government consider to take non-government official in the Pay Committee?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): From the list of members of the Pay Committee, the hon. Member can see that all the members except the Secretary and myself are non-government official and one of them is not even the M. L. A.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, what are the terms of reference?

Mr. SPEAKER: They have already been published in the Gazette.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, will the Government consider the cases of the semi-Government employees? I mean, Aided school teachers?

Mr. SPEAKER: This has already been announced. The aim and object of this Pay Committee is to remove the anomalies that exist amongst the school teachers and Government employees. Automatically, the cases of the school teachers will be considered. It is the policy of the Government to do away with all such anomalies that exist between the Government employees and the semi-Government school teachers.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, will the Government take into consideration the fact to nominate one member from the Opposition Group?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: No.

Shri SANTIRANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Sir, is it that the Government is afraid of Opposition Members and that is why they were not taken.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, as I have already stated the Committee was formed after taking into consideration various facts and circumstances and have included those who have background and experience to under take the work.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, does hon'ble Minister-in-charge, Finance mean to say that all the members on the Opposition Bench are lacking technical knowledge?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): That is a matter of opinion.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, what technical knowledge in this respect is necessary to be a member for this Committee?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Previous experience of running administration or an institution, etc., etc.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, in view of the fact that Government employees are observing Demand Day, to-day throughout the State will the Government consider to arrange sitting of the Committee early?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): They are sitting tomorrow.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): As the Government included one non-M. L. A. as a member of the Committee, may we take it that in future he will be a prospective Congress candidate?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): The hon. Member may not make such instruction?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Will the Pay Committee give scope to the public workers to express their views regarding this matter?

Mr. SPEAKER: Will the Pay Committee allow to submit memorandum by the public workers?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Yes. All kinds of non-official organisations will be allowed to submit their memorandum, and these will be considered by the members of the Pay Committee.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, will the Pay Committee allow such memorandum?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Yes. The Committee will invite such representations from different Association in course of time.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Filling up of the Posts of Sub-Divisional Officer and other two Magistrates in Tezpur

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that after the transfer of Sub-Divisional Officer, Civil and two other Magistrates from Tezpur, these posts have not been filled up till now?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that public are suffering for want of these Magistrates as the existing incumbents are not in a position to cope with the pressure of work?
- (c) Whether Government propose to take early steps for filling up these posts?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

156. (a) —The Sadr Sub-Divisional Officer and a Magistrate were recently transferred from Tezpur, but all these posts have been filled up now.

(b) —Does not arise.

(c) —Does not arise.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Sir, what was the time or period that intervened between the vacancy and posting of the Sub-Divisional Office, Civil at Tezpur ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Civil, Tezpur was transferred on the 26th April and the new Sub-Divisional Officer joined on the 23rd July. The other Magistrate was transferred on 24th April and his successor joined on the 18th May.

Re: Welfare Centres in the Plains

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

(a) The total number of Welfare Centres located in the Plains Tribal Areas of the State ?

(b) Total amount of money given to each Welfare Centre under Art. 275 of the Constitution ?

(c) Whether the Centres are functioning including Sawguri Mirigaon, Bhekelimukh Welfare Centres in Jorhat Sub-division ?

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

157. (a)—According to reports from Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers there are at present a total of 572 non-official organisations engaged in welfare work in the Plains Tribal Areas of the State.

(b)—During 1961-62, a total grant of Rs.1,14,500 was sanctioned to 75 non-official organisations doing welfare work among Plains Tribal people. A list is placed on the Library Table.

(c)—Almost all the non-official organisations are functioning including the Bhekelimukh Centre. Regarding Sawguri Mirigaon, the actual name of which according to Deputy Commissioner's report is Chamguri Mirigaon, the centre has ceased to exist.

Shri SANTIRANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) : Is there any tribal area in the district of Nowgong ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.) : Yes, there are areas where tribal people are living.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Is there any welfare centre for the tribal people in the district of Cachar ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister T.A.D.) : There are welfare centres in the district of Cachar, but I do not know whether they are actually working among the tribal people or not.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Are there welfare centres in all subdivisions ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : Yes, there are.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : What are the names of the centres in the Tezpur Subdivision ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : A list has been laid on the library table.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Will the Government enquire whether any welfare centre is working in the district of Cachar for the tribal people ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : It is not necessary. If the welfare centres are not working they will not be receiving any grant. We depend on the report of the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers, on the basis of which grants are given.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : Is there any officer from the Tribal Areas Department in each Subdivision to look after the working of the welfare centres ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : There is a Welfare Officer and he is expected to look after the work of the welfare centres.

Mr. SPEAKER : His question was whether there are welfare officers for each district.

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.) : No, Sir, not in each district.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : What is the nature of activities undertaken by the Social Welfare Centre ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : Welfare activities among the tribal people in respect of improving their education, health and to some extent their cultural activities.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : May I know who withdrew the grant given to the Bhekelimukh Welfare Centre and when it was withdrawn ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : I cannot give the exact information. It must have been the Secretary or President who was in-charge of that particular centre.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : May I know from the hon'ble Minister how many welfare centres are there in the plains tribal areas of the Gauhati subdivision ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : I shall have to find out the figure.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU : Are Government aware that there is no Welfare Centre worth the name at Bhekelimukh ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : So far as my report goes, there is a centre at Bhekelimukh.

Mr. SPEAKER : He says it is not worth the name.

Shri CHATRASING TERON : That I do not know.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : Will the hon'ble Minister supply me the information about welfare centres in Gauhati subdivision after collecting the same ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : Yes, Sir.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribe)] : Will Government hold an enquiry whether there is any welfare centre worth the name at Bhekelimukh ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Welfare of Backward Classes) : As far as I remember, a centre was opened there on the recommendation of our ex-M. L. A. Shri Karka Doley Miri. I am speaking from memory.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU : Whether it is functioning properly ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY : We suppose it is functioning. But since the hon. Member has brought to our notice that it is not functioning properly, we shall enquire into the matter.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : May I know whether the management of these centres is entrusted with individuals or there is a committee attached to each centre ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.) : There is a committee, and it is expected that they give their advice.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) : May I know how many male and female workers are there in each centre ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : I want notice.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : Is there any proposal for establishment of more welfare centres in the near future ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : Such welfare centres are established on public initiative.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : Is there any social welfare centre in Tezpur subdivision ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : Yes, Sir, there are.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : May I know the names ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.) : I want notice for that.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : May I presume that if welfare centres are established by the public financial assistance will be forthcoming from the Government side ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.) : Yes, Sir, subject to availability of funds.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Is there any Committee in each subdivision to look into the working of these centres ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : There is no such committee. The D. Cs. and S. D. Os. are expected to look into these activities.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Will the Government consider the desirability of forming Sub-divisional Welfare Boards to look after the welfare centres ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : The trouble is this as I have already said, these welfare centres are run by the public themselves and, as such, I don't think there is any necessity for Welfare Boards at the district and subdivisional levels to look after the activities of these centres.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : Are the D. Cs and S. D. Os required to inspect the centres occasionally ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : Yes, Sir, as far as practicable.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : May I know whether it is a fact that the plains tribal people living in the general constituencies are not getting sufficient benefit out of the grants given under Article 275 of the Constitution ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : I don't think so.

Mr. SPEAKER : That question does not arise.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : Does the Government know that the funds provided for these centres are spent by private individuals for private needs ? Will Government make a thorough enquiry about the use of these funds ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.) : We can enquire on specific complaints.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : These centres are managed by the public, the Government gives grants. May I know is there anybody to see whether the money has been utilised for the purpose for which it was given ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : Yes, they are supposed to submit utilisation certificates. Unless they submit such certificates they are not expected to get further grants.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : What is the agency to scrutinise their accounts at the district and subdivisional levels ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON : D. Cs and the S. D. Os

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : The Minister wanted specific instances. His attention has already been drawn to Bheklimukh and Sawguri centres. Will the Minister enquire about them ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.) : I have already replied, that as far as the Sawguri centre is concerned, it is not functioning.

Re: Strike in Barpeta School Board

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

*158. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of a strike in Barpeta School Board in the month of May, 1962 ?

(b) If so, what were the demands ?

(c) What action has been taken to settle the demands ?

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

158. (a) to (c)—The hon. Member is requested to refer to the replies made under Question No. 5 (a) to (e) asked by Shri Tarapada Bhat-tacharjee.

Re: Scarcity of Water in the Shillong Town

Begum AFIA AHMED (Jamunamukh) asked :

*159. Will the Minister of Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that there is scarcity of water in the Shillong Town ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that in most of the localities of the town the inhabitants even do not get water from their pipes for the whole day ?

(c) If the answer to question (b) above is in affirmative, what steps Government has so far taken with the Shillong Municipality to improve the water supply throughout the Shillong Town ?

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

159. (a)—Yes, only during the driest period of the year, i.e., February to May.

(b)—Government have no information.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): May I know from the hon'ble Minister whether there is great scarcity of water in Shillong and a new scheme for water supply, viz., the National Water Supply Scheme has been introduced in Shillong also and if so, when the scheme will be implemented?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): Sir, it is on the way of completion.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): May I know whether immediate arrangements will be made for supply of water during the interim period.

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): The whole scheme is meant for meeting this scarcity. The scheme is on the process of implementation, and as soon as it is implemented we expect that the water scarcity will be removed to a certain extent.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Will the scheme be sufficient to meet the demand of the inhabitants of Shillong?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: Of course, so far as this scheme is concerned which is being implemented by the Public Health Department it is only taking into consideration only the areas under the Shillong Municipality.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj—North): Is the hon'ble Minister aware that because of the acute scarcity of water in Shillong the public have been hauring curses and abuses to the M.L.As living in Nava Bhawan and Manipur Bhawan. Will the hon'ble Minister please take steps to see that the M.L.As are freed from these curses and abuses from the public?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister T.A.D.): I must say that the people are very unfair. Hon. Members must be given due amenities to discharge their responsibilities to the people.

Begum AFIA AHMED (Jamunamukh): চৰকাৰে পানী যোগানৰ কাৰণে ইমান টকা খৰচ কৰে তথাপি জনসাধাৰণে পানী নেপায় কিয় সেইটো তদন্ত কৰিছেনে?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): সেইটো তদন্ত কৰি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে যাতে পানীৰ অভাৱ দূৰ হয়।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ পিচৰ পৰা পানীৰ অভাৱ দূৰ হৈছেনে?

Mr. SPEAKER: সেইটো জনা কথা।

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): When was this scheme started?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): In August, 1943.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB: When is it expected to be over?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister T.A.D.): Only a few things are yet to be completed. Because only a few pipes in some of the areas are yet to be laid down.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): ছিনঙত ইমান বৰষুণ হোৱা স্বত্তেও পানীৰ অভাৱ কিয় হৈছে ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): Of course, that is a pertinent question and I think, I wce some explanations for the understanding of the hon. Menbers. At present Sir, in Shillong the water supply scheme is maintained by 4 streams. As you know during the dry season discharge of rain water goes down very considerably. These sources are Macsai, Maidan Laban and Washi. This Macsai source is being tapped by the Public Health Department and the total maximum discharge during the heavy monsoon from the Macsai comes to 36 lakh gallons per day. But during the dry period the maximum discharge comes down to 11 lakh gallons, per day. The population at Shillong is about 75 thousand. On the basis of this our total requirements comes to 22 lakh gallons per day. Thus there is an over-all shortage of 11 lakh gallons so far and this has been very much chronic and over and above, there is another trouble, i.e. these pipes that have been laid down by the Municipality. These were laid down about 50 years before and since then these pipes, not having been egularly and properly repaired, are getting rusted. At that time the distribution system was not perfect, Because of this while some were having over-flows of water supply, others were suffering from acute shortage of supply. Fo. this defect of the distribution system, we have been receiving lots of complaints from the people of Shillong. Now we are trying our best to make the distribution even to the people living in the town so that people may get regular and proper supply of water.

Mr. SPEAKER: His question is why in the rainy season when water can be harnessed and stored, the people suffer from scarcity of water.

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): Do you mean the reservation of water during the rainy season? If it is so, I may say that there is no such scheme for preserving water during the rainy season.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Sir, that would involve construction of a big dam.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): May I know, Sir, whether in view of great scarcity of water Government will be pleased to consider the question of constructing a reservoir in Shillong?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): I a big reserviour is constructed on the basis of the water available a Shillong, then flow of water at Barapani will be reduced to that extent.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): May I know whether there is already a proposal for construction of a dam at Barapani for the purpose of permitting back-flow of water up to Shillong?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Yes, there is a proposal. But if this is done then the availability of water for the purpose of generation of power will be reduced. However, this

matter is under consideration and I wonder whether it will be wise for us to take such a step which will mean reduction in the availability of water for generation of electricity. If we can have another catchment area then of course additional water will be available.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Hon. Minister has stated that the sources of water would dry up in winter season. May I know if there is any apprehension of the sources of Umiam and Umtru systems drying up in the winter?

Mr. SPEAKER: That question does not arise.

Re: Completion of Kaithalkuchi-Chamata-Lachima-Rampur Public Works Department Road

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Titabar) asked:

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

(a) When the construction of Kaithalkuchi-Chamata Lachima-Rampur Public Works Department Road of Kamrup district will be completed?

(b) Whether money has been sanctioned for this Public Works Department Road?

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

160. (a) & (b)—Out of 14 miles of the road 7 miles from Kaithalkuchi end and 3 miles from Rampur end have been taken over by Public Works Department and works have been completed except in two portions of the 2nd miles of Chamata-Kaithalkuchi Road as possession of land in the said portions have not been made over to Public Works Department due to dispute over the land. These will be completed as soon as possession of land is received. In addition to the above, another 1.25 miles of the road will be taken up during the 3rd Plan period at a cost of Rs.98,000.

The question of taking up the remaining length will be examined on funds being available.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Sir, is it a fact that this is the only road from the Pachim Barkhetri Mauza to Barpeta.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.): I require notice of that question, Sir.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): May I know whether this portion of the road 1.5 mile will be constructed during this financial year.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.): Yes, Sir, when the administrative approval is given.

Mr. SPEAKER : During the 3rd Five-Year Plan period ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.) :
Yes, Sir.

Re: Employment of Chowkidars in Lower Primary Schools

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

*161. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Chowkidars male and female employed in Lower Primary Schools of the State ?
- (b) The minimum and maximum pay given to them per month?
- (c) In view of the fact that the cost of living is increasing, whether Government propose to raise their pay scale at the earliest ?

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

161. (a)—78 men and 66 women.

(b) —Minimum pay—Rs.12.00 (consolidated) per month.

Maximum pay—Rs.36.00 (consolidated) per month.

(c)—The matter will be placed before the next meeting of the State Board for consideration.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : কোন ধৰণৰ স্কুল-বিলাকত এই চৌকীদাৰ থাকে আৰু কোন ধৰণৰ স্কুল বিলাকত নাই ?

Shtimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education) : আগতে মিউনিচিপাল আৰু লোকেলবৰ্ডৰ তলত থকা স্কুল কিছুমানত চৌকীদাৰ চৌকাদাৰনীৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল। স্কুলবৰ্ডৰ তললৈ সেই বিলাক স্কুল অহাৰ পিচত সেইবিলাক স্কুলতহে কেৱল চৌকীদাৰ বা চকিদাৰনী আছে। তেনে ধৰণৰ স্কুল বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত সৰহ ভাগেই ছোৱালীৰ স্কুল।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : গোহাটী অঞ্চলৰ পাঠশালা স্কুল বিলাকৰ চৌকীদাৰ বিলাকৰ দৰ্মহা ১৫ টকা। (voices ইবিলাকৰ দৰ্মহা ১২ টকা)।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education) : ১২ টকা দৰ্মহা পোৱা চকিদাৰ চকিদাৰনীও আছে।

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patachar-kuchi) : বৰপেটা মহকুমাত এই ধৰণৰ চৌকীদাৰ আছে নেকি ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): হয় আছে। তিনি-জন। তাৰে দুজন পুৰুষ আৰু এগৰাকী মহিলা।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): মৰগীয়া বানচ এওঁলোকক দিয়াৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা আছে নেকি ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: এতিয়ালৈ তেওঁলোকক কোনো 'এলোৱেনচ', দিয়া হোৱা নাই। কিবা দিব পৰা হয় নেকি অহা State Board ৰ মিটিঙত হৈ আলোচনা কৰিব লাগিব।

Mr. SPEAKER: কিয়, দৰ্দ্ৰহা তাকৰ কাৰণে নেকি ?

(বিৰাট হৰ্ষধ্বনি)

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: মৰগীয়া বানচ চৰকাৰে, এই মানুহ বিলাকক দিবনে ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: অহা ষ্টেটবৰ্ডৰ মিটিঙত এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰি, তাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লব লাগিব।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): এই মানুহ বিলাকক ক'ব পৰা দৰ্দ্ৰহা দিয়া হয় ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: স্কুলবৰ্ডৰ পৰা।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): অসমৰ বাকীস্কুল বিলাকতো এই চকীদাৰ বখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নেকি ?

(কি ১২ টকীয়া চৌকীদাৰ voice)।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: এতিয়ালৈকে ৰাজ্যৰ ১৫ টা মহকুমাত এই চকীদাৰ চকীদাৰনী আছে। ইয়াৰ পিচত সকলো স্কুলত ৰাখিব পৰা হ'বনে নহয় আৰু দৰ্দ্ৰহা আৰু কিমান দিয়া হ'ব সকলো বৰ্ডৰ মিটিঙত হৈ বিবেচনা কৰিব পৰা হ'ব।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): আমাৰ 'এলিমেন্টেৰী এডুকেচন বিলত' অসমৰ সকলো পাঠশালা স্কুলত চকীদাৰ লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিছেনে ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): বিলখন মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে নিশ্চয় দেখিছে; তাত তেনে ব্যৱস্থা নাই।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: বিলখনৰ বাহিৰেও অন্য কিবা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে নেকি ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister Education): মই এই সম্পৰ্কত আগতে কৈ আহিছো যে, 'ষ্টেটবৰ্ড' মিটিঙত, এই বিলাক আলোচনা কৰা হ'ব।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): চৌকাদাৰ বা চৌকাদাবনীৰ লগত, 'স্কুল মাদাৰ' বিলাকৰ পাৰ্থক্য কি ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: পাৰ্থক্য এয়ে যে, 'মাদাৰ' বিলাক স্কুললৈ অহা লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকৰ চোৱা-চিতা কৰে। চকিদাৰ আৰু চকিদাবনীয়ে স্কুলঘৰ আৰু স্কুলৰ যাবতীয় কাম কাজৰো তত্ত্বাবধান ল'ব লাগে।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: স্কুল বিলাক 'বেচি-দেনছিয়েল' নহলে 'মাদাৰ' বিলাকৰ কি কাম ?

Mr. SPEAKER: স্কুল বহিৰকা সময় খিনিত চোৱা চিতা কৰে।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: এওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা কিমান ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: ১৫ টকা।

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon): এই চাকৰীয়াল বিলাক 'চেমি গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট' হৈছে নেকি ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): এওঁলোক 'ষ্টেটবৰ্ড'ৰ চাকৰীয়াল।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: এওঁলোক কৰপৰা অহাযোৱা কৰে ? থকাৰ চৰকাৰী বা বৰ্ডৰ ঘৰ আছে নেকি ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: কিছুমান স্কুলত আছে যি বিলাকৰ নাই তেওঁলোকে ঘৰৰ পৰাই অহাযোৱা কৰে।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: মই এইটো মন্তব্য নহোদয়ৰ জ্ঞাতৰ্থে জনাওঁ যে, মিউনিচিপেল স্কুল বিলাকৰ 'মাদাৰ'ৰ কোৱাৰ্টাৰ আছে। নগাওঁৰ 'মহেন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলত' এনে ঘৰ আছে।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: আছেনে নাই মই নজনাকৈ ক'ব নোৱাৰো। আছে যদি ভালৈই কথা।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): যিবিলাক 'স্কুল মাদাৰ'ৰ ঘৰ প্ৰয়োজন সেই বিলাক চৰকাৰে নিৰ্মাণ কৰিব নে ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: এই বিলাক স্কুলবৰ্ডে কৰে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: তেওঁলোকৰ case বিলাক 'পে-কমিটি'লৈ যাবনে ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): নাজায়।

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon): স্কুল বর্ড বিলাকৰ অধীনত অন্যান্য ১৫ টকীয়া দৰ্মহাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আছে নেকি ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: চকীদাৰ চকীদাৰনীৰ বাহিৰে আৰু নাই।

Shri MHHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): চকীদাৰ চকীদাৰনীৰ দৰ্মহা ১২ টকা আৰু স্কুল মাদাৰ্চৰ দৰ্মহা ১৫ টকা ইয়াৰে তেওঁলোকক খাবলৈ আতেনে ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA নিশ্চয় নাতে তেওঁলোকে আগৰে পৰা এই নিবিখত দৰ্মহা পাই থকাৰ বাবে তাকেই দিব লগীয়া হৈছে।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat): এওঁলোকে কেইঘণ্টা কাম কৰে ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: স্কুল মাদাৰ্চ সকলে, স্কুলত যেতিয়ালৈকে লব-ছোৱালী থাকে, তেতিয়ালৈকে কাম কৰে।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Is there any posts in the name of School Mothers in some Lower Primary Schools ?

Shri KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister): Yes, there are some school Mothers.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): How many Mothers are there Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER: It is a new question.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the pay of these Chowkidars should be increased ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Sir, I have already replied that the matter will be considered at the next meeting of the State Board.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Sir, how our Deputy Minister wants to improve the lot of the Chowkidars ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): Sir, I have already stated that the matter would be decided in the next meeting of the State Board.

RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Sir, is it a fact that they are part-time employees only ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): Yes Sir.

Shri ABU NASAR MD. OHID (Rupohihat): Will the Minister in-charge be pleased to state whether the Education Board shall be in a position to grant more Lower Primary Schools and appoint more teachers before its dissolution ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister Education): Sir, I have already replied that we have got provision for 2,200 additional teachers in for Hills and Plains both which will be sanctioned in next February, 1963, so it is difficult to say whether the present Board will continue till that time.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, in view of the large number of Venture schools in the State, will the Government consider about allocating more funds for taking over more Venture Schools ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Sir, it is covered by the Plan provision and speaking from memory, Plan provides 11,000 teachers in the Third Plan. If we take into account the demand, I think, we would require about 6,000 teachers more but that will mean an enhancement of the provision for primary education.

Re: Venture Lower Primary Schools

Shri TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

*162. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) How many suitable Venture Lower Primary Schools are there in the State in every Civil Subdivision ?

(b) Whether they will be taken over by the authority ?

(c) If not, why ?

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

162. (a)—A statement is placed on the Library Table.

(b)—As the existing financial provision is limited, only some of the most deserving Venture Primary Schools will be taken over.

(c)—As per (b) above.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri): যিবিলাক ভেঞ্চাৰ স্কুলত অনুপযুক্ত শিক্ষক নিযুক্ত কৰিছে, সেই বিলাক স্কুলত লৰা বিলাকক সুশিক্ষা দিব নোৱাৰে যেতিয়া সেই স্কুল বিলাক থাকিলে শিক্ষাৰ অবনতি নহবনে ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): শিক্ষক অনুপযুক্ত হলে ভেঞ্চাৰ স্কুলতেই নহয় নিগাজিকৈ চলি থকা স্কুলতো শিক্ষা বেয়া হব।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): গতিকে যি ঠাইত ভেঞ্চাৰ স্কুল হ'ব নোৱাৰে আৰু যিবিলাক ঠাইত অনাবশ্যকীয় সেই বিলাক ভেঞ্চাৰ স্কুলৰ বাহিৰে বাকী বিলাক ভেঞ্চাৰ স্কুল নোৱাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): মাননীয় সদস্যই যিটো মন্তব্য কৰিছে সেইটো প্ৰকৃততে বিবেচনা যোগ্য। সেইটো মন্তব্যৰপৰা হ'লে ক'ৰা দৰ্কাৰ।

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Will the Government take over all the Venture Schools during the 3rd Five Year Plan period ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): It is not possible, Sir, as the Plan provision is limited.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): We have got 11,000 teachers for the entire Plan provision.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will not this provision of teachers cover all the Venture Schools ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): We will need 6,000 more in terms of the Venture Schools we are having.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Has the hon. Minister laid down any principle for governing these Venture Schools so that spurious Venture Schools may not spring up ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any criterion laid down for taking over the Venture Schools ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): Yes, there are.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj): What is the fate of the compulsory primary education ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): That is why, we cannot declare all the areas of the State under compulsory primary education.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is under a phased programme.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj): Whether all the venture schools have been taken over in all the areas where compulsory primary education has been introduced.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): No.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Will these schools get priority in the matter of sanction, Sir ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): Yes, Sir.

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : যিবিলাক স্কুলত ৬০ জন বা ততোধিক ছাত্র থাকে, তাত অন্ততঃ দুজনকৈ শিক্ষক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education) : বৰ্ত্তমান স্কুলত সংখ্যা অনুপাতে আমাৰ-শিক্ষকৰ সংখ্যা তাকৰ ; সবহ শিক্ষক পালেই সেইটো কৰা হব ।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : Sir, is it not one of the directive principles of the Constitution to provide free primary education ?

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

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : If so, when Government will consider about the matter ?

Mr. SPEAKER : That has already been replied to. They have taken a phased programme and they will cover all these schools in the phased programme.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Can we expect that Government will take over all the Venture Schools during this Plan period ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) : To expect to do is one thing and to be able to do is quite another.

Shri DANDI RAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon) : যিবিলাক স্কুলত অৰ্হতাকৈ শিক্ষক নাই অথচ আবন্ত কৰিছে, সেই বিলাক স্কুল বোর্ডলৈ আৰ্হতা সম্পন্ন শিক্ষক নিযুক্ত কৰিবনে ।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BORUA : এতিয়া নতুন ব্যৱস্থামতে সকলো বিলাক স্কুল বোর্ডক দিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে। তেতিয়া সেইটো কৰা হব ।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : What areas are now covered under the compulsory primary education ?

Mr. SPEAKER : That is a new question.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : ইতিপূৰ্বে বাধ্যতা মূলক প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষাৰ আচনিত কিছুমান এলাকা অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিলে শেষত কিছুমান এলাকাত কোনো আচনিয়াই কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহল । এইবেলিও কিছুমান এলাকা বাদ পৰাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে নেকি ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : Only a little over 87 per cent of the compulsory primary education will be completed in the first phase.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) : Sir, at the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan, we will cover 87 per cent of the school going children. The rest, of course, will be taken over in the 4th Plan.

Re: District Publicity Office of Jorhat

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

*163. Will the Minister, Information and Publicity be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the office of the District Publicity Officer of Jorhat was located in a rented house before February 1962 ?
- (b) To whom the building belongs ?
- (c) What was the rent paid then and what was the area occupied ?
- (d) Where the said office is housed at present ?
- (e) To whom the present building belongs and what is the rent now paid and who arranged the house ?
- (f) Whether there is any office near this present office building ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

163. (a)—Yes.

Assam. (b)—Shri N. Z. Ahmed, Retired Deputy Director of Agriculture,

(c)—Rs.100 per month. Area occupied was 779 sq. feet.

(d)—At Rajamaidam, Jorhat.

(e)—The house belongs to Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua (Deputy Minister, Education) and this is occupied by the District Publicity Officer, Jorhat from 15th May 1962. The monthly rent of the house has not yet been fixed. The rent will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Act, 1961, as amended, after receipt of valuation statement from the Executive Engineer (Public Works Department) concerned. The house was arranged by the District Publicity Officer, Jorhat and subsequently approved by the Director of Information and Publicity in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat.

(f)—Yes. There are three Government offices near the District Publicity Office at Jorhat. These are (1) Taxes Office, (2) Malaria Office, and (3) Sericulture and Weaving Office.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, I think the hon'ble Chief Minister is aware that formerly this office was situated in a convenient place, and if so, what is the reason for this office being shifted from there to a corner of the town ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, the District Publicity Officer, Sibsagar, Jorhat, frequently complained to the Directorate that the said particular house was not suitable for accommodating his office. The area of the house is 779 square feet, which is also not spacious enough for District Publicity Office and Information Centre. Besides, the house owner Shri N. Z. Ahmed, requested the District Publicity Officer, Jorhat, to vacate the house as he wanted the house for his own residential purpose. The District Publicity Officer was then requested to find out a suitable house, so that the office could be shifted early. On getting information that the house belonging to Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua of Jorhat, will be let out, the District Publicity Officer, Jorhat, met her and pending approval of the Director of Information and Publicity he arranged this house in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.

Shri DULAL CHANDA BARUA (Jorhat): For so many years, the office was there in that former house and why the inconvenience occurred there just only recently.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I think I have already replied to that question, Sir, the accommodation provided was not sufficient and it was found inconvenient. Even so, in spite of the inconvenience, he had to continue and he was looking after a suitable house to shift the office. When the information about this house was received, he shifted the office to that place.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, why only that particular house was selected when there are other good houses available in central place.

Mr. SPEAKER: Because of the availability of this house.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, what is the area of the present house?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): About 1,100 square feet.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Why that house was selected when there were other houses available in central place?

Mr. SPEAKER: That house was found convenient.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, there was the difficulty of accommodation. I do not think that this particular house was chosen in preference to other convenient accommodation.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Will Government be pleased to shift this office to a central place if Government find a suitable house in a central place.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Yes, Sir.

Re : Bhogdoi Bridge

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that since October, 1955 the Government of India was apprised of the necessity of an immediate diversion of the Bhogdoi Bridge at Jorhat on the South Trunk Road, at an estimated cost of nearly 9½ lakhs of Rupees ?
- (b) If so, why the scheme could not be finalised in a period of nearly 7 years notwithstanding the fact that the existing bridge is too narrow and unsafe for both pedestrians and vehicular traffic ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that in July, 1960 another proposal for the construction of a new bridge on the same place with the existing one at an estimated cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs and odd was submitted to the Government of India ?
- (d) If so, why this second proposal was necessary ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact another third proposal was sent to the Government of India in December, 1961 for the extension of the existing bridge at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs ?
- (f) If so, why so many proposals for the same thing have to be submitted and not a single of the said proposals could be finalised till now ?
- (g) Pending the approval of the Government of India, whether Government propose to execute the work out of the State Fund in view of the urgency of the matter as the bridge is situated inside the town and on the National Highway ?

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

164. (a)—Yes. An estimate amounting to Rs.9,47,300 was submitted to Geovernment of India on 31st October, 1955 for construction of Bhogdoi bridge on a bye pass of the Assam Trunk Road at Jorhat.

(b)—The scheme has already been finalised and Government of India have on 22nd May 1961 allocated Rs. 2.5 lakhs during the Third Five-Plan for land requisition only for the diversion as a first phase work of the project.

(c)—No. But Governnment of India was requested to contribute from the Central Road Fund, the cost of constructing the bridge on the existing site, the estimate for which was submitted to them earlier on 2nd August, 1954 but which was not sanctioned due to the fact that Government of India proposes to provide a bridge over Bhogdoi on the diversion road

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

(e)—The Government of India wanted to know whether it is possible to widen the existing bridge to two lane traffic at a comparatively lower cost on 27th September, 1961. The Government of India was informed on 14th December, 1961 in the affirmative. A rough estimate amounting to Rs 2,00,000 was prepared and sent to them on 14th December, 1961.

(f)—Replies given above will explain the position.

(g)—Yes, the work is being taken up under State Third Five-Year Plan and Government of India is being intimated, accordingly. This falls on the National Highways. Government of India is also being requested to allot the sum required for the work.

GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State P.W.D.): (Replies were given as in print except (g) which was amended and read as below) :

(g) Yes, in view of urgency of the work the Chief Minister has ordered on 9th April, 1962, that this work should be taken up immediately under the 3rd Five Year Plan as a State Scheme and the work is taken up under the State third Five Year Plan and the Government of India is being intimated accordingly. This falls on the National Highways. Government of India is also being requested to allot the sum required for the work.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): May I know from the Minister whether administrative approval has already been given by the Government ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.): Administrative approval has already been accorded on 21st June, 1962.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): When can we expect the work to be started ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.): Administrative approval has already been given but before the work is undertaken some technicalities are required to be gone through as it is a national highway and sanction of the Government of India is also necessary. We have approached the Government of India for the purpose.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Will the Government take early steps to start the work ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.): Sir, I have already stated about that and I can assure definitely that the Government of India has been approached for its approval as it falls on national highway and the approval of the Government of India is awaited. For the urgency of the work, the Chief Minister ordered on 9th April, 1962 that this work should be taken up immediately as a State scheme under the 3rd Plan, and we have undertaken actions accordingly.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): May I know when approval of the Government of India is expected ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.): We wrote to the Government of India on 14th December 1961 and reminded on 8th June 1962 and we are awaiting for a reply.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Is there any hope of sanctioning the scheme ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.): As I have said we have approached them and we are awaiting a reply.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): In view of the importance of this bridge will the Government give it top priority ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.): Sir, we have not only given it a top priority but top-most priority. (Hear, hear)

Re: Sikarighat-Golaghat Road

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Sikarighat-Golaghat Road is not a complete road upto Sikarighat ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the road from Dergaon-Chariali to Sikarighat through Bringagaon is not an all weather road ?
- (c) Whether the public lately submitted several representations to the Government to convert this portion of dry weather road to a complete all weather road ?
- (d) Whether the Department submitted a proposal for this road ?
- (e) Whether Government will take up the above portion of Golaghat-Sikarighat Road in flood damaged fund or annual road project scheme ?

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

165. (a)—The Sikarighat-Golaghat Road is a complete road upto Sikarighat.

(b)—The road from Dergaon-Chariali to Gelabil is all weather and from Gelabil to Sikarighat is a fair weather one.

(c)—One petition has been received urging Government to improve the condition of the roads in general.

(d)—No, but a timber bridge over Gelabil on this road is going to be constructed under Third Five-Year Plan programme at an estimated cost of Rs.1,38,500.

(e)—Improvement of a road cannot be done out of fund meant for flood damage repairs.

Steps will be taken to consider inclusion of this in the future Road programme.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat): May I know what is the reason for not including this portion of the road in the P.W.D. ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.): For want of fund.

Re: Land Mortgage Bank

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

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

(a) Since when the Government have not given fund to the Land Mortgage Bank of the State for Agricultural loan ?

(b) Whether Government will give fund ?

(c) If so, when ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

166. (a)—There is no provision for giving loan to the Land Mortgage Bank. Government only once granted a temporary loan of Rs. 5 lakhs in November, 1957 to meet the urgent demand of the bank at its initial stage.

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

(c) —Does not arise.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): May I know, how many officers are employed in the Land Mortgage Bank ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): I request the hon. Member to put a new question to the Co-operative Department.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): If there is no fund in the Bank allotted by Government what is the present function of the Bank ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) As I have already stated that this question is with regard to giving loan to the Bank for giving Agricultural loan to the public. If loan for such purpose is not given to the Bank that does not mean Bank won't have any function.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): This question relates to the working of the Co-operative Department and if a question is put necessary reply will be given.

Re: Panchayat Roads, Bridges, etc.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked :

*167. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Minister-in-charge lately received a telegram from the President, Dhekiajuli Anchalik Panchayat to the effect that flood water had destroyed all Panchayat roads, bridges and culverts of Singri and Borsala areas within the said Anchalik Panchayat ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to sanction an adequate sum to the above Anchalik Panchayat for reconstruction of Panchayat roads, bridges and culverts ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayat) replied :

167. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The matter is under consideration.

Re: Scarcity of C. I. Sheets at Sibsagar

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowara) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that C. I. Sheets have become scarce at Sibsagar ?
- (b) What was the quantity sanctioned during 1961-62 and what was the allotment during the year ?
- (c) What was the demand ?
- (d) What was the basis of reserving 25 per cent to D. C. G. quota ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

168. (a)—Yes and everywhere else in the State.

(b)—360 metric tonnes were allotted.

(c)—Estimate for demand of the Subdivision was not called for, as allotment is made on the basis of population and importance of the area and on the availability of the total quota from the Government of India and not on the basis of demand.

(d)—D. C. G's reserve quota is not 25 per cent but it is 20 per cent in respect of non-Agricultural quota and 10 per cent in respect of Agricultural quota. Out of 20 per cent non-Agricultural quota, 10 per cent is for issue to the minor Government Departments who do not take any quota certificate and the balance of 10 per cent is for meeting demands of public importance. The 10 per cent of the Agriculture quota is meant for the institutions of public importance in rural areas inhabited by Agriculturists and for any purposes considered specially desirable or necessary.

Re: Provident Fund of Socklatinga Tea Company

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked:

*169. Will the Minister, Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Provident Fund deductions made from the workers have not been deposited into the State Fund by the Socklatinga Tea Co. Ltd., Jorhat?
- (b) If so, why it is not regarded as misappropriation of workers' money?
- (c) What steps are being taken for depositing the same?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that this Company realised about a lakh of rupees from labour as voluntary deposited *ex-1954* bonus into National Savings in 1956 but have not as yet deposited the same?
- (e) Whether any action has been taken by Government against the said Company and if so, what is that?
- (f) If not, why not?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour)
replied:

169. (a)—The management of the Socklatinga Tea Estate have been depositing the Provident Fund contributions in instalments, as they have agreed to pay interest at 6 per cent for this.

(b)—As the employees' portion of the contributions is being deposited in due time, no case for misappropriation arises.

(c)—As the management is paying the arrears in instalment together with interest at 6 per cent no further steps are being taken now. Legal steps will be taken on default of any instalment.

(d)—The total amount of bonus for the years 1954 and 1956 to be deposited by the management of the garden is Rs.11,996.00 nP. of which a sum of Rs.20,557.00 nP. has been deposited.

(e)—Legal action for realisation of the balance has been taken and the Inspector has been authorised to file a case.

(f)—Does not arise.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Functions of Employment Exchange Office

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

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

- (a) How many Employment Exchange Offices are functioning in the State ?
- (b) What is the total number of persons registered seeking employment upto March, 1962 in each of these offices ?
- (c) How many persons got employment through each of these Employment Exchange Offices during the year 1960 and 1961 ?
- (d) What is the number of Graduates, Intermediates, Matriculates and Non-Matriculates registered in these Offices seeking employment ?
- (e) Whether recruitments for Government services, Railways, Post and Telegraphs, Life Insurance Corporation or the Class III and Class IV categories of services are made through Employment Exchange ?
- (f) Who are the employers who make appointments through the Employment Exchange Offices ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that recommendations of the Employment Exchange Offices are not often honoured ?
- (h) What are the specific functions of the Employment Exchange Offices ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge, Labour) replied :

682. (a)—There are at present 20 Employment Exchanges, one University Employment Bureau at Gauhati University, one Special Employment Exchange for Plantation Labour at Dibrugarh and 8 Employment Information and Assistance Bureau in the State.

(b), (c) & (d)—Three statements are laid on the Library table.

(e)—Excepting posts which are filled up through the Union Public Service Commission and by recognised regular competitive examinations all other posts in these Department and Organisations are filled up through Employment Exchanges.

(f)—The Central Government and Central Quasi-Government establishments except in respects of appointments made through the Union Public Service Commission or by regular recognised competitive examinations.

(ii) Public sector undertakings which draw upon applicants from Employment Exchanges for making appointments against their vacancies though such Employers are under no statutory obligation to recruit their staff through Employment Exchanges only.

(iii) State Government Departments and Industries in the Private sector which also draw up on applicants from Employment Exchanges for appointments against their vacancies although they are not under any statutory obligation to recruit their staff only through Employment Exchanges.

(g)—Due consideration is given by Employers to recommendations from Employment Exchanges irrespective of their obligation or otherwise to recruit their staff only through Employment Exchanges.

(h)—The functions of the Employment Exchanges are to (1) register applicants seeking employment assistance, (2) register demands for workers from employers, (3) select and submit applicants to employers, (4) maintain close liaison with Government Departments and Private Establishments, (5) maintain relation with Employers' and Workers' Organisation, (6) collect, compile and disseminate statistics in regard to employment and unemployment, research and bring out reports on employment situation and trend of manpower requirements of various occupations in industries and establishments, (7) advice young men and women from Schools and Colleges in the choice of career or occupation according to their abilities and aptitudes, (8) maintain close liaison and develop co-operative counselling arrangements with schools and colleges and other agencies engaged or interested in Vocational guidance, (9) to locate and focus manpower shortages and surpluses in occupations and industries to facilitate realistic training arrangements, (10) gradual reorganisation of the employment market in the country by reducing and removing the current imbalance in manpower demand and supply, (11) collect information for publication of Handbook on Training Facilities and Career Pamphlets and (12) studies and analysis occupations to provide standard nomenclature of occupations and their descriptions.

Re: Creation of Soil Conservation

Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR (Rampur) asked :

683. Will the Minister-in-charge of Soil Conservation be pleased to state—

- (a) When was the branch of Soil Conservation created, as also the name and designation of the officers appointed as Director of Head of the Branch as well as the pay scales allowed to him ?
- (b) Whether the post of Director of Soil Conservation was advertised stating the special qualification necessary ?
- (c) Whether the incumbent actually appointed as Director of Soil Conservation has any special qualification on Soil Conservation ?
- (d) If so, the details of such special qualification ?
- (e) Whether any separate cadre for the Soil Conservation Branch has been created with qualified personnel ?
- (f) If not, the reason for not creating such a cadre so long ?
- (g) How the work of Soil Conservation is being carried on at present ?
- (h) Names and designation of officers employed in Soil Conservation works ?
- (i) The Department from which such officers have been brought on deputation and the periods spent on deputation by each of such officers and the criterion used in the matter of selection of such officers for deputation ?
- (j) Whether Government are aware that as a result of bringing on deputation such officers from the parent Department had the work in the latter department had suffered in any way ?
- (k) Total non-recurring expenditure incurred on Soil Conservation during each of the years from 1958-59 to 1961-62 on district basis.
- (l) Details of scheme including those under Jhum Control undertaken in respect of (i) Autonomous Districts, (ii) Plains Districts and the total expenditure incurred to date scheme-wise ?
- (m) Whether any evaluation or assessment has been undertaken or expert opinion obtained on the result of Soil Conservation Scheme implemented ?

- (n) If so, whether the results of such evaluation or expert opinion have been published ?
- (o) The cost per acre in the case of (i) terracing (ii) contour bunding (iii) afforestation (iv) cash crops like—cashewnut, coffee, black-pepper, etc., showing total area under each of such crop since the inception of the programme ?

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

683. (a)—The Soil Conservation Department was created on 1st March 1959. Shri M. C. Jacob, I. F. S., Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam was appointed as Director of the Department also. He is drawing the scale of pay as Chief Conservator of Forests and there is no separate pay for discharging the duties of Soil Conservation Department in addition to his own duties as Chief Conservator of Forests.

(b)—No.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—He obtained training in Soil Conservation in the United States of America by being attached to the United States Soil Conservation Service for a period of three months.

(e)—No separate cadre has been fixed but qualified personnel have been appointed at the Headquarters of the Directorate and in the Divisions and Ranges.

(f)—A proposal for creating a separate cadre is under consideration of Government.

(g)—The work is being carried on by the staff deputed from the State Forest Department and by a Special Officer who was recruited directly and also by direct recruitment in the case of some ministerial and subordinate staff.

(h)—The following are the names and designation of officers employed in Soil Conservation :—

1. Shri M. C. Jacob, I. F. S., as Chief Conservator of Forests and Director.
2. Shri P. C. Dutta, M. S., as Special Officer.
3. Shri L. Rynjah, Deputy Conservator of Forests, as, Divisional Officer, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills Soil Conservation Division.
4. Shri P. S. Ingty, Deputy Conservator of Forests as Divisional Officer, Garo Hills Soil Conservation Division

5. Shri P. C. Goswami, Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills Soil Conservation Division.
6. Shri N. Goswami, Deputy Conservator of Forests, as Divisional Officer, Mizo District Soil Conservation Division.
7. Shri H. K. Nath, Deputy Conservator of Forests, as Divisional Officer, Lower Assam Soil Conservation Division.

(i)—The above officers except Shri P. C. Dutta, Special Officer have been deputed by the Forest Department and the period spent is as follows :—

1. Shri M. C. Jacob, from 1st March 1959 to date.
2. Shri L. Rynjah, Divisional Officer, from 27th April 1959 to date.
3. Shri P. C. Goswami, Divisional Officer, from 4th May 1960 to date.
4. Shri P. S. Ingty, Divisional Officer, from 4th June 1959 to date.
5. Shri N. Goswami Divisional Officer, from 1st March 1959 to date.
6. Shri H. K. Nath, Divisional Officer, from 2nd June 1960 to date.

The criterion used in the matter of selection of each officer for deputation was suitability for the work and spareability by the Department concerned.

(j)—Only those officers who could be conveniently spared by the Forest Department were appointed in the Soil Conservation Department.

(k)—A statement showing the non-recurring expenditure on Soil Conservation Department from the years 1958-59 to 1961-62 is placed on the Library Table (Annexure I).

(l)—The detailed scheme for each such project is placed on the Library Table (Annexure II).

(m)—Experts of the Government of India have visited work centres and submitted reports.

(n)—No.

(o) —Name of Cash crops	Area	Cost per acre Rs.nP.
(i) Terracing including contour bunding.	757.75 Acres.	539.74
(ii) Afforestation ...	520.25 Acres.	57.64
(iii) Cash crops—		
(a) Cashewnut ..	1,389.85 Acres.	419.38
(b) Coffee ...	370.28 Acres.	1,796.17
(c) Black-pepper ...	89.46 Acres.	740.66
(d) Rubber ...	93.49 Acres.	332.68
(e) Cardamon ..	19.88 Acres.	399.92
(f) Clove, Cocoa, Nutmeg, etc.	1.54 Acres.	364.02

Re: Handloom Weavers

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked :

684. Will the Minister-in-charge of Weaving be pleased to state—

- (a) The Number of handloom weavers and handlooms of different kinds in the plains districts of Assam, districtwise ?
- (b) What is the quantity of cotton yarn required in each of these districts annually ?
- (c) Whether Government is satisfied that the weavers get supplies of their requirements of cotton yarn at economic price regularly ?
- (d) If not, what arrangement, if any, has been made by the Government to ensure regular and adequate supplies at big consuming centres direct from the Mill ?
- (e) What were the amounts of Cottage Industries loans sanctioned and allotted to respective districts during the last five years for advancing to handloom weavers, individually and through Co-operatives ?
- (f) The number of individual applicants and amounts of loans applied for together with a statement of disposal districtwise for the last 5 years ?
- (g) Since which year the scheme of disbursing loans upto a limit of Rs.1,000 without security to individual applicants by the Subdivisional Committee was introduced ?
- (h) Whether the Weaving Department also simultaneously delegated the relative powers and placed the requisite funds for disbursement by the Local Committee under the above scheme ?

- (i) If not, why not ?
- (j) Whether it is a fact that under the scheme of the Central Government, the Sericulture and Handloom Industries are dealt with separately by two different Boards, namely Silk Board and Handloom Board ?
- (k) If so, why in Assam it is not being done ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister-in-charge of Sericulture and Weaving, etc) replied :

684. (a)—Under a Scheme of Co-operative Handloom Development, handlooms have been registered since the year 1953 and the total number of handlooms in Assam registered up-to-date is 5,18,083. The district-wise figures in respect of plains districts is as follows :—

District	No. of registered looms
1. Kamrup	1,06,988
2. Lakhimpur	82,493
3. Goalpara	65,278
4. Sibsagar	64,948
5. Nowgong	64,719
6. Cachar	36,610
7. Darrang	36,665

The number of registered looms as shown above includes loom both inside and outside Co-operative fold.

The actual number of handloom weavers and exact figures of different kinds of looms is not readily available with Government. This may be available in the Census report when it is published. The figures of different kinds of looms may, however, roughly be estimated as follows :—

1. Throw-Shuttle	91.66 per cent.
2. Fly-Shuttle	5.20 per cent.
3. Loins	3.06 per cent.
4. Chittaranjan	.08 per cent.

(b)—Accurate figures are not available as the yarns are consumed by the weavers from different sources. But, however, according to the target of production fixed for the Third Plan, the approximate annual requirement of yarn for the weavers will be as follows:—

1. Kamrup	...	...	...	1,000 Bales.
2. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	700 "
3. Goalpara	...	...	...	600 "
4. Sibsagar	...	...	...	700 "
5. Nowgong	...	...	...	700 "
6. Cachar	...	...	...	700 "
7. Darrang	...	...	...	500 "
Total	...	...	...	4,900 Bales.

(c)—The demand for yarn in the State is primarily met by private traders. Government have no information that the weavers are not getting their supply of yarn regularly and at economic price as no such complaints have been received.

(d)—So far as the weavers within the Co-operative fold are concerned, the Apex Weavers Co-operative Society has arranged import of yarn from Madura Mills and supply the same to the Co-operative Societies at a reasonable price. But the quota of yarn supplied by the Madura Mills being limited, the demand of the societies cannot be fully met. Attempts have been made to increase the quota of Madura Mills but the said Mills have not yet enhanced the quota.

(e)—The amounts of loans sanctioned to individual weavers in the different districts during the last five years are as follows:—

District (1)	1957-58 (2) Rs.	1958-59 (3) Rs.	1959-60 (4) Rs.	1960-61 (5) Rs.	1961-62 (6) Rs.
1. Goalpara	5,150.00	2,600.00	8,300.00	12,600.00	Nil
2. Kamrup	91,430.00	79,200.00	94,400.00	1,13,050.00	Nil
3. Darrang	Nil	Nil	1,700.00	3,500.00	Nil
4. Nowgong	2,450.00	14,250.00	18,100.00	17,450. 0	Nil
5. Sibsagar	2,450.00	19,900.00	11,400.00	10,850.00	Nil
6. Lakhimpur	Nil	900.00	7,700.00	500.00	Nil
7. Cachar	7,000.00	11,250.00	24,650.00	4,800.00	Nil
8. Khasi and Jaintia Hills ..	25,850.00	15,550.00	18,750.00	16,800.00	Nil
9. Garo Hills	Nil	Nil	1,000.00	1,000.00	Nil
10. Mikir and North Cachar Hills	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. Mizo	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The amounts of loans sanctioned to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies during the last five years in the different districts are as follows:—

				Rs. nP
1957-58	...	...	...	1,39,000.00
1958-59	...	...	...	47,000.00
1959-60	...	...	...	3,31,000.00
1960-61	...	...	...	6,35,000.00
1961-62	...	...	...	3,88,000.00

(f)—A statement is placed on the Library Table.

(g)—Since the 23rd February, 1960 when the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) (Amendment) Act, 1960 came into force, the Deputy Commissioners in the Sadar Subdivisions and the Sub-Divisional Officers in the Subdivisions have been empowered to sanction loans upto a limit of Rs.1,000 on personal bond to individual applicants, on the recommendation of the Subdivisional Committees constituted for this purpose.

(h)—Yes as per provisions of the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) (Amendment) Act, 1960.

(i)—Does not arise.

(j)—Yes by the Central Silk Board and the All India Handloom Board.

(k)—Under the Co-operative Handloom Development Scheme, the handloom industry schemes are being implemented by the State Co-operative Department with the finance made available by the All India Handloom Board. There is, however, a State Handloom Advisory Board for proper implementation of such schemes. No State Silk Board is constituted in Assam as funds are received from the Central Silk Board.

Re: Requisition Act

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Silchar-West) asked:

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

- How long the Requisition Act empowering the Government to requisition houses for Government servants will remain in force?
- Whether Government is empowered to divide the requisitioned holdings and allot the same to different Government servants?

- (c) Whether Government is aware that the ill-paid Government officers generally are defaulters and as a result the monthly compensation assessed by the authorities remained unrealised ?
- (d) In how many cases in the District of Cachar the owners of the requisitioned houses had to sue the Government for compensation ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that Shri A. C. Nandi, Retd. E. A. C. had to sue Government and obtained a decree for over rupees one thousand in respect of holding No. I of Ward No. V (New IX), Karimganj Municipality on 12th July, 1961 and filed an execution case ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the decree allowed the Government four months' time as usual but yet no action has been taken to make payment ?
- (g) When Government is going to make the payment of the decretal sum ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the State is not giving possession of the entire holding on the plea that the occupant of a portion filed a Civil Suit against the owner of holding No. I, *vide* R. C. No. 10 of 1955-56 regarding that portion of the holding ?
- (i) Whether Government is aware that there was no injunction on the State and the State was not a party to the Civil Suit ?
- (j) Whether Government is aware that the suit in question was dismissed and the injunction on the owner was withdrawn by the Lower Court and rejected by the Appellate Court ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

685. (a)—Upto 25th November, 1963 for the present.

(b)—The Requisitioning authority is free to utilize the requisitioned property for the purposes sanctioned by the Act. In doing so he may allot the same part by part to different Government servants.

(c)—It may be so in some cases.

(d)—In 7 cases.

(e)—Yes, Shri A. C. Nandi, Retd. E. A. C. sued Government for realisation of the arrear house rent and obtained a decree on 3rd July, 1961 for Rs.1,101.42 nP. No notice of execution has however been received by the S. D. O., Karimganj.

(f) & (g)—Under statutory rules, Government is allowed four months' time for payment of the decretal dues. Immediately after the decree suitable steps for the recovery of the decretal dues from the pay of the defaulting occupants were taken and up till now an amount of

Rs.423.87 nP. has been recovered. Shri A. C. Nandi was requested to receive payment of the decretal dues in instalment but he did not accept the offer. In view of this Government will now take appropriate action for immediate payment.

(h)—The requisitioned house was allotted to two Government servants. On derequisition one of them duly made over possession, but the other one entered into an agreement with the owner, the former's relation, to stay there but all the same the S. D. C. delivered symbolic possession to the owner for that portion as well. The owner then backed out of the agreement but the occupant went to the Civil Court who issued an injunction restraining the owner from taking possession but ultimately the case was decided in the owner's favour and the injunction was also vacated. The Government servant concerned then went on appeal to the next higher Court before which the matter is now pending for decision. Hence, Government have no hand in the matter now

(i)—Yes.

(j)—Yes, but the main title suit is still pending for decision in the Appellate Court as stated at (h) above.

Re: Unused Land in the Requisitioned Area in Tarapore, Silchar

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Silchar-West) asked :

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

- (a) Whether the Government is aware that a considerable amount of land suitable for paddy cultivation remains unused by Border Security Force in the requisitioned area in Tarapore Part I, Silchar P. S. in Cachar ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that this vacant land was allowed to cultivate by the Border Security Force to outsiders after realising an exorbitant "Salami" last year ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to give back the land to the persons affected by requisition ?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to take immediate measures in this respect ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

686. (a)—Yes. An area of about 180 bighas of land suitable for paddy cultivation is at present lying unused by the B. S. F. in the requisitioned area in Tarapore Part I, in Cachar.

(b)—The B. S. F. authorities permitted some of the owners of the land to cultivate some of the cultivable lands which were lying temporarily unused. The cultivators in question made voluntary offer to give 50 per cent of the paddy grown to the B. S. F. authorities. But at the time of harvesting the cultivators represented that to part with 50 per cent of paddy would mean hardship to them and instead they wanted to make payment of Rs.15 per bigha of land cultivated and this was accepted by the B. S. F. This year also the cultivators were allowed to cultivate on the same condition.

(c) & (d)—The question of derequisition of this area was considered but it was not found feasible as that would destroy the compactness of the area under occupation of the B. S. F. and may raise difficult problems of security.

Re : Acquisition of Land for Railway Loco shed and Workshop near Bongaigaon

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) asked :

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

- (a) Whether lands have been acquired for Railway Loco shed and Workshop near Bongaigaon in the villages of Chungapota, Nilibari, etc., under Sidli Circle in Kokrajhar Subdivision ?
- (b) If so, how much land has been acquired ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that no price was assessed for lands under annual patta by the relevant authority ?
- (d) Whether the rate of compensation assessed for periodic patta lands was objected to by landholders for being far below market price ?
- (e) Whether the land acquired in the neighbourhood for the pipeline was paid for at a much higher rate ?
- (f) Whether some reports of corrupt practices were submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara by the public on the score ?
- (g) What steps, if any, the Government propose to take to make enquiry about the allegations of corrupt practices and non-assessment of compensation for annual patta lands, as well as reviewing the rate of compensation for the periodic patta lands ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

687. (a)—Yes.

(b)—2053B.—0K.—15Ls. of periodic patta land has been acquired.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Yes. There is some difference.

(f) & (g)—Some allegations about corrupt practices were received by the Deputy Commissioner and are under enquiry. The question of assessment of compensation for the annual patta land does not arise as these were made Khas by issue of non-renewal notices. As regards periodic lands, the aggrieved parties have filed petition for reference to the Court ; the question of review by Government does not arise.

Re: Cash Allowance of Secondary School Teacher**Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira)** asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government agreed to consider the Cash Allowance paid to teachers of Secondary School for 1960-61 as approved expenditure and that the amounts spent in that connection by the school authorities was directed to be met from schools' own resources for that particular year ?
- (b) If so, whether it is a fact that the Inspectors of Schools and School Managing Committees have not yet been informed of this decision of the Government and that there is great dissatisfaction among many teachers for not getting the Cash Allowance for 1960-61 for non-receipt of the Government order by the Managing Committees ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to take early action to make the Departmental order in this regard reach the schools without further delay ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister of Education) replied :

688. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No. The Inspectors of Schools were informed in April, 1962 and again in June, 1962. The Inspectors were instructed to inform all the School Management Committees.

(c)—Yes, if the Managing Committees of the Schools have not been informed as yet.

Re: Loans for Government Aided High Schools**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the following schools had applied for Loans to the Government with the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools, N. A. C. during 1961-62 ?
 - (i) Dekargaon Government Aided High School ;
 - (ii) Singri Government Aided High School ;
 - (iii) Bessaria Government Aided High School ;
 - (iv) Telia gaon Government Aided High School ;
 - (v) Dhekiajuli Government Aided High School,

- (b) Whether Government is aware that the Managing Committees of these schools are undertaking extension and repair work of the buildings of these schools and that progress and the progress of work has come to a stand still for want of either Government Grant or Government Loans for which they submitted applications in proper form ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that in some of these schools, classes have to be held in shifts for want of accommodation ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that the Deputy Minister, Education visited all the above schools and saw the conditions of these schools herself during her last visit to Tezpur Subdivision ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that these schools are situated in areas predominantly inhabited by backward classes people who are generally very poor ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to consider the plight of these schools and sanction either loans or building grants so as to enable the respective Managing Committees to complete the constructions ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

689. (a)—The following schools have applied for loan—

- (i) Dekargaon High School.
- (ii) Bessaria High School.
- (iii) Dhekiajuli High School.

The other two schools, viz., Singri High School and Teliagaon High School have not applied for loan.

(b)—We have not received any information except from Dekargaon High School that the progress of work has come to a stand still for want of loan.

(c)—We are informed of such a situation only regarding Dekargaon High School. As regards other schools we have no information.

(d)—Except the Teliagaon High School, the Deputy Minister visited all the other 4 schools.

(e)—Yes, except Bessaria and Dhekiajuli which are situated in areas inhabited by both backward classes and others.

(f)—The cases of those who have applied will be considered at the time of distribution of loan.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

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

- (a) How many scholarships have been annually granted for undergoing of the course of social science in Tata Institute or any other institute in India since 1957 ?
- (b) How many of them could complete their course successfully ?
- (c) How many of them have been provided with jobs or could procure jobs ?
- (d) How many of them have not yet been provided with jobs ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to take steps to absorb them ?
- (f) If not, why not ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

690. (a)—Five Scholarships have been granted annually for undergoing of the course of Social Sciences in the Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay since 1959-60.

In 1961-62 only four scholarships have been granted.

(b)—The trainees of 1959-60 and 1960-61 have completed their courses successfully.

(c) & (d)—Government have no information as no assurance for job was given to any candidate at the time of awarding scholarships.

(e)—Qualified trainees are generally expected to be absorbed in Private and Public Utility concerns like Tea Estates, Oil Refinery, Steamer Companies, etc., Government cannot guarantee employment but may help in finding out scope for employment.

(f)—Does not arise.

Re: Grant-in-aid to persons for Carpentry, Tailoring, etc.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked :

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

- (a) The name of persons who had been given grants-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 for Tailoring, Carpentry, etc., Sub-division-wise showing the amount of grant to each ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Industries) replied :

691. (a)—A statement of grantees is placed on the Library Table.

Re : Grant-in-aid for Institutions

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked :

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

- (a) The names of persons and institutions which have been given grants-in aid under the head "Institution Schools" under Article 275 of the Constitution during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 Subdivision-wise showing the amount of grants given to each of the persons and Institutions ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Industries) replied :

692. (a)—A statement of grantees is placed on the Library Table.

Re : Award of Scholarships to study Architecture at the Kala Bhavan, Baroda

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE asked :

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

- (a) The number and amount of Scholarships awarded by the Government of Assam for study of Architecture at the Kala Bhavan, Baroda University ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the selection of scholars for admission to this Institution is made annually by a Selection Committee of the Education Department of the Assam Government ?

- (c) Names and home districts of students who applied for selection and who were ultimately selected by the aforesaid Committee, during the last 10 years (the statement should be year-wise) ?

- (d) Who are the students among the selected ones who duly completed the course and came out successful so far ?

- (e) Whether there has been any instance during the past 10 years where any candidate has not been selected by the aforesaid Selection Committee for admission to the Baroda Kala Bhavan but has been selected by the Sir J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay, where the selection test is said to be much more rigid ?

(f) If so, the name or names of such candidates ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

693. (a)—Two scholarships at Rs.67 per mensem tenable for four years initially since 1948-49 and 5 years since 1958 with the following additional benefits :—

(i) Grant of books and instruments—Rs.150 per scholar in 1st year and Rs.75 per scholar in subsequent years.

(ii) Travelling allowance—at Rs.70 per scholar for each journey to and from the Institute.

(iii) Tuition Fees—at Rs.33.34 nP. per month (with effect from 18th September 1957).

(b)—Yes.

(c)—

Serial No.	Name	Year of admission	Home District
Diploma Course—			
1	Shri Tushar Kanti Dutt ...	1952-53	...
2	Shri M. C. Saikia ...		...
3	Shri U. K. Barua ...	1953-54	..
4	Shri L. D. Ray Barua ..		...
Degree Course—			
5	Shri P. K. Tamuly ...	1954-55	Sibsagar.
6	Shri M. C. Baishya ...		Darrang.
7	Shri D. C. Bhattacharjee ...	1955-56	Kamrup.
8	Shri P. N. Saikia ...		Sibsagar.
9	Shri P. K. Choudhury ..	1956-57	Kamrup.
10	Shri D. B. Saikia ...		Nowgong.
11	Shri Boyan Ranjan Halda ...	1957-58	Kamrup.
12	Shri Madhab Chandra Das		Do.
13	Shri Indrajit Baruah ...	1958-59	Do.
14	Shri Dilip Kumar Borah ...		Do.

Serial No.	Name	Year of admission	Home District
15	Shri Amiya Kumar Das ...	1959-60	Kamrup.
16	Shri Bolo Ram Gogoi ...		Sibsagar.
17	Shri K. N. Saikia (1) ...	1960-61	Nowgong.
18	Shri B. K. Choudhury ...		Kamrup.
19	Shri J. K. Bhuyan ..	1961-62	Kamrup.
20	Shri K. N. Saikia (2) ...		Sibsagar.

(d)—

Serial No.	Name of passed out students	Year
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Diploma Course—

1	Shri M. P. Barpujari ...	1955
2	Shri M. C. Hatikakoti ...	1953
3	Shri T. C. Konwar ...	1954
4	Shri M. C. Saikia ..	1958
5	Shri U. K. Baruah ...	1957
6	Shri L. D. Ray Baruah ...	1957

Degree Course—

7	Shri P. K. Tamuly ...	1959
8	Shri M. C. Baishya ..	1959
9	Shri D. C. Bhattacharjee ...	1960
10	Shri P. N. Saikia ...	1960
11	Shri P. K. Choudhury ...	1961
12	Shri D. B. Saikia ...	1961
13	Shri Boyan Ranjan Halder ...	1962
14	Shri Mahadev Chandra Das ...	1962

(e)—Government do not have any such information.

(f)—Does not arise.

Re: Distribution of Grants and Loans for development of Cottage Industries

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) asked:

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

- (a) The amount of (i) grants and (ii) loans distributed for the development of Cottage Industries during the last financial year?
- (b) Whether the Weaving Co-operative Societies received assistance in the shape of grants, loans or expert advice?
- (c) If so, the names of such societies with addresses?
- (d) Whether prayer for subsidy and expert advice from the Khagra-bari Bodo Mahila Boa Kata Samabay Samity near Basugaon in Kokrajhar Subdivision has received any response from Government?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

		Rs.
694. (a) —(I) Grants for Cottage Industries	...	1,83,070
(II) Grants for Sericulture	... ..	21,755
(III) Grants for Weaving	.. ..	24,285
(IV) Loans for Cottage Industries	...	15,93,490
(b)—Yes, they received assistance in grants, loans and expert advice.		

(c)—A list of such Societies with addresses is placed on the Library Table.

(d)—No such request for subsidy and expert advice was either received by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or by the Director of Sericulture and Weaving.

Re: Cherapunji Cement Factory

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) asked:

695. Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) When the Cherrapunji Cement Factory is expected to go into production?

- (b) The name of the Members of the Board of Directors and their respective qualifications and past experience ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the price of cement when produced will be much more than the price of the present imported cement ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister, Assam) replied :

695. (a)—By the end of 1963.

(b)—The name of the Members of the Board of Directors are as under—

- (i) Shri Maham Singh, *Ex-Minister*.
- (ii) Shri T. Cajee, M. D. C., Chief Executive Member, District Council, United K. & J. Hills.
- (iii) Shri K. M. Diengdoh.
- (iv) Mrs. A. Nesido Roy.
- (v) Shri S. N. Barkataki, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Assam, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Department.
- (vi) Rana K. D. N. Singh, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Assam, Finance Department.
- (vii) Shri B. S. Sarao, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Assam, Industries Department.
- (viii) Shri A. D. Adhikari, Director of Industries, Assam.

Sarvashri Barkataki, Singh, Sarao and Adhikari are Government nominees on the Board of Directors. Shri Maham Singh and Shri Cajee are leading public men and shareholders of the Company. Shri Diengdoh and Mrs. A. Nesido Roy are experienced businessmen and shareholders of the Company.

(c)—No.

Re: Purchasing of shares in the India Carbon Company Ltd.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

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

- (a) What amount has been invested in purchasing shares in the India Carbon Company Ltd., established at Gauhati ?

- (b) What amount of land has been allotted to the Company ?
- (c) Whether the land has been acquired by the Company and what is the cost of acquisition ?
- (d) Whether any land of Fee simple grant has been allotted to the Company and if so, under what conditions ?
- (e) What is the total number of employees serving in the Company at present and how many of them are Assamese in each of the category of services ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

696. (a)—Rupees 10,00,000 in cumulative preference shares of Rs.100 each carrying a dividend of 9.3 per cent per annum.

(b)—No Sarkari land has been settled with the Company.

(c)—Seventy-five bighas of land in Noonmati N. C., Mouza Beltola covered by a Fee simple grant has been acquired for the Company and the cost of acquisition is Rs.3,28,543.43 nP.

(d)—Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e)—The total number of employees serving in the Company at present is 130. The number of local persons in each of the categories of services is as under :—

Managerial	...	...	...	...	4
Engineers	...	...	...	...	1
Supervisors	...	...	...	...	4
Technical (Skilled)	...	...	...	...	10
Office Staff	...	...	...	...	14
Others (Drivers, peons and handyman)	...	...	...	...	9
Watch and Ward	...	...	...	...	31
Total	...	...	...	...	73

Re: Scarcity of water in Assam Spun Silk Mill**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)** asked :

697. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Assam Spun Silk Mill suffers from scarcity of water ?
- (b) The gallons of water it requires per day ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that to feed the Mill, water will have to be carried from a long distance, i. e., either from Kolong or Kapili ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that for supply of water, an additional amount of a few lakhs will be necessary ?
- (e) Who is responsible for this unnecessary expenditure ?
- (f) Why the site was not selected and the Mill was not installed by the side of a river or at a place where plenty of water is available ?
- (g) Since when the Mill is going on production ?
- (h) The total production of different counts till 31st May, 1962 ?
- (i) Sources of raw materials now collected to feed this Mill ?
- (j) Whether it is a fact that sufficient quantity of cocoons are not available in the State to provide for the Mill ?
- (k) If so, what steps Government have taken to improve the total supply position ?
- (l) The total production capacity of the Mill ?
- (m) The total expenditure incurred in connection with erection and installation of the Mill including the buildings ?
- (n) The total running expenditure per month ?
- (o) The selling price of different count of yarns per kg. ?
- (p) How the production will be marketed ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

697. (a) (b) & (c)—The hon. Member is referred to the reply to starred question No. 32 (a), asked by Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami in the June Session of the Assembly, 1962.

(d)—Yes about Rs.4 to 5 lakhs.

(e)—No one can be made responsible at present as the short supply of water was unforeseen. Due to the strata formation the anticipated quantity of water was not available.

(f)—The site was selected on the advice of a Committee consisting of the State Government official; and Japanese Experts who took into consideration all relevant factors including suitability of water.

(g)—On 18th December 1961.

(h)—Total production till 31st May of Spun Silk and Noil Yarn are 1499·012 and 1258·21 kg., respectively under training programme.

(i) Seventy per cent of Cocoons comes from Assam and the rest from Kashmir, Mysore and West Bengal.

(j)—No, it is not a fact. Total quantity required by the Mill is 1,07,000 lbs. per annum whereas total cocoon production in Assam is near about 5,00,000 lbs. per annum

(k)—Does not arise. The Government have however taken up schemes under Third Plan to increase the production of Eri and Muga and the target of production of Eri empty cocoons is 7,00,000 lbs.

(l)—75,000 lbs. of Spun Silk and 50,000 lbs. of Noil Yarn per year.

(m)—Rupees 40,42,500 till 31st March 1962.

(n)—Rupees 30,500 approximately.

(o)—This has not yet been fixed.

(p)—The products would be marketed through the Assam Government Marketing Corporation.

Re: Settlement of Lands in Kalapahar Area near Gauhati to some Industrial concerns

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) asked :

698. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that sufficient Government waste lands and also lands by cancelling annual pattas of private persons in the Kalapahar area in the suburbs of Gauhati Town have been settled with some private persons in connection with some industrial concerns and subsequently these lands have been converted to periodic patta lands?

- (b) Whether it is also a fact that these persons have also been granted industrial loan involving huge amount ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that there is not the least progress of work on the part of these persons on the sites allotted to them ?
- (d) Whether it is also a fact that major part of the industrial loan has been invested in other undertakings by the parties instead of utilising them for the purposes for which the loans was originally granted to them ?
- (e) If so, what steps Government propose to take to realise the amount of loan granted to them and to acquire the land from them ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

698. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, some of them also got industrial loan either from Assam Financial Corporation or from the State Government.

(c)—No.

(d)—Government have no such information.

(e)—Does not arise.

Re: Industrial Loans

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) asked :

699. Will the Minister, Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the amount of Industrial Loan uptill now taken by the indigenous local people, *i. e.*, Assamese people and the amount of similar loan taken by people coming from outside, since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

699. (a)—Since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan a total amount of Rs.75,51,795 has been granted as Industrial Loan. Out of this amount Rs.63,48,345 has gone to indigenous people of the State and Rs.12,03,450 to people coming from outside the State.

Re: Acquisition of Land at Baihata for E. & D. Canal

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Revenue Department has not acquired that portion of the land in village Baihata in Kamalpur Circle over which the E. & D. Department dug the Canal ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the canal is running over some Patta lands and the Pattadars have been paying the land revenue for these years though the land is occupied by the Canal ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Tausibahira revenue has been collected from the pattadars for cultivating on the acquired portion of land of their patta over which the canal was not dug and was lying fallow ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that several representations have been made for correction of the anomalies of this acquisition but no step has yet been taken ?

(e) Whether the revenue realised from the Pattadars for the land on the canal will be refunded ?

(f) Whether Government will be pleased to acquire the land over which the Canal has actually passed and settle the already acquired land which is now virtually Government waste land with the Pattadars of the adjoining lands and do away the anomalies ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

700. (a)—Out of the 17 bighas of land originally acquired in village Baihata, the Canal passed through 12B. 1K. 17 Ls. of acquired land and another 4B. 3Ls. over which the canal ran was not acquired.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Six representations were received for correction of anomalies. These were duly enquired into and necessary action is being taken to remove the anomalies.

(e)—Yes, the revenue realised on the acquired land will be refunded in due course after correction of records.

(f)—Formal proposal for acquisition of the unacquired land through which the Canal passed is under preparation.

As regards the area already acquired but through which the canal has not passed the matter will be dealt with as per Executive Instructions 163 read with 158 of the L. A. Manual.

Re: Permanent Bus stand and station at Chariali

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: (Kamalpur) asked:

701. Will the Transport Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government decided to construct a permanent Bus stand and station at Chariali?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that a plot of land at Chariali was selected for acquisition for the Transport Bus station?
- (c) What progress has been made for acquisition of the plot of land?
- (d) When the acquisition proceedings were started?
- (e) How long Government will take to construct the Bus station?
- (f) Whether Government is aware of the difficulties of the passenger for want of space in the present rented room, and for absence of any provision for urinals, etc.?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Transport Minister) replied:

701. (a)—Yes.

(b), (c) & (d)—A plot of land earlier selected and notified for acquisition on September 1958, could not be handed over to State Transport for certain complications arising due to location of a Muslim grave yard. An alternative suitable plot was selected for the purpose and Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup was requested to make necessary arrangements to acquire the new plot of land and to give advance possession thereof.

(e)—Construction will be taken up as soon as the acquisition proceeding for the said land will be finalised and land handed over to State Transport.

(f)—Yes.

Re: Accommodation in (Transport Buses from Mangaldoi) to North Gauhati

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

702. (a) Whether it is a fact that passengers from Doornichaki to Chariali have been subjected to great difficulties as they cannot get accommodation in the Transport buses plying from Mangaldoi to North Gauhati and usually these passengers are to walk to Chariali to catch other line buses to North Gauhati?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the buses plying between North Gauhati and Doornichaki have been withdrawn?
- (c) Why the buses plying between North Gauhati and Doornichaki have been withdrawn?
- (d) Whether Government will be pleased to reintroduce two morning buses from Doornichaki to North Gauhati and two afternoon buses from North Gauhati to Doornichaki to relieve the passengers?
- (e) If not, whether Government will be pleased to grant permits for private buses to ply on this North Gauhati Doornichaki route?
- (f) Whether Government is aware of the difficulties of the people to carry their goods to and from Gauhati as the Transport buses cannot carry the goods and private buses are not allowed to ply on the route?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

702. (a)—No. There are 10 (ten) up and 10 (ten) down services plying through covering the area Doornichaki and North Gauhati. Besides there is in addition one up and down service between Doornichaki and North Gauhati.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—There is one bus service from Doornichaki to North Gauhati and one from Sipajhar to North Gauhati in the morning. Similarly there are two afternoon services. In addition there is one local up and down services between Mangaldoi and Baihata Charali.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—State Transport buses are not authorised to carry goods except personal effects. Buses are not meant for carrying goods for which there are public and private carriers. There is no bar to the grant of permit for public and private carriers covering this route by the Regional Transport Authority concerned to as only passenger service is taken over by State Transport.

Re: Difficulties of passengers in Transport Buses

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

703. (a) Whether the Minister is aware that very often Transport buses with passengers become out of order on the North Gauhati-Mangaldoi route and the passengers are subjected to trouble and difficulties?

- (b) What is the total number of buses in the plying on the North Gauhati-Tezpur-North Lakhimpur route ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the buses are not maintained in proper order ?
- (d) How many workshops are there on this route for repairing the defects of the buses plying on the route ?
- (e) Whether Government will be pleased to consider establishing a Transport workshop for minor repairs at Charia which is a central place of all the routes from North Gauhati to Mangaldoi, Goreswar and Barpeta when taken over by Transport ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

703. (a) —There may be occasional break down of vehicle because of the condition of the road which is being improved. A statement showing the percentage of break down in this area is placed on the Library table.

(b)—102 nos.

(c)—The buses are maintained in proper order. There may however be delay in maintenance as it takes time to obtain genuine spare parts from outside the State under Rate Contract terms.

(d)—There is one Divisional workshop at Tezpur. In addition there are maintenance centres at North Gauhati, Mangaldoi, Dhekiajuli, Tezpur, Rangapara, Jamuguri, Biswanath Charali, Howajan, Bihpuria and North Lakhimpur.

(e)—No.

Re : Nationalisation of North Gauhati-Barpeta Route

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

- 704. (a) When the North Gauhati-Barpeta Route will be nationalised ?
- (b) What are the reasons for postponing the taking over of the route which was decided to be taken over long ago ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

704.—Towards end of this financial year.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re: Bus Permits

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

705. Will the Transport Minister be pleased to take steps to grant Bus route permits on the roads North Gauhati-Kamalpur-Damodhardham and North Gauhati-Changsari-Sessamukh-Rangiya permanently ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

705.—There are already permanent and regular bus services on North Gauhati-Kamalpur-Ghograpur-Damodhardham and North Gauhati-Changsari-Sessamukh-Rangiya routes.

Re: Casual employees of Transport Department

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

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

(a) How many casual employees are working in the State Transport Department ? (Reply to be given with figures division-wise and how many of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the State Transport Department agreed to make the casual employees permanent who have served the Department for more than one year ?

(c) How many casual employees have been made permanent according to this decision ?

(d) Whether the remaining casual staff will be made permanent before taking new hands in the Department ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

		Casual employees		
		Total No.	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
706 (a)—Lower Assam Division	...	20	2	2
Upper Assam Division	...	35	3	1
Pandu-Gauhati-Shillong	...	48	...	2
North Assam Division ...	...	28	2	...
Shillong-Jowai and Shillong-Tamabil.		1	...	...
Silchar-Badarpur, etc. ...	...	5	...	...

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re : Staff of State Transport Organisation

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

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

(a) What is the total number of staff engaged in the entire State Transport Organisation, according to the following category—

- (i) technical hands ;
- (ii) traffic staff ;
- (iii) office staff ;
- (iv) gazetted officers including Assistant Station Superintendent.
- (v) 4th Grade staff ?

(b) What is the total amount paid as pay and allowances to above mentioned categories ?

(c) What is the net profit made by the State Transport Department during the years 1959-60, 1960-61, giving the figure according to the following heads—

- (i) total income ;
- (ii) total expenditure ;
- (iii) depreciation ; and
- (iv) total profit ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

707. (a)—Technica hands ... 535

Traffic staff ... 1,059

Gazetted Officers ... 60 (including Assistant Station Superintendent).

Office staff ... 696

IV Grade staff ... 889

Total ... 3,239

(b)—Rs. 45,20,980.63 nP. in 1961-62.

		During 1959-60		During 1960-61	
		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
(c)—Total income	...	1,55,18,758.87		1,62,09,066.96	
Total expenditure	...	1,15,04,912.56		1,18,69,365.27	
Depreciation	...	20,93,438.59		22,55,820.31	
Net profit	...	20,20,407.72		20,83,881.38	

Re: Over loading of passengers on vehicles at Barpeta

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

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

- (a) How many cases of overloading of passengers on taxi and other private vehicles in Barpeta Subdivision have been detected since 1959-60, 1960-61 ?
- (b) In how many such cases of overloading either the owners or the drivers of taxi and vehicles were either fined or otherwise convicted ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that such kinds of overloading are due mainly to want of availability of seats in the passenger buses ?
- (d) If so, what steps Government propose to take to increase the passenger buses to cope with the increased number of passengers ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

708. (a)—1959	...	...	...	...	...	20
1960	...	...	..	...	...	3
1961	...	...	...	...	...	23

(b)—A statement of owners and drivers convicted or fined is laid on the Library Table.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The Regional Transport Authority, Gauhati have taken steps to increase permits in almost all the routes of Barpeta Subdivision to ease the overcrowding of passengers.

Re: Placing of Buses on North Gauhati-Barpeta via Hajo Road

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

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

- (a) The number of buses that are placed on North Gauhati-Barpeta via Hajo and Doulasal Route ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that the buses on this route are quite inadequate to cope with the rush of passengers ?
- (c) How many buses are running in the said route ?
- (d) How many of them were from the Scheduled Castes ?
- (e) What steps Government propose to take to increase the number of passenger buses on this route ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied :

				Buses
709	(a)	—From North Gauhati to Barpeta <i>via</i> Hajo-		12
		Doulasal route.		
		North Gauhati to Doulasal	... ..	34
		Barpeta-Doulasal	.. ...	20

(b)—The Regional Transport Authority, Gauhati in its meeting held on 17th and 18th May, 1962 considered this matter and were of the opinion that the existing number of buses on this route are quite adequate in coping with the rush of passengers.

(c)—As at (a) above.

(d)—Out of 12 permit holders on the route from North Gauhati to Barpeta *via* Hajo-Doulasal, three of them are of Scheduled Castes.

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

Re: Report of Study Group for State Trading in Foodgrains in Assam

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) asked :

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

(a) Whether the report of the Study Group to assess the operation of the State Trading in Foodgrains in Assam have been accepted by the Government in toto or in part ?

(b) If the acceptance is in part which portions have been accepted for implementation ?

(c) Whether the recommendation made by the Study Group in Part VIII serial 35 (page 22) has been implemented ?

(d) If the answer of (c) be in the negative the methods of allotment of paddy to the mills at present ?

(e) Why the report was not accepted and the recommendations not implemented ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

710. —(a) to (e)—The recommendations are under scrutiny of Government.

Re: Permanency of Supply Department

Shri MAULANA ABDUL MUNIM CHOUDHURY (Karimganj-South) asked :

711. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Supply Department was declared a permanent Department with effect from October, 1956 ?

- (b) If so, how many officers of the Supply Department who put in more than 12 years of service are still being kept as temporary ?
- (c) Whether Government will be pleased to expedite the matter of confirmation of these officers without further delay ?
- (d) How many *Ex-service* personnel with Distinguished War Service records are serving in the Supply Department ?
- (e) In what capacity they are serving ?
- (f) Whether any special consideration is given to such persons in respect of promotions, higher pay and special increments, etc.
- (g) Whether there is any person working in the Supply Department who was awarded Jangi Inam Pension in the last world war ? If so, what is his name and in what capacity he is working ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the said person also worked as Base Superintendent in North-East Frontier Agency ?
- (i) If so, why he left and when ?
- (j) Whether he left the North East Frontier Agency service with any remarks of the Political Officer ?
- (k) Whether the Government will consider to upgrade the persons drawn from *Ex-service* men and working in the Supply Department ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

711. (a)—Yes, with effect from the 1st October, 1956.

(b)—There are many Officers who have put in more than 12 years of service and have not yet been confirmed. The length of service is not the only criterion for confirmation but the officer's seniority in a particular cadre has also to be taken into consideration *vis-a-vis* the number of permanent posts available.

(c)—Steps are being taken to expedite the matter of confirmation as far as practicable.

(d)—One.

(e)—Inspector of Supply.

(f)—Other things being equal, preference is given to *ex-service* personnel at the time of initial appointment. As for promotion, this depends upon the merit of the individual. Regarding higher pay this also is not allowed but *ex-service* personnel when they are confirmed are allowed one advanced increment for every 2 completed years of war service covering the period from 3rd September 1939 to 1st April, 1946 by the Government.

(g)—Yes. The name of the Officer is Shri Habibur Rahman Mazumdar and is now working as Inspector of Supply, Shillong.

(h) to (j)—Information is being collected.

(k)—No such consideration can be made to *ex-service* men working in the Supply Department as it is not permissible under existing Government rules.

Re: Firewood Mahals

Shr THUS TUDU (Gossaigaon) asked :

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

- (a) How many Firewood Mahals are there in the entire State of Assam ?
- (b) How many are there in the Goalpara West Division ?
- (c) Who are the Mahaldars at present there ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that due to the introduction of firewood mahals the cost of firewood has gone beyond the purchasing capacity of the public ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that the rural people being unable to purchase firewood at so high price go to collect fire-wood by illegal means ?
- (f) How Government propose to meet the demand of fire-wood to the public in the rural areas ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Forests) replied :

712. (a)—77 (seventy-seven).

(b)—12 (twelve).

(c)—

1. Shri Mongilal Agarwalla.
2. Shri Purnananda Brahma.
3. Shri Rebati Mohan Saha.
4. Shri Dharendra Chandra Halдар.
5. Shri Surendra Mohan Saha.
6. Shri Promode Singh Basumatari.
7. Shri Sibnandan Shaw.

8. Messrs Sapatgram Silpanagar Industrial Co-operative Society.

9. Shri Baburam Brahma.

10. Shri Upendra Nath Brahma.

11. Shri Rupendra Nath Brabma.

12. Shri Binoy Kumar Das.

(d)—It is not correct to say that the cost has increased due to constitution of firewood mahals. However, it is true that the price of firewood has increased as has the price of other commodities.

(e) & (f)—The settlement holders and Raiyats of Lakherajdars and Nisfkherajdars are entitled even now to collect firewood for domestic use free of royalty. Hence most rural people who are settlement holders or raiyats cannot be affected by the constitution of firewood mahals. As regards other categories of rural people their position has not been affected either except to the extent of the price increase referred to in reply to item (d). The collection of firewood by illegal means is attributable only to a desire to make undue profit.

Re: Separation of Forest Utilisation Division

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni) asked :

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

- (a) Whether there is a separate Division under the Forest Department with the name and style of "Forest Utilisation Division" ?
- (b) Whether this Division is created for administrative conveniences of organising supplies and marketing forest products ?
- (c) Whether any overhead charges by way of fees or commission is charged from the consignee, i.e., the party to whom the forest produce is supplied through the agency of this Division ?
- (d) If so, what is the rate of such fees or commission ?
- (e) Whether the income from such fees or commission received by the Government covers the entire expenses for maintaining this separate Division, and whether there remains any surplus ?
- (f) If so, what is the amount of surplus in the preceding financial year ?
- (g) Whether Government supplies plywood logs to the Private Plywood Mills in Assam ?

- (h) If so, whether it is supplied through the agency of the Forest Utilisation Division, or through the agency of Forest Department's territorial D. F. Os. ?
- (i) If the supply is made through the agency of the Forest Department's territorial D. F. Os. whether any extra staff is maintained for this purposes ?
- (j) If so, whether any overhead charges by way of fees or commission is charged from these mills ?
- (k) If the answer is in the affirmative, what is the rate of such fees or commission ?
- (l) Whether it is sufficient to cover the expenses of maintaining the extra-staff, and whether there remains any surplus ?
- (m) If so, what is the amount of surplus in the preceding financial year ?
- (n) If the answer is in the negative, why no fees or commission is charged ?
- (o) Why this supply of plywood logs is not done through the agency of the Forest Utilisation Division ?
- (p) Whether the plywood logs, supplied to the mills, are obtained by the Government from Contractor on cash payment ?
- (q) If so, whether the mills, to whom Government supplies the plywood logs, make payment of the price at the time of delivery, or the Government received the money from the mills only afterwards ?
- (r) If the Government received the money afterwards, generally what time it takes ?
- (s) What will be the interest of the money spent by Government in between the period of purchasing the plywood logs from the contractors and receiving payment from the mills ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Forests) replied :

713. (a) to (s) — Informations are being collected.

Re: Arrear payment of Bill for the Construction of Forest Road

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) asked :

714. Will the Minister of Forests be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government have received a number of representations from one Shri B. K. Chaliha, Contractor Praying for the arrear payment of the bill for constructing a forest road at Borhat under the Sibsagar Division ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the D. F. O., Sibsagar Division has submitted his final report to the Conservator of Forests, on the petition of said Shri B. K. Chaliha ?
- (c) Whether Government have taken any decision on the Conservator's report and decided to make payment at an early date ?
- (d) Who are the Officers responsible for this state of affairs ?
- (e) Whether Government have taken any action on any officer involved in this case ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Forests) replied :

714. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The matter is under scrutiny.

(d) & (e)—Government have drawn up proceedings against the Deputy Ranger concerned on suspicion of his misappropriation of funds in the work. But no evidence were available to prove the charges, and the proceeding had to be concluded exonerating and acquitting the Deputy Ranger from the charges.

Re: Taking up the Roads during 2nd Five Year Plan

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) asked :

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

- (a) The name, length and cost of each of the new roads taken up during the years 1957-58, 1959, 1960-61 and up to February, 1962 subdivision-wise ?
- (b) The names of roads taken up out of the Second Five Year Plan provision ?
- (c) The names of roads taken up outside the Second Five Year Plan provision ?
- (d) The names of roads taken up out of saving and Central grants which were not provided in the Second Plan ?
- (e) The names of roads taken up out of the funds under Article 275 of the Constitution and their locations during the period from 1957 to February, 1962 ?
- (f) The total mileage of new roads taken up during these years in the Sibsagar Subdivision; Silchar Subdivision, Jorhat Subdivision, Barpeta Subdivision and Mangaldoi Subdivision ?

(g) What is the total mileage of new roads in the State during the period from 1957 to February, 1962 ?

(h) The names with lengths of new roads and amount spent on them in the following Assembly Constituencies during the period from 1957 to February, 1962 year by year :—

- (1) Nazira Constituency.
- (2) Amguri Constituency.
- (3) Sibsagar Constituency.
- (4) Jania Constituency.
- (5) Badarpur Constituency.
- (6) Hajoo Constituency.
- (7) Barchala Constituency.
- (8) Kaliabor Constituency
- (9) Rangia Constituency.
- (10) Katanibari Constituency.
- (11) Silchar East Constituency.

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

715. (a) to (h)—Information has been called for.

Re: Approval of Silchar-Natanpore Road

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked :

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

- (a) When the administrative approval for the work of Silchar-Natanpore road (remaining portion) was accorded by the Government ?
- (b) Whether there was any time limit for the completion of the work and utilisation of the money allotted for this work ?
- (c) What amount has been utilised up till now ?
- (d) Whether the work has been completed within the time limit ?
- (e) If not, why not ?

- (f) How many bridges are required to be constructed on the above road ?
- (g) When these bridges will be completed ?
- (h) Whether there is any arrangement for crossing the channels (where bridges will be constructed) for passers-by ?
- (i) Whether Government are aware that this is the only throughfare of a vast thickly populated area and the people have been experiencing great inconvenience for half done work of the road ?
- (j) If so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps to complete the work ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State in-charge, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] replied :

716. (a)—Administrative approval was accorded on 30th March 1961.

(b) to (j)—Information have been called for.

Re: Survey of Jowai-Badarpur Road

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Kstigora) asked :

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

- (a) When the Jowai-Badarpur Road was surveyed ?
- (b) When the work was started ?
- (c) When the construction of the road was completed ?
- (d) What is the present width of the road ?
- (e) How far the road has been metalled ?
- (f) How many miles of the road has been black-topped till now ?
- (g) Whether there is any scheme for black-topping of the remaining portion ?
- (h) If so, when Government propose to undertake the work and complete it ?
- (i) Whether Government propose to widen the road upto about 40', i. e., upto the standard of National Highway ?
- (j) If so, whether revised plans and estimates have been prepared ?
- (k) If not, why not ?

- (l) How many major bridges on the road remain to be constructed till to-day and when Government propose to undertake construction of bridges on Lubha (Sonapur) Baleswar, Gumra and Kakrakhal ?
- (m) Whether Government is aware that the test boring report on the Gumra bridge is erroneous and whether on this erroneous report the construction of bridge was started ?
- (n) If so, how much money was spent on this ?
- (o) The progress of work on this road for the last 10 years ?
- (p) Whether Government propose to open a temporary new Division with Headquarters at Kalain to complete the road ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State in-charge P. W. D. (R. & B. Wing)] replied:

717. (a)—The work for surveying the Jowai-Badarpur road was taken up in 1950 and completed in 1952.

(b)—The work for the construction of the road was started in January, 1951.

(c)—The work was completed in all respects except major bridges in March, 1951.

(d)—The present width of the road is 16' feet.

(e)—The work for metalling the entire length of the road has since been completed.

(f) & (g)—The work for black-topping a portion of the road up to mile 48th from Shillong has already been taken up and 75 per cent of the same is completed. Two estimates are prepared for black-topping the remaining length of the road from mile 48th to 130th. The Government of India while returning the estimates informed the State Government that the work will be taken up when the geometrics of the road are improved.

(h)—The work will be taken up when the estimates are technically approved and financially sanctioned by the Government of India. It is expected that the work will be completed two years after the work was started.

(i) —No such proposal at present.

(j) & (k)—Do not arise in view of (i) above.

(l)—There are five major bridges yet to be constructed on the road, viz., Lubha, Apha, Baleswar, Gumra and Kakrakhal. The work for the construction of the bridge over Gumra is now in progress. Regarding Lubha, Apha and Kakrakhal work has been allotted to contractors and for Baleswar, fresh tenders have been called for.

(m)—No.

(n)—Does not arise.

(o)—Reply already furnished, *vide* answer to questions (b) and (c).

(p)—Opening of a new Division at Kalain for the completion of the five major bridges only is not justified. Moreover, there is already a Sub-division with Headquarters at Katigora.

**Re : Sanctioned Amount to Bokel Middle English School,
Dibrugarh**

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

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

- (a) What is the total amount sanctioned and paid to the Bokel Middle English School of Dibrugarh during the period from 1959 to date ?
- (b) What is the amount paid for the School buildings ?
- (c) Whether the school has ever been inspected by any official of the Education Department and what is the Inspection report ?
- (d) Whether the Government propose to give adequate financial help to the school as the area being a Backward one ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister of Education) replied :

718. (a) —The following amounts have been paid to the Bokel Middle English School :—

						Rs.
1959-60	...	...	...	...	...	2,094
1960-61	...	...	...	...	...	1,723
1961-62	...	...	...	...	...	1,501

(b)—Nil.

(c)—Yes, by Deputy Inspector, Dibrugarh.

(d)—Yes, subject to availability of funds.

Re: Opening of a High School in Lahowal

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that a High School has been opened at Lahowal in the Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that there is no High School there within a radius of six miles ?
- (c) What is the total number of students in the roll of the High School started at Lahowal ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble Finance Minister visited the school in the month of February, 1962 ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that the school authority constructed a pucca school building but owing to financial difficulties they could not complete the same ?
- (f) If so, whether Government propose to give adequate help to complete the buildings as that area is most backward and surrounded by tribal, tea garden and backward classes people ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

719. (a)—Yes. Class VII was started in Lahoal Middle English School on 1st January, 1962.

(b)—Yes. But Class VII has also been started in the Bokel Middle English School which is at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this school.

(c)—13 in Class VII. Enrolment in the Middle English School is 92.

(d)—The Finance Minister attended a public meeting held in the High School building on 2nd February, 1962.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Yes, if funds permit and the school proves deserving.

Re : Recognised High English Schools of the State

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

- (a) How many recognised High English Schools are there in this State and what is the number of Inspectorate in Assam ?
- (b) Whether the inspection of each High School is done annually once or half-yearly ?
- (c) What is the number of High English Schools recognised and aided in Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(d) Whether Borhat, Sapekhati, Mahmara Deepling, Dhemaji-Desangpani, Nemuguri, Patsaku, Nitaipukhuri, Kowerpur, Borpatrodole High Schools were visited by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector during the last 5 years ?

(e) If so, how many times each school was inspected (Please state school-wise) ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister of Education) replied :

720. (a)—The number of High Schools (including Government High Schools) affiliated to the Gauhati University is 514.

The number of High Schools recognised by this Department upto Class VIII is 65.

There are six Inspectors of Schools in six Circles, and their headquarters are Jorhat, Nowgong, Tezpur, Gauhati, Dhubri and Silchar respectively.

The (Inspector of Schools, Upper Assam Circle with headquarters at Jorhat has one Assistant Inspectress of Schools, 2 Assistant Inspectors of Schools one being at Dibrugarh) and one Assistant Inspector of Schoolst Plains Tribal Education (the latter post is vacant now).

The Inspector of Schools, Central Assam Circle with headquarters at Nowgong has one Assistant Inspector of Schools, one Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muslim Education and one Assistant Inspectress of Schools (the post is vacant at present).

The Inspector of Schools, Lower Assam Circle, with headquarters at Gauhati has two Assistant Inspectors of Schools (one post is vacant now) one Assistant Inspectress of Schools, one Assistant Inspector for Sanskrit Education, one Assistant Inspector for Plains Tribal Education, one Assistant Inspector for Hills (H. Q. Shillong) and one Assistant Inspectress of Schools for Hills (H. Q. Shillong).

The Inspector of Schools, Northern Assam Circle with headquarters at Tezpur has one Assistant Inspector of Schools and one Assistant Inspectress of Schools.

The Inspector of Schools, Western Assam Circle with headquarters at Dhubri has one Assistant Inspector of Schools.

(b)—Inspection of a school is to be done at least once a year. But during the last few years due to rapid increase in the number of High Schools without a corresponding increase in the inspectorate some schools could not be inspected every year.

Now that the Inspectorate has been considerably strengthened every High School is expected to be inspected at least once a year.

(c)—Total number of recognised High English Schools in Sibsagar Subdivision is 44.

Total number of Aided High English Schools in Sibsagar Subdivision is 39.

(d)—Dates of last inspection of the Schools in question are as under :—

Barhat—1957; Sapekhati—1955; Mahmora Dipling—1956; Dhemaaji Desangpani—1957; Bokota Nemunguri—1955; Patsaku—1957; Netaipukhuri—1957; Kowerpur—1956 and Borpatradole—1959.

(e)—The answer to (d) above covers it.

Re: Discharge of Primary duties by Naharkatiya Town Committee

Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government lately received complaints from the Naharkatiya town rate-payers alleging deliberate negligence on the part of the Naharkatiya Town Committee to discharge its primary duties ?

(b) If so, what action Government is taking in the matter ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that this Town Committee is utterly failing to discharge its duties ?

(d) If so, what Government is proposing to do ?

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

721. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re: Increase of Local Rate in Goalpara

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) asked :

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

(a) Whether he is aware of the resentment of the people of the permanently settled areas of the district of Goalpara following the sudden increase of Local Rate ?

(b) Whether Government have lately received copies of resolution passed in various meetings held by the public expressing their inability to pay the increased local rate ?

(c) The steps the Government propose to take with regard to this ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) replied :

722. (a)—It was reported by Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara that the tenants expressed certain amount of resentment for enhanced Local Rate.

(b)—Yes. Two representations were received to this effect.

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

Re: Import of Singapore Supari

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) asked :

723. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—

(a) The names of applicants for import of Singapore Supari district-wise ?

(b) What is the basis of selection of parties for the same ?

(c) What are the recommendation of the District authorities about the applicants and the recipients ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that M/s B. K. Barman, Tezpur also applied for the same, if so, why he was not selected ?

(e) What is the recommendation of the District authority for M/s B. K. Barman, Tezpur ?

(f) Whether Government will be pleased to consider about building up some young promising businessmen of local origin in the State ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that only one particular community is favoured in all matter of permits and licenses by the Government ?

(h) If so, why ?

(i) Whether it is a fact that License for West Coast Salt is given mostly to one particular community in spite of large number of applicants from various other communities ?

(j) The names of parties, who were given license for West Coast Salt for the month of June, 1962 last ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

723. (a)—A statement is placed on the Library Table.

(b)—Previous experience, reputation of the firm, financial soundness and the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers concerned.

(c)—These are all of a confidential nature which cannot be given.

(d)—Yes. He was not selected because he was not considered of equal merit to those who were selected.

(e)—This is of a confidential nature and cannot be given.

(f)—The cases of local businessmen are considered as far as practicable if they satisfy the required conditions.

(g)—No.

(h)—Does not arise.

(i)—Yes, because they generally happen to be the most suitably qualified.

(j)—A statement is placed on the Library Table.

Re: Rice Mills in the Gauhati Supply Circle

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalgur) asked:

724. Will the Supply Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total number of Rice Mills within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Director of Supply Circle, Gauhati?
- (b) Whether Government will be pleased to place on the Library Table a list of the Rice Mills of the Gauhati Deputy Director of Supply Circle showing the total quantity of paddy allotted to each of these mills for milling from the Government procured stock during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 by the Supply Department?
- (c) Whether the Co-operative Marketing Societies supplied paddy direct to the mills themselves or according to the allotment orders of the Supply Department only?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied:

724. (a)—Fifty six.

(b)—A statement is placed on the Library Table.

(c)—Co-operative Marketing Societies supply paddy to the mill only according to the allotment made by the local Supply Officers.

Re: Agencies of Paddy Procurement**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** asked :

725. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) What are the agencies for procurement of paddy by the Government at present ?
- (b) How many Service Co-operative Societies have been granted procurement licences ?
- (c) How many Marketing Societies have been granted procurement licences ?
- (d) How many Rice Mills have been granted procurement licences in the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 ?
- (e) How many private dealers have been granted procurement licences in the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 ?
- (f) Whether the quota is fixed by the Government of the amount authorised to be procured by the millers and dealers in the licence granted ?
- (g) What were the special reasons for granting licences to millers and dealers of paddy in the years 1961 and 1962 when the Co-operative was given the monopoly of procurement ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

725. (a)—Co-operatives, except in the Dhemaji, Sissi, Bordoloni, Dhakuakhana and Machkhowa Mouzas of North Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh Subdivisions where a few traders in addition to co-operatives have been given licences.

(b)—Eight hundred and sixty-four

(c)—One hundred and twelve.

(d)—Eighty-six in 1960. Nil in 1961 and 1962.

(e)—One hundred and ninety in 1960. One in 1961 and eight in 1962.

(f)—No.

(g)—In 1961, only one licence was granted to Shri Mannalal Jain in pursuance of the directive of the Supreme Court. Licences to a few individual dealers have been granted this year due to inadequate functioning of Co-operatives with their limited resources in certain areas, viz., Dhemaji, Sissi, Bordoloni, Dhakuakhana and Machkhowa Mouzas of North Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh Subdivisions where the growers have found it very difficult to sell their surplus stocks. A serious situation thus having arisen necessitating emergent and special measures to cope with the situation, it was decided that with a view to supplementing the existing inadequate Co-operative purchasing agencies a few selected dealers for these areas should be granted licenses for procurement of paddy in addition to the Co-operatives.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order, the question hour is over.

**Calling Attention Notice given by Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee,
M. L. A. Re: Not Publishing the Report of the Enquiry
Commission on the Silchar Police firing.**

Mr. SPEAKER: Now calling attention motion by Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a heavy heart that I am to associate the Chief Minister, by the calling attention notice, for his administrative procrastination in not publishing yet the report of the Enquiry Commission on the Silchar Police firing that took place as back as on the 19th May, 1961, which took the toll of as many as eleven precious lives including a minor girl.

It was this district of Cachar, Sir, which gave political shelter to Shri Chaliha in 1957 when he was homeless in his own home and by this suffrage of people of that district he was elected to this august House and maintained the highest elected office of the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. The hon. Member should listen to the speeches quietly without making any noise whatsoever.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, every body thought at that time that Shri Chaliha was a great democrat who was following the foot-steps of our reverend Prime Minister in placing every matter before the Assembly and there by taking the people through this House into confidence. But that democratic spirit once displayed by the Chief Minister has now faded away. Sir, due to public demand the Silchar Police Firing Commission was appointed soon after the tragic incident had taken place and the Commission submitted its report to the Government in February, 1962. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that when the present Assembly met for the first time in June last, our Chief Minister told before the House on more than one occasion that the report was being considered by the Government and it would be published.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Will the hon. Member refer to the particular proceedings where from he can show that I made a commitment that the report would be published?

Mr. SPEAKER: Where from are you saying that the Chief Minister committed that the report would be published?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): In reply to a question, so far as I remember, the Chief Minister said that the matter was under consideration of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: That was not an assurance.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: We thought like that.

Mr. SPEAKER: You wrongly thought.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, we do not know at what stage of the consideration the report rests at present, but from the action of the Chief Minister it is apparent that the tragic incident which could

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melt even a stone-wall has failed to melt the stone-heart of the Chief Minister. Otherwise there is no earthly reason to keep the report a closely guarded secret upto this time. This has led to various speculations. Some say that that the Commission in its report did not only find the firing unjustified, but it was told as brutal too. There are others who say that the Government was biding time to lighten the public feelings and to find out excuses to protect the officers who were responsible for the unwanted firing and cold blooded murder. These speculations can be removed by publishing the report. The sooner it is published, the better it is for all concerned. Otherwise the people will think that the Government of the day headed by Shri Chaliha was a party to this firing and that it was a farewell blessing to the people of Cachar by the Chief Minister by kicking the ladder which had once raised him up. In all fairness the Chief Minister should display the boldness by publishing the report and by taking action against the officers at fault, without any further delay.

Mr. SPEAKER: Sir, the people especially the younger section of the public have become restless as grave doubts have been created due to delay in publishing the report of the Enquiry Commission. Meetings and demonstrations are being held in different parts of the district demanding immediate publication of the report. On the 4th August last the students of Cachar District held a meeting and procession at Karimganj and demanded publication of the report during this Assembly Session. They have also decided to launch a peaceful movement in case Government fail to publish the Commission's report. Sir, to launch a movement at this hour when we are facing crisis is very undesirable and it will not only hamper the Progress of the State but also jeopardise the cause for which we are fighting. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already received a telegram from a student leader of the district informing me about the proceeding of meeting. Sir, I have already said that the mind of the people of Cachar is agitated over this failure on the part of the Government to publish the report. So we should not give any scope for any movement in whatever form, in view of what I have already stated. If we allow this movement to grow, we should do a great harm to the State. Therefore, I appeal in the name of the mothers who have lost their sons and daughter due to unprovoked and brutal police firing, to our Chief Minister to publish the report of the Commission without any further delay and thereby avoid any untoward happening. The report should be published immediately so that all the misgivings may be removed and we may progress in peace and tranquility.

In this connection, I would like to refer to another matter. Sir, when the movement was called off in June, 1961 there was several cases pending on the court and there was an agreed formula that these cases would be withdrawn against the Satyagrahas. So, I would request our Chief Minister to withdraw these cases which are lying in the court. The number of such cases is approximately 20.

Lastly, I again appeal to the honble Chief Minister to come out with the publication of the report and thereby remove the misgivings which is created in the minds of the people.

Thank, you Sir.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on receipt of this notice of calling attention I looked into the

proceeding just to refresh my memory whether this statement as contained in the explanatory note with regard to the commitment alleged to have been made by me in this august House about publication of the report, is correct. I find that all that I said in the earlier occasion in reply to the questions put to me was that the report was under consideration of the Government. Sir, these are the questions and answers: One question was put by Shri Rampirit Rudrapaul and it came out in the proceedings of the 4th August, 1962. His question was whether Silchar Enquiry has been completed and if so, when the report will be finalised and published. My reply was—yes, the report is under consideration of the Government that is what I said. There was another question by Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta on 14th June, 1962. He asked—“whether it is a fact that the Silchar Enquiry Commission has submitted its report to the Government? If so, what were the findings of the Committee? Whether the firing on the Silchar Railway Station on the 19th May, 1961 was found justified by the Commission?” And so on. I said—Yes. The Report is under consideration of the Government. The publication or otherwise of the report will depend on the decision of the Government. Then there was a supplementary question by Shri Rathindra Nath Sen. He said—may I know from the hon'ble Chief Minister how much time Government will require to consider this? I said—No precise date can be given about this. Then he put another question Sir, in reply to (c) the hon'ble Chief Minister said the publication or otherwise of the report would depend on the decision of Government whether we should take it for granted that it is the desire of the Government to make it public or not? The Deputy Speaker then said—It is quite clear from the reply. I said—we will try to expedite it.

Sir, there was another question from Nanda Kishore Singha —“Whether the findings of the Enquiry Commission is a confidential one? My reply was—“Yes, till it is not published. Shri Nanda Kishore Singha put another supplementary—”, Is it not the duty of the Government to let the people know the findings of the Commission as the Commission was appointed on public demand? My reply was—“Whatever it may be it will be the Government first to take a decision on this report.

Sir, my reference to the proceedings no way reveals that I made any commitment as mentioned in the Explanatory Memorandum. It may be that the hon. Members might have put this note from their memory or due to misunderstanding.

Sir, I feel and appreciate the desire of the hon. Members to have a decision of the Government on this very important report at an early date. The report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government on the report of the Police Firing incident that took place on 19th May 1961 was received by the Government on the 10th April, 1962 and it is under the active consideration of the Government. Therefore, Sir, it is not correct to say that in the last March, 1962 Sessions of the Assembly this report would be examined. I said that the Government was expecting the report of the Commission very shortly. This will be clear from my replies to Unst. question No.9 put by Santi Ranjan Das Gupta Unst. Q. No.10 put by Shri Nanda Kishore Singha and Unst. Q. No. 353 (a) and (b) put by Rampirit Rudra Paul replied on 4th August 1962. I replied also that the Government was not considering to publish this report without taking a decision. I also mentioned

in reply to the Debate on the Governor's Address that at this stage it was not possible to publish the report. The hon. Members are aware that the Commission of Enquiry in its report touched upon very complicated and grave nature of things and therefore the Government must carefully examine this report and arrive at a decision and only then this can be disclosed. Sir, I feel and appreciate the feeling and what has been said by the hon. Member Sri Farapada Bhattacharjee and also other members who gave notice of the motion. I deeply feel as to how the minds of the people are working in the district of Cachar and I am quite aware of it. At the same time, I would plead the hon. Members not to press the Government to take a hasty decision. After all on this important matter, the Government should be given sufficient time and I assure the hon. Members that so far we are concerned we will try to consider this matter and take a decision as early as possible. I can only say at this stage that the report is under the most active consideration of the Government and that will be able to say something about its publication or otherwise only after we arrive at a decision in the matter and till then no part of the content of the report can be disclosed.

Sir, the hon. member also referred to certain decisions with regard to the cases in connection with the language agitation.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Sir, there are two sets of cases, one relating to 19th May and other relating to 19th June. There should not be any misunderstanding.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Sir, the Union Home Minister was also here and we discussed this matter with him and after this discussion we came to a certain decision which was incorporated in my statement issued on 6th June. Sir, the Home Minister in his statement said—

“The Assam Government may consider the release of all prisoners detained in connection with the movement except those charged with crimes involving violence and sabotage as soon as they are satisfied that the movement will not be resumed.”

Sir, in my statement also I mentioned—

“The Government is happy that Nikhil Assam Banga Bhasa Bhasi Samiti had decided on the advice of the Union Home Minister to defer the observance of the All Assam Demand Day which was proposed for 4th June. This is a valuable contribution to the maintenance of peace in the State and the Government are hopeful that a similar spirit will prevail amongst the people of Cachar and their leaders. The Government would appeal to them to call off the agitation and help in restoring normalcy to that district.

For their part, Government are willing to release persons detained in connection with the recent agitation except only those charged with crimes involving violence and sabotage. Government are prepared to take this steps as soon as they are satisfied that the movement will not be resumed. And actually on the basis of this the agitation was withdrawn and most of the prisoners were discharged. If there be such cases pending, I shall certainly look into it.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Sir, there are cases of twenty young men of which some are students. They were arrested on 19th May 1961. I need not go detailed of the things regarding the

damage and distructions they caused to the Government property. They are kept confined on the report of police and their cases are still pending. They have been thrown out of employment and they have gone to Calcutta for their livelihood. But they came to Silchar for appearing before the Magistrate. The other day I met the Magistrate and I explained him the position and requested him not to issue warrant of arrest. The date of their next trial is fixed on 21st of August. We want to avoid another crisis in our district as a whole. Therefore, I appeal to the hon'ble Chief Minister to look into these cases of such kind which are not of distructive nature be withdrawn and that we are also relieved of the anxiety.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): In course of my talk with the hon. Leader of the opposition he mentioned about some of these cases. After my talk with him I have asked the Chief Secretary to call for the list of such pending cases and in this matter so far the Government is concerned, we will try to proceed and give an interpretation of what is stated and also consider those cases.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): For point of clarification. May I know one thing from the Chief Minister? It appears that the Silchar people, the people of Cachar district are greatly agitated over the publication of the Silchar firing report. Innumerable resolutions have been passed in this regard. May I know from the Chief Minister a definite date by which the Government will be able to publish the report?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): As I said before we will try to decide it as quickly as possible. The difficulty is in giving a date. All that I can say is that we will try to dispose it earlier.

Announcement made by Shri M. M. Choudhury, the Speaker of Assam Legislative Assembly regarding the resignation of Membership of Nine M. L. As. belonging to A. P. H. L. C., in the floor of the House on 11th Aug. 1962

Mr. SPEAKER: Before entering into the next item, I have an announcement to make.

In an earlier announcement I informed the Members of the House that nine of our hon. Members belonging to the Autonomous Districts tendered their resignation from the membership of the Assam Legislative Assembly with effect from the 24th October, 1962. Generally no resignation with prospective effect is made. Whether resignation with prospective effect is a valid resignation created some doubt in me. Therefore, while making a reference of the resignation in the floor of the House I did not declare the seats vacant from which the hon. Members resigned and referred the matter to the Election Commission and Lok Sabha Secretariat for advance. The Election Commission wired us back regarding their inability to advance on a matter of this kind and referred the matter to the Ministry of Legal Affairs. The Ministry for Legal Affairs and the Lok Sabha Secretariat were of the opinion that resignation with prospective effect could be made. Therefore, in the ordinary course the resignation of these hon. Members, namely, Shri R. Thanhkira, Captain Williamson Sangma, Shri Ch. Saprawnga, Shri W. Reade, Shri B. B. Lyngdoh, Shri Ch. Shhunga, Shri Stanley D. D. Nichols-Roy, Shri Nalindra Sangma and Shri H. Lyngdoh would have been valid with effect from the 24th October, 1962, as indicated in their letter of resignation.

While I was consulting these opinions, Shri R. Thanhkira and Shri Nalindra Sangma have intimated to me their desire to withdraw their resignations by their letters, dated the 7th August, 1962, respectively. Now, therefore the point arises whether this withdrawal can be accepted or not. Ordinarily a Member is not entitled to withdraw his resignation after his letter of resignation is delivered to the Speaker or the Chairman as the case may be. This is so because in the ordinary course the resignations take effect forthwith. But as I have already stated these resignations are not to take effect forthwith and these resignations will remain dormant till 24th October, next. In that case whether a Member in the meantime may call back his letter of resignation or not was a matter which came before me for consideration. The Advocate General, Assam, was consulted on this point. According to him "the constitutional intendment behind Article 190(3) of the Constitution appears to be that resignations shall be effective immediately after the letter resignation is delivered to the Speaker. But all the same, the Speaker may not like to act in such cases contrary to the expressed wish of the members regarding the date from which resignation is to take effect. On the other hand, till 23rd October, 1962, hardly any action can be taken by him on these letters of resignation and these can only remain dormant. Besides many things may happen in between and the members concerned may also change their minds".

"In the circumstance, instead of permitting these letters to lie dormant, the Speaker may as well return these letters to the members concerned, with direction to resubmit them at the appropriate time, if they so wish".

I accept the above advice of the learned Advocate General and I, therefore, hold that the letters of resignations now with me will be kept in abeyance till the 24th October, 1962. If any one of them, after revising his decision, wants to take away his letter of resignation in the meantime, he may do so by a letter addressing me. I accept the letter of withdrawal of Shri Thanhkira and Shri Nalindra Sangma and allow them to take back their letters of resignation as desired by them by their letters dated the 7th August, 1962 and the 11th August, 1962 respectively.

As regards the rest of the letters of resignations, if any hon. Member concerned does not take them away in the meanwhile till 23rd October, next, *i. e.*, the date previous to the date of taking effect of the resignations his resignation will be absolute and will be given effect to".

Motion on Third Five Year Plan

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving this Resolution, I already covered almost all my points though I sought your permission to classify some of my point but today I find that there are many members who would like to participate in this debate. I would not, therefore, speak anything more and repeat my observations.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Das, please.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the discussions on the Third Five Year Plan since the last new Session. During the general discussion on the budget, I made certain observations with regard to the national income. Then I said that the

rise in the national income, as was stated by the Finance Minister in his speech, does not give us a clear picture about the condition of the common man Sir, I want to take up this point again and discuss it in relation to the Third Five Year Plan. Shri H. P. Ayyenger who was the Chairman of the Reserve Bank of India while taking part in the Second India Conference about the research on national income observed that there are no dependable statistics with regard to our national income. This was mentioned by no less a person than the Chairman of the Reserve Bank of India Shri H. P. Ayyenger. Sir, I propose to examine the claim that with the rise of national income whether the lot of the common man has also improved. Let us examine, the working population in our State. I find from the Report presented by the Director of Statistics that in the year 1950-51, that is, just before the commencement of the First Five Year Plan, the agricultural working population was 24 lakhs and towards the end of the second Plan the agricultural population had increased by another 7 lakhs that is it came to more than thirty-one lakhs. If we examine the yield per acre, we find that the average yield per acre has not increased. There has been some fluctuation during the period. For example, there had been variation in the yield of winter rice—some times it has increased a little above some times it has decreased a little. On the other hand, I find that the agricultural areas have not much increased. Another reason for the fluctuation; is more or less, due to the vagaries of nature. Some times the cultivators can cultivate their fields in the favourable weather and some times they fail to do so due to the inclement weather. This indicates that per capita holding has decreased. With agricultural practice remaining static; the average yield per acre will also remain static. Consequently we can easily imagine how far the income of our agricultural people has increased. Sir, what is the contribution of agriculture towards the growth of the National Income? In this connection, I find that there is a random sample survey conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute which made an observation that the rural income, according to pre-1961 Census was 104 rupees. This indicates that the income of the people in rural areas has not increased. It reflects the property of the people. The same Sample Survey conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute revealed that 20 crores of our population (with relation to whole of India) can earn Rs.175 only. In a Bulletin published by the Reserve Bank of India with regard to the income-tax paying section of our people, I find that out of the income tax paying section, 48.97 per cent had their earnings below Rs.10,000 and 24.34 per cent of same section can make an income between Rs.10,000 to 20,000 you know Sir that there is a slab system. 12.9 per cent can make an income between 25,000 to 50,000 of rupees and 8.24 per cent can make an income between Rs.50,000 to one lakh of rupees. Only about 11.54 per cent can earn above one lakh of rupees. This indicates which way the wind blows. Thus, Sir, I find it is very difficult to rebut the criticism that is very often made that our plans are made to enrich the rich and impoverish the poor.

Next I come to another aspect of the plan. I contend that in this age of technology and technological changes, some of us try to run down the cottage industries. They feel that the cottage industries have no role to play in the development of the country and as such whenever any attempt is made for the development of the cottage industry, they divide the people who go for the cottage industries. Sir, we have adopted a pattern of economical thinking which we have imbibed from the west and therefore, I do not blame those people. But I want to point out that there are some western economic thinkers, who give more emphasis to the development of

rural industries, for an under-developed countries like that of ours. They point out that the principal barrier for the economical development is the lack of realisation of non-economic realities. What are these non economic realities ? The non-economic reality is the man himself. Sometime ago, there was a seminar held under the auspices of the Gokhale Institute of the Economic and Political at Poona. Many International thinkers took part there and I find one of them like Schumachew observing that we have not yet realised the Psychology of the common man that is why our development plans have not yet yielded the expected results. And he is the Chairman of the National Coal Board of Great Britain.

Sir, the industrial revolution came in the early 19th century in Europe. But the benefits of this industrial revolution could not reach our people and they were deprived of education and also of the knowledge of advanced techniques. It is after Independence that we are only making a start with regard to industrial development. But we cannot and should not ignore the psychology of the common man. Sir, owing to the impact of the modern technology during the years when we were under the subjugation of British our producers who used to earn their living on the cottage industry and they were driven out because of the competitive prices to adjust themselves to a lower standard of living. They were compelled to be leathargic, idle and ignorant and fatalist. Therefore Sir our Plan must take into consideration as to how it can change the psychology of our common man and utilise him in this great task of developing our country. Our Plans Sir, I am sorry to submit, have not taken into consideration the psychology of the people. Plans are being drafted at the top and also executed from the top and the common man has no role to think and take part in the execution of these Plans. Our people having been compelled by circumstances to become leathargic and economically and socially depressed are being driven further away. I contend that the developmental plans without any relation to the children of the soil would tend to create further frustration in their minds and also would tend to lead them to be more fatalist. There may be some, Sir, who may think that I am against the advanced technology. It is far from the fact, I want advanced technology ; I do not say that we need not have advanced technology. But I do contend that our planners must be very cautious. We cannot advance the pace of progress by force. Economic is a process of social evolution. We cannot jump off to a higher stage without going through the middle stages. That is why I contend that in our economic development we should take into consideration the most important factor the man and his psychology. Sir, it will be injudicious to give an over-dose of industrialisation ; it would be injudicious to thrust upon him an advanced technique of industrial production. Sir, it would be fallacious to say that our economic development is only a synonym of the western type of industrialisation. It is not so. Had this been so, we could have obtained better results by our plans. Had it been so, the under-developed countries of the east which have been trying to bring about industrialisation could have obtained far better results with regard to the elimination of poverty and misery of the people. While discussing the question about rural income, Shri Iyengar once made a very pertinent observation. He said that in spite of our plans, there has been a great deal of economic stagnation among the bulk of our rural population. He made this observation with regard to the whole of India and I feel that his observation is applicable to our State also. Then Sir, what should we do ? I would suggest that we should prepare our Plans having regard to the psychology and the social aptitude of our men.

We should give more emphasis on agriculture and irrigation and Cottage Industries. We should try to bring our people in the rural areas to take an active part in the matter of trying to develop agriculture and cottage industries. For this purpose we should have a very efficient organisation for the marketing of the produces from the rural sector. Of course, we have at present created an organisation for the purpose, and I must thank the Government for that. That organisation, viz., the Marketing Corporation has no doubt been doing some work in this direction. But Sir that is not enough. In order to go ahead in this matter, we must see that the products of our rural industries may be sold immediately to the different consumers. Demand and its pattern should also be studied and producers should also be accordingly directed. For example, I find that near about Makum there is a small cottage industry for producing agriculture implements. The owner developed a very good Blacksmithy and he generally produces goods worth about 30,000 or 40,000 rupees. He himself has to go to the Tea Gardens for finding a market. In Silchar also there are some good Cottage Industries producing agricultural implements developing. We should take into consideration as to how we can market these goods produced there.

I do not want to take much time of the House but I want to request the Planning Minister to prepare the Plans on the basis of the factor, man. We cannot ignore the psychology of our men and cannot develop without recognition of our men. That would not create prosperity for the people rather they would tend to lower their standard of life further, and they would be further depressed, they would be further frustrated. I have to request the Planning Minister to see that we give more emphasis on agriculture, on irrigation, on supply of improved varieties of seeds and steps for improving the agricultural practices of the cultivators. Uptill now, we have not yet been able to convince our agriculturists about the efficacy of improved agricultural methods. We must try to do so. Agriculture and Cottage industry are the only industry which employs the bulk of the population.

With these words Sir, I resume my seat.

Thank you.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): মাননীয় ডেপুটি স্পীকার মহোদয়, তৃতীয় পঞ্চবার্ষিকী পরিকল্পনাত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে, যিখিনি টকা ধৰা হৈছে, সেই খিনি টকা আমি যদি আনিব পাৰো, তেতিয়া হলেহে তাৰপিচত, পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম হ'ব। মই এইটো কথা চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো যে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈকে বহুটো ধাবলৈছে আৰু তাৰ পৰিমাণ ৫৭ কোটি টকা এইটো হয়নে নহয়? তাৰোপৰি অলপতে ৭১১ কোটি টকা ধাব লৈছে পুৰণা ধাব বিলাকৰ সুদ পৰিশোধ কৰিবলৈ। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনৰ কাৰণে তৃতীয় পঞ্চবার্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰণে ১২০ কোটি টকা ধৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ লগতে এই কথাও কৈছে যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ৩৩ কোটি টকা পৰিপূৰক হিচাবে পৰিশোধ কৰিব লাগিব। এই ৩৩ কোটি টকা যদি পৰিশোধ কৰা যায়, তেতিয়া হলে আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰণে ১২০ কোটি টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী হ'ব; আৰু সেই মঞ্জুৰী টকাৰ পৰা আগৰ ধাব আৰু সুদ খিনি কাটি নিলে ৬৪১ কোটি টকা তাৰ পৰা বাতপৰি যাব আৰু তাৰ পিচত থাকিব মাত্ৰ ৫৫১ কোটি টকা। যদি ইমান কাট-কোট দিয়াৰ পিচত ইয়ানেই কম টকা হয়গৈ তেনেহলে ইমান কম টকাৰে আমাৰ তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ বিভিন্ন আঁচনি সমূহ কেনেকৈ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা

জানিব খুজিছো। গতকৈ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বাৰ ইমান হৈছে গৈ নেকি ? আমি অতি আচৰিত হৈছো যে, আমাৰ নিচিনা এখন দুখীয়া ৰাজ্যৰ এতিয়ালৈকে ধাৰ হৈছে ৬৪১১ কোটি টকা আৰু তাৰ বছৰেকীয়া সুদ ১ কোটি ৪০ লক্ষ টকা। ইমান সুদ, আৰু ধাৰৰ বোজা বান্ধিলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ পৰিকল্পনা আঁচনি সমূহ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা দূৰৰ কথা ই আমাৰ ৰাজ্য খনক দেৱলীয়া হৈ কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে এইধাৰ বিলাক পৰিশোধ কৰাৰ কাৰণে নাই বা মাক লোৱাৰ কাৰণে কি উপায় অৱলম্বন কৰিছে বা কৰিব খুজিছে তাকে জানিব খোজো।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry):

Sir, may I point out through you Sir that words, which are not meant and which are likely to be detrimental to the entire economy of the State and the good name of the State when you would just put the State loan, should not be used in the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is provision.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): চৰকাৰে যিমান টকা

আনিব খুজিছে, সেই বিলাক টকা অমাৰ পিচত যাতে ঠিকমতে খৰচ হয়, তালৈ চিন্তা কৰিব লাগে আৰু যদি তাকে নকৰে তেনেহলে ধাৰৰ ওপৰত ধাৰ কৰি, দেশ খনক নষ্ট কৰিবলৈ এৰি দিব নোৱাৰি। আমি অনা টকা ঠিকমতে খৰচ হৈছেনে নাই তালৈ চকু ৰাখিব লাগিব আৰু খৰচৰ ব'ত প্ৰয়োজন নাই, তাত খৰচৰ মাত্ৰ। কমাৰ নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ কাম নহব। মই বুজি নাপাওঁ চৰকাৰে কিয় খৰচৰ মাত্ৰ। কমাৰ নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত অসংখ্য বেচি দৰ্ঘহাৰ চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়াল আছে, সেই বিলাকৰে দৰ্ঘহা কমাৰ লাগে, বেচি দৰ্ঘহাৰ যিবিলাক চাকৰীয়াল তেওঁলোকৰ 'পেৰ ওপৰত থকা' Special Pay বিলাক নিদিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু কিছুমান অফিচ আৰু অফিচাৰ অযথা বখা হৈছে। যেহেতু এই বিলাকৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাই, এই বিলাক উঠায় দিব লাগে। এইদৰেই, খৰচৰ মাত্ৰ। কমাৰাৰ চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব।

তাৰ পিচত এই কথাও মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিলৈ আনিব খুজিছো যে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত উন্নয়ন মূলক যিবিলাক কাম হৈছে, তাৰ টকাৰ ভিতৰত শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগহে কিজানি ঠিকমতে খৰচ হৈছে বাকী খিনি যে ঠিকমতে হোৱা নাই এই কথা মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব। উন্নয়ন মূলক আঁচনি বিলাকত যে ঠিকমতে টকা খৰচ হোৱা নাই আৰু আৰু সম্পূৰ্ণ বিভাগ বিলাকে যে ফালকি দি আহিছে আৰু তাৰ মাজত যে দুৰ্নীতিয়ে অগোপনে বিহাৰ কৰিছে, এই কথা সকলোৱে জানে আৰু চৰকাৰে এই বিলাক বন্ধ কৰিব লাগিব। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যেন এইদৰে ধাৰ কৰি অনা টকা বিলাক যাতে অযথা খৰচ নহয় আৰু অযথা ভাৱে ৰাখি যোৱা অফিচ আৰু অফিচাৰ বিলাক যাতে নেহোৱা হয় তাৰ কাৰণে, চিন্তা কৰিব।

তাৰ পিচত এই কথা চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিলৈ আনো, এইযে ৩৩ কোটি টকা আগতে দিব লাগিব। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক, সেই টকাতে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কৰ পাৰ ? আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ, বাইজৰ ওপৰত কৰ-কাটলৰ বোজা ইমান বেচিহে পৰিছে যে, তাৰ ওপৰত আৰু কৰৰ বোজা বহন কৰিবৰ ক্ষমতা নহোৱা হৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত কৰ পৰা এই টকা চৰকাৰে পৰিশোধ কৰিব পৰা

এটা আভাস বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দিলে ভাল হয়। এই টকা পোৱাৰ পিচত, যদি সচাকৈ এই ধাৰ ও স্বদৰ বাবদ টকা কাটি নিয়ে তেন্তে বহু টকা কমি যাব আৰু সেই কাৰণে মই আশাকৰো এই টকা যাতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কাটি নিনিয়ে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যেন চেষ্টা কৰে।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও আমাৰ দেশখন কৃষি প্ৰধান দেশ। কৃষিৰ উন্নতি নহলে, আমাৰ দেশত উন্নতি নহয়। ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্পৰ পিচত, ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ গতি বহুতো ঠাইত পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ তলি বহুতো ঠাইত তৰল হৈছে।

আজি কালি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰত জাহাজ লাগি থকা দেখি মই আচৰিত হৈছো, সকলো পৰা ৩১৪ মাইল জুৰি একলগে ৪০।৫০ খন জাহাজ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীত পানী কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে জমা হোৱা দেখা নাছিলো ইয়াৰ কাৰণ ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্পৰ পিচত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ তলিখন ওপৰলৈ উঠিছে আৰু কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ইয়াৰ গভীৰতা কমি গৈছে। কিন্তু তাৰ দ্বাৰা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ পানী কম নাই। গতিকে কম আয়সতে পাব বাগৰি যায়। ফলত ইয়াৰ দুয়ো দাতিত থকা খেতি পথাৰৰ মাটি বিলাক জলাতন কৰি অকামিলা কৰিছে আৰু বাইজৰ খেতি নষ্ট কৰিছে। আৰু নদীৰ প্ৰোতবেচি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে বৰ্তমান সমস্যা হল এইযে আমাৰ কিছুমান খেতিৰ মাটি নদীয়ে ভাঙি নিলে-তাৰ উপৰি অনাবৃষ্টি বহুবৃষ্টি আদি প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগবোৰ লানি নিচিঙাকৈ হৈয়ে আছে। আন আন প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগক বাধাদিব নোৱাৰিলে এই গৰা খহনীয়া বিলাক যদি বাধা দিয়া নহয় তেন্তে আমাৰ কৃষিৰ উন্নতি কেতিয়াও হব নোৱাৰে। বৰ্তমানে আমাৰ কৃষিৰ অধুনাতি হোৱাৰ এয়ে হল প্ৰধান কাৰণ।

বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক মথাউৰি বান্ধিছে কিছুমান মাননীয় সদস্যৰ মতে কিছুমান ঠাইত ভাল ফল হৈছে আৰু কিছুমান ঠাইত বেয়া হৈছে। মই কেতিয়াও কোৱা নাই যে, ইয়াৰ পৰা বেয়া ফল হৈছে-আমাৰ ঠাইত ভাল কাম হৈছে। কিন্তু কিছুমান ঠাইত বেয়া হোৱাৰ কাৰণ হল যে, সেই ঠাই বিলাকত কামটো সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ উঠা নাই। এখন নদীৰ এপাৰে মথাউৰী বান্ধি আন পাৰটো নবন্ধাকৈ এৰি দিয়াত গোটেই পানী নবন্ধা পাৰে সোমাই যায়। গতিকে মথাউৰীৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে যেতিয়া এঠাইত শেষ কৰি বান্ধিলেহে উপকাৰৰ কথাটো বুজা যাব। আধা বান্ধি থোৱা কাৰণে ক্ষতি হৈছে।

বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ পোমৰা নদীত মথাউৰীৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাছিল। কিন্তু এঠাইত বান্ধি বাকী খিনি এৰি থোৱা কাৰণে আজি ৪।৫ মাইল একেবাৰে ভাঙি নিছে; সেই লোক সকল একেবাৰে ধ্বংসৰ মুখত পৰি আছে। চেঙ্গা, বগবীবাৰি মৌজাৰ আৰু মাজ এমাইল ঠাই বান্ধিলে কুকাৰ পাৰৰ বহু বগ মাইল ঠাই বন্ধা পৰে। তাৰ কাৰণে কুকাৰ পাৰৰ সমষ্ট ঠাই খণ্ড নষ্ট হয়। তাৰ এঠাইত মথাউৰী বন্ধা কাৰণে অন্য ঠাইয়ো বান্ধিব লগীয়া হৈছে। গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কামটো কৰিছে বৰ ভাল কথা, কিন্তু অধা কৰাকৈ এৰি দি বাকী মানুহক বিশ্বস্ত কৰাব কি যুক্তি থাকিব পাৰে? মই আচৰিত হৈছো যে, এই কামৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাত যিমান টকা ধৰিছিল, দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত তাৰ আধা টকা ধৰিছে। তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত মাত্ৰ ৫০ লাখ টকা গোটেই অসমৰ কাৰণে ধৰা হৈছে। হিচাব কৰিলে এজন Executive Engineerৰ এলাকাতে ২৫ লাখ টকা লাগে বছৰত-তেনে স্থলত গোটেই আঁচনিটোত যদি মাত্ৰ ৫০ লাখ টকাহে ধৰে ৫ বছৰৰ কাৰণে কেনেকৈ কাম হব? গতিকে প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ আমি নিজেই আনিছো,

গতিকে মোৰ বিৱেচনাবে পুনৰ এই শিতানত অতি কম টকা ধৰা হৈছে তাৰ বাবে একো কাম নহয়। প্ৰায় ভাগ সদস্যই এনে ধৰণৰ দুই চাৰিটা আচনি দিছে আৰু মন্ত্ৰীয়ে টকা নাই বুলি বহি আছে। এই আঁচনিত বেচি টকা ধৰিব লাগে।

কোৱা হৈছে যে, আমি কৃষকৰ উন্নতি কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু কৃষকৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে গৰু গাই মাটি বাৰী সকলো লাগিব। প্ৰথমতে মাটি লাগিব। মাটি নহলে একো নহয়।

তাৰ পিচত এতিয়া আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে এই যে, ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নৈৰ গতি অন্য ফালে গৈছে। তাৰ ফলত বহু ঠাইত অন্যায় হৈছে। আমাৰ বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ তাৰাবাৰীৰ নিছিনা ঠাইখন আৰু কিছুদিন এই অৱস্থাত থাকিব লগা হলে তাৰ চিন চাব নোহোৱা হব। এই ঠাইখন মৰাপাটৰ কাৰণে গোটেই অসমৰ ভিতৰতে প্ৰধান ঠাই। আজি সেই ঠাই খন একেবাৰে নষ্টহৈ গৈছে।

চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিলে অন্যান্য বহুত বস্তু উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰিব। বাহিৰৰ পৰা আমদানী কৰি আনিব পাৰি; কিন্তু মাটি কোনো বকমেই বাচাব নোৱাৰি, মাটি হৈছে ভগবানৰ দান। সেই আপুৰুগীয়া বাহানি যে মাটি, তাক ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰই প্ৰতি বছৰে ভাঙি নষ্ট কৰিছে। তাক বন্ধা কৰিবই লাগিব। বৰ্তমান ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ তলিখন যদি কোনো ঠাইত Dredger কাটি দ' কৰি দিব লাগে তাৰ কাৰণে দুই এখন Dredger আনিব লাগিলেও আনিব লাগে। তাকে কৰি হলেও আমাৰ মাটি বন্ধা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰই যি পৰিমাণে ভাঙি আছে তাৰাবাৰী ধুববীৰে কলতলী, বালাপাৰা আদি ঠাইৰ কোনো চিনচাবেই নাথাকিব। আনফালে নদীৰ গতি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে E & D. বিভাগৰ বৰ কম টকা আছে। চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰি অন্য ফালৰ পৰা টকা ধৰি হলেও এই অত্যাবশ্যকীয় কামটো কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো।

প্লেনিং মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক মই আৰু এটা কথা কব বিচাৰিছো। বোগৰ চিকিৎসাৰ সুবিধা সকলো মানুহে সমানে পাব লাগে। কিন্তু আচৰিত কথা যে, এই ৰাজ্যৰ কিছুমান অঞ্চলত বহু মাইল জুৰি বহু মানুহৰ আনকি খোৱা পানীৰ বেমাৰ হলে ঔষধৰ কোনো সুব্যৱস্থাই নাই। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই বৰপেটাৰ বাগবৰ মৌজাৰ কথা কওঁ। এই মৌজা খনৰ লোক সংখ্যা অসমৰ আন আন প্ৰত্যেকটো মৌজাতকৈ বেচি। (Voice) তাত লোক সংখ্যা কিমান?) লোক সংখ্যা কিমান ঠিক কব নোৱাৰো কিন্তু লোকেলেবোডৰ আসন ২ খন আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ ২২ খন আসন অকল সেই মৌজাতে। আন আন মৌজাত আঞ্চলিক মেম্বাৰ ১১ জন ১২ জন; গতিকে মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে লোকসংখ্যাৰ কথা নিজেই অনুমান কৰিব পাৰে। অথচ এই মৌজা খনত চৰকাৰী ডাক্তৰখানা এখনো নাই বৰপেটাৰ পৰা বাচবাৰীলৈ এই খণ্ড ঠাইতো একো চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচতো মানুহে ঔষধৰ অভাৱত এনেয়ে মৃত্যু মুখত পতিত হৈছে। ইয়াতকৈ দুঃখৰ কথা আৰু একো হব নোৱাৰে। মই আশাকৰো যে, চৰকাৰে ডাক্তৰখানা লোৱা বা দিয়াৰ সময়ত সেই ঠাইৰ কথাটো গভীৰ ভাৱে চিন্তা কৰিব। এনেকুৱাও দৃষ্টান্ত আছে যে, কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ৩৪ মাইলৰ ভিতৰতে দুই তিনিখনলৈ ডাক্তৰ খানা আছে। সেইটো মই। নকওঁ, কিন্তু একোখন মৌজাৰ ভিতৰত অন্ততঃ একোখন ডাক্তৰ খানা দিব লাগে।

সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো সকলো ঠাইতে সমানে ডাক্তৰখানা দিব লাগে অন্ততঃ নোজাই প্ৰতি একোখন ডাক্তৰখানা হ'ব লাগে।

শিক্ষাৰ সম্বন্ধ কবলৈ গুলে ছিলঙৰ লগত যাব সম্বন্ধ আছে তেওঁ-লোকৰ ঠাইত হাইস্কুল বা অন্যান্য শিক্ষাৰ অনুষ্ঠান হৈয়ে আছে। ৫ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত এখন হাইস্কুল হোৱাৰ নিয়ম নাই কিন্তু এনেকুৱা ঠাইত আছে য'ত এমাইলৰ ভিতৰতে দুখন হাইস্কুল আছে। বাগবৰ মৌজাৰ ভিতৰত এখনো হাই স্কুলত নাই তাত P. W. D. ৰ বাস্তা নাই। সেইখন একেবাৰে ভিতৰুৱা ঠাই ১২ মাইল ওলাই গলেহে P. W. D. ৰ বাস্তা পায়। সেই মৌজাৰ ফুলবা চটলাত মাত্ৰ ১ খন M. E. স্কুল আছে। সেই স্কলৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী উভয়ে পঢ়ে, ছোৱালী বোৰে মেখেলা চাদৰ পিন্ধে তেওঁলোকে অসমীয়া মানুহৰ সকলো সাজ পোচাক কথা বাতৰা লৈছে অথচ তাত মাত্ৰ সেই এখনেই স্কুল। তাৰ বিকৰ্গণিচন ১৯৫৯ চনত হৈছে কিন্তু টকা দিয়া নাই। মনবাৰীত এখন মাত্ৰ M. E. মাদ্ৰাসা আৰু এখন Higher Madrassa আছে, কিন্তু সেই স্কলে চৰকাৰৰ কোনো সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। Immigrant জাগৰোৰত ঘিৰিলাক L. P. স্কুল আছে সেই বিলাক স্কুলেও কোনো সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। তাত ট্ৰেনিং পাচ নকৰা মাষ্টাৰে লৰাক পঢ়াই আছে। এই কথা আপোনা লোকে খবৰ কাগজতো দেখিব পাৰ। পৰীক্ষাত একেবাৰে শূণ্য পোৱা মাষ্টাৰো এই স্কুল বোৰত আছে।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): May I point out, Sir, that while this discussion is on the entire Third Five Year Plan, the hon. Member is talking for the difficulties of the Baghbar Mauza in such a large scale that the purpose of the debate itself is lost. Therefore, I would request him that for such discussion he should defer it to speak in the budget of the department concerned.

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER: His discussion is that on the Third Five Year Plan there should be equitable distribution of grants as far as is possible.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: This is justified. But if 15 minutes are taken for discussion of Baghbar Mauza the purpose of discussion is lost.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): চাৰ মই গোটেই অসমৰ কথাৰে কৈছো উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে হে মই বাগবৰৰ কথা কৈছো। এনেকুৱা কিছুমান ভিতৰুৱা ঠাই আছে য'ত স্কুল দিয়াৰ নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন, কিন্তু তাত স্কুল দিয়া নাই। কিছুমান স্কুলত আকৌ মাষ্টাৰ আছে আৰু লৰাৰ লগত ২।৪ মাহে কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই, অথচ তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা পাই আছে। ভিতৰুৱা ঠাইত বাস্তা, পদুৰী, স্কুল, চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আদি দিয়াৰ কথা যাতে চৰকাৰে মনত ৰাখে। মই আৰু বেচি কথা নকওঁ ইমানকে কৈ শেষ কৰিলো।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Planning in our State has entered into a very crucial stage, firstly because of the want of resources for which our State is finding very much difficulty and this was evident while in the last session of the House the Finance Minister came out with some new taxation proposals, and the House did not agree to certain of these proposals. Now the, the question

of resources for the Plan depends on the assistance from foreign countries, because augmenting our resources from new taxation measures would not be realised because of various difficulties. Then, Sir, it was intended that in the first two plans income of our population would be increased and out of which it would be possible for our planners to get some resources from that, but unfortunately, in our State we have as the Finance Minister in his budget speech mentioned about per capita income of our State and at the same time he said that it was not possible to achieve in view of the increased population in our State specially as one of the items of resources which we ought to have got was out of the per capita income of our population in our State. Sir that shows the difficulty of our resources in the State.

Now, the second question is that the difficulty of our planners has increased for the increase of population in our State. The increase in our State is 34.43 per cent, which is the highest in the country so far. For this increase of population our planning has become very difficult and particularly so because in this plan the intention of the Government was to set up or to build up a self generating economics in our State. Now, Sir, in this background what we find? A few minutes before our esteemed hon. Member, Shri Omeo Kumar Das, stated very clearly that there is feeling of frustration in the minds of our people regarding our plans in the State. He specially mentioned about the planning in the rural areas in our State.

Sir, I would like to take up the industrial development first, which was intended to solve the unemployment question in the State. I must compliment the Industries Minister that there is a climate for industrial development in our State but only certain industries have come up in the public sector which also are not in a position to achieve the desired goal. In other words, these public sector industries which have already been set up in the State are not giving us any help in formulating our plans.

Now, Sir, coming to the other sector viz, the Cottage and small-scale industries, we find that no provision has been made in the Plan for financial agency so that our young entrepreneurs can take advantage of it and can build up some industries in the State. Sir, the picture of our Cottage industries is well known to the hon. Members of this House and I do not like to speak much about it. Regarding the employment potential created by these small industries, I do not have the figures and I would like to be enlightened by our Industries Minister as to what extent the industries set up in our State are catering to the needs of our unemployment people.

Regarding the agricultural activities in our State, I am a little surprised to find the allocation made for agricultural activities in the State. Much less than what was intended in the principal aims of the Third Five Year Plan in our State is allocated. In the highlights of the Assam Third Five Year Plan it is stated that the principal aim of the Third Plan is to achieve self sufficiency in food-grains and to increase the agricultural production to meet the requirements of industries and export. Sir, this is a very significant remark meeting the requirements of the industries and export. If that is so, I could not realise the implications of the allocation made in the agricultural sector which is much less than what it ought to have been. On the other hand, we find that in the Social Services and Miscellaneous the allocation is much more than what was stated in the principal aims of the Third Plan. Sir, I had, on many occasions in the past had, to say in this House

that we are more concerned with the amenities than with the economic activities in the State. We are more concerned with the building of roads and buildings, dispensaries, schools and all that but we are less concerned with the economic activities as to how to augment the income of our people and how to improve the standard of living of the people. Sir, in view of the feeling of frustration in the minds of our people, particularly in the rural areas where there is the largest number of unemployed, I hope that there will be re-allocation of priorities in the Third Plan of our State. Sir, if we analyse the activities of rural sector we will find that although we are the most progressive State in the country with regard to legislation on land reform, I think we shall be last so far as its implementation is concerned. That is why, Sir, there is a feeling of frustration in the minds of the people, in spite of the most progressive legislation passed in this House on many occasions. Sir, land reform is an important measure, so far as our State is concerned, because the highest percentage of our people are engaged in agriculture.

Sir, the second point regarding the rural areas is about Co-operation. It was the desire of the Indian National Congress to build up the economic base in our country through the Co-operative movement which is intended to give relief to our growers. It is also the intention of our planners that we must give incentives to the producers of the country and that incentives may be in any form. But unfortunately the growers in our country are not getting the required incentives as they ought to have got. In this Co-operative sector also we find that the enthusiasm which at one time was created in the minds of our people is no more there to-day because of certain anomalies in implementing the scheme.

Next, Sir, I come to the village industries. I had an occasion to discuss about this matter in connection with another matter. If we analyse the activities of this Department, in the rural areas we will find that nowhere this village industries could be built up through the Co-operation of this Department. That is why I feel that we should be able to enthuse our people in this matter. Sir, in the 2nd Plan we made a provision of Rs.1 crore for Veterinary, Animal Husbandry and Fishery including production of milk. In this plan we have provided a sum of Rs.1.9 crores for the purpose out of a total plan of Rs.120 crores. This shows that our planners have not given due importance to the rural population of our State. That is why I feel that planning in our State should be viewed, as observed by our esteemed friend Shri Omeo Kumar Das, keeping in view the nature and possibilities of the rural population of the State. As I have already stated that the activities in the rural areas should have been given due importance and the allocation should have been much more than what it is now. I hope Sir, that it will be possible for our Planning Minister to see that in these cases the required importance is given. Sir, we have undertaken very revolutionary schemes in our State, *e. g.*, State Trading, Land Reform and Panchayat Raj but the desired results have not been achieved. That is why I humbly suggest that some machinery should be set up either Department-wise or State-wise—it is upto the Planning Minister to decide—to assess the progress made in the first year of the Third Plan. If there is any short-fall in any sector, the reason should be found out and who are responsible for such short-fall so that we can adjust our schemes accordingly. I hope that this proposal of setting up an evaluating machinery will be examined because in most cases we find that although there is a scheme, there is money and there is everything, the people are not getting any benefit. That is why a machinery to assess the results is necessary.

With these words I wish best of luck to our Planning Minister.

Thank you, Sir,

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M.

Adjournment

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

After Lunch.

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Mr. Speaker Sir, the allocations under different heads in the 3rd Five Year Plan has already been made. It has given utmost importance on agriculture and a sum of rupees four crores and 37 lakhs have been allocated under this head. Sir, in the Second Plan allocation under this head was 14.42 lakhs and in the First Plan it was four crores eighty-five lakhs. It is a most important department because the prosperity of a country depends on the economic condition of the rural population and the per capita income of the people. Therefore, the per capita income of the agriculturists should be improved. And unless this is done that country cannot proceed ahead or cannot progress economically and industrially. Therefore, utmost importance should be given to this head.

But Sir, we have seen in the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan we did give importance to the agriculture. But we have not been able to say that we have been able to raise the per capita income as expected of the agriculturists. Still the living index is very high in our State and we have not been able to reduce it. We have passed through two different plans and the Finance Minister admitted in his Budget Speech that the per capita income of our people of the State has not been improved and that aspect of the situation was presented before this house by some hon. Members while opposing the proposal for raising the local rates. Therefore we should try to see what are the defects—what are the lacunas in the implementation of our different schemes that we are adopting in the plan period. Therefore, first of all we have to see what are the reasons that we have not been able to make the people progress substantially?

Secondly, Sir, unless we can ameliorate the conditions of the agriculturists and utmost attention is given to the agriculture our country cannot prosper either commercially, or industrially or economically. In other States, the utmost attention is given for the improvement of the lots of the agriculturists. Therefore we shall have to see that every pie that has been allocated under this head is spent for the purpose for which it has been allocated. That is one thing.

There is another important thing. We shall have to see that the funds allocated must be utilised in such a way that the people may feel that they are really under a certain plan and the fund allocated under this head is spent for their own benefit. In this regard we shall have try to improve the efficiency of the executing machinery. We have long discussion about our General Administration on different occasion on the floor of this House and unless we gear up the administrative machinery or the executing agency, the fund allocated in the different heads will not be able to benefit the people. We shall have to see that our different schemes in the plan can be implemented and for this purpose our implementing machinery shall have to be geared up so that every pie is spent for the purpose for which it has been allocated and ultimately the common people for whom the entire plan is meant feels that they are under a plan.

Therefore my second point is that the administrative machinery should be geared up so that our plans are properly executed and the common people benefited.

Now Sir, in the First and Second Plan we have seen that there was lack of Co-operation. So we have to consider this vital point so that in the Third Five Year Plans copy of which has been placed before this House we can easily get it for the success of this Plan. Sir, the success of this plan largely depends on the Co-operation of the people and during the Second Plan we have not been able to get it to our expectation. Therefore our efforts should be such as to attract the attention of the people so that they can render all possible assistances. That is a very important thing.

Sir, my third point is about the disparity in this matter of development and this is a very important thing for which our planners must pay very serious attention. We have crores of rupees in the plan and our plan should be such as to ensure development in every sphere, in every area otherwise the people will take little interest in the Plan. The size of the Plan is not of much interest to them. There may be provision for huge buildings and things like that. The People will think that those building are meant for officers and the Plan is meant for them. if the benefit of the scheme does not reach the people homogenously and uniformly. Sir, in our State we have gone through two Plans, but regional disparities persist. While in some places people are progressing institution are growing up, in other places we find the people are lagging far behind. There are no institutions which can attract them to develop themselves. For example, take the case of North Bank areas, Sir. These areas are comparatively undeveloped areas though we have passed through two Plans. Industrially, commercially economically and educationally if statistics have been taken, you will find, Sir, that these areas are lagging far behind the other regions which are going ahead. Our main object of the Plan should be equitable distribution of benefits to all areas. In areas which are still backward, the initiative should come from the Government to rouse the people to work for their development. Sir, this principle was quite forgotten and there was no survey about the stages of development of different areas before implementation of the Plan schemes. There should have been a survey of the entire State to find out which areas were backward in what respect, so that our efforts could be concentrated in those areas. Similarly, we should also make a survey of our people who in spite of the two Plans have not been able to march ahead and are still lagging behind. More arithmetical distribution of funds will not remedy this state of affairs. Sir, in our State there are scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. In spite of our plans they have not been able to march ahead as other people of the State. Government under the Constitution have granted some facilities to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, but still we find in different areas they have not been able to go forward as they should have done in course of two Five Year Plans. In the Constitution there is provision for setting up of a Commission every five years to go into their problems, to assess the degree of their development, to find out their weaknesses, to investigate whether they are getting the facilities provided for them by the Constitution. The Commission is to find out the defects and weaknesses and make recommendations how to remove them, so that these people who are from time immemorial backward educationally, socially and economically may be helped to progress and prosperity.

Then, Sir, besides the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, there are other backward classes in this State of ours. In fact, our State is predominantly inhabited by scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. There are also about 15 lakhs of tea garden and ex-tea garden labourers in a population of one crores and odd. So far as the other backward classes are concerned, an All-India Commission headed by Kaka Kalelkar was appointed to go into the problems of these people who are educationally and socially backward. So far as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, their case is covered by Article 275 of the Constitution and the case of socially and educationally backward classes is covered by Article 240. Now, in pursuance of that the President constituted a Commission headed by Kaka Kalelkar. The Commission made certain recommendations which were sent to the President. The Commission also came to Assam and they gave a list of about 48 communities who are educationally and socially backward in our State. They submitted their report to Parliament. Though the Parliament have not made any final recommendation as yet, the State Governments have been directed to give preferential treatment to these communities and to take special care for their development. But, Sir, it is most regrettable to mention here that during the First and the Second Plans, whose objective was to bring in uniform development of every section of the people in this State, nothing was done in the First Five Year Plan and in the Second Five Year Plan whereas others like Bombay submitted schemes to the Government of India under which every year huge allocations of money were made for the purpose of special programmes in regard to the other Backward Classes. The Srikant Commission's report was discussed on the floor of this Assembly and our Education Minister also took part in the debate. It was then discussed how far the States took advantage of the recommendations of that Committee. The members of the other Backward Classes submitted a memorandum to the Government, to the Chief Minister and since then the matter has been taken up with all seriousness and we thank the Government for this. A State Advisory Council was formed with the Chief Minister and representations were also made to the then Home Minister Shri Gobind Ballabh Pant who assured us that he would help the other Backward Classes in the matter of education. After that the State Advisory Council recommended to the Government Rs. 10 crores for the Third Five Year Plan but it was reduced to Rs. 1 crores and when it was submitted to the Planning Commission, it was reduced to Rs. 35 lakhs. When, Sir, such a huge population is concerned, when, Sir, it is admitted by the Government that the people of this State are educationally and socially backward, not admitted alone by the people of this State but by the highest Tribunal, by the highest Commission formed by the Government of India, it is most regrettable to say that we did not receive a fair deal at the hands of the Planning Commission. Sir, this allocation of Rs. 35 lakhs for all these five years is something like a drop in the ocean. It cannot be expected that such a small amount can meet the demand of a growing population which was 19 lakhs during the time of the 1951 Census and by now it must have gone up to 30 lakhs or something like that. If it is divided annually it will come to about Rs. 6 lakhs annually. Therefore, Sir, we are grateful to the present Government because for though there was no Planned provision for this purpose, they have financed the post-matric scholarship from the Contingency Fund. Now, we are also awarding post-matric scholarship from their coffers. The other day the Education Minister stated that there are so many other Backward Class students in districts like Sibsagar that if the scholarships

are discontinued the colleges will not be there at all. Therefore, my contention is that the other Backward Classes did not receive a proper deal at the hands of the Planning Commission and we are grateful to the State Government for helping us so far as post-matric scholarships are concerned. So far as students in general are concerned, this allocation of Rs.35 lakhs, as I said earlier, is really a drop in the ocean. Sir, when this disparity is there from very beginning and as a matter of fact so far as this Government is concerned, they are already financing some of the schemes, I hope there will be time enough to add money from the State coffers so that thousands of students belonging to the other Backward Classes may get the light of education. As our Chief Minister said if democracy is to succeed, if socialism is to make headway amongst all sections of our society, the people must progress equally. This is surely the right attitude for the national Government to take for the purpose of ameliorating the conditions of and bringing forward the backward people. In that Conference inaugurated by Shri B. Bhagat, the Union Deputy Minister, stated that the problem of the Backward Classes is a national problem and this must be viewed from the national angle. These were the principles which guided our national Government to give financial assistance in the case of these Backward Classes. Our Union Minister Shri Punjabrao Deshmukh in the Bihar Conference said that our purpose is not to breed class hatred but we want to establish a casteless society. This cannot be achieved unless the other Backward Classes can reach the minimum social and economic standard to march forward along with other Sections of the people. Therefore facilities should be given to them to achieve that status if we abolish the castes system but keep these disparities, it will be a mere hypocrisy. Sir, the facilities must be continued so long the Backward Classes remain socially and economically backward and things do not improve. In view of these noble ideals of the national Government, we expect that this State also must go forward along with other States. Since this is the state of affairs, additional help will be required from the Government for the amelioration of the condition of the weaker sections of the people, namely, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and in pursuance of that policy it is essential that the inadequacy of the allocations that were made in the Third Five Year Plan for the progress of the other Backward Classes must be remedied. It should be implemented by other sources from the State coffer.

Sir, so far as the regional disparity and the disparity in the achievement of development of some different sections are concerned, there are three fundamental points on which our plans will depend. They are efficiency of executing the machinery, co-operation of the public and also disparity in the matter of development so far as the different regions and sections of population are concerned. We should see what are our short comings must not stand on our way. We should be straight forward and taking these three essential factors into consideration, we should try to implement the Third Five Year Plan. With these words, I conclude my speech.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I convey my thanks to the Government and also to the Planning Minister for preparing the Third Five Year Plan. This is a bigger plan than the previous one. The Government of India is pleased to make available 87 crores of rupees for our plans and we require only about 34 crores of rupees for financing our plan. Sir, this is really a forward step. Besides this there are other schemes also sponsored by the Central Government which

will require about 80 crores of rupees. In the private sector also they are going to spend about 56 crores of rupees. So the total investment during the Third Five Year Plan will be about 256 crores of rupees. Sir, the main object of State plan is to increase our State national income, at least, by 32 per cent and to increase the food production with a view to attain self-sufficiency of our food, to increase the power potentialities and thereby to reach the goal if our industrialisation in our State which is very backward and lastly to tackle the growing unemployment problems and to raise their standard and to give opportunities so that the disparity of income and wealth of our people may be reduced. Sir, we have accepted that democracy is the means to achieve our goal. What is our goal? The goal is to establish democracy and what does the democracy mean? Democracy means freedom, that is political freedom and economic freedom. We have achieved political freedom by driving out the foreign rulers, but we have not yet achieved our economic freedom by driving out our poverty. Now, Sir, we shall have to judge how far we shall be able to achieve our goal by driving out our poverty during this Third Five Year Plan. I do not like to take much time of the House and I shall confine myself to make only a few observations on some important points of the subject which I consider to be very essential. First, I shall take up the problem of unemployment of our State. Here in this Plan the Government has been pleased to mention that during this plan period, they are going to provide employment facilities to the extent of about 4 lakhs of people. They have estimated that there will be about 5 lakhs 76 thousands of people unemployed in our State. I am sorry, I am not able to agree with this figure. Sir, though I am not in a position to say the exact figure, in this House, I should say that this figure is wrong. Because in our Society, we find there are two sets of unemployed people—one un-employed and the other set is of under employed. The unemployed persons live both in the rural areas and in the urban areas and the under-employed persons generally live in rural areas. Sir, I do not know how far the Government has been able to take proper statistical data about this. But I must say that this figure is not correct. Sir, in the Third Five Year Plan, Vol. I, it is said that the correct figure of the unemployed personnel is 1,17,000 in the rural areas, 10,000 in the urban areas, the total, both in urban and rural areas, being 1,27,000. In another head the Government have said that the entrants of labour force is 3,48,000 in the rural areas and 61,000 in the urban areas and the total is 4,09,000. I am sorry, I am not able to agree with the Government regarding this figure also. Sir, I consider the figure to be more than what the Government has given.

Sir, going through all the schemes of the plan, I am in a position to accept that, as a result of the implementation of the schemes, Government will be able to create employment potentialities to the extent of providing employment to four lakhs of people. Here, Sir, Government has not given any figure how many persons in the Second Plan for the agricultural programme had been provided. They said that they will be able to create employment potentialities that is the target for the industries, to the extent of 32 per cent more. But they have not been able to give us any definite figure about the persons employed in the agricultural production including land reclamation, flood control utilisation of irrigation facilities and forestation, etc., etc. There is no mention how many persons have been employed there. So, I feel and consider that as a result of implementation of the schemes, Government will be able to create employment

potentialities up to the limit, let me say for argument sake, of four lakhs of unemployed persons. This will not solve the problem at all during this plan period also—even 50 per cent of the problem will not be solved. Because the demension of this problem is growing, and it is growing more and more due to factors like spread of education, unavailability of lands increase of population and so on and so forth. Taking all these factors into consideration I can easily presume that the Government will be able to tackle this problem only to a partial extent. I refer this matter to our able Planning Minister with the request to try and find out some ways for tackling this problem for its solution.

Then Sir, I would like to say a few words about the problem of cost of living in our country. In Assam, the cost of living is rising day by day. Even after the end of the 2nd plan the cost of living is progressively on the increase. I do not know the reason why it is so. But so far I can understand, it is probably due to the implementation of our plan schemes. There are various factors. On account of the increase in population, on account of the less production of our daily necessary commodities including agricultural products, the cost of living has been going up constantly. In this Plan no where do I find any mention of any scheme drawn up by our Government to bring down the cost of living. If the cost of living is not brought down, if the prices of essential commodities are allowed to go up, this plan is bound to be meaningless to our common people. I emphasise Sir, if we fail to bring down the prevailing high cost of living, then the purpose, the whole purpose of our Plan would be completely meanigless to our common people. So, Sir, my humble request to the Government and particularly to the Planning Minister, is that some ways and means should be devised to see as to how this rising spiral of high prices can be brought to a halt.

Another matter which seems to have not been given due importance in our Plan is the transport problem. In my opinion the question of providing adequate and effective transport facilities to our people ought to have received more importance. But unfortunately I do not find or I am rather unable to find that any importance has been given to the problem with regard to improve transport facilities.

Then I come to the question of consumers goods. In the Plan I do not find anywhere any mention as to how to improve the position of supply of consumers goods to our people. This bring me to the question of the cost of construction. The cost of construction is going higher and higher every year. If the cost of construction goes on higher and higher every year, if consumer goods are made more and more scarce every year, then the common people will have no charm for the Plan.

I have noticed that very little importance has been given to the problem of urban development. In our State the urban population constitute the 1/12th of our total population in the State. But practically speaking, no importance has been given to the urban population in this scheme. I fail to understand how the Government desire to improve the living conditions of the people of the State as a whole by ignoring the lot of a particular set of people living in the urban areas. I appeal to the Planning Minister to look into this matter and to see that the people in the urban areas also get their due share of development of the State as envisaged in the Plan.

Sir, another thing that I want to mention is about the lot of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the other Backward Classes about which my Friend Shri Mahikanta Das has spoken very elaborately. I would therefore be very brief in my reference to this matter. Sir, these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are very backward not only in Assam but all over India. So, in our Plan these people should receive not only very special consideration but also priority consideration. But unfortunately nowhere in our schemes I have seen anything having been mentioned about the improvement of the conditions of the Harijans who continue the lowest strata of our society. If we want to improve their hard lot, we must ensure for them full social justice and equal treatment. They have so far been denied this elementary right, and I am sorry to find that our Plan has failed to take due cognisance of this fact.

Then, Sir, I would like to say few words about our administrative machinery through which Government want to implement our Five-Year Plans. Sir, for this purpose, we require an administrative machinery which is very smart, effective and very energetic. But I may be excused when I say that our administrative machinery is not up to the mark. It is neither up-to-date nor prompt. Nor can it take decision quickly and therefore I fail to understand how does our Government conceive to implement our schemes with such an administrative machinery. It is therefore my earnest request to the Government and more particularly to the Chief Minister to gear up the administrative machinery, at least to some more extent.

Then, I would like to mention about the public co-operation. Without public co-operation it is meaningless to conceive the attainment of the objective of our Plan. Sir, it is my painful duty to mention here that inspite of the completion of two Five-Year Plans, we have not been able to rouse the enthusiasm of our people for the implementation of our schemes. Why?

Sir, are our people lethargic, are our people less energetic, are our people less imaginative or less patriotic? I do not think so, Sir. In our National Struggle when we fought for our country's independence, we saw our people's energy, our people's spirit, our people's enthusiasm. But why after a lapse of 12 or 13 years, why we have been otherwise to-day. I think Sir, the Government have not been able to infuse enthusiasm among them. We are more inclined to the bureaucratic method than to the democratic method. Government have lost confidence more in our people than in our Administrative machinery. Sir, Government have department of its own, that is the Publicity Department which has totally failed and terribly failed. That has not been able to enthuse people, that has not been able to create an atmosphere among the people with a view to help the Government in implementing the schemes of the Five-Year Plans. I want Publicity Department to be more effective in securing people's co-operation for fulfilment of the schemes of the Plan.

Lastly, Sir, I want to say a few words about the industrialisation. I am very glad to convey my heart-felt thanks to the Planning Commission for giving more stress on establishment of power Projects, because nothing can be done without power. Generally, India is producing less power but Assam is practically nil. But I am glad that more stress or importance has been given in this respect, in the Third Five-Year Plan and we hope that Assam will march forward towards industrialisation. Sir, in this respect, I like to say a few words, that is, in selecting industries, I like to request the

Government that we must see that how many people, particularly, people of the State will be able to participate or rather will be able to have their employment in the industry and before allowing an industry the Government must take all necessary steps so that Government may supply all the necessary personnel to that industry. If Government fail in that respect, the industrialisation will not be a hope for the people of the State. So, I appeal to the Government and more particularly, to the Minister in charge of Industry to look into that matter very seriously.

Sir, planning is a continuous process and so my humble request to the Government of Assam and to the Ministry of Planning that we must have a permanent body of planning in our State because it is very difficult in our State to plan, because we have some difficulties. We have the Hills, that is more than half of our land of the State covered by Hills, where the population per mile is very less than that of the Plain Districts where the population is very thick. There are innumerable rivers the data of which are not available and besides these our State is full of people having different ways of living, customs and manners. In planning or in drawing up schemes, we should take into consideration all these factors. So it is not possible to prepare schemes by departmental hands haphazardly at the end of three or four years of a Plan. So our Government must have a permanent body so that it may take proper data, may take necessary information with a view to drawing up our schemes more scientifically and more accurately in future.

Sir, lastly, I appeal to the Government to take a very serious view about the regional disparity; not the regional disparity existing within our State but the regional disparity of the entire country. The Government of India and the Planning Commission have also declared in unequivocal term that they want to do away with the regional disparity but in spite of that the regional disparity is going on there in our country and rather it is increasing as a result of implementation of Plan. I may cite few examples. The Government of India is going to have big key industries, during the Third Five-Year Plan, with the main aim of attaining full industrialisation of our country. If that is the intention of the Government then what key industries are going to be established in Assam? Is Assam not a part and parcel of India? Somebody may say that Oil Industry is being installed but there was no other way out than to install that here. Then there are Iron and Steel Industry nuclear industry and other big machine making industries. All these industries are not going to be located here. Sir, not to speak of these industries, even a broad-gauge railway line is not going to be introduced here in our State. Can anybody conceive of industrialisation of a State like ours without having a broad-gauge line?

Sir, the flood is annual occurrence in Assam. It has become common to Assam but is there any serious thought over it as to how to check the occurrence of flood in Assam? It is my painful duty to say here that nothing has been done in this respect very seriously. I know, it is tremendously difficult to control a river like Brahmaputra, but rivers like Pagladiya, Monus, Beki, Kaldia, Nonoi, Bhorali, Dikhu, Desang, etc., can easily be controlled and if these rivers are controlled, then flood will not be our annual occurrence. So, my request to the Government of Assam and to the Planning Minister, particularly to move the Government of India and the Planning Commission, to see that if they really desire to remove these regional disparities, if they desire to improve Assam, they must introduce some schemes which should develop Assam economically. Unless Assam is economically

developed, the eastern frontier of India will be very weak. From that point of view, I appeal to the Government of India to take a very serious view so that the economic condition of the people of Assam is improved and lastly Sir, I want to say one word that is, for checking up the rise of prices of the essential commodities. If that is not going to be checked all our aims of Plan will be frustrated.

I thank you Sir.

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH (Koliabar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are glad to find an opportunity to discuss the 3rd Five-Year Plan of our State as it is a very important matter. Sir, we have seen the 1st and the 2nd Five-Year Plans and we are now in the midst of the 3rd Five-Year Plan and from this, we are in a position to know what planning means. Sir, at one time, there was much opposition to planning. There were some section of people who in fact shuddered at the very idea of planning. Sir, one British soldier and philosopher once remarked, "All this planning, it can only lead to chaos." But, Sir, he also had to admit the necessity of planning when he stated that planning provides scope for free enterprise. Sir, planning can lead to chaos and it can also lead to progress and prosperity. Much care, caution and foresight are necessary while formulating these plans. Sir, the opposition that was there against planning has gradually dwindled down and by almost every country, especially those countries which are backward and underdeveloped, the necessity of planning has been considered as a 'sine qua non' for the economic development of a country.

Now, Sir, as I have said, we have already seen our two plans. There are some people who say that inspite of these two plans, economic lot of our people has not been improved, rather it has faced a setback. Hence they are not very enthusiastic about the 3rd plan as well as they think that it would also fall in the same line with the previous two plans and hence it will also not be in a position to bring about economic amelioration of the people. They also think that economic progress should be more rapid, so that the economic condition of our people can be improved. Sir, I think everyone who has at his heart the good of the people will surely desire that economic development should be more rapid. It should be at a quicker pace. In fact, Sir, economic development is an imperative need for the task of overcoming poverty and privation which lies on the conscience of all. But Sir, in the early stages of development, plan's creation is not a matter of economic planning etc., in the early stages of development, the task is not to set production targets or plan for investment outlays. The task is in fact, to lay the administrative, social and educational ground works for such advancement. It is in the later stage of development that detailed planning for production targets as well as for investment outlays are to be stressed upon. Sir, as I have said, there are certain pre-requisites, which are essential factors, such as a good administration, a stable society or a society founded on a sound footing and also educational facilities of the people which are to be laid down upon any plan for production and investment and our undertaken. If the administration is weak, if the Government is not on a stable footing, then, Sir, to talk of planning, to talk of economic development, is nothing but a nullity. So, Sir, the administrative machinery must be a good one and the Government must be stable. Similarly, if the society is in a chaotic condition, no planning can succeed. Hence, the social structure of the country should also be laid on a sound footing. Again, Sir, if the people are not enlightened,

if they are not educated, they will not be in a position to know what planning in fact means. So, Sir, it is essential that our people also should have some education. Apart from these, Sir, there are other factors too, such as good communication, good transport facilities and health of the people and so on and so forth. These are, Sir, some of the grounds which are so very essential for development of a country economically and without these ground works as the base structure, no economic development can take place. Sir, we are glad that our planners had in fact made provision for all these developments in the 1st and in the 2nd 5-Year Plans. We have gone far ahead in respect of education, in respect of transport and communication and in respect of social development and so on and so forth. So, Sir, in the 3rd Plan, we find the planners have focussed their attention on economic development in respect of agriculture, industry, power production etc. Now, in fact, we have come to the stage of economic development in our plan. Now, Sir, we are glad that much has been done by our Government in respect of agricultural development, but in spite of all the efforts made by the Government, we find that we have not been able yet to be in a position to enthuse the people. It is a fact that Government have provided handsome provision in their plan; they have made provision for better seed, fertiliser, agricultural implements to the cultivators. But in spite of all these, we find that our people have not been enthused to the desired extent. This is because, Sir, our agriculturists are mostly illiterate and they are also imbued with the primitive method of cultivation. They find it very difficult to take to the modern method of cultivation though it may fetch for them higher yield and consequently higher income. So, Sir, I find there is something wrong in the plan because we have not been able to enthuse our agriculturists to take to the modern method of cultivation and unless and until we are in a position to make them take to the modern method of cultivation, all talk of agricultural development will be nothing but a nullity. So, Sir, I request the Government to take all possible steps to enthuse our agriculturists to take to the modern method of cultivation. Of course, it will take a long time for me to talk on the modern method of cultivation and this is also not the proper forum while discussing the 3rd 5-Year Plan and hence, instead of dwelling at length on the subject now, better I discuss it later on. Again, I have found that a good provision has been made in our plan for power production. It is a fact that our State is lagging far behind in power than in other States and we are glad that our Planning Minister has been able to impress upon the Central Government for giving more money under this head to this State and we are told that rupees three crores has been earmarked in the meantime by the Central Government to our Government in addition to the plan provision, but even then we are far behind in this respect than other States in India. The demand for power is rapidly increasing and if we are not given further allocation in this head a time will come when it will be seen that our State will remain at a stand still in respect of industrialisation. So, I would urge upon our Government to see that further allocation is made in this head.

Then, Sir we have in the 2nd plan some programme of industrialisation in the State. Our State is lagging far behind other States. Of course, some industries have grown up in places like Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, etc., but one thing we find that the indigeneous people have not been able to derive any benefit from them. They are remaining backward in this respect and it appears Government has not done anything worthwhile with a view to industrialisation of the rural areas. I hope, Government will try their

level best as to how these areas can be industrialised and our people can be helped so that they may be in a position to better their economic condition.

With these words, I resume my seat.

Thank you Sir.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patachar-kuchi): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই ৩য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিবৰ সময়ত যোৱা বাৰ্চ আৰু জন অধিবেশনত পৰিকল্পনাৰ কিতাপ এখন উলিয়াব নোৱাৰাৰ কথা কৈছিলো। বাহওক এতিয়াও তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কিতাপ এখন উলিয়াই আমাক জানিবৰ সুবিধা দিয়াত ভাল পাইছো। এই পৰিকল্পনাৰ এবছৰ পাৰ হৈ গলেই আৰু এতিয়া আলোচনা কৰা মানে মৰনোত্তৰ পৰীক্ষা কৰাৰ দৰেই হৈছে। এই তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনা আগৰ দুখন পৰিকল্পনাতকৈ বহুত ডাঙৰ। কিন্তু ইয়াক যেতিয়া কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হাতত লোৱা হলেই এতিয়া আৰু সাল-সলনি কৰা অসম্ভৱ।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Will the Hon'ble Minister enlighten us whether the Plan is a flexible one?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning): Yes, Sir, it is.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: যদি flexible হয় আৰু কিছু সাল-সলনি কৰিব পাৰিব তেন্তে বৰ ভাল কথা। তথাপি ইও **Examination before death** হৈ হব। এই পৰিকল্পনাৰ বিষয় সমূহ কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব প্ৰতিজন দেশবাসীৰ। গতিকে ইয়াত সকলোৰে মনোযোগ আৱশ্যক; বিশেষকৈ বাইজৰ আস্থা থাকিব লাগিব আৰু এই আস্থা লাভৰ নিমিত্তে চৰকাৰে ৰাজ্যিক বিশ্বাসত লব লাগে। বুজাব লাগে, বাইজৰ কৰ্মশক্তি কামত লগাব লাগে নিজৰ বুলি অনুভৱ কৰিব দিব লাগে; সকলো অঞ্চলতে সমানে চকু দিব—সমানে এই আঁচনি প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব লাগে। যদি সেইটো কৰা নহয় অৰ্থাৎ কিছুমান অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰহে মতামত লোৱা হয় বা কিছুমান ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰহে মতামত লোৱা হয় তেনেহলে এই পৰিকল্পনা কৃতকাৰ্য্য হ'ব নোৱাৰে। মই অকল অসম চৰকাৰৰ কথা কোৱা নাই। ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ কথাও কৈছো। ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান আগবঢ়া আৰু কিছুমান পিচ পৰা ৰাজ্য আছে। আগবঢ়া ৰাজ্য যেনে পশ্চিম বঙ্গ, উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ, মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰ বা গুজৰাট আদিৰ মতামত লৈ পৰিকল্পনা কৰা মানে আগবঢ়া ৰাজ্যবোৰক আৰু আগ বাঢ়ি যাবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হৈছে। আৰু পিচ পৰা বোৰ পিচ পৰিয়ে আছে। গতিকে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে সকলোকে সমানে চোৱা উচিত আৰু যিবোৰ পিচপৰি আছে সেই বোৰক বেচি সাহায্য আৰু সুবিধা দি সমানে আগবাঢ়ি যাবলৈ অনুপ্ৰেৰণা দিব লাগে। সেই সুবিধা আৰু অনুপ্ৰেৰণা এই অসম দেশত পোৱা উচিত। নহলে হাতভৰি খৰা, চকু কণা বা অন্য অঙ্গৰোগগ্ৰস্ত হোৱা ধুনীয়া সুন্দৰ মানহ যেন হ'ব।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: May I point out Sir that the Central Government have been kind enough to Assam Government, Orissa and some other backward States. Our plan is to provide an increase of 107 p.c. over the 2nd Plan where the normal plan increase provided is 50 p.c.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) :

ভাল কথা যদি অসমক আনতকৈ বেচি সুবিধা দিছে। আমি ভাল পাইছো। এতিয়া এই টকা বিলাক ভালকৈ কামত লগাই ৰাজ্য খনক উন্নতিৰ পথলৈ নিব লাগে। আমাৰ আঁচনি বিলাক নিৰ্বাচনত জয়ী হবৰ বাবে এটা পাৰ্টিৰ নহয় বা শাসক দলৰ নিৰ্বাচিত হোৱা অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে নহয়, পক্ষপাতিতা কৰিব নোলাগে। সেইবোৰ দেশৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে, উন্নতিৰ কাৰণেহে সমানে সকলো অঞ্চল আৰু ৰাইজৰ কাৰণে কৰিব লাগে। ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত অসম যেনেকৈ পিচপৰা, সেইদৰে অসমৰ ভিতৰত বৰপেটা, গোৱাল পাৰা, মঙ্গলদৈ, লক্ষীমপুৰ আদি পিচপৰি আছে। সেইবোৰ ঠাইত যদি বেচি সুবিধা দিয়া নহয় তেন্তে আনবোৰ আগবাঢ়ি যাব আৰু সেইবোৰ পিচপৰি থাকিব। আজি সেইবোৰ ঠাইত শিল্প, কাৰিকৰী অনাঠান বা বেপাৰ বাণিজ্যবোৰ একো সুবিধা নাই। সেই কাৰণে এই পিচপৰা ঠাইবোৰৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিবৰ নিমিত্তে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

আমাৰ দেশত প্ৰথম আৰু দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনা সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ যোৱাৰ পিচতো যেতিয়া নিবনুৱা সমস্যা থাকে আৰু চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে হৰতাল কৰে আৰু Demand Day পালন কৰি কাম নকৰে তেনেহলে দেশৰ উন্নতি হৈছে বুলি কেনেকৈ কব পাৰি? আজি জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ খৰছ বাঢ়ি গৈছে। খাদ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে, শিক্ষাৰ খৰছ, চিকিৎসাৰ খৰছ বাঢ়িছে, ঘৰ ভাড়া বাঢ়ি গৈছে, বিদ্যুৎ চৰকাৰে একো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা দেখা নাই; সেইবোৰ বোধ কৰো দেশবাসীক শাস্তিত ৰাখিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যদি যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰি জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ খৰছ সৰ্বসাধাৰণ ৰাইজৰ স্তৰত ৰাখিব পাৰে তেন্তে পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি কৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱা বুলি কব পাৰি। আমাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে এই দেশৰে মানুহ, তেওঁলোকে দেশৰ কথা ভাবে। তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো জেদ নাই, কু-অভিপ্ৰায়ও নাই বা মূৰৰ দোষও হোৱা নাই যে তেওঁলোকে মিচাকৈ হৰতাল বা দৰমহা বেচি কৰিবলৈ Demand Day পালন কৰে। যদি জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ খৰছ কমাই দিয়ে যদি খাদ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ দাম কমে, কাপোৰৰ, শিক্ষাৰ, চিকিৎসাৰ, ঘৰ ভাড়াৰ খৰছ কমাই দিব পাৰে, তেনেহলে মই ডাঙি কব পাৰো যে, তেওঁলোকে এনেকৈ হৰতাল বা Demand Day পালন নকৰিব।

সেই কাৰণে, মই আগতে কৈ আহিছো যে, আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি বিলাকত খুঁট আছে, যিবিলাক মানুহে বুজিব পৰা নাই। আজি নিবনুৱা সমস্যা ইমান বাঢ়িছে যে ভাবিলে আচৰিত হব লাগে। High light of the 3rd plan বোলা কিতাপত আৰু কোৱাও হৈছে যে, তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত প্ৰায় ১'৯ লাখ নিবনুৱা থাকি যাব অৰ্থাৎ এটা, দুটা বা তিনিটা পৰিকল্পনাৰ ফলত, আঁচনি কৰিও নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ অবসান ঘটাব নোৱাৰিলে। তাত আকৌ কৈছে যে, এই ১'৯ লাখ বনুৱা কেৱল চহৰ অঞ্চলৰ। গাঁও অঞ্চলত যে কিমান নিবনুৱা আছে তাৰ হিচাবেই নাই। গাঁৱৰ পৰা মানুহ আহি চহৰ অঞ্চলত, ভাতৰকা, কপোৰ বাচন ধোৱা আদি কাম বিচাৰি আহে, তাকো নোপোৱা অৱস্থা হৈছে। এই দৰেই কিমান মানুহ কাম বিচাৰি হাহাকাৰ কৰি ঘূৰি ফুৰিছে অনুমান কৰা টান। মানুহৰ এই হাহাকাৰ অৱস্থা বিলাক আমি সৰুহৈ থকাৰ কালত নাছিল, তাত কাপোৰৰ অভাবত গাঁৱৰ মানুহে চহৰলৈ আহি, কাম কাজ নোহোৱাকৈ ঘূৰি ফুৰিব লগা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হল, আমাৰ গাঁও অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ কোনো বকম উন্নতি হোৱা নাই, য'ত এই মানুহ বিলাক সোমাই যাব পাৰে। কাষেই মই এই অনুৰোধ চৰকাৰত কৰিছো যেন গ্ৰাম অঞ্চলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কাৰ্য্যকৰী পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লয় আৰু গাঁৱৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাবোৰো ওৰ পেলায়। এই মানুহ

বিলাকৰ মাটিবাৰি ও নাই ; আনহাতে মাটিৰ পৰিমানো নাবাঢ়ে, কাষেই, এই মানুহ বিলাকক কাম কাজৰ সা-সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে অন্য ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই মৰ্শে চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক পতিত মাটি আবাদ কৰা নাই, সেই বিলাকত খেতিৰ পান খুলিব লাগে। এইদৰেই এই নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ কিছু উপসম হব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। এই মৰ্শে মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কাম হাতত লব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। খেতিৰ সম্পৰ্কত, মই ইয়াকেই কব খুজিছো যে, খেতিৰ উৎপাদন ধানেই আমাৰ প্ৰধান আহাৰ। এই ভাতৰ সমস্যাটো আজিৰ নহয় ; অতীজতৰ যেতিয়া সমাজ আবস্ত হৈছিল, তেতিয়াৰে পৰাই ই আবস্ত হৈছে। এই ভাতৰ বাবেই ৰাজ্যই ৰাজ্যই, ইখন দেশে সিখন দেশে যুজ কৰিছিল।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত সৰ্বমঠ ১ কোটি, ১৮ লাখ মানুহ আছে। ইমান বিলাক মানুহক খেতিৰ মাটি দিয়া সম্ভবপৰ নহয়, কাৰণ মই আগতেও কৈ আহিছো যে, মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ বৃদ্ধি নহয়। তথাপি এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ ভাত কাপোৰৰ সংস্থান কৰিব লাগিব। প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাৰ ফলত, আমি দেখাত এই সমস্যা ১৭ pc. বাঢ়িছে, আকৌ দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালত এই সংখ্যা ১৬% নামিছে। এনে অৱস্থাত যদি আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি ভাল কৰিব পৰা, নহয়, তেনেহলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ এটা ভয়াবহ অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হব। ধান, চাউল, যব, গম, আদিৰ উৎপাদনো পাচত বঢ়াব পাৰি তাৰ বিশেষ প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাব লাগে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে, মই চৰকাৰক এই পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াব খুজিছো যে, যিবিলাক আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত পতিত মাটি আছে, চাহ বাগিচা বা অন্য ঠাইত সেই মাটি বিলাক খেতিৰ কাৰণে মুকলি কৰি দিব লাগে। আৰু এই মাটি দৃষ্টি উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে ভূমিহীন খেতিয়ক সকলক দিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ দ্বৰাই, খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব।

তাৰ পিচত, মথাউৰী সম্পৰ্কত কেই আঘাৰ মান কওঁ যে, চৰকাৰৰ E. & D. বিভাগটো বৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়। অথচ বিভাগৰ কামৰ কাৰণে বৰ কম টকা দিছে। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জনাইছে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে ৫০ লাখ টকা দিছে : তাৰ মানে বছৰত মাত্ৰ সমস্ত ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে ১০ লাখ টকা। ইয়াৰ ইমান বিলাক দং খন্ধা, মঠাউৰী বন্ধা, আদি কাম কেনেকৈ হব? খেতি বঢ়াবলৈ হলে, মঠাউৰী বান্ধিবই লাগিব, দং খান্ধিবই লাগিব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে এই বিভাগৰ কাৰণে, অধিক টকা লাগিব আৰু কাম বিলাক বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিৰে তথ্যপাতি সংগ্ৰহ কৰি, কৰিব লাগিব। আজি যিবিলাক মঠাউৰী বন্ধা হৈছে, যেহেতু এই বিলাক ঠিকমতে তথ্যপাতি সংগ্ৰহ নকৰাকৈ কৰিছে, তাৰ দ্বৰাই বাইজৰ উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই বৰং অনিষ্টহে হৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে, কালদীয়া আৰু দেজবা নদীৰ মথাউৰীৰ কথা কব পাৰিযে, যি ফালে মথাউৰী আছে সেই ফালে পানী নাই আৰু যি ফালে মথাউৰী নাই সেই ফালে বন্যাৰ প্ৰকোপ। এই বিলাক হোৱাৰ আচল কাৰণ হৈছে ঠিক মতে planning কৰি বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিৰে এই বিলাক কৰা হোৱা নাই। এই বিলাক যাতে ঠিকমতে কৰা হয় তাৰ কাৰণে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। এই কামত যাতে কোনো বৰমে, পক্ষপাতিত্ব নহয়, আৰু যাতে ইয়াত এনে বৰমে উদাৰতাই, সকলোৱে দেখুৱা হয়, তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে মন কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। এই বিলাক পক্ষপাতিত্ব, সমস্তি সমস্তিলৈ চলিব লাগিছে, কিছুমান সমষ্টিয়ে বেচি টকা পায় কিছুমানে কম পায় আৰু কিছুমানে নাপায়েই। মোৰ সমষ্টি বিশেষকৈ, উল্লেখ যোগ্য এয়ে যে, বাস্তা সম্পৰ্কত টকা একেবাৰেই কমাই দিছে। মোৰ সমষ্টিও মাত্ৰ ৭।১ মাইল বাস্তা লোৱা হৈছে আৰু এই সমষ্টিৰ কাৰণে যি টকা আছিল, সেই টকা অন্য সমষ্টিলৈ divert কৰা হৈছে। এই বিলাকৰ বিষয় আপত্তি জনোৱা স্বত্বেও কোনো উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই।

কাজেই সৰ্ব্ব শেষত মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়লৈ অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যেন, পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি সমূহ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেশৰ বৃহৎ মজলৰ হকে যেন কোনো বৰকমৰ পক্ষপাতিত্ব নহয় আৰু সকলোৱে উন্নতিৰ সমান ভাগ পায়। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ মন্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank my friend, Shri Goswami for moving this motion which has given us an opportunity to speak a few words on our Third Five-Year Plan. Sir, I do not have much time to go into the details of the Plan and therefore, I shall speak only on one or two important subjects. Before discussing about the results of the First and Second Five-Year Plans in my constituency and the adjoining constituencies, let me begin with a small story. There was once blind widow and she went to a Doctor to cure her eyes. The Doctor cured her eyes and he gave a bill to her but the lady refused to pay the Bill. Her complaint was that the Doctor did not cure her eyes. Then the Doctor went to the court and the widow was summoned to the court. The learned Judge asked the lady whether the Doctor cured her eyes.

She said, yes. The Judge then enquired why she refused to pay him the fees. She said that when she was blind she could touch all the essential things but when her eyes were cured, she could not see her things. So, she said either the doctor has stolen away her things or her eyes were not cured. So, the operation was successful but the patient died. Similar is the case with our plans.

Sir, here I refer to the Kaki reclamation scheme. During the First Five-Year Plan 12,000 bighas of land was to be reclaimed; but before that time our area was producing agricultural production of food and was able to feed a large number of people. Sir, after that Kaki reclamation scheme was undertaken, our areas faced with acute draught. In 1957 there was draught, in the last year also there was draught and in the present year there is acute draught. Our State Government has not engaged its attention in the matter of agriculture and I speak in the language of the Government.

"During the First and Second Five-Year Plans, emphasis was, by and large, laid on "Flood Control" in preference to "Irrigation". The reason was that an emergent flood situation had occurred in the State following the great earthquake of 1950, which caused extensive land slides in the North Eastern Mountain regions, thereby silting up the river channels in the plains. While conditions in eastern Assam region were thus very unstable, high floods also occurred all over the State in quick succession in 1952 and 1954. In 1955 and 1956 also there were smaller floods. These floods caused extensive damage to the standing crops, including loss of cattle, etc., and great hardship to the people, besides eroding several towns. In particular, Dibrugarh, Palasbari and some other towns suffered greatly from erosion. The situation arising out of the floods and erosion highlighted the necessity for taking up flood control measures on an emergent and priority basis to be able to afford, to the extent possible, protection to the crops and other properties of the people.

Almost all the available technical staff had to be switched over to surveys, investigations, preparation and execution of Flood Control Schemes, in preference to Irrigation Schemes. The Central Water and Power Commission had been entrusted with the hydrological investigations of the Brahmaputra basins as well as investigations of multi-purpose projects. This

being the position, except for investigations, no medium irrigation schemes could be taken up during the Second Plan. A few minor irrigation schemes were, however, executed by the Flood Control and Irrigation Wing under the Agriculture sector.

After a substantial measure of protection against floods that had been provided in the State through the construction of embankments, drainage, channels, sluice gates, etc., attention was partly diverted to the investigation of irrigation schemes, Medium and Minor. There was severe draught in 1957 and also in the subsequent years which emphasised the imperative need for irrigation schemes, for ensuring water supply for production of food side by side with flood and erosion production measures.

So Sir, all the technical staff have been engaged in the flood control works. But what is our experience in this year's flood in the month of June? According to the Revenue Minister, 52,000 bighas of land were eroded. In our area, some Mathauri was constructed which closed the mouth of rivers in both ends and as a result the water could not enter and consequently cultivators could not get any water from River Kapili and Jamuna. Sir, in the year 1944 our area used to supply more than 22 lakh maunds of rice but after 1961 the production has come down to 5 lakh maunds.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Does the hon. Member mean that production has come down or whether it was due to black market that the rice could not be supplied?

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Sir, the question of black marketing does not come here. If it is so, the Government becomes a party to it.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The hon. Member as a Representative of Millers' Association told me that there was black marketing and as a result only 5 lakhs maunds of rice supplied.

Shri BISWADEV SHARMA (Balipara): Whether the paddy was procured by the Mills themselves.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Sir, what I want to submit is that after 1954 the production of rice has been very much affected due to draught and other reasons. It is not that supply of rice has been reduced due to black market.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Is there any mill which was closed due to the paucity of paddy?

Shri SANTI RAJAN DAS GUPTA: My mill has been closed down for want of paddy. When the hon. Members are interrupting the agriculture chapter and I come to Industry. Sir in the 3rd Five-Year Plan the Government has undertaken some irrigation project. In Nowgong also Jumna Irrigation Project has been undertaken and it is expected that 63,000 acres of land will be benefitted. Of course our people will have to pay water tax or betterment tax. It will cover Lumding and Jumnamukh constituency. Jumnamukh belongs to Begum Ahmed's constituency but in our area commonly as the Hojai Area. Both the areas have near about 2 lakh acres of land. All the 63,000 acres of land are being benefitted by the

Jumna Irrigation Scheme and I put the question to the Minister-in-charge of Embankment whether another dam can be taken up. The Minister's reply was that there was no proposal at the moment. Sir, whether quantity is produced here goes to the rest of Assam; entire Assam is profited by it and there is no scope of black-marketing here. The only means of communication here is the Railway.

Another point I want to bring to the notice of this House is that in my area there are two rivers—Dimari and Jumna. During winter it is dry (the Dimari river). The Jumna rises probably from the North Cachar Hills and it falls in the river Kopili. In the mouth of the river Kopili there is a bund and as a result no water can get in. Of course, I pointed out this matter to the hon. Finance Minister while he visited Hojai. Both these rivers are closed. Our area is never affected by flood. So far my memory goes, in 1946 there was a big flood which caused about 40 per cent of damages to the crops. But now our area is suffering from draught.

Now I come to the subject of Veterinary. I put a question to the Minister-in-charge of Livestock to give me the number of livestock in the Lumding constituency. Another question that I put was to know the number of veterinary dispensaries. The reply was that for a cattle population of 1,00,126 (one lakh and one hundred twenty six) there are only 2 veterinary hospitals one at Hojai and another at Lanka. The other day there was a talk about dairy farming in this House. Now for this huge number of livestock, there are only two doctors. The Minister other day stated that there is something like two cows for every one person. This Lumding constituency comprises of 1,200 square miles; I do not know how two veterinary dispensaries can meet the needs of such a huge area. And then the dispensaries can hardly be called veterinary dispensaries; these are at least not veterinary hospitals.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not confine yourself only to your constituency.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): These are examples only.

It will be useless to make general observations without examples. Otherwise how can we know.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Same is the position in other constituencies.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: In that case we are not progressing. We are, Sir, discussing the Third Five-Year Plan. The suggestions are there.

Another point I want to bring to the notice of the House is regarding the condition of road. There has been no improvement at all in the condition of road. I put several questions to the Minister in charge and the reply was that some road has been taken up and some not. The condition of the roads in my constituency, even taking Mouzawise, is so very bad that it is not necessary to speak about the village roads at all.

Then I come to Medical. Here also the same is the condition. Both in the First and Second Five-Year Plans, so many developmental schemes were undertaken, but we do not see any development work; of course, we see some big buildings here and there, at Nowgong, at Gauhati and other places (Interruptions and noise).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No interruption please.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Now as regards Co-operatives, Government made an experiment in my area of forming a Co-operative in 1959. I gave my full support to it at least for the years 1959 and 1960. But I am afraid the intention of the officers connected with it was not to do progress but to retard it. The progress is in paper only, not in the minds of the officers. They do not work: I can cite many instances. They rather go for individual interests; they like individual approach. Now for these developmental schemes in these Plans Rs.120 crores are going to be spent; another Rs. 84 crores by the Central Government and Rs. 56 crores in the private sector. The per capita income would be risen to Rs.308. Even after spending nearly Rs.150 crores our per capita income would increase only upto Rs.308.

So, Sir, there are many problems in our State like floods, draught, earthquakes and so on, if our officers are not equally sincere, no amount of publicity, no amount of planning can lead to overall development of the country. What is required is honesty of purpose, sincerity of effort on the part of the working people and if this is lacked, everything will fail. That is my submission, Sir.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইংলণ্ড, ফ্রান্স, ইতালি, আমেৰিকা আদি দেশ বিলাকে ৫ বা ১০ বছৰীয়া কোনো পৰিকল্পনা নকৰাকৈয়ে দেশৰ শাসন সংগঠনিক আদি কাৰ্য্য বিলাক চলাই আহিছে। আমাৰ দেশ চৰকাৰে ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ যোগেদি চলোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে অৰ্থাৎ ৫ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত সমাধা কৰাৰ কৰ্মসূচী বা আঁচনি হাতত লয় আৰু সেই ৫ বছৰ পাৰ হৈ গলে পুনৰ ৫ বছৰৰ কাৰণে কামৰ আঁচনি লয়। এই ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ আনি সমৰ্থন কৰো অৰ্থাৎ পৰিকল্পনাৰ যোগেদি দেশখন আগ বঢ়াই নিয়া প্ৰচেষ্টাক সমৰ্থন কৰো।

১৯৫১ চনৰ ১ ম এপ্ৰিলৰ পৰা ১ ম ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনা আৰম্ভ হৈছে। বৰ্ত্তমান ৩য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম ১৯৬১ চনৰ ১ ম এপ্ৰিলৰ পৰা চলিছে। ১ ম ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত ২,২৫০ কোটি, ২য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত ৪,৬০০ কোটি আৰু ৩য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত প্ৰায় ৭৫০০ কোটি টকা বাজহুৱা খণ্ডত ব্যয় কৰিব। গাইণ্ডটীয়া বা ব্যক্তিগত খণ্ড ও লগত ধৰিলে ৩য় পৰিকল্পনাত প্ৰায় ১১১১ হাজাৰ কোটি টকা ব্যয় কৰিব।

মূল বা প্ৰধান কথা হৈছে এই ৩য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ টকা ক'ব পৰা, আহিব? চৰকাৰে কেনেকৈ সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব বা কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে? সংগ্ৰহ কৰোতে যদি দেশৰ দৰিদ্ৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত আৰ্থিক হেচা পৰে আৰু পৰিকল্পনাৰ যোগেদি যদি দেশৰ দৰিদ্ৰ শ্ৰেণী, শোষিত শ্ৰেণীৰ কল্যাণ নহয় তেন্তে পৰিকল্পনাৰ সাৰ্থকতা ক'ত? পৰিকল্পনা কৰিব পাৰিব, অৰ্থ সংগ্ৰহ আৰু ব্যয় কৰিব পাৰিব কিন্তু দেশৰ অৰ্থনীতি কোনফালে ঢালখাব সেইতোহে লক্ষ্য কৰাৰ বিষয়।

৩য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ টকা

১। চলিত টেক্স-বাজহৰ পৰা পাব

৩৫০ কোটি

২। বেলেৰ পৰা পাব

১৫০ কোটি

৩। ৰাইজৰ পৰা (ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত) ধাৰ কৰি	৮৫০ কোটি
৪। প্ৰভিডেণ্ড ফাণ্ড, উন্নত টেক্স (betterment levy)	৫১০ কোটি
৫। অতিৰিক্ত টেক্স (additional tax) লগাই	১৬০০ কোটি
৬। বিদেশৰ পৰা ধাৰ	২২৫০ কোটি
৭। ষাটি নট (deficit financing) ছাপা কৰিব	৫৫০ কোটি

ইত্যাদি—ইত্যাদি।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: এইবোৰ ক'ব পৰা কৈছে ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

এইবোৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰৰ কথা। বিদেশৰ ওচৰত ধাৰ কৰি ধাৰৰ মাত্ৰা বাঢ়ি গৈছে ধাৰ পৰিশোধ কৰিব পৰা শক্তি ভাৰতবৰ্ষই অৰ্জন কৰিবই পৰা নাই কংগ্ৰেছী শাসনত। ভাৰতত নিশ্চিত বস্ত্ৰৰ বণ্টানি বৃদ্ধি নহলে ঋণ পৰিশোধ কৰিব কেনেকৈ? ১৯৫১ চনৰ এপ্ৰিলৰ সময়ত আমদানী আছিল ৬৫০ কোটিৰ বৰ্তমান আমদানি ১,০০০ কোটিৰ বৰ্তমান বণ্টানি ৬০০ কোটিৰ। গতিকে ৪০০ কোটি ষাটি অৰ্থাৎ সাধাৰণ ক্ষেত্ৰতে ৪০০ কোটিকৈ বহুবি ধাৰ লাগিলে বিদেশৰ ওচৰত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ। ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰণে ধাৰ পৃথককৈ আছে-বিদেশৰ সাহায্য ওপৰিও। বিদেশে ১ ম ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত ১৮৩ কোটি, ২য় পৰিকল্পনাত ১০৯০ কোটি মুঠ অদ্যপৰিমিত ২৬২৫ কোটি সাহায্য আগ বঢ়াইছে।

প্ৰত্যেকতো কামৰ কাৰণে বিদেশৰ ওচৰত ধাৰ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। পিতৃ-মাতৃয়ে ধাৰ লগাই গলে গৃহস্থৰ কেনে অৱস্থা হয় সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি। আজি কংগ্ৰেছৰ শাসনত দেশ ধাৰত পোতখালে পো-নাতিৰ ওপৰত ধাৰৰ বোজা দি থৈ যাব খুজিছে বৰ্তমান কংগ্ৰেছী সকলে। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিদেশৰ ওচৰত ধাৰত পোত গৈছে আৰু অসম ভাৰতৰ ওচৰত পোত খাইছে। প্ৰায় ৫৮ কোটি টকা অসমৰ ভাৰতৰ ওচৰত ধাৰ লাগিছে আৰু বহুবি প্ৰায় ১ কোটি ৫৫ লাখ দিল্লী চৰকাৰক অসমে গুদ দিওঁতেই যায়। ঋণীদেশ কোনো কালে উঠিব নোৱাৰে।

দ্বিতীয় কথা, ৩য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰণে দেশৰ ভিতৰত কৰ-কাটল লগাইছে আৰু লগাব। দৰিদ্ৰ জনসাধাৰণ নিজে পোহপাল যাওঁতে লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ ভৰণ-পোষণত আজি জৰ্জৰীত, এনে অৱস্থাত কৰৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ বোজা জাপি দিয়াতো সমীচীন হৈছেনে? এই বিষয়টো কংগ্ৰেছী সকলৰ ভ্ৰূক্ষেপ নাই। আজি অৰ্জনগু, আধাপেটীয়া, ভিক্ষাৰী—কাপোৰ কাণি ভাতৰ লগত হাহাকার কৰা লোকেৰে দেশ ভাৰ প'ল ধাৰত পোত নোজোৱা এঘৰো সাধাৰণ শ্ৰেণীৰ লোক নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত যদি পুনৰ কৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰে তেন্তে মানুহে ঘৰবাৰী এৰি পলাব লাগিব অৱশ্যে দুষ্ট বজাই পলৰীয়াকো নেৰে—দ্বাদশত কৈছে বজাৰ অত্যাচাৰত—

“পৰ্বতে পাষণ্ডে পলিৱেক প্ৰজাগণ,
তাতে কৰ লগাইবেক দুষ্ট বজাগণ ॥

যেতিয়া বজা দুষ্ট হয় কুবুদ্ধিয়ে লগ পায় প্ৰজাক অত্যাচাৰ কৰে

তেনে বজাৰ পতন হয়। বচ্চিয়াৰ বজা (Peter the Great) 'পিটাৰ দি গ্ৰেটে' মানুহৰ দাবিৰ ওপৰত টেক্স লগাইছিল ৬ ইঞ্চি দীঘল হলে ১৭০ ছয় অনা। অৱশেষত বাজ সপ্তদায়ৰ পতন ঘটিছিল বাচ্চিয়াত বিৰূপবী জনসাধাৰণে বজাৰ হাতৰ পৰা ক্ষমতা নিজ হাতলৈ আনিলে। মুঠতে খাজনা বৃদ্ধি অতিবিজ্ঞ টেক্স আদি লগোৱাটো ঘোৰ অন্যায় কৰা হৈছে জন সাধাৰণৰ প্ৰতি।

তৃতীয় হৈছে ষাটি ন'ট ছাপা কৰা অৰ্থাৎ বিজাৰ্ড বেঙ্কত সোণ জমা নকৰাকৈৰে ন'ট ছাপাকৰা। ২য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ ১১০০ কোটি টকাৰ আৰু এই ৩য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত ৫৫০ কোটি টকাৰ ষাটি ন'ট ছাপা কৰিছে। এইদৰে সোণ জমা নকৰাকৈ ন'ট ছাপা কৰিলে মুদ্রা স্ফীতিয়ে দেখা দিয়ে। মুদ্রা স্ফীতি মানে মদ্ৰাৰ মূল্য বা মান কমি যোৱা। সবহীয়া ধনেৰে সৰুসুৰা বজাৰ বা তাকৰীয়া বস্তু পোৱা। আগতে ১৪ পয়চা দিলে নীলৰ পেকেট এটা পোৱা হৈছিল এতিয়া ৬৭০ অনা দিলেহে তাক পায়। মুদ্রাস্ফীতি হলে ধনিক শ্ৰেণীৰ লাভ হয় সাধাৰণ অৰ্থাৎ কৃষক মজদুৰ মধ্যবিত্ত সৰু সৰু ব্যৱসায়ী কৰ্মচাৰী আদিৰ জীৱন বিপদাপন্ন হয়। মুদ্রাস্ফীতিয়ে দেখা দিয়াৰ ফলত সাধাৰণ শ্ৰেণীৰ জীৱন কম আয়ৰ লোক সকলৰ জীৱন সংকটাপন্ন হৈছে। ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত মানুহৰ জীৱন দুৰ্দশা গ্ৰস্ত হৈছে। সুখ শান্তি আনন্দ এঘৰো নাই।

অৱশ্যে কিছু বাট পথ, স্কুল কলেজ, আস্থাতাল আদি কিছু অনুষ্ঠান গঢ়ি উঠিব। কিন্তু এই বিলাকৰ সা-সুবিধা বা এই বিলাকৰ যোগেদি সুবিধা আদায় কৰিব ধনিক শ্ৰেণীয়ে অৰ্থাৎ শোষকদলে। বৃটিছৰ দিনতো এই বিলাক নোহোৱা নহয়। সস্তাত বস্তু किनि দামত বেচিবৰ কাৰণে বাস্তৱহলে ধনিক শ্ৰেণীৰ বেচি লাভ। স্কুল কলেজৰ যোগেদি শিক্ষা লাভ কৰি ধনতন্ত্ৰ বাদী চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা বন্ধিত ধনিকৰ কল-কাৰখানাত, ফাৰ্ম বাগান আদিত চাকৰি কৰি সেই সকলৰ ধনৰ লাভৰ মাত্ৰা বঢ়োৱাত সহায় কৰে-শিক্ষালাভ কৰা লোক সকলে পেটৰ দায়িত্বত চাকৰি কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য। সাধাৰণ শ্ৰেণী মৰিলে ধনিকৰো মৃত্যু। ধনিক মৰিলে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰো মৃত্যু। গতিকে ধনিকক শিল্প পতিয়ে কাপোৰ কানি তেল, নিমখ সুতা, কাগজ, শিল্পজাত বস্তু বিক্ৰী কৰিবৰ কাৰণে স্থল লাগে। সেই স্থলেই হৈছে জনসাধাৰণ। গতিকে জনসাধাৰণ বাচিবৰ কাৰণে আস্থাতাল, ডিচ'পেন্সৰী দিয়াতো একো আচৰিত কথা নহয়। জনসাধাৰণৰ হাতত যি ২।১ পয়চা পৰে তাকে ধনিক শ্ৰেণীয়ে শিল্প জাত বস্তুত অতিবিজ্ঞ দাম লগাই জনসাধাৰণৰ হাতৰ পৰা পইচা কিটা লৈ যায়। এইদৰে জনসাধাৰণ দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ পৰা চৰম দাবিদ্ৰতম অৱস্থাত পৰেগৈ আৰু পৰিছেও। এজোপা গছত যদি বঘুমলা থাকে আৰু সেই গছৰ গুৰিত সাৰ জাবৰ পানী দিলে বঘুমলাৰহে অবস্থা ভাল হয়। আমাৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ মানৱ সমাজৰ ভিতৰতে ২ ভাগ বা দুই শ্ৰেণীৰলোক আছে ধনিক বা শোষক শ্ৰেণী আৰু দৰিদ্ৰ বা শোষিত শ্ৰেণী। ধনিক শ্ৰেণীৰ ভিতৰত বিদেশী পুজিপতি (আমেৰিকা ইংলণ্ড আদি দেশৰ), ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত জমিদাৰ সামন্ত সকল আৰু দেশীয় পুজিপতি (টাটা, বিড়লা, গোয়েন্ধা) আদি। দাবিদ্ৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ ভিতৰত কৃষক-মজদুৰ সৰু সৰু ব্যৱসায়ী কৰ্মচাৰী মধ্যবিত্ত আদি সকল। প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীয়েই বঘুমলা শ্ৰেণী। এই ধনিক শ্ৰেণীৰ সম্পদ বাজি বাজৈয়াপ্ত কৰি সমজুৱাৰ সম্পত্তি পৰিণত নকৰাকৈয়ে পৰিকল্পনা কৰিলে ধনিক শ্ৰেণী সদায় লাভবান হব আৰু হৈছেও। (সদনত মাত- 'আসি একো বুজা নাই')। চাৰ বুজিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিলেহে জিব। মই অসমীয়াতে বক্তৃতা দিছো। বঘুমলা শ্ৰেণী থাকে মানে যি কোনো বিকল্পনাৰ বস এই শ্ৰেণীয়েহে ভোগ কৰিব।

পৃথিবীৰ ভিতৰত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰঃ—

চাহত ১ম স্থান।

ধানত ২য় স্থান।

মৰাপাতত ২য় স্থান।

চেনী ২য় স্থান।

কপাহত ২য় স্থান।

ধপাতত ২য় স্থান।

লা-ত ১ম স্থান।

তেলগুটিত (oilseeds) ১ম স্থান।

তাৰোপৰি খনিজ সম্পদৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো মেনোজ, ইলমেনাইট, মাইকা, মেগনি-
চাইট, বক্সাইট, আদিত পৃথিবীৰ ভিতৰত ১ম, ২য়, স্থান অধিকাৰ কৰিছে। লো,
মাটিৰ পৰা বিশুদ্ধ লো পোৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাৰত ১ম। শতকৰা ৫৫ৰ পৰা ৭০
ভাগৰ ওপৰ লো পোৱা যায়। পৃথিবীৰ ১/২ ভাগ পশু ভাৰতবৰ্ষত। এনে
উদ্ভিদ খনিজ, পশু আদি সম্পদত সম্পদশালি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বাইজৰ অৱস্থা ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰি
কল্পনাৰ যোগতো জবাজিৰ্ণ।

“লিগ্ অৱ নেচন্স” (League of Nations) ৰ মতে আৰু ভাৰতৰো
‘নিউট্ৰিচন এডভাইজৰি কমিটি’ (Nutrition Advisory Committee of India,
Research fund Association) ৰ মতেও মধ্যমীয়া ভোজনৰ (Balanced diet)
এটি হিচাব পোৱা যায়। ভাৰতৰ জনসাধাৰণে অৰ্থাৎ প্ৰতিজনলোকে ‘কেলৰীশক্তি’
সঞ্চয় কৰিবলৈ হলে এসাজত নিম্নোক্ত হিচাবৰ খাদ্য খাব লাগে। অতি কঠোৰ
কামৰ কাৰণে ৩,৬০০, মধ্যমীয়া কামৰ কাৰণে ৩,০০০ আৰু সাধাৰণ কৰ্মৰ বাবে
২,৪০০ কেলৰী শক্তিৰ প্ৰয়োজন এই শক্তি সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ হলে এই মধ্যমীয়া
ভোজনৰ দৰ্কাৰ। অৰ্থাৎ এজনে এসাজতঃ—

১। চাউল—১৪ আউন্স (১ আউন্সত ২৥ তোলা)।
২। দাইল —৩ আউন্স।

পাত শাক	৪ আউন্স	গাখীৰ	১০ আউন্স।
আলু	৩ আউন্স	চেনী	২ আউন্স।
অন্য শাক-পাচলি	৩ আউন্স	ঘিউ, , তেল	২ আউন্স।
ফলাহাৰ	৩ আউন্স	মাছ, মজ্জা	৩ আউন্স।
		কনী	১ টা।

এইদৰে এসাজত কোনোবাই খাবলৈ পাইছেনে? ১০ জনীয়া পৰিয়াল এটাই
এজনে এসাজত ১ টাকৈ কনী খালে আগৰেচা ১০ টা আৰু পাচ বেলা ১০টা

এই ২০ টা কথা দিনে দৰ্কাৰ। বছৰেকত সেই পৰিয়ালৰ (৩৬৫×২০) ৭,৩০০ কথাৰ দৰ্কাৰ। অৱশ্যে কিছু কিছু ওপৰ খাপৰ কংগ্ৰেছীয়ে খাইছে—চেহেৰা ভাল কৰিছে।

Mr. Deputy Speaker :— এইবোৰ হিচাব ক'ৰ পৰা পাইছে ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

মহাশয়, এই বিলাক কিতাপত প্ৰকাশপোৱা কথা যেনে হিন্দুস্থান ইয়েৰ বুকত (Hindusthan Year Book) পোৱা যায়। মহাশয়, পৰিকল্পনামতে লক্ষত উপনীত হ'ব পৰা নাই। ২য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনা মতে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ উৎপাদন কৰাৰ লক্ষ্য আছিল—

১। খাদ্য	৮০'৫ নিযুত টন	মাত্ৰ ওলাল ৭৫ নিযুত টন।
২। কপাহ	৬'৫ নিযুত বেল	মাত্ৰ ওলাল ৫'৪ নিযুত টন।
৩। চিখা	৪'৩ নিযুত টন	মাত্ৰ ওলাল ২'৬ নিযুত টন।
৪। অট মবাইল	৫৭,০০০	মাত্ৰ ওলাল ৩৪,০০০।

অসমৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো ২য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনামতে :—

	লক্ষ্য		সাফল্যতা
১। খাদ্যৰ লক্ষ্য আছিল	৬৭'৫ লাখ মোণ	ওলাল	৫৯:৬৭ লাখমোণ।
২। পশু চিকিৎসালয়	৬০ খন	হল	২১ খন।
৩। ৰোগী চিকিৎসাৰ বিচনা	৬৭৮ খন	হল	২৬৩ খন।
৪। স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰ	৭৬ টা	হল	৬২

কিন্তু মধ্য প্ৰদেশে ১২৩ খনৰ ভিতৰত ১২৩ খন স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিলে অসম চৰকাৰৰ আচনি পূৰ নহল।

৫। উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়	৩০ খন	ওলাল	২২ খন।
৬। বহুমুখী বিদ্যালয়	১৫ খন	ওলাল	৯ খন।
৭। সমবায় ঋণ দান	১১৫২'৯২ লাখ	দিয়া হল	৪৬৫'৫৪ লাখ।

৮। নিম্ন আয়ৰ লোকৰ বাবে গৃহ নিৰ্মাণ ১১৮০ ৯০০

৯। কৃতিম প্ৰজনন কেন্দ্ৰ ৭৩ ৩৭

কৰ কাউলৰ যোগে অথ সংগ্ৰহ কৰি আচনিমতে খৰচৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি আঁচনিৰ লক্ষ্যত উপনীত হ'ব নোৱাৰাতো—সাফল্যতা লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰাতোৱে কি বুজায়—চৰকাৰৰ শিথিলতা, দুৰ্নীতিপৰায়নতা নুবুযায় নে ?

পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ এটা উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে নিবনুৱাৰ জীৱিকা উপাৰ্জ্জৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা। চাকৰী হীনক চাকৰী দিয়া। ওঁনাত ৰব ভাল। কিন্তু নিবনুৱাৰ

সংখ্যা দিনকদিনে বাঢ়িছে গৈছে। চাকৰি ক'ত? ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ১ ম পৰিকল্পনাৰ পাচতো চৰকাৰী হিচাব মতেই প্ৰায় ৫৪ লাখ নিবনুৱা বৈ গ'ল পুনৰ হয় পৰি-২য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ পাচত আৰু ৩০ লাখ বাঢ়িল অৰ্থাৎ (৫৪+৩০)—৮৪ লাখ হল। তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত প্ৰায় ১ কোটি ৫০ লাখ নিবনুৱা থাকিব। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে নিবনুৱাৰ সমস্যা দূৰ হ'ল ক'ত? সিদিনা শিল্প বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ত্ৰিপাঠিয়ে কৈছিল এই সদনত “Employment not adequate” অৰ্থাৎ নিয়োগৰ স্থল ভাল হোৱা নাই।

অসমৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পাইছে—চৰকাৰৰ হিচাব মতেই ২য় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত গাওঁ অঞ্চলত ৮০,০০০ হাজাৰ আৰু নগৰ অঞ্চলত ৭,০০০ হাজাৰ নিবনুৱা বৈ গ'ল। চাহ বাগানত ৰিপৰ্ট সংগ্ৰহ কৰি চৰকাৰেই পাইছে বোলে ১৯৬০।৬১ চনত প্ৰায় ৬৬০০০ হাজাৰ নিবনুৱা আছে বাগান সমূহত। শিক্ষিত অৰ্দ্ধ শিক্ষিত বাদ দিও কৃষকৰ মাজতো বহু মাটিহীন নিবনুৱা আছে। শাৰিৰীক পৰিশ্ৰম কৰি জাৱিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰিবলৈ খল পালে সেই সকলো ঘৰৰ ওলায় যাব পাৰে। তাৰোপৰি কৃষকৰ সৰহ ভাগেই ৬ মাহ কামত থাকে আৰু বাকী ৬ মাহ নিবনুৱা অৱস্থাত থাকে। জেঠ, আহাৰ, শাওণ, ভাদ, আঘোন পুহ, এই ৬ মাহৰ বাহিৰে কৃষকৰ সৰহ ভাগেই নিবনুৱা হৈ থাকে বাকী ৬ মাহৰ কাৰণে। এই ৬ মাহত হাতৰ কাম কৰিব পাৰে কিন্তু বিক্ৰীৰ স্থল নাই। চৰকাৰে বিক্ৰীৰ স্থল ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহে ভাল হয় এই সকলৰ অৱস্থা। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে ‘মার্কেটিং’ যি বিভাগ খুলিছে সেই বিভাগৰ ৰস্তুবোৰৰ জুই চাই দাম সেই কাৰণে বিক্ৰী নহয়। গ্ৰাহকৰ সংখ্যা কম। অসমত প্ৰায় ২৫ হাজাৰ গাওঁ আছে গাঁৱে প্ৰতি ১০ জনকৈ নিবনুৱা নিশ্চয় আছে বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে স্বীকাৰ নকৰিলেও এইটো সত্য যে, বৰ্তমান অসমত নিচেই কমেও ২,৫০,০০০ নিবনুৱা আছে। এই সকলৰ জীৱিকা কাহানিকে হব।

পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ অন্য এটি উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে Utilisation of manpower অৰ্থাৎ জনশক্তিৰ ব্যৱহাৰ। আজি জনশক্তি পৰি আছে। প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদেৰে আজি অসম সমৃদ্ধিশালী, কিন্তু তত্ৰাচ জনসাধাৰণ দাৰিদ্ৰ, যুবক যুবতীৰ চাকৰী নাই। অসমত ৪ টা কাগজৰ কলৰ খল আছে কিন্তু আজিও এটিও কাগজৰ কল হৈ উঠা নাই। বাঁহৰ গাঁজ খাগৰি, নৰা, জান্নানিৰন আদিৰ পৰা পৰা বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ কাগজ কৰিব পাৰি। শিল্প বিস্তাৰ হলেহে চাকৰি থল বাঢ়িব। মৰাপাতৰ কল আজিও বাকী, কপাহ আছে কিন্তু সুতাৰ বা কাপোৰৰ কল নাই। যুৱকশক্তি আজি ব্যৱহৃত হোৱা নাই। চীন, পাকিস্তান, নগা আদিয়ে ভাৰতৰ অসমবাসীক হুমকি দিয়ে কিন্তু যুদ্ধক্ষেত্ৰত পৈনত কৰি যুৱক শক্তিক ৰখা হলে গুন বাহিনী গঠন হলে ভাৰতক খেদা মাৰিব পৰা শক্তি বিৰল। যুৱকশক্তি যুদ্ধৰ ট্ৰেইনিং দি ৰাখিব লাগে। ১৯৪২ চনৰ মহাসমৰৰ সময়ত হিটলাৰে ৰুচ আক্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ গৈ গনবাহিনীৰ হাতত পৰাজয় বৰন কৰিব লগায়া হ'ল। ১০ লাখ সৈন্য লৈ ৰুছৰ অভিমুখে যাওঁতে ৮০ লাখ গন-সেনাই হিটলাৰৰ বাহিনীক আগুৰি ধৰিছিল। যুৱক সকলৰ অন্তৰত দেশৰ প্ৰতি, দেশৰ সত্যতা কৃষ্টিৰ প্ৰতি শ্ৰদ্ধা আবেগৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পৰাতোহে মল কথা।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries)

Sir, while talking on the Plan, the hon'ble. Member is making : suggestion that the whole population should be given military training.

What is the amount of money required for imparting military training and out of what item he will divert funds for the purpose should be pointed out. Then only, the discussion becomes realistic.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

চাৰ, ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনা কৰিব পাৰিছে কোন 'হেডত' এই বিষয়ে পৰিব তাক থিক কৰিব নোৱাৰেনে? আজি চৰকাৰে মানুহ নাপায় কামৰ কাৰণে। কিন্তু ১৯৩০ চন, ১৯৩১ চন, ১৯৪২ চন আদি গণ আন্দোলনৰ সময়ত দেশৰ কাৰণে হাঁহিঁ ফাটী কাঠত উঠাৰ দৃষ্টান্তও আছে। পাবকৰা বঘুনাথ বুলি কুশল কোঁৱৰে হাঁহিঁ মুখে পাব হ'ল। কিন্তু আজি মানুহৰ নাটনি। ইয়াৰ মূল কাৰণ হৈছে এই কোনো আঁচনি কৰোতে বা গ্ৰহণ কৰোতে স্থানীয়লোকৰ মতামত লোৱা নহয়। জকাইচুক, ম'ৰাবজাৰ, শীলগুৰি, মেটেকা, বনগাঁও আদি (শিৱসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ) বাইজে নামদাং নদীৰ মুখত এখন 'শ্লুচ' গেটৰ কথা কিমান দিন কলে কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ ভ্ৰক্ষেপ নাই। এতিয়া বহু দিনৰ পাচত চৰকাৰে বুজি উঠিছে - গেট তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। ইমানদিনে ভুল কৰিছিল বাইজৰ মতত অনুধাবন নকৰাৰ কাৰণেই। বাইজে কি বিচাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে বাইজক ক'ত পাব। আজি বহুবছৰ ধৰি বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ পাটীচাৰকুচি চাৰ্কোৰ বিজনী মৌজাৰ 'কুস্তীৰা' নদীৰ পৰা বাহবাৰী, আও-হাটা, গয়াতি, ডিমৰুগুৰি, কলবাৰী, পাটুলা কুৰিবিল, হাওবাগুৰি, হাটখোলা উত্তৰ বৰতাৰি, সোণাফুলি, কপাফুলী, শিৱালমৰা আদি গাঁৱৰ পথাৰৰ মাজেদি 'পালা' নদীলৈ উত্তৰ বৰতাৰি, সোণাফুলি, কপাফুলী, শিৱালমৰা আদি গাঁৱৰ পথাৰৰ মাজেদি 'পালা' নদীলৈ এটা পানী অনা খাল খানিবৰ কাৰণে স্থানীয় বাইজে আৱেদন কৰি আছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ কানসাৰ নাই। সেই অঞ্চলত পানীৰ অভাৱত খেতি নহয় বছৰী সস্তীয়া চাউলৰ দোকান চৰকাৰে তাত দিব লগা হয়। দুৰ্ভীক্ষাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে সেই অঞ্চলত এই পানী যোগাৰৰ খালতো নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণেই :

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)

মাননীয় সদস্যই কোন নদীৰ খালৰ কথা কৈছে? কোন মৌজাৰ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

বিজনী মৌজাৰ কুস্তীৰা নদীৰ পৰা বাহবাৰী গাঁৱৰ মাজেদি এটা পানী যোগানৰ খালৰ দৰ্কাৰৰ কথা কৈছো। চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰি আহিছে কিন্তু বৰ্তমান নিবৰ। বাইজে বিচৰা মতে আঁচনি নকৰিলে বাইজৰ সহযোগ চৰকাৰে কেনেকৈ পাব?

পাচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ অন্য এটি উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে চৰকাৰে ঘোষণা কৰা মতেই উপাৰ্জনৰ সমতা ৰক্ষা কৰা। অতি ভাল কথা উপাৰ্জন সকলোৰে সমান কৰিব পাৰিলে ভালই হয়। কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যত সি হৈছেনে? ধনিক শ্ৰেণীয়ে ধনৰ উপৰি ধন উপাৰ্জন কৰিছে দৰিদ্ৰ শ্ৰেণীক মাৰি। চাহ, তেল, জাহাজ কয়লা, আদি ধনী কোম্পানী বিলাকে অসমৰ পৰা দিনে প্ৰায় ২০।৩০ লাখ টকাৰ লাভকে লৈ গৈছে। এইদৰে দেশী বিদেশী শোষক দলে ধন নিছে চৰকাৰে চাই আছে। দৰিদ্ৰৰ ওপৰত খাজনা বৃদ্ধি চাইকেল টেক্স, উন্নত কৰ, যাত্ৰী টেক্স আদি লগাইছে। চৰকাৰো ধনীৰ ফলীয়া। ধনী লোক সকলে কংগ্ৰেছী লোকসকলক অৰ্থ সাহায্য দিয়ে আৰু কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰে ধনীক সা-সুবিধাৰে ধন ঘটাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়ে। বস্ত্ৰৰ অতিৰিক্ত দামে ধনীক শ্ৰেণীৰ ধনৰ মাত্ৰা বঢ়ায় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিত্তত কেনেকৈ ক্ৰমে বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম অৰ্থাৎ শিল্পজাত দ্ৰব্যৰ মূল্য বাঢ়িছে 'মূল্য তালিকা'ই (Price Index) প্ৰমাণ কৰে।

Price Index (মূল্যৰ তালিকা)

১৯৪৪ চনৰ — ১০০ ভিত্তি কৰি

	১৯৬০		১৯৬১
জানুৱাৰী	১৫১:১	জানুৱাৰী	১৫৭:৮।
ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী	১৫০:৬	ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী	১৫৭:৬।
মাৰ্চ	১৫৩:১	মাৰ্চ	১৬১:৭।
এপ্ৰিল	১৫৮:৯	এপ্ৰিল	১৬৩:৮।
মে	১৬৩:৭	মে	১৬৫:৭।

১৯৪৯ চনক ভিত্তি কৰি সাধাৰণ কৰ্ম্মৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ কিনা দামৰ তালিকা (Consumers Price Index number of general working class)

১৯৬০—

গৌহাটী। জানুৱাৰীত ৯৯

১৯৬১—

১০৬

১৯৬২

১০৯

সহজেই অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম কিদৰে বাঢ়িছে। কিনোতা সকলৰ সেইদৰে ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত আয় বাঢ়িছেনে? এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰ নিমাত।

মইমতালি ভাৱে পৰিকল্পনা কৰে সেই হেতু কোনো এক ক্ষেত্ৰতে কৃত কাৰ্য্যতা লাভ কৰিব পৰা নাই। জাগীৰদত পাতৰ সতাব কল (Silk Spun Mill) বহুৱাইছে কিন্তু সেই কলক দিনে প্ৰায় ২০ হাজাৰ গেলন পানী দৰ্কাৰ। ওচৰত পানী নাই কপিলী নদীৰ পৰা ৪ মাইল দূৰৰ পৰা পাইপৰ সহায়েৰে অৰ্থাৎ অধিকখৰ্চ কৰি পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। ৰাইজৰ ধন অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে। কোনো নদীৰ পাৰত এই কল বহুৱা নহল কিয়? কুহিয়াৰ নাইকীয়া ঠাইত চেনীৰ কল এই চেনীৰ কলেও প্ৰায় ৫০ লাখ লোকচানি দিছে। ৰাইজৰ ধনৰ সদ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নাজানে এই কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰে। কোনো এখন ফাৰ্মতে লাভ হোৱা নাই। কি এগ্ৰিকালচাৰ, কি চেৰিকালচাৰ কি পিচিকালচাৰ (Pisciculture) চৰকাৰে দেখুৱাব পাৰেনে এখন ফাৰ্ম অন্ততঃ যি খনে লাভ কৰিছে? এখনো দেখুৱাব নোৱাৰে। মাছৰ মহল বিলাকত জাল পেলালে জালত ভেকুলি উঠে। (সদনত হাহিৰ বোল) (সদনত মাত — ভেকুলীৰোৰ ধৰি চালান দিলে বেয়া হবনে?) ভাল হব। ধৰিবলৈও সহজ। বৰসী লগাই 'তকচ্ তকচ্' কৰি দিলেই ভেকুলি আহি বৰসীত ধৰেহিঁথ। বৰসীৰেও জালপেলাৰ নোৱাৰা ঠাইত ভেকুলী ধৰিব পৰা যায়। পাকিস্তানে কোৰিয়াত কুকুৰ বেচি বহুলাখ টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰলে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰেও ভেকুলী বেচি অংগ্ৰহ কৰক

আধিক অৱস্থা উন্নত কৰিবলৈ হলে ধনীক শ্ৰেণীৰ সম্পদ ৰাইজৰ সম্পদত পৰিণত কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): অৱস্থা সমান কৰা নহয় সমান সুযোগ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): টাটা, বিড়লা গোয়েঙ্কা, ভল্কাট ব্ৰাদাচ, ভেকম কোম্পানী আদিৰ লগত সমান সুযোগ। বাহ কি আচৰিত, কি ভাগ্য। পৃথিৱীত বিড়লাৰ মৰাপাটৰ একচেতীয়া কাৰবাৰ। সেই বিড়লাৰ আগত অন্য সামান্য জনে মৰাপাটৰ কাৰবাৰত টিৰিব পাৰিব নে?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): May I point out, Sir, that the aim, of our society is not the same income. Reduction in the disparity in income is our programme. The main programme of socialist pattern is equal opportunities and it will be seen, Sir that within the last ten years, equal opportunities in many matters have been brought practically to poor man's door. Even the poorest man's son is reading in a Public High School with Government stipend. Last year 61,000 scholarships were granted by this State Government alone. Sir, when I was a student, Government used to grant about a hundred scholarships only a year.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the amount of scholarship ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Now, it is 61,000.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the amount of money ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Money varies. I am only pointing out what the State policy is. What we are trying to do is to give equal opportunity to every brilliant young man and woman so that the disparities arising out of wealth might be checkmated. This is our aim and I beg to submit that our economy is on a sound key with regard to social policy.

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, Order, Your time is up. Then we pass on to item No. 4. Shri Jahirul Islam.

Half-an-hour discussion on Unstarred Question No. 217

Shri [ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar) মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গত ৪টা আগষ্টে প্রাপ্ত সংবাদের ভিত্তিতে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ২১৭ নং Unstarred Questions এর যে উত্তর দিয়েছেন—তা আমার নিকট খুব স্পষ্ট মনে হয় নি এবং তার উত্তরের সঙ্গে সর্বক্ষেত্রে একমত হতে না পেরে further elucidation এর জন্য আজকের এই half-an-hour discussion ঘটনাটির গুরুত্ব বিবেচনায় মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় যে এই আলোচনার সুযোগ দিয়েছেন তার জন্য আমি মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষের নিকট কৃতজ্ঞ। গত ৬ই ফেব্রুয়ারীর দিন কয়েক পর যখন আমি নির্বাচনী কার্যের জন্য কেশারভিটা গ্রামের নিকট দিয়া যাই—তখন দেখতে পাই কিছু লোক ভাঙ্গা ঘর নাথায় করে বর্ডার থেকে দূরে বয়ে নিয়ে যাচ্ছে। আমি তাদের জিজ্ঞাসা করে জানতে পারলাম যে ৬ই ফেব্রুয়ারী কেশারভিটায় মানকাচর খানার দারোগা এবং পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের অন্তর্গত রোমারী খানার দারোগা মিলে গরু চুরির ব্যাপার মীমাংসার নামে যে কাও করেছে তাতে তাদের আর বর্ডারে থাকা মোটেই নিরাপদ নয়। গ্রামের ভিতরে প্রবেশ করে দেখলাম আরো কিছু সংখ্যক লোক অন্য কাজ ফেলে নিজেদের ঘর ভাঙ্গার কাজে লেগে গেছে। ঘটনার বিবরণে জানতে পারলাম কিছুদিন পূর্বে উক্ত কেশারভিটা গ্রাম হতে ৪টা স্বরু চুরি যায়—২টা বলদ এবং ২টা গাই-গরু। বর্ডারের অপর পার্শে—পাক-জানের লোক গরু চারিটা চুরি করে। এবং এই চুরির ব্যাপারে মীমাংসার জন্য উভয় পক্ষের দারোগা কেশারভিটা গ্রামে মিলিত হয়। মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী joint enquiry র কথা স্বীকার করেছেন। উক্ত শালিস মিটিংএ গরুর মালিক শতাধিক গ্রামবাসী ও পার্শ্ববর্তী গ্রামের লোক উপস্থিত ছিলেন এবং

যারা গরু চুরি করেছিল তাদেরও সেখানে হাজির করা হয়েছিল। গরুর মালিক তাদের গরু দাবী করায় রোমারী খানার ভার প্রাপ্ত দারোগা পাষ্টা দাবী জানিয়ে বলেন যে পাকিস্তান হতে এটা গরু চুরি গেছে—সে গরু না পাওয়া গেলে কেশারভিটার গরু ৪টা ফেরৎ দেওয়া হবে না। উত্তরে স্থানীয় জনসাধারণ বলে—কেশারভিটা গ্রামের কেউ পাকিস্তানের গরু চুরি করে নিবে এবং কোথায় তাদের গরু এটা আছে তারা তা জানে না—সুতরাং পাকিস্তানের গরু ফেরৎ দেওয়ার প্রশ্ন উঠে না। তবে তারা একথাও বলে যে অনুসন্ধান করে যদি গরু পাওয়া যায় তাহলে নিশ্চয়ই তারা সেই গরু ফেরৎ দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা করবে। ভারতীয় নাগরিকদের এই সমস্ত কথায় পাকিস্তানী দারোগা ক্ষিপ্ত হয়ে উঠেন এবং নানা ভাবে তাদের শাসিয়ে ভারতীয় গরুগুলো নিয়ে পাকিস্তানে চলে যান। যাওয়ার সময়—একটা বাছুরও নিয়ে যায়। সম্পূর্ণ ব্যাপারটা ঘটে মানকাচার খানার ভারপ্রাপ্ত কর্মচারী এবং A. S. I. র সামনে। সেখানে O.C. ছিলেন নীরব দর্শক এবং ছোট দারোগা রোমারীর দারোগার সুরে সুর মিলাইয়া বলেন—দারোগা সাহেব ঠিক বলেছেন—তোমরা তাদের গরু না দিলে তারা কেন দিবেন?

এই ঘটনার পর স্বাভাবিক ভাবে মানুষ আতঙ্ক প্রাপ্ত হয়ে পড়ে কারণ একদিকে গরু চুরির ভার এবং অন্যদিকে যারা নিরাপত্তা দিতে পারে তাদের নিরস্ত্রতা এবং অসহযোগীতা।

এর পর আমি যখন মানকাছারে ফিরি তখন সাধারণ মানুষের মধ্যে একটা আতঙ্কের ভাব দেখতে পাই এবং বহুলোক আমাকে গরু চুরির প্রতিকারের জন্য বলে। এই সম্বন্ধে একথা বলা বাহুল্য হবে না যে, গত দুই বৎসরে মানকাচার খানা অঞ্চলে শত শত গরু চুরি গেছে কিন্তু কোনো প্রতিকার হয় নি।

খানায় এজাহার দিতে গেলে ধমক খেতে হয় নতুবা কেস রোজাটি করা হয় না। কোনো দিন এনকোয়ারীও করা হয় না।

বাড়ী ফেরার পথে সেন্ট্রাল সি আই ডির এক আফসারের সঙ্গে রাস্তায় দেখা হয়। তাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করে জানতে পারি রোমারী খানার দারোগা মানকাছাড়ে এসেছিলেন। বাড়ীতে ফিরে সমস্ত ঘটনা জানতে পারি।

পাকিস্তানের দারোগা, কনেষ্টবল এবং কিছুলোক মিলে প্রায় দশজনের মতো একদল ঘোরায এবং সাইকেলে করে মানকাচার বাজারে প্রবেশ করে এবং খানায় তাদের চা মিষ্টি সহযোগে আপ্যায়িত করা হয়। পরে তারা বাজার থেকে কাপড় এবং প্রয়োজনীয় Luxury জিনিস খরিদ করে। জানতে পারলাম এই সমস্ত বিশিষ্ট অতিথির জন্য ১২ টাকার মিষ্টি খরচ হয়। অতঃপর তারা ভারতীয় গ্রামের ভিতর দিয়া প্রায় ৪ মাইল পথ আততায়ন করে কেশারভিটায় গরু চুরির মীমাংসার জন্য বৈঠক করে।

স্যার কেশরিভেটায় কি ঘটনা ঘটেছে তা আমি প্রথমেই বলেছি।

বহু লোক এই ঘটনা দেখেছে যারা নিজেরা এই ব্যাপারের দর্শক অনেকের নাম আমি জানি। কিন্তু স্যার, এখানে তাদের নাম বলে দিলে culprit রা দাবান হয়ে যাবে সেজন্যে আমি নাম প্রকাশ থেকে বিরত থাকলাম।

স্যার, এতো বড় গুরুতর ঘটনার পর, আমার ধারণা ছিল, উপরওয়াল কৰ্মচারী এ বিষয়ে নিশ্চয়ই enquiry করবেন। কিন্তু আজ পর্য্যন্ত কোনো enquiry হয়েছে বলে আমার ধারণা নেই।

স্যার, আমার সঙ্গে 'চাবুক' এনেছি। "চাবুক" ধুবড়ী থেকে প্রকাশিত একটি সাপ্তাহিক পত্রিকা। 'চাবুকের' ৩ রা ফেব্রুয়ারীর সংখ্যায় এই ঘটনার সংবাদটি বার হয় এবং সেই কাগজে ঘটনার সত্যাসত্য নিদ্বন্দ্বিতার জন্য দাবী করা হয়। কিন্তু আশ্চর্য্যের বিষয় সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে আজ পর্য্যন্ত এই ঘটনার কোনো প্রতিবাদ করা হলো না। জেলার সদর ধুবড়ীতে বিভাগীয় কৰ্ত্তাদের সামনে এই ঘটনা নিয়ে আলোচনা সমালোচনা চলতে থাকলো। কিন্তু কৰ্ত্তার রহস্যজনক ভাবে নীরব থাকলেন।

মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রীকে সঠিক সংবাদ জানানো হয় নি এটা গভীর পরিতাপ এবং দুঃখের বিষয়।

স্যার, গত কয়েকমাস থেকে কিছু সংখ্যক লোকের আসামে পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশ সম্বন্ধে ভারতের এক সম্প্রদায়ের নাগরিকের উপর বিশেষ করে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলের মুছলমানের পির দাযারোপ করার বাতিক হয়ে গেছে। কি পরিমাণ পাকিস্তানী নাগরিক আসামে অনুপ্রবেশ ঘটেছে জানি না তবে একথা আমি দৃঢ়তার সঙ্গে বলতে চাই এদেশে যদি পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশ ঘটে থাকে তার জন্য আসামবাসী মুসলমান দায়ী নহেন। অনুপ্রবেশের জন্য কেউ যদি দায়ী হয় তাহলে বর্ডারের দূর্নীতিপ্রসূ অতিলাভী পুলিশ কৰ্মচারীরাই দায়ী। আসামের মুছলমান সম্প্রদায় নিশ্চিতভাবে এটা চায় না যে পাকিস্তানী বা অন্য কোনো দেশ থেকে কোনো লোক এসে আমাদের সম্পত্তির উপর ভাগ বসাক। তারা নিশ্চয়ই এটা কামনা করেন না যে, বহিরাগত অন্য কেউ এসে তাদের খাদ্য অংশ জোচাক। আসামবাসী অন্যান্য সম্প্রদায়ের মত এদেশের মুছলিম নাগরিক কোনো অংশেই কম দেশ প্রেমিক নয়।

মাননীয় সদস্যগণ, আপনারা যারা সীমান্ত অঞ্চলে থাকেন না বা সীমান্ত অঞ্চলে যারা কখনো যান নাই তারা ধারণা করতে পারবেন না কি ধরণের শাসন সেখানে এই শ্রেণীর কৰ্মচারীরা চালিয়ে থাকেন। সেখানে চলে দূর্নীতির জঘন্যতম অপরাধ—নাগরিক অধিকারের যেখানে বালাই নাই।

ভূভাগী ও অন্যান্য লোকের কাছ থেকে আমি নিজে যা শুনেছি তাই আমি এখানে বিবৃত করলাম। সেন্টেল এবং প্রভিন্সিয়াল C. I. D. র Report এই গুরুতর বিষয়ে থাকা স্বাভাবিক এবং আমি বিশ্বাস করি সেই ঘটনার বিষয় যদি তাদের রিপোর্টে থাকে এবং তা যদি এই সভাকক্ষে Place করা হয় তাহলে নিশ্চয়ই সত্য ঘটনা বেরিয়ে পড়বে।

ঘটনার গুরুত্ব বিবেচনার জন্য আমি মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রীকে অনুরোধ করি। এই ঘটনার অনুসন্ধানের জন্য একটি তিন সদস্য বিশিষ্ট উচ্চ ক্ষমতা সম্পন্ন কমিটি যেন তিন নিয়োগ করেন। উক্ত কমিটিতে এই সভা কক্ষের তিনজন প্রবীন সদস্যকে নিয়ে গঠিত করলেও প্রকৃত ঘটনা বেড়িয়ে যাবে। সেই কমিটিতে Opposition Front এর সদস্য না নিয়ে শুধু Treasury থেকে নিলেও আমার আপত্তি নাই।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, as I am one of the signatories of this resolution. I want to put a question.

Mr. SPEAKER: Alright-

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপনি যদি অনুমতি দেন, আমি এই বিষয়ে কয়েকটা প্রশ্নের জবাব চাই।

Mr. SPEAKER:—You can put only one question.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE : আনার কথা হচ্ছে (১) এই যে দারগাদের সম্মিলন হল, তাদেরকে কে অনুমতি দিয়েছিল ?

(২) সেই সমস্তলোক এবং কনেষ্টবল ছিল, তাহাদের প্রবেশের জন্য অনুমতি পত্র ছিল কি না ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): কোন জায়গার প্রবেশের কথা বলছেন ?

Sri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : মানকাচাড়া, এই লোকদের বৈধ কোন প্রবেশ পত্র ছিল না। এখন কথা হচ্ছে যে এই দারগাদের মধ্যে এই রকম কোন সম্মিলন হওয়ার কোন নীতি কি সরকার নির্ধারণ করছিলেন কি না ? এই সম্মেলনের টি পার্টির খরচটা কে দিল ? একথা আমি জানতে চাই।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, on receipt of the notice by the hon'ble Members Shri Z. Islam and Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee on the reply I gave to Unstarred Question No. 217, I may inform the House that further enquiries have been made. Our information is that in fact no Tea Party was given at Mankachar Police Station. According to the normal procedure when the Officials of the two countries meet on the border to discuss matters of mutual concern, if the meeting takes place within either country, normal courtesies or hospitality are exchanged by serving cups of tea. This was done in this instance also at Kesharbhita, when the officials of the two countries met there. Due to the shortage of time it has not been possible to ascertain whether the exchange of cattle took place on that very date as a result of the discussion. Our reports, however, indicate that there was an exchange of cattle. It may be stated that the Publicity Department, of Government, do not subscribe to the local Weekly paper "Chabuk" and though the news item referred to was noticed by the local officers, no contradiction was issued, as the local authorities were not clear that in matter of this kind contradictions should be issued. It may further be stated that the Officer-in-charge of Rowmari Police Station of Pakistan and Mankachar frequently meet at the border to discuss about controlling the activities of criminals and no great importance was attached to the news in "Chabuk". According to the information of Government, the Officer-in-charge, Mankachar Police Station has not deliberately concealed facts. This is not a matter where the Provincial C.I.D. are involved, and in any case no text of messages exchanged by Government, with their officers can be disclosed. The Government do not feel the need of setting up any Inquiry Committee to probe into this incident but may cause a further inquiry at a higher level.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday the 13th August 1962.

Shillong :
The 1st February, 1963.

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