

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 6th August, 1962.

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Gaon Panchayats

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

*93. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Gaon Panchayats already formed and working in the State ?
- (b) The number of Gaon Panchayat having held their general Gaon Sabha sittings?
- (c) The percentage of attendance of the members of the Gaon Sabha in the Gaon Sabha sittings?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the attendance in each Gaon Sabha sitting, is very poor and the enthusiasm is cold?
- (e) If so, what steps Government have taken to create enthusiasm for Panchayats?
- (f) What is the amount sanctioned by Government for spending in General meetings of the Gaon Sabha?
- (g) Whether that amount is adequate to meet the expenses?
- (h) Whether Government propose to increase the amount at least to Rs. 100 at the earliest ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA [Deputy Minister, Development (Panchayat and Community Development)] replied :

93. (a)—2,570.

(b), (c) & (d)—Information will have to be collected from the Panchayats which will take some time. If the hon. Member desires, he will be furnished with the information in due time after collection.

(e) — Section 9 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1959 provides for holding of Gaon Sabha meetings and necessary instructions have already been issued in this connection, *vide* Government Circular No. PDA. 191/61/1, dated 3rd June 1962, a copy of which is placed on the Library table. Moreover this point was also emphasised in all the Subdivisional Sammelans where members and Presidents of the Gaon Panchayats as well as members and Presidents of Anchalik Pachayats were present.

(f)—No amount is sanctioned by Government for spending in the General meeting of the Gaon Sabha.

(g) & (h)—Do not arise.

Re : Nawboicha Pilot Project

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government have received any report from the Sub-Divisional Officer, North Lakhimpur regarding the working of the Nawboicha Pilot Project ;

(b) Whether Government have taken any action on the Executive Officer or others for the wilful negligence in the Project and if not, will the Government please call for a detailed report from the Sub-Divisional Officer and ex-Engineer, Embankment and Drainage, North Lakhimpur ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Development and Panchayat) replied :

98. (a)—Yes. A report has been received. It is in the form of an information that an allegation about the working of the Somdiri (South) Embankment scheme under the Pilot Project was received but as a Preliminary enquiry by him did not lead to any definite conclusions about the correctness of the allegation he has issued necessary instructions to the Sub-Divisional Planning Officer to take further action in the matter.

(b)—The question of taking action against the Executive Officer does not arise at this stage. Sub-Divisional Officer has been asked to submit a detailed report in the matter. The question of obtaining a report from ex-Engineer (Embankment and Drainage) will be decided after receipt of Sub-Divisional Officer's report.

Re: Misappropriations and Corruptions in many Panchayats

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

*107. Will the Minister of Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware or received information to the effect that there are misappropriation and corruption in many Panchayats in the State ?

(b) To stop these whether Government propose to appoint some officers or a Committee to enquire working of the Panchayats ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA [(Deputy Minister, Development Panchayat and Community Development)] replied :

107. (a)—Information of alleged misappropriation or malpractices in a few Panchayats have been received

(b)—Besides laying down a scale of inspection arrangement for frequent audit of the accounts of all Panchayats is being made. Appointment of a Committee is considered to be premature.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : May I know whether any allegation against the Mandia Anchalik Panchayat has been received ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Development) : No, Sir.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : Audit কৰাৰ পিচত Audit report পাওতে কিমান দিন লাগে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Development) : সময়ৰ বিষয়ে কোৱা টান, সাধাৰণতে ১ মাহ মান লাগে

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : ওপৰত অফিচাৰ নথকাৰ কাৰণে ২০ বছৰো লাগে নেকি ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : তেনে পলম পৰায়ত বিভাগৰ হোৱা নাই ।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : মজী মহোদয়ৰ অঞ্চলতে audit ত ডালেকমান বেমেজালি ওলাইছে অথচ তাৰ কোনো সুব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই কথাটো সচানে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : তেনেকুৱা আপত্তি সেই অঞ্চলৰ পৰা পোৱা নাই ।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : May I know how many Gaon Panchayats and Anchalik Panchayats have been audited so far ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Development) : I am not in a position to give any definite information now. But we have recently appointed a large number of auditors and we hope that within a few months all the Panchayats will be covered.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : Audit report ব ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি action লোৱা হ'ব বুলি কৈছে--অসমৰ কোনো ঠাইত তেনে action লোৱা হৈছেনে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : হয়, হৈছে ।

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) মন্দিৰৰ হিচাব পৰীক্ষা হ'ল নে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Development) : মন্দিৰৰ কথা এতিয়া ক'ব নোৱাৰি ।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : উপমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে staff বঢ়োওৱা হ'ল, staff ৰ কাৰণে দৰখাস্ত বিচাৰিছিলহে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : এতিয়া যিমানক appointment দিয়া হৈছে, সেইয়ে যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই । আমি ভাবিছো প্ৰত্যেক District Headquarter তে Auditor appoint কৰি post কৰা হ'ব ।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : May I know how many auditors have been appointed to cover the entire State in two months ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Appointments are in progress.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the proposal ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : About 40 is being appointed and some of them have already been appointed and remaining will be appointed in near future.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Will these 40 auditors be able to cover all the Panchayats in course of two months ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He did not say "two months", he said "a few months".

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : Audit report মতে ক'ত ক'ত কিমান defalcation পোৱা হৈছে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Development): কোকরাঝার আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তত ৪,০০৫.৮০ নং পঃ, লক্ষা আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তত ৩,৬৫৫, তামোলপুৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তত ১,৫৩,৯৮০.৯১, চাপৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তত ২৫৫.৪২, বৰহাট গাঁও পঞ্চায়তত ২৭৫ ।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): ইয়াৰ বিষয়ে কি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : About Kokrajhar Anchalik Panchayat, a sum of Rs. 2,005 has been realised from the ex-President of Kokrajhar Anchalik Panchayat. For realisation of the balance of Rs. 2,000 80 nP, Sub-Divisional Officer, Kokrajhar, has been requested to look into the matter personally and report action taken. Then, there is the second instance of Kokrajhar Anchalik Panchayat, in respect of Rs.999.25. This amount in respect of pound, etc., was wrongly deposited in the accounts of Shri B. N. Brahma Patgiri, ex-President of Kokrajhar Anchalik Panchayat instead of in the account of Kokrajhar Anchalik Panchayat. The Sub-Divisional Officer has been asked to state whether the same has since been credited into Anchalik Panchayat fund and if so, on what date.

Larka Anchalik Panchayat—An amount of Rs. 3,000 had been deposited by the Acting Secretary, Shri Sashi Kanta Hazarika, now under suspension to the Apex Bank, Nowgong.

Tamulpur Anchalik Panchayat—The account of Tamulpur Anchalik Panchayat has been audited by Departmental Auditor and Examiner of Local Accounts. The amount has been reported to be irregularly retained and we are asking the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, to take appropriate action.

Chapar Anchalik Panchayat—The Deputy Commissioner has been requested to look into the matter and take action with intimation to this office.

Mr. SPEAKER: About Borhat Gaon Panchayat ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Sub-Divisional Officer, Sib-sagar, has been asked to take appropriate action.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): এই দৰে টকা defalcation কৰা লোকসকলৰ পৰা অকল টকাকে আদায় কৰিবনে আৰু কিবা শাস্তি দিব ?

Mr. SPEAKER: দুয়োটা কৰা হব ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Development): On the merit of the case স্থিৰ কৰা হব । সেইবশ্বৰে action লবৰ কাৰণে D. C. আৰু S.D.O. ক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: কোনো কোনো গাঁও পঞ্চায়তত যে হিচাপৰ বহীয়েই নাই এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে আৰু হিচাপ ৰখাৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA সম্পাদক সকলে হিচাপ ৰাখিব লাগিব আৰু সেইটো চাবৰ কাৰণে B.D O., সকলক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে । তেওলোকে নিজে আৰু Panchayat extention officer ৰ জৰীয়ে প্রত্যেক গাঁও পঞ্চায়তত inspect কৰি report submit কৰিবলৈ কোৱা হৈছে ।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : পঞ্চায়ত আইন মতে অফিচ আৰু অফিচৰ কাৰ্গজ-পত্ৰৰ দায়ীৰ সভাপতিৰ : কিন্তু পঞ্চায়ত আইনৰ যিখন নিয়মাবলী কৰিছে সেই মতে অফিচ আৰু কাৰ্গজ-পত্ৰৰ দায়ীৰ দিছে সম্পাদকক । সেইবোৰ সভাপতি আৰু সম্পাদকৰ মাজত সহযোগ নথকা আৰু কোনো কোনো ঠাইত অবিদ্যাবি হোৱা কথা ডেপুটি মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Development) : সম্পাদক সকলে সভাপতি সকলৰ নিৰ্দেশমতে কাম কৰিবলগীয়া কৰি পঞ্চায়ত আইনত ব্যবস্থা আছে ।

Shri SARAT GHANDRA GOSWAMI : পঞ্চায়ত আইনত বা নিয়মাবলীত তেনে কোনো নিৰ্দেশ নাই ।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে auditor নিয়োগ কৰিবলৈ B. D. O. ক দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : সেইটো নহয় । কথাটো হৈছে যে B. D. O. সকলে গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিব আৰু ঠিকমতে চলিছেনে নাই চাব আৰু auditor সকলে detail audit কৰি ভুল ধৰা পেলাব । এই auditor সকলক Directorate ত নিয়োগ হব ।

Re: Distribution of Manure to the Cultivators

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

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

- (a) What procedure is adopted in distributing manure to the cultivators ?
- (b) How much manure were distributed to the cultivators in 1961 ? (Please mention the same Sub-Division-wise).
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the manure does not reach the cultivators but major portion of it goes to Industrialist through improper means ?
- (d) Whether Agriculture Department educated the cultivators for proper utilisation of the manure for increasing production ?
- (e) Whether Government will distribute the manure through Panchayats ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

III. (a)—Up to the year 1960-61 all the nitrogenous fertilisers were distributed by the Agents appointed by the Government. The fertilizers were booked from the different fertilizer factories. The agents took delivery from the Railway Station, stored the fertilizers in the godowns at different places fixed by the Government and from there sold the same to the cultivators at the prices fixed by the Government. Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizer were handled by the Government. Phosphatic and fertilizers were purchased by the Agriculture Department. These manufacturers/importers and then sold to the cultivators. The price was fixed by taking into account cost of transport, storage charges, transit lost etc., and allowing a subsidy of 25 per cent. In case of nitrogenous fertilizers, no subsidy was given.

During 1961-62 all kinds of fertilizers were handled by the Co-operatives. The Agriculture Department or the Agents did not handle any fertilizer.

(b)—The quantity of the different fertilizers distributed during 1961-62 is given below—

Name of Sub-division				Bonemeal and mixed fertilizers	Superphos- phate (In maund)	Ammonium sulphate
1. Dhubri	...	...	...	341	226	...
2. Goalpara	..	...	...	134	81	...
3. Kokrajhar	...	...	...	297	117	...
4. Gauhati	...	...	...	759	632	810
5. Barpeta	...	...	...	162	...	409
6. Tezpur	...	...	...	527	...	...
7. Mangaldai	...	..	..	1,272	...	327
8. Nowgong	...	...	..	...	317	854
9. Jorhat	...	...	...	...	899	...
10. Sibsagar	..	...	...	4	1,070	...
11. Golaghat	...	...	...	...	231	268
12. Dibrugarh	...	...	...	1,526	...	...
13- North Lakhimpur	...	...	...	3	6	...
14. Silchar	...	...	...	903	248	253
15. Hailakandi	...	...	...	1,320	...	54
16. Karimganj	...	..	...	576	495	...
17. Shillong	...	...	...	4,023	533	847
18. Jowai	...	...	...	7,584	..	...
19. Aijal	...	...	...	...	..	...
20. Lungleh	...	...	...	...	110	...
21. Haflong	...	...	..	242	2	...
22. Diphu	...	..	...	610	...	...
23. Tura	...	...	...	675	379	310
				20,958	5,386	4,132

(c)—No such information has been received except that in the year 1959-60 there was a report to the effect that certain quantity was black-marketed by the then Agents to the Tea Estates. This matter is being investigated by the Anti-Corruption Department which has not yet submitted the final report.

(d)—For educating the cultivators and popularising the use of fertilisers amongst the cultivators the following staffs are taken by the Agriculture Department—

- (i) *Demonstrations*.—About 4,000 demonstrations are conducted annually in the cultivators fields with a view to demonstrate to the cultivators the beneficial results in the form of increased yields and profits that accrue from the use of fertilizers.
- (ii) *Literature*.—Literature on the different fertilizers, their properties methods and time of application, dosage, crops for which suitable are distributed free amongst the cultivators.
- (iii) *Training*.—The Agricultural Inspectors and the Agricultural Extension Officers in the Blocks organise training classes and impart training to the cultivators on fertilizers and their methods of use and application. These are taken up in the villages through the Field Management Committees.

(e)—It was the intention of the Government to distribute the fertilizers through the Service Co-operatives. As these bodies are not yet properly organised and not in a position to take up this work efficiently, Government are considering whether private agents should again be appointed. As regards possibilities of distribution through Panchayat, the matter has not been seriously examined because the Panchayat may not have adequate funds for this business. If, however, any Panchayat wants to take up the business, there should not be any bar to their appointment as retail agent.

†**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara)**: Is there any Agency of the Government to see how the fertilizers are utilised in different parts of Assam?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): This is the job of the officers of the department concerned.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Sir, what is the balance of fertilizers in the year, 1961 after distribution?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, to be correct I would require a notice for it. But my impression is that the quantity is worth over 3 lakhs of rupees.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Sir, whether there is any surplus left for distribution?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: As I said, to be precise I would require notice for it. My impression is that the quantities would be of worth about 3 lakhs of rupees.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : Whether the demand for Subdivision was assessed by Agricultural Officers or it was based on the actual requisition of the cultivators.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : Sir, the indent is made on some short of anticipation about the demand and necessity in a particular area; further it is our effort to induce the cultivators to use more and more fertilisers as our intention is to educate them to use more than what they would normally demand. So, naturally the indent of particular year is likely to be more than the actual consumption in the previous years.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Sir, my question is whether the demand is assessed by Agriculture officers.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes Sir.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Why the Marketing of fertilizers has not been entrusted to the newly formed Assam Marketing Corporation. Ltd.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I could not follow.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : Why the Assam Marketing Corporation is not allowed to deal in fertilisers, that is my question.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : To my knowledge, the Assam Marketing Corporation has never been asked to deal in fertilizers.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : It is a Government sponsored Organisation. The fertiliser is also under the Agriculture Department, why it is not entrusted to the Organisation which is sponsored by the Government.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : That is not the primary object of the Assam Marketing Corporation.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : Sir, whether there is any provision to distribute a part of these fertilisers free of cost to the needy cultivators.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, there is no such proposal with the Government but we do subsidise a part of the price of the fertiliser.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Whether the Government is aware that the supply of this is quite inadequate in proportion to the needs and if so what steps have been taken to meet the needs of the State.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, there is no question of the supply being inadequate, rather the demand is inadequate compared to the supply.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Sir, whether the Government is aware of the fact that in some districts the peasants are running here and there for fertilisers ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister; Agriculture) : That is for the failure of the Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Society to handle the distribution of fertilisers properly.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : Is the Minister aware that due to the fact that while distributing these fertilisers the chemical examination of the soil is not made and thereby in certain areas, adverse effect has been found for making the use of chemical manures.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I do not remember to have got any such report formally from any quarter, but some friends, particularly some hon. Member of this House, brought such complaints to my notice.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : What happens to the surplus stock of the fertilisers every year ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : In some cases the surplus stock was with the Government and in some cases with the agents. They were sold next year.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Is there any agency for soil testing ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, Sir, there is.

***Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) :** Is it a fact that there are some allegations of corruption against some of the officers who were entrusted with the duty of distribution or sale of this fertilisers ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The matter has been referred to the Anti-Corruption Department and the report is awaited. The reply is there.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : May I know whether distribution of fertiliser is made after testing the soil of particular area ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : That should be the ideal position. The fertiliser should be distributed after testing the soil and deciding about the correct dosage and the matters connected thereto. But unfortunately our machinery for soil testing is very limited. So, it might have happened that in some cases fertilisers were distributed without testing the soil.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) : May I know how many soil testing machines are there ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : For that I would require separate notice.

Re: **Bridge over Dikrong river**

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government has any proposal for constructing a semi-permanent timber bridge over the Dikrong river on the original North Trunk Road or on the Bihpuria-Bengal-mora-Laluk Road ?
- (b) Whether Government has received any suggestion either from the local P. W. D., or from the Central Defence Department to that effect ?
- (c) Whether Government will move the Defence Department of the Government of India for construction of this bridge for benefit of all.

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

112. (a) —No.

(b) —No.

(c) —This question does not arise. It is up to the Defence Department to consider the question.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : In reply to (a), the Hon'ble Minister replied 'no'. Will the Government consider that there is urgent need of a bridge in this road where an accident took place some time back ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : May be, but some miles above this bridge, there is a permanent bridge at Dikrang and people of the area are being served by this bridge. Therefore the question of construction of a semi-permanent bridge does not arise.

Mr. SPEAKER : This is wrongly numbered. Two questions have been numbered 112. So, they should be 112 old and 112 new. Now, 112 new.

Re: **Medical Association**

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*112A. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Medical Association of India, Assam Branch lately submitted a memorandum to the Government placing serious grievances ?
- (b) If so, what are these grievances ?
- (c) Whether the grievances were removed ?
- (d) If so, how they were removed ?
- (e) If not, why not ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

112. (a)—Yes, the Government has received a memorandum mentioning some grievances but Government do not consider them as serious.

(b)—Copy of the same is laid on the Library Table.

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

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—As at (c) above.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): চাৰ প্ৰশ্নটোত এটা ভুল আছে। Serious শব্দৰ ঠাইত serious of grievences হ'ব লাগিছিল।

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): (a) Yes, the Government has received a memorandum mentioning some grievance but Government do not consider them as serious. Now that the question has been put in a different way, the answer is—Yes, there are series of grievances.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: এই grievances বিলাক কোন বছৰৰ পৰা পাইছে ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOORERJEE: Sir, some grievances were received at the time of my predecessor a memorandum containing some grievances were received by me during the first session of this Assembly.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: এইটো কিবোৰ ল'ব পাৰেনে যে এই grievances বিলাক ৫-৬ বছৰ আগৰ পৰাই কৰি আহিছে। এতিয়া consider কৰিছে বুলি কৈছে আৰু কিমান বছৰ লাগিব ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Sir, the matters are so very complicated and so many diverse interests are involved in it, I am afraid, it will take some more time.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Borchalla): In view of the fact that these grievances have been pending for a long time which is likely to create discontent and which in turn will hamper efficient discharge of duty, will the Government be pleased to expedite their decision on various grievances ?

Mr. SPEAKER: That has already been replied.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, Sir. Government are certain that unless some outward agencies do not poke their nose, we have confidence in our doctors that they won't create any such situation which may embarrass either the Government or the people.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে grievances বিলাক complicated; সেই কাৰণে সময় ল'ব লগা হৈছে যিবিলাক complicated নহয় সেইবোৰৰ বিষয়ে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): All the decisions will be taken up together and not by piecemeal. Some of the grievances will be placed before the pay committee that has been set up recently.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): Indian Medical Association 'বিকমেণ্ডেচন মতে' লাইচেঞ্চপ্ৰাপ্ত যিসকল ডাক্তৰে দহ বছৰ বেচি দিন কম কৰিছে, সেইসকলক প্ৰমোচন বা অন্যান্য সা-সুবিধা দিবলৈ চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিছেনো?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : সোনকালে দিবৰ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে ।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): In view of the answer of the Medical Minister that diverse interests are involved, may I know whether the Minister means to say of interests other than for the benefit of the medical interests are involved ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I do not mean to say that there are different grades in the services and this question was raised by Srijukta Lily Sengupta. So far the question of promotion after a period of 10 years service is concerned is now practically at the final state. Now the seniority has to be taken into consideration after promotion. The question of seniority is there. There is a demand that seniority should be counted from the date of appointment. Now, due consideration should be given to find out a solution in this regard so that justice may be imparted to all to the most of our ability.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question of the hon. Member is whether any case other than medical is involved in this.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I don't think so, Sir. How that can be.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Are these demands so complicated that more than five years was taken to come to a final decision ?

Mr. SPEAKER: It may be so.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে, বাকী বিলাকৰ 'কেচ' পে কমিটিতলৈ যাব । ইবিলাকৰ ঠিক কৰিবলৈ কিমান দিন লাগিব ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: কিছু সময় লাগিব ।

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA: I. M. A. ৰ বিকমেণ্ডেচন মতে যি বিলাক ডাক্তৰে এচিষ্টেণ্ট চাৰ্জ'নৰ বেতন পাই আছে তেওঁ বিলাকক প্ৰমোচনত First priority দিয়া হবনে ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: That is a different question Sir, I cannot give a reply off hand.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is one of the questions in the memorandum.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : That may be so, Sir.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : বস্তী মহোদয়ে কৈছে-
কিছু সময় লাগিব কিছু সময় মানে কি বুজাইছে ।

Mr. SPEAKER : কিছু সময় মানে —কিছু সময় কেই বছর মান হব ।

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Sir, I do not know whether any matter is pending for five years. So far as time is concerned we are trying to expedite the issue. I think, it is known to the hon. Member; that there was representation from one section of the services that some injustice was done to them, by the formula accepted by the Government and therefore, the matter has been taken up again and is being reexamined on the basis of representation.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : বস্তী মহোদয়ে. যিটো “কিছু সময়” কথা হৈছে সেইটো তেখেতৰ বস্তীত্বৰ দিনতে হলে ভাল হয় ।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Can we get assurance from the Minister that during his tenure of office final decision will be taken on these pending matters ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I do not know how long I will live and service in this position but if I have for five years and be incharge of this Department then I can assure that there is every chance of arriving at a final decision (*Laughter*).

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : May I take it that the Minister concerned will take a decision on these long pending things in five years.

Mr. SPEAKER : During his tenure of office.

(Starred Question No.113 was not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent.)

Re : Allotment of Paddy to Mill owners

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*114. Will the Minister of Supply, be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that no principle is followed in allotting paddy to Millowners and allotment is made arbitrarily ?
- (b) If not, the principle that is followed in allotment ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied.

114. (a)—No.

(b)—Allotment of paddy to different mills is being made subject to availability of stock on the basis of the standing reserve of paddy each mill is agreeable to maintain out of paddy received by them from the Co-operatives.

Shri DAVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : May I know who is the allotting authority ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : It is the Supply Department.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Are the rules followed strictly in making allotments ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : It depends on the capacity of the mills and also their past performance.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS : Have the Government received certain representations from certain mills about inequitable allotment of paddy to them ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I am not aware of it.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : The Hon'ble Minister, Supply's reply to the question (a) is simply, 'No', but can I give instances of the district of Cachar that no principle is followed in allotting paddy to different mills there as there are some blessed millowners who get extraordinary favour from the Department. Will the Hon'ble Minister make necessary enquiry into the matter ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : If the Hon'ble Member gives specific instances, it will be looked into.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS : Has any instance of discrimination on the allotment of paddy to mills been brought to the notice of the Government ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I want notice of that question.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DASGUPTA (Lumding) : About this disparity the matter was reported to the previous Supply Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Minister wants notice of this question.

Shri RADHAKRISHNAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia) : মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এই কথা জানেন যে, কোনো কোনো নিম্ন বেচি ধান পাও আৰু কোনো কোনো সিলে ধান নাপাওহে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : এই কথা চৰকাৰে নাভানে। যদি মাননীয় মনোহী তেনে কোনো বিশেষ সিল বা instance দিব পাৰে, তেন্তে চৰকাৰে অনুৱান কৰিব।

Shri DAVENDRA NATH SARMA : May I know from the Minister that for equitable distribution the matter was reported to the Government ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I shall look into it.

Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Is it a fact that in the Sibsagar Subdivision one single mill gets supply of paddy? Will the Minister enquire into it?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): I have no such information but if the hon. Member gives me the detail about it I shall look into it.

Mr. SPEAKER: He says will the Minister enquire into it.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): বনগাঁও বোটা সমন্বয় চাউন কলযোগে চিক মতত ধান পোতা নাই বুলি জনোৱা আপত্তি চৰকাৰে পাঠিছেনে?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I do not exactly remember, but this also is a new question.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: সমন্বয় চাউন কল যিলাকত ধান বিতৰণ কৰোৱে, চৰকাৰে কিবা preference দিয়েনে নিদিয়?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: একে principle ই আমি follow কৰো। কোনো particular Mill ৰ কথা কলে চাব পাৰো।

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): 'বনগাঁও ক'অপাৰেটিভ বাইচ মিল'টোৱে ধানৰ মাহেকীয়া 'কটা' নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে যে অচল অন্তৰ্হাল আছে, সেই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I am not aware of that, Sir.

Re: New Hospitals under 3rd Five Year Plan

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Rokakhat) asked:

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

- (a) What are the new hospitals included for being opened in the 3rd Five Year Plan Scheme in Golaghat Subdivision?
- (b) Whether Government is aware of the dire necessity of the opening of a dispensary at Bholaguri, Kuruabahi, Luhitnukh, Batiporia and Missamara in Golaghat Subdivision?
- (c) Whether Government received several representations from the public for opening of the above hospitals?
- (d) Whether Government propose to include the above mentioned dispensaries according to priority in the Third Five Year Plan period?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) replied :

115.(a)—No new hospital will be opened in Golaghat Sub-division during the 3rd Plan.

(b)—No.

(c)—Yes, from the public of Bholaguri and Kuruabahi.

(d)—This will be considered along with the genuine demands from all quarters. In fact representations for opening of dispensaries have been received and are being received from different parts of the State.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) : What is the basis of selection of new hospital.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Sir, as a matter of fact there is only one hospital in each sub-divisional and district headquarters. I hope my hon. Friend will not mind if I say that he committed a mistake in not noting the distinction between a hospital and a dispensary. So far the present question is concerned as there is already a hospital at Golaghat the question of having another hospital in that sub-division does not arise. So far as the dispensaries in sub-division are concerned, I have already replied that will be considered along with other cases on receipt of the report of the Civil Surgeon of the district who has been asked to enquire into the matter and submit reports. On receipt of his report and other reports from different parts of the State from where we have received applications the whole matter will be considered, and the situation of the place and the vicinity of the existing dispensaries or hospitals will be taken into consideration at the time of selecting the site.

Re: T. B. Ward in Silchar Civil Hospital

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a twelve-bedded T. B. Ward has been constructed and attached to Silchar Civil Hospital long ago but not opened till now ?
- (b) If so, why ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that one Suresh Chandra Das of Sarashpur Colony died and some other persons died and committed suicide in Katigora police station being unable to procure a seat in the hospital ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that one quarter for Health Visitor, attached to Silchar Civil Hospital has been constructed but it has been allotted to a Junior Male Health Visitor denying the claim of senior and Female Health Visitor, serving in the hospital since the inspection of T. B. Clinic and if so, why ?

- (e) Whether it is a fact that due to heavy number of patients in Silchar Civil Hospital it has become difficult for the hospital, staff to give proper care to the patients?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that one Subrata Ranjan Das of Bilpar Silchar Town was admitted in Civil Hospital, Silchar in the month of December, 1961 being severely injured but was not properly treated and consequently he had to be removed to Calcutta where he is still under treatment?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that the diagnosis of his illness was made wrongly and in spite of requests the patients was not X' Rayed?
- (h) If so, what was the reason?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) replied:
116. (a)—Yes. A twelve bedded T. B. Ward was constructed in the Civil Hospital, Silchar by the R. R. Department for the use of displaced persons.

(b)—The delay in opening the T. B. Ward was mainly due to the fact that the building was not handed over to the Medical Department till October, 1961. As most of the articles indented have since arrived, it is expected to open the ward shortly.

(c)—No, it is not a fact. There is no such information or report.

(d)—The quarter has not been allotted to any one finally. The Lady Health Visitor was on maternity leave and the quarter was therefore allotted to the Junior Male Health Visitor temporarily in view of his housing difficulty. Moreover, the quarter if unoccupied for a long time gets damaged being deprived of some one to look after. The Lady Health Visitor gets housing allowance in lieu of rent-free Government quarters. Even then her claim for the quarter was never denied by the Civil Surgeon, Cachar, Silchar and the Civil Surgeon has been asked to see to this.

(e)—It is a fact that there is heavy number of patients in the Civil Hospital, Silchar, but in spite of that patients are well looked after and given proper care.

(f)—No such patient was admitted in the Silchar Civil Hospital in December, 1961.

(g) & (h)—Do not arise.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHAJEE (Katicora): Sir, when the building of the T. B. Ward was completed? Is there any report?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: When the building was completed I am not in a position to say but I think the building was handed over some time after the completion of the same. That is the natural assumption.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: What is the date of handing over the building?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I have already stated in my reply that the building was handed over in October, 1961.

Re: C. I. Sheets for Gauhati

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the C. I. Sheets are not available for past several months in Gauhati to meet the demands of the people even partially ?
- (b) If so, the reason therefor ?
- (c) The quantity of C. I. Sheets now required by Gauhati for public use or consumption ?
- (d) The number of applications for C. I. Sheets now pending before the Supply Department at Gauhati ?
- (e) Immediate effort the Government propose to launch with a view to meet the requirements of the public ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

117. (a)—No.

(b) --Does not arise.

(c)—500 metric tonnes.

(d)—2,156 applications.

(e)—Government of India have been frequently requested for increased allotment and they have in fact increased the overall allotment for 1959-60 of 15,225 tonnes to 21,772.5 tonnes in 1960-61 for this State. But due to limited production of C. I. Sheets in the country, the supply position is still far from satisfactory and this tight position is likely to persist till the overall production of C. I. Sheets in the country increases to the required extent.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, the hon'ble Minister has stated "no" in reply to question (a). May I know from the hon'ble Minister how many bundless of C. I. sheets have been distributed in Gauhati from January to July, 1962 ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I do not know whether this question arises here or not, but even then I do not have the information with me here. I shall supply the figure to the hon. Member afterwards if he so desires.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Then how could the Minister say "no" in reply to my question ? I asked whether it is a fact that the C. I. are not available for past several months in Gauhati to meet the demands of the people even partially and in reply to that the Minister said "no".

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): The supply was there but what is the exact quantity I cannot say now. The demands of the people were met to some extent but we have not been able to meet the entire demand.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): I want to know how many bundles were supplied.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Several.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): চাৰ, টিনপাত কমেই আঠক বা বেচিমেই আঠক, কিন্তু তাৰ শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগ ছিলঙত বৰাৰ অৰ্থ কি?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: That quota is meant for the institutions and for emergency cases. I may inform the hon. Member that due to scarcity of C. I. sheets we have decided not to allow any C. I. sheet from the D. C. G. quota to the individuals. That quota is meant for institution.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: বিশেষ কাৰণেই ২৫ক বা নাম-মতৰ বাবেই হওক নহকুনাও দিন নোৱাৰি কিয়?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: That is a very small quota.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, in reply to (c) the Minister has stated "50 metric tonnes". May I know whether the Government will be pleased enough to supply this quantity monthly?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, it is very difficult to say whether we will be in a position to supply the entire requirement or not. That will depend upon the supply position.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, the Minister has said that it is not possible to say how far the demand can be met. May I know from the Minister whether at least the minimum quota will be supplied by the Government to the consumers of Gauhati.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I have already stated that the position of C. I. Sheet is very difficult. We have got a huge quantity of C. I. sheet outstanding and we have not yet been able to lift the entire quota from the production centre. We shall certainly look into the demands of Gauhati along with other places.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Is the Government aware that huge quantity of C. I. sheet is available in black market?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I am not prepared to accept that statement.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, the hon'ble Minister has said that there are 2,156 applications for C. I. sheets. Then if one applicant is given one bundle of C. I. sheet it will require 2,156 bundles to meet the demands of all the applicants. May I know from the hon'ble Minister when he will be in a position to supply that quantity?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): It is impossible to meet the entire demand.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): If the Government is not in a position to meet the demands of the people why Government do not de-control C. I. sheets ?

Mr. SPEAKER: It is a question of policy. You need not reply.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Whether Government has any contemplation to give up the reserve of D. C. G. quota or it will be distributed through the Sub-divisional Supply Advisory Board ?

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether all the new houses that were constructed at Gauhati were built by the C. I. Sheet quota allowed by the Government on permit ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: That I cannot say at the moment.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, will the hon'ble Minister be in a position to assure that at least 50 per cent of the demand of the people of Gauhati will be met by the Government ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I cannot give such assurance.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karinganji North): Sir, since the hon'ble Minister could not give assurance to the question as asked by the hon. Member, Mr. Sarma, can we expect that the hon'ble Minister will come out with a press Note to the effect that nobody should construct houses in expectation of getting C. I. Sheets through the Government so that there may not be any trouble in future ?

Mr. SPEAKER: You need not answer that question.

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: Sir, my point is that many houses have been built at Gauhati with C. I. sheets I want to know from where these C. I. Sheets are obtained.

Mr. SPEAKER: From permits.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, have the Government information that there is scarcity of C. I. Sheet only in control, but it is available in Black Market ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: We have no such information.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: D. C. G কোটাৰ পৰা individual person ক টিন পাত দিয়া হয় নেকি ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: নহয় ।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): ১৯৫৮ চনৰ খণ্ডিত
D.C.G. কোটা ৫% বাধি ৯৫% distribute কৰিছিল। এটোৱে revise কৰাৰ
কাৰণে মানুহে বহুত অসুবিধা পাইছে—গড়িকৈ আগবঢ়োৱাৰে চমুটি খানিৰ নে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister Supply) : বৰ্তমানৰ
ব্যৱস্থাতে চলি থাকিব ।

The present arrangement will continue.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, the hon. Minister said that the Government of India have been frequently requested for increased allotment, may I know whether it will be possible to increase the quota.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Yes, it has been increased from 15,225 tonnes to 21,772 tonnes.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, if I give some instances of black marketing, will the Government take any action.

Mr. SPEAKER : Surely, if you give some instances to the hon'ble Minister.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): What is the basis of allotment of permit ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Requirement is the basis.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : Whether Sub-divisional Supply Advisory Board has been constituted ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is a new question.

Re: Sibsagar Sub-divisional Political Sufferers' Board

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

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

- (a) The names and addresses of the members of the Sibsagar Sub-divisional Political Sufferers' Board ?
- (b) Since when this Board is functioning ?
- (c) The number of sittings it held in its life ?
- (d) The number of sufferers getting relief by way of gratuity pensions, etc., in the Sibsagar Subdivision ?
- (e) The names and addresses of these persons who received or are still receiving such relief ?
- (f) The number of petitions for relief pending before that Board till now ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Political Sufferers) replied :

118. (a)—Members are—

1. The President, D. C. C., Sibsagar.
2. The Secretary, D. C. C., Sibsagar.
3. Shri Karuna Kanta Gogoi.
4. Shri Dugeswar Saikia, M.L.A.
5. Shri Priyadhar Baruah, Jhanji.

(b)—The Board is functioning since 30th July, 1958.

(c)—The Board held 13 (thirteen) sittings since its constitution.

(d) & (e)—A complete up-to-date list of the recipients of Political Sufferers' relief is under print. A copy of the list will be placed on the Library Table and will also be forwarded to the hon. Member who may see the cases of Sibsagar Sub-division from the list.

(f)—350 petitions are pending before the Sibsagar Sub-divisional Advisory Board for consideration.

Starred Question No. 118. The printed question has been amended as below :—

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA : 118 (b) The Board has been functioning since 30th July, 1958.

(d) & (e): A complete upto date printed list of the recipients of political sufferers' relief in the State of Assam with their names and addresses has already been supplied to the hon. members during this Session of the Assembly for their information.

The hon. member may refer to pages 90 to 120 and to 147 to 152 for Sibsagar Sub-division.

Re : Attendance Officers

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

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

- (a) What are the duties of an Attendance Officers and how many such officers are there in our State ?
- (b) What is their pay, etc. ?

- (c) Whether Government is aware that children coming to school out of their own will is sufficient for the present and there is no need of keeping such officers in all Sub-divisions.
- (d) Whether this unnecessary expenditure will be curtailed specially in those sub-divisions where there is no dearth of students?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that such officers are less qualified to many Lower Primary teachers and are often the causes of displeasure of other teacher?

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

119. (a)—There are 82 Attendance Officers in the State. Each Attendance Officer is supposed to be responsible for regular attendance of children in an area covered by 40 to 50 schools. The average No. of schools per Attendance Officer would be 45. Their duties are laid down in Rules 56, 59 and 61 of the Rules made under the Assam Basic Education Act, 1954.

(b)—The pay scale of the Attendance Officers is the same as that for a trained teacher, namely, Rs. 50—1—65. They are entitled to a fixed T. A. of Rs. 20 per mensem besides.

(c)—When an Act of the Legislature lays down provisions for compulsory attendance with penal provisions against those who contravene the provisions, an agency to check up attendance and enrolment becomes inevitable (Part II, Assam Basic Education Act, 1954, Sections 41 and 46 in particular).

(d)—There is no contemplation of abolishing these posts at the moment.

(e)—We are not aware of any cause of displeasure of teachers because of the Attendance Officers. All Attendance Officers without exception possess the minimum qualification required of a teacher. A statement showing the names and qualifications of the Attendance Officers is laid on the table of hon. Member.

Starred Question No. 119: (Supplementary will be allowed on 7th, if any).

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : With reference to to-day's Unstarred Question No. 411 (a), in reply the word "Rupees" has been printed through mistake. There should not be anything like that. So, it may kindly be corrected, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes, it should be erased out.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Non-recurring expenditure incurred from 1951-52 to 1961-62 in Embankments, Irrigation and Drainage Works

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) asked:

406. Will the Minister-in-charge P. W. D. (E. and D.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Total non-recurring expenditure incurred in each of the districts from 1951-52 to 1961-62 on (i) embankments, (ii) Irrigation and (iii) drainage ?
- (b) Total areas estimated to be benefited by (i) Embankments (ii) Irrigation and (iii) Drainage in each district ?
- (c) Whether any assessment has been made to ascertain the actual benefit, if any, accruing to the areas covered by the Projects.
 - (i) Embankments (ii) Irrigation and (iii) Drainage in terms of Agricultural production and other related benefit, if any.
- (d) Whether any, betterment levy and/or water rate has been imposed in respect of any of the completed projects and if so, the amount so imposed and realised in each of the districts on account of (i) Embankment (ii) Irrigation and (iii) Drainage ?
- (e) If the answer to the preceding question is in the negative the reasons for not imposing betterment levy and/or water rate etc. ?
- (f) Total recurring expenditure incurred for each of the years from 1951-52 to 1961-62 on (i) Chief Engineer and his Establishment (ii) Superintending Engineers and their Establishment and (iii) Executive Engineers and their Establishment ?
- (g) Whether the non-recurring expenditure incurred was made out of grants or loans, and if from loans from what sources such loans have been obtained and how much of such loans have been repaid and how and what is the outstanding balance ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) replied :

406. (a) and (b)—Statement 'A' showing non-recurring expenditure and area benefited is placed in the Library Table.

(c)—No.

(d)—No.

(e)—Assessment surveys upon which imposition of betterment levy or water rate depends, is being conducted.

(f)—Statement 'B' showing total recurring expenditure for each of the year for 1951-52 to 1961-62 is placed in the library table.

(g)—On cent per cent loan basis except the expenditure on Dibrugarh Protection Works which is on 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant from Government of India. The figure of loan, repayment and outstanding balance is now available upto 1960-61. Statement 'C' showing loan, repayment and balance upto 1960-61 is placed in the Library Table.

Re: Distribution of loans to the H. E. and M. E. Schools

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

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

(a) The number of applications received from the Schools (H. E., M. E.) since the introduction of loan scheme for sanction of loan in the State in general and in Sibsagar Subdivision in particular ?

(b) The number of such applicants who have received loans and the amount of loan sanctioned for each School in the State in general and in Sibsagar Subdivision in particular ?

(c) On what principle loan was sanctioned for each ?

(d) Whether all the schools are accommodated ?

(e) If not, whether the schools excluded, will be accommodated later on ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

407. (a)—Loan applications received from both H. E. and M. E. Schools—358.

From Sibsagar Subdivision—

H. E.—16 and M. E.—10.

(b)—A list of such schools showing amounts of loan sanctioned is placed on the Assembly Library Table. The names of the Schools of Sibsagar Subdivision are shown in the list separately.

(c)—Under a set of rules framed and duly notified by Government.

(d)—No.

(e)—The Schools which have not been sanctioned loans during 1961-62, will be considered for such loans subject to the availability of fund and under the set of rules mentioned against (c) above.

Re: Koilamari Tea Estate

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the Koilamari T. E. with more than thousand population is going on without a doctor since a long time past ?

(b) Whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter and try to give medical facilities to the labourers of that garden ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Labour) replied :

408. (a)—For some time in October and November 1961 there was no Doctor in the Koilamari T. E. due to the Doctor being on deputation for training as an Anaesthetist at Panitola. A report, dated 11th June 1962 has been received to the effect that there has been no Doctor in the garden for about a month.

(b)—The matter is already under enquiry.

Re: Indian Tea Garden Hospitals**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal)** asked:**409.** Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that most of the Indian Tea Garden Hospitals are in a miserable condition?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Tea Gardens owned by the vegetarians orthodox proprietors do not supply the menu of diet in the Hospitals as prescribed by the Medical Officers?
- (c) Whether Government propose to make a thorough enquiry about this?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Labour) replied:

409. (a)—Garden Hospitals in many of the Indian owned Plantations have not yet achieved the standard laid down in the Assam Plantations Labour Rules.

(b)—There is no report to indicate that the menu of diet prescribed by Medical Officers of gardens owned by vegetarian orthodox proprietors is not actually supplied.

(c)—All Plantations have been instructed to follow the diet schedule recommended by the Medical Advisory Board and complaints in that regard receive due attention of the Inspectorate. Hospital diet is one of the items which is looked into during inspection of plantations.

The Parliamentary Committee constituted by the Government for the purpose of assessment of the implementation of the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 has dealt with the subject elaborately. The findings of the Committee are under consideration. It is not accordingly proposed to make any further enquiry into the matter at this stage.

Re: Training-cum-production Centre at Dudhnoi**Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA (Dudhnoi) (Reserve for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked:**410.** Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that there is a training-cum-production centre at Dudhnoi?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the institution is running in a rented house?
- (c) If so, how long it will continue?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that a plot of land has already been taken over by the department concerned to construct permanent building of it?
- (e) If so, when it is going to be constructed?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Industries) replied :

410. (a)—There is a training Institute for Umbrella handle making at Dudhnoi, and not a training-cum-production centre. Tribal Areas Department has since proposed to develop the existing centre at Dudhnoi on commercial lines.

(b)—The training institute is now located in a rented house.

(c)—Till the departmental building is constructed.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—The matter is receiving consideration.

Re: Total number of membership of the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme Act

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

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

(a) The total number of membership (subscribers) of the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund Scheme Act ?

(b) The total amount subscribed from both sides up-till now in the Provident Fund Trust Board ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Labour) replied :

411. (a)—5,20,742 on 22nd June, 1962.

(b)—Rupees 23,52,41,348.33 nP.

Re: The Investment of Labourers' Provident Fund

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI asked :

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

(a) The investment of Labourers' Provident Fund accumulation and where it is invested and how much ?

(b) The interest Payable to the Trust Board ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Labour) replied :

412. (a)—Out of a total investment of Rs.20,77,70,620.00 Rs.9,32,00,000.00 have been invested in 12 year National Plan Saving Certificates. The balance of Rs.11,45,70,620.00 have been invested in other Government securities.

(b)—From the investments made by the Trust Board the total amount earned as interest is Rs.2,14,28,343.09 nP. upto 31st March, 1962.

Re: Permanency of Supply Department**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari)** asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Supply Department has been now made permanent ?
- (b) If so, how many Officers have been made permanent and who are they—what is their rank and what is the length of their services ?
- (c) What is the basis of confirmation of Officers in the permanent service in this Department ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that many Sub-Inspectors of this Department have not been confirmed due to some anomalies ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

413. (a)—Yes.

(b)—49 Officers have been confirmed. A Statement showing their particulars is placed on the Library Table.

(c)—The broad principles for confirmation of Officers (both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted) in the Supply Department are as follows :—

- (i) Only those Supply employees who had completed at least 5 years' continuous Service in the Supply Department on or before 1st October, 1956 should be considered as eligible for confirmation.
- (ii) Those Supply employees who had lien in permanent Departments and returned back to their respective parent Departments either due to retrenchment or before, should be left out of consideration.
- (iii) Supply employees who left the Supply Department before 1st July, 1954 should be left out of consideration except those who were actually retrenched prior to 1st July, 1954 provided they are eligible for confirmation. This is subject to (ii) above.
- (iv) The permanent posts are to be filled up on the basis of seniority-cum-efficiency from amongst the persons eligible on the principles stated there in.
- (v) All *Ex-Supply* employees eligible for confirmation in the Supply Department have to give an undertaking to the effect that they will prefer no claim for any arrear pay and allowances irrespective of the posts they hold and the posts to which they may be confirmed.

(d)—No.

Re: Scarcity of C. I. Sheets in Barpeta Subdivision

Shri MAHADEV DAS (Bhabanipur) (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that there is scarcity of C. I. Sheets in the Barpeta Subdivision for which the fire victim public could not construct their houses ?
- (b) If so, what measures have been taken to supply C. I. Sheets to them ?
- (c) How many families affected by the last fire havoc, i. e., in the year 1961-62 to date and from April to May, 1962 applied for C. I. Sheets?
- (d) How many fire victim families were given C. I. Sheets and what is total number of bundles of such C. I. Sheets ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

414. (a)—Yes, but Government have no precise information whether all the fire victims need C. I. Sheets to build their houses.

(b)—Government have taken up with Government of India for an *ad-hoc* allotment for the purpose of rehabilitating the fire victims.

(c)—400 families.

(d)—236 families and 288 bundles.

Regarding Traffic on the original N. T. Road via Bihpuria during the rainy season

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that during the rainy season traffic on the original N. T. Road *via* Bihpuria is stopped as Bihpuria is not touched by the present N.T. Road alignment over the permanent Dikrong bridge ?
- (b) Whether there is a proposal for upgrading the Pathalipahar-Bihpuria road from village road standard for making it fit to run State Transport buses ?
- (c) If it is so, why work is not done ?
- (d) If there is no such proposal whether Government be pleased to take it up as early as possible ?

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

415. (a)—No. Traffic is not stopped on the original N. T. Road via Bihpuria during the rainy season.

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

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—The proposal will be examined, but implementation of the scheme will depend on availability of necessary funds.

Regarding M/S J. B. Lahkar and Co.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Messrs. J. B. Lahkar and Company is the only Assamese Business man working as wholesalers of sugar, salt, etc., at Tezpur ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the above concern is the only Assamese concern throughout the State importing sugar, salt, etc., from the producing centre ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the above concern had made representation to the Chief Minister when he visited Tezpur last and also to the Supply Department for allotment of wagons for import of salt from the West Coast for distribution of salt in Darrang and North Lakhimpur so that people of these areas may get salt at less cost ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that this concern was allotted only 3 wagons for import of salt from West Coast ?

(e) Whether Government are aware that this allotment of wagons is not adequate for distribution of salt in the above areas ?

(f) The names of individuals and concerns to whom wagons have been allotted for import of salt from West Coast to Assam during the month of June, 1962 ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

416. (a)—Yes. Messrs. J. B. Lahkar and Company is the only Assamese concern regularly working as one of the wholesalers importers of salt, sugar, etc., in Tezpur Subdivision.

(b)—No.

(c)—Some applications addressed to Chief Minister and Minister, Supply have been received in this connection.

(d)—3 wagons were given in January, 1962. Again, 3 and 2 wagons were given respectively for June and July, 1962 out of small quota of 60 MG., wagons a month for the whole State.

(e)—The Government of India allotment of 60 MG wagons a month is a modicum of the total salt requirements of the State. This *ad-hoc* quota is to supplement short supplies from Calcutta through the riverine route which is the prescribed source of salt supply to the State under the regular Zonal Scheme.

(f)—The hon. Member is referred to Nos. 1, 4, 5, 9, 11 to 15, 17, 19 to 21 and 30 to 33 of the list already furnished in reply to Unstarred question No. 29 (e) put by Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta, M. L. A. at the June 1962 Session of the Assembly.

Re: Import of Betel-nuts

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

417. Will the Minister-in-charge of supply be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that according to the decision of the State Trading Corporation of India, Assam Government obtained permission to import betel-nuts worth of Rupees 50,000 from the soft currency area ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that according to the Government advertisement in the "Assam Tribune" applications have been invited from the bonafide dealers to obtain licence to import betel-nuts ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that there are some traders in the State who are only dealing in betel-nuts ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the import licence for betel-nuts have been obtained by a trader who did not deal in betel-nuts ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the licence has been given for the period from April to September, 1962 ?
- (f) If not, whether Government will be pleased to grant licence to a bonafide dealer in betel-nuts ?
- (g) How the betel-nuts already imported have been distributed ?
- (h) Whether these betel-nuts will be distributed to the bonafide dealers ?
- (i) What is the wholesale and retail sale price of the imported betel-nuts ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

417. (a)—A quota of betel-nuts worth Rs.50,000 was allotted to Assam, by the Government of India against the period of April to September, 1961 and its import to Assam is channelled through the State Trading Corporation of India.

(b)—Yes, A copy of the advertisement is placed on the Library Table.

(c)—Government have no such information.

(d)—No.

(e)—A quota of betel-nuts worth Rs.50,000 has been allotted to Assam against the period of April to September, 1962 ?

(f)—Does not arise.

(g) to (i)—The Scheme in respect of distribution of betel-nuts already imported including fixation of its wholesale and retail price is under consideration of Government.

Re : Mohkuti Road

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Mohkuti Road was taken over by P. W. D. some two years back ?

(b) Whether earth work on the entire road was completed ?

(c) Whether shingles have been provided and if not, when it will be provided ?

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

418. (a)—Yes, the road was taken over for improvement and the work was started during November, 1960.

(b)—Yes, except in the 1st mile which falls in a low lying area.

(c)—Provision for gravelling exists in the sanctioned estimate and will be taken up when the new earthwork stabilises.

Re: Shortage of teaching staff in Silchar Polytechnic

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Silchar-West) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Silchar Polytechnic is running short of teaching staff consequent on which the students are experiencing great difficulties ?

- (b) Whether Government is aware that for the last two years there is no Lecturer in Physics, Electrical and Mechanical Branch in the said Polytechnic ?
- (c) If the answer to the question (b) above be in the affirmative whether it is a fact that the students are to sit for the examinations in Physics without having any lecture in the subject ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that at the Silchar Polytechnic the classes are being held in tents for want of class rooms and if so, what action Government propose to take to remove the difficulties and when ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that the students residing in the hostel of Silchar Polytechnic are suffering much for want of adequate accommodation, drinking water facilities and dearth of Grade IV staff to serve in the hostel ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to make a thorough enquiry into the affairs of the Silchar Polytechnic and take steps for setting the things right ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

419. (a)—In the beginning, there were shortage of staff but workable staff have since been recruited.

(b)—Lecturers in Physics and Mechanical Engineering have since been appointed. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering subjects are not required to be taught in the 1st year. Steps are being taken to recruit a Lecturer in Electrical Engineering.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—For sometime the classes were held under tarpaulin shed; due to occupation of some buildings by Central Reserve Police during the Language disturbances. These are now released and further construction works have also been taken up by the Public Works Department.

(e)—No.

(f)—Does not arise.

Re : Delay in Shifting the Shillong Civil Hospital

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) asked :

420. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Why the Government are making unnecessary delay in shifting, the Shillong Civil Hospital to its new building from its present site and when they are going to shift the same ?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that only a sum of Rs.1.50 nP. is sanctioned by the Government to the indoor patients of the Shillong Civil Hospitals, as diet money per day ?
- (c) If so, whether Government is aware that the amount is very insufficient for a patient in a place of high prices like Shillong?
- (d) Whether the Government propose to increase the amount soon ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the diet money of the patients in all other hospitals of Assam remained as it was in the pre-war, or only slightly increased, although the price of the food-stuffs records about 4 times increase ?
- (f) If so, whether the Government propose to increase the diet money correspondingly ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

420. (a)—The shifting of the hospital to its new site cannot be effected until all the buildings are completed. Some of the completed buildings are under the occupation of Military and Police personnel. The shifting will take place as soon as the buildings are vacated and completed.

(b)—Yes.

(c) & (d)—Yes. Government have recently increased the diet charges for indoor patients per patient per diet from Rs.1.12 nP. to Rs.1.50 nP. However a committee has been constituted to go into the matter.

(e) & (f)—No. The diet charges of indoor patients are generally in keeping with the prices of food-stuff. The diet charges for indoor patients was increased per patient per diet from the pre-war rate of four annas to Rs.1.50 nP. at present.

Re: Equipment of X-Ray Plants in the Sub-divisional Dispensary of Karimganj and Hailakandi

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) asked :

421. Will the Minister-in-charge, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that although both the Sub-divisional Dispensaries of Karimganj and Hailakandi have been equipped with X-Ray Plants, no Radiographer has yet been employed in these Dispensaries to operate X-Ray Plants ?
- (b) If so, what are the reasons ?
- (c) Whether Government now propose to employ Radiographers to these Dispensaries ?
- (d) If so, by when ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

421. (a) & (b)—Yes. The number of X-Ray patients as at present can be managed by the Medical Officer with the assistance of one X-Ray attendant. Hence, no Radiographer has been appointed.

(c) & (d)—Question of appointment of Radiographer will be considered when the number of such patients increase to such an extent that the present staff cannot cope with it. As a matter of fact, the appointment of a Radiographer for Karimganj Civil Hospital has already been taken up.

Re: Storm damage grant in the years 1961-62

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

422. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The names of High Schools and Middle English Schools which have been given grants from out of the Storm damage Fund during the year 1961-62 (to be shown Subdivision-wise) ?

(b) The names of the High and Middle English Schools which have been granted loans during the year 1961-62 (to be shown Subdivision-wise).

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

422. (a)—A list is placed on the Library Table.

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

Re: Damage of Properties and Public Institutions, etc., caused by Cyclone in Sibsagar Sub-division

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that cyclone on the 16th and 19th April, and that of 26th April caused heavy loss to properties, damaged of houses, Public institutions like Namghar, etc., and Schools were damaged in Sibsagar Sub-division?

(b) What were the Subdivisions affected like-wise ?

(c) Whether the Minister visited any of the affected areas ?

(d) Whether any relief was given to the affected persons ?

(e) If so, in which Subdivision ? What measure of relief was given ?

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

423. (a)—Yes, as a result of cyclone on 16th and 19th April, 1962 damages were caused to properties and public institutions, etc. But no damage was reported due to cyclone on 26th April 1962 in Sibsagar Sub-division.

(b)—The following Subdivisions were affected—

(1) Tezpur (2) Mangaldai (3) Karimganj (4) North Lakhimpur
(5) Dibrugarh (6) Golaghat (7) Jorhat (8) Barpeta (9) Dhubri (10) Gauhati
(11) Nowgong (12) Shillong.

(c)—No.

(d) & (e)—Yes.

Government sanctioned the following amounts as relief and loans:—

				Rs.
(1) Tezpur—G. R.	..	...	...	8,300
Rehabilitation Loan		...	..	42,900
(2) Mangaldai—G. R.	...	...	...	50,000
Rehabilitation Loan		...	...	Nil.
(3) Karimganj—G. R.		..	...	5,000
Rehabilitation Loan		...	...	Nil.
(4) North Lakhimpur—G. R.	..	...	...	10,000
Rehabilitation Loan		...	...	Nil.
(5) Dibrugarh—G. R.	..	...	...	17,000
Rehabilitation Loan		...	...	Nil.
(6) Sibsagar—G. R.	...	..	...	5,000
Rehabilitation Loan		...	...	Nil.
(7) Golaghat—G. R.	...	...	...	2,000
Rehabilitation Loan		...	...	Nil.
(8) Jorhat—G. R.	...	...	..	600
Rehabilitation Loan		...	...	Nil.
(9) Barpeta—G. R.	...	...	...	10,000
Rehabilitation Loan		...	...	20,000
(10) Shillong—G. R.	...	...	...	13,630
Rehabilitation Loan		...	...	Nil.

Re: Submission of Drainage Scheme for reclamation of land

Shri DANDI RAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon) asked :

424. Will the Minister in-charge of P. W. D. (Flood Control) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a drainage scheme for reclamation of land of Badiasisa Beel of Mangaldai Subdivision was submitted to the Chief Minister, Assam by the Questioner on 12th November 1960 ?
- (b) Whether the survey work of said scheme has been completed and the scheme has been taken up by the Government ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge, Flood Control, etc.) replied :

424. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Investigation and survey are nearing completion.

Re: Offer of Scholarship to Doctor for study in abroad

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) asked:

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

- (a) Whether the Government propose to offer a scholarship to a Doctor (M. B. B. S.) to study Physionomy in foreign country ?
- (b) Whether applications were called for from the candidates which were examined by a Screening Committee and then by a Technical Committee ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that both the Committee recommended the name of a particular Doctor who secured 1st place in the tests held by those Committees ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the candidate's claim is going to be brushed aside on a ground which was not a condition in the advertisement calling for application ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the highest marks in the subject of Physionomy was regarded as requisite qualification for the candidate to be eligible for the scholarship in the advertisement ?
- (f) What are the marks secured by the Doctor whose name was recommended by those Committees and the one whom the Government proposes to select in Physionomy ?

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

425. (a)—Government have offered a scholarship for study in Physiology and not Physionomy.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d) & (e)—In the advertisement it was stated that the basic qualification in all subjects is M. B. B.S. degree with high marks in the subject of post graduate studies. The selection was made considering the academic career as a whole.

(f)—The mark-sheets of the two candidates are placed on the Library Table.

Re : Establishment of Dak Bungalow at Nitaipukhuri

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the public of Nitaipukhuri of Sib-sagar have been moving for establishment of a Dak Bungalow there ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that there was a floating Dak Bungalow before hand ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that a plot of land for the purpose was offered by the public of Nital ?

(d) Whether Government will consider establishment of a Dak Bungalow there and if so, when ?

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

426. (a)—Yes. But the proposal could not be materialised due to the paucity of funds.

(b)—Yes. There was a floating Dak Bungalow at Johngaon near Nitaipukhuri.

(c)—Yes. But it is on payment of compensation.

(d)—Subject to availability of funds, Government will reconsider the proposal to construct an Inspection Bungalow at Nitaipukhuri.

Re: Training for Prohibition

Shri MOLIA TANTI (Doom Doma) asked :

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

- (a) Who is the officer who has received training for Prohibition and where is he posted now ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Excise) replied :

427. (a)—Three officers received training in prohibition. Their names and places of posting are as follows :—

Names	Places of posting
1. Shri Kamala Kanta Barua, Superintendent of Excise ...	Gauhati.
2. Shri Nasiruddin Ahmed, Superintendent of Excise ...	Tezpur.
3. Shri Rabindra Nath Das, Officiating Superintendent of Excise.	Silchar.

Re: Total number of houses in Tea Gardens

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

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

- (a) The number of total labour houses to be built in the Tea Gardens of the State ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Tea Industry is to build 8 per cent of the total labour houses in the year under the Plantation Labour Act ?
- (c) What should be the total percentage of Labour houses to be built up till now ?
- (d) What percentage of houses have actually been built up till now ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

428. (a)—Two lakhs ten thousand houses approximately.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Forty per cent houses till 31st December 1961 according to the minimum standard laid down in December 1956.

(d)—During the 5 years from 1st January 1957 to December 1961 20 per cent Pucca and semi-Pucca houses were constructed, besides 5.3 per cent Kutcha houses. A further 5.6 per cent houses were provided by remodelling houses built upto the end of 1956.

Re: Death caused by newly built quarters

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

429. Will the Minister, Labour be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a few labourers in different Tea Gardens of the State have died by breakdown of newly built specified labour quarters ?

(b) If so, how many died and in which particular gardens ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

429. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Three died, one in Jobaka Tea Estate, one woman in Nazira head office and one child in Mahakali Tea Estate.

Re: Unsuitability of dwellings

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI asked :

430. Will the Minister, Labour be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that in many tea gardens a large number of specified Pucca houses built under the Plantation Labour Act has cracked and has become unsuitable for dwelling ?

(b) What step the Government is taking to improve the buildings of the labour quarters including the repairing of the cracked houses ?

(c) Whether Government propose to create an agency of their own to certify the houses for fitness of dwelling to allow or disallow the labourers to occupy a new house ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

430. (a)&(b)—A few cases of brick walls and pillars having developed cracks were noticed in course of inspections by the Inspectorate. Immediate instructions were issued to get them repaired.

The whole question of specification is under review. It is also proposed to appoint Inspectors with Engineering qualifications for technical supervision of the houses constructed under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951.

(c)—The matter is under consideration.

Re: Construction of River Research Office**Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Kalaigoan)** asked :

431. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (Flood Control) be pleased to state—

- (a) When the construction of the River Research Office building at Bornihat was taken up and when it was completed ?
- (b) What was the total amount spent for that building ?

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

431. (a)—The construction of the Main Laboratory building which includes also the office building of the River Research Station was taken up on 1st February 1957 and was completed on 31st March 1961. Construction of staff quarters has just been taken up.

(b)—The total amount spent for the building was Rs. 5,00,786

Re: Suspension of Officers in Hajo Channel Works**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta)** asked :

432. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (E. and D.) F. C. and I. Wing be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that all the Officers suspended in connection with Hajo-Channel works for making false entries are also found not guilty and re-instated to their respective posts ?
- (b) If so, who made the false entries, on which grounds payments of some contractors are still withheld ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to order for making payments to the remaining Contractors ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that a direction is issued by the Department not to give further contract to those contractors who do not like to make voluntary reduction in their dues for the Hajo Channel works.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P. W. D., F. C. and I. Wing) replied :

432. (a)—No. Three of the suspended Officers were found guilty. They were re-instated with suitable penalty. Proceedings against the rest have not yet been terminated.

(b)—Some of the measurements initially recorded by three Overseers and the S. D. O. were found on check-measurement to be incorrect and payments for these measurements were accordingly refused to the extent they were in excess.

(c)—Payments for work actually done as determined by check measurements will be paid as soon as the relevant records which were seized by the Anti-Corruption Branch soon after the check-measurements were completed, become available to the Department. Anti-Corruption Branch has been requested to make these records available as early as possible for this purpose.

(d)—No.

Re: Provision for three Public Health Dispensaries

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

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

- (a) Whether there was provision for three Public Health State Dispensaries sanctioned in the year 1959-60 and why these projects could not be executed as yet by the Medical Department ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister in charge, Medical) replied :

433. (a)—No such Dispensaries were sanctioned during 1959-60.

Re: L. P. and M. E. Schools of Tea Gardens

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

434. Will the Minister Education be pleased to state —

- (a) How many L. P. and M. E. Schools are there in the tea gardens of the State ?
- (b) How many students are there in those Schools in the tea gardens of the State ?
- (c) From where the tea garden schools have been inspected by the Education Department of the State Government ?
- (d) What is the present strength of the Inspecting staff for inspection of those tea garden schools, district-wise with names of the Inspection staff ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that there is only one teacher for a school having more than forty students in the roll, in most of the tea garden Schools in the State ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to make thorough enquiry ?

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

434. (a)—Lower Primary	...	...	...	...	553
Middle English	...	...	...	...	17
(b)—Lower Primary	...	...	...	...	29,876
Middle English	...	...	...	...	1,120

(c)—The Schools are inspected by the Sub-Inspectors or the Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools from respective mufasil Head quarters or from the Subdivisional Head quarters where there is no mufasil Head quarters. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools inspect them from their Head quarters.

(d)—No inspecting staff is assigned duties for the tea-garden Schools exclusively. They inspect Schools including garden Schools falling within their own circles of inspection. The inspecting officers are the Sub-Inspectors of Schools and Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools and also the Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

(e)—Yes, most of the garden Schools have single teachers. There are quite a few single teacher Schools with enrolment above 40 in each.

(f)—The question of management of the Tea-garden schools is under examination.

Re: Construction of bridge over Kukarjan

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

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

- Whether it is a fact that necessary survey has been made by the E. and D. Department for constructing a bund from Chaulkhowa Bridge to the touching point of Nagon-Mazdia Road to save the area from the flood of Kukarjan ?
- If so, what will be the cost of this bund and what is the area which will be protected from the flood ?
- Whether this bund will be constructed ?
- If so when ?
- If not, why ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) replied :

435. (a)—Preliminary survey was carried out in January, 1961 from a mile below the Choulkhowa bridge upto Nagaon-Mazdia Road covering a length of about 6,800 ft. along the west bank of the Kukarjan.

(b)—This bund will cost about Rs.50,000 and is likely to protect an area of about one square mile.

(c) (d) & (e)—The scheme could not yet be taken for limitation of funds.

Re: Establishment of L. P. Schools

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government propose to take over the L. P. Schools established by the public in several villages of Karimganj Sub-division ?

(b) If so, whether the School Board authority, Karimganj will be instructed immediately to do the needful in this sphere ?

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

436. (a) & (b)—As the existing financial provision is limited, only some of the most deserving venture L. P. Schools will be taken over.

Re: Sanction of Dearness Allowance to the teacher and clerk

Shri ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY (Badarpur) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a Flat Rate dearness allowance was sanctioned for the year 1959-60 at Rs.15 per month per teacher and clerks and at Rs.9 per month per menial for the employees of some of the Madrassas in Karimganj Sub-division receiving Grant under deficit system ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the said Madrassas were ordered to submit their bills in respect of D. A. by the D. I. of Schools, Karimganj ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the said bills were passed and countersigned by the D. I. of Schools, Karimganj and were presented to Karimganj Sub-Treasury accordingly for encashment ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that these bills were objected to by the Sub-Treasury Officer, Karimganj and were returned to the D. I. of Schools, Karimganj ?

(e) If so, what was the objections ?

(f) Who was the person responsible for the omission or commission ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that in spite of repeated references to the authorities concerned, the said employees are not receiving their D. A. in questions ?

(h) What is the cause of non-payment of their D. A. so long ?

(i) How long it will take to make the payment ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

437. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Necessary authority from Accountant General, Assam for payment was not received by the Sub-Treasury Officer, Karimganj.

(f)—It is difficult for the State Government to assess responsibility in such cases. However, an enquiry is being made.

(g) & (h)—Sanctions for arrear D. A. could not be given so long for want of funds.

(i)—Necessary action for sanction of the amount has been taken and it will be issued very shortly.

Re : Construction of quarters for Excise Inspector and his Staff

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur) asked :

438 Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a plot of land has been acquired at Borgong in Tezpur subdivision for construction of quarters of Excise Inspector and his staff ?

(b) Whether the work of construction of quarters will be started in this year ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister in-charge of Excise) replied :

438. (a)—Yes, a plot of land has been allotted at Borgong for construction of quarters for Excise staff and action is being taken to take possession of the land.

(b) & (c)—May not be possible if the plans and estimates are not finalised in time.

Re: Earnings of Excise Revenue**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar)** asked :

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

- (a) What is the Excise revenue earned in each of the districts of Sibsagar, North Lakhimpur and Darrang during the last 5 years ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Excise) replied :

49. (a) —The Excise revenue earned during the last five years in each of the districts of Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Darrang are shown below.

As North Lakhimpur is not a district the Excise revenue earned in Lakhimpur district is shown.

Years	Lakhimpur Rs.	Sibsagar Rs.	Darrang Rs.
1957-58	80,76,123	58,81,572	23,61,782
1958-59	69,59,388	58,77,959	22,87,404
1959-60	73,56,972	57,57,054	21,03,068
1960-61	77,57,633	59,22,425	23,92,178
1961-62	80,06,973	61,89,980	24,63,409

The above figures do not include duty on foreign liquor, which is mostly prepaid in the exporting state and subsequently adjusted in favour of the Government of Assam by book transfer. So, it is not possible to allot to each district its share to the same.

Re: Shifting of Barbaruah Liquor Shop**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal)** asked :

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

- (a) Whether the Government received public representation for shifting the Barbaruah liquor shop which is very near to the Barbaruah High English School ?

- (b) If so, what action has been taken so far ?

- (c) Whether the Government propose to shift this liquor shop in the best interest of the school students and the public ?

- (d) If so, when ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Excise)
replied :

440. (a) —No.

(b) —Does not arise.

(c) & (d) —Government do not intend to shift the liquor shop as it is situated in an interior place about 2 furlongs away from the main Trunk Road and about a mile away from the Barbauah High English School.

Re: Seizure of quantity of opium

Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur) asked :

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

(a) The quantity of opium seized in the State in 1960-61 and 1961-62 districtwise ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that large quantities of opium are smuggled into the State undetected ?

(c) If so, what steps are going to be taken to check smuggling ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Excise)
replied :

441. (a) —The quantity of opium seized in the State in 1960-61 and 1961-62 district-wise is as follows—

Name of district				Seized in 1960-61			Seized in 1961-62		
				Md.	Srs.	Tolas	Md.	Srs.	Tolas
1. Goalpara	...	...	...	0	0	2	0	2	54
2. Kamrup	...	...	...	5	24	52	3	8	20
3. Darrang	..	...	...	0	31	64	0	28	48
4. Nowgong	...	...	...	0	27	32	0	10	43
5. Sibsagar	...	..	...	0	10	27	0	15	65
6. Lakhimpur	...	..	...	3	35	78	5	22	6
7. Cachar	..	..	..	Nil			Nil		
8. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills.				0	1	35	0	1	40
9. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills				0	0	10	0	2	10
10. Garo Hills	...	..	..	Nil			Nil		
11. Mizo district	...	...	...	Nil			Ni		
Total	...			11	11	60	10	11	45

(b)—As there is a large number of suspected addicts it can be presumed that a certain quantity of opium is smuggled undetected.

(c)—The following steps are taken to check smuggling of opium.

1. Excise Staff have been posted in all important Railway Stations, Steamer ghats, Bus Station, etc., for prevention and detection of smuggling.

2. An Excise Intelligence Bureau has been established to collect information of inter-State smuggling of opium and smuggling within the State and to intimate the same to the District Authorities for detection.

3. Spies are engaged to collect information of opium smuggling in different parts of the State.

4. The houses of suspected smugglers are searched on receipt of information from reliable sources.

5. At the instance of the Narcotics Commissioner to the Government of India meetings are held from time to time to discuss and find out means to stop inter-State smuggling of opium and other Narcotic Drugs.

Re: Proposal for inclusion of some Roads under Third Five Year Plan.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that certain roads were proposed by the questioner for inclusion in Third Five Year Plan as recommended by R. C. Board ?

(b) If so, what are these roads ?

(c) Whether those roads will be considered for inclusion from the additional allotment given from the Centre ?

Shri GIRINDRANATH GOGOI [Minister of State, Public Works Department (R&B)] replied :

442. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The name of the roads are given below :—

ARTICLE 275

Name of proposals	Length recommended Miles	Amount earmarked Rs.
1. Raidangia Borpathar road from Moran-hat Nahorkatia road.	...	40,000
2. From Sepon Suffry road to Lakhmorighat at Pathalial village.	...	5,000
	Total	45,000

GENERAL

		Rs.
1. Improvement of Haripara Ali from Sibsagar Simluguri road.	4 Furs.	5,000
2. Improving road from Dhali Ali to Akhoi-phutighat.	...	15,000
3. Improving road from A. T. road to Desang Siding.	...	15,000
4. Kachumari road from Moranhat to Bonmali T. E. of Mahura P. W. D. Road.	...	75,000
5. Improvement of Khorghoridova extension for Sepon Suffry P. W. D. joining at Doba Ali.	...	20,000
6. Rajgarh Road from Pethaguti towards Koroka Forest.	...	30,000
7. Lawkhowa Ali from Dimow Jongaon at Nitaipukhuri towards Dibrugarh boundary.	1 ml.	15,000
8. Dhondormukh road from Senchowah P. W. D. road towards Dimow road.	...	20,000
9. From Dihingia village <i>via</i> Bakharbengena M. E. to Jobalading village.	..	30,000
Total	...	<u>2,25,000</u>

(c)—Of the abovementioned roads, the following roads have been included in the 3rd Five Year Plan and others could not be accommodated within funds available. These will however be examined for inclusion in the additional programme subject to availability of funds.

ARTICLE 275

	Miles	Rs.
1. Raidangia Borpathar road from Moranhat-Naharkatia road.	1.25	45,000

GENERAL

1. Improvement of Haripara Ali from Sibsagar-Simaluguri road.	0.50	22,000
2. Improving road from A. T. Road to Desang Siding.	0.62	15,000
3. Kochumari Road from Moranhat to Bonmali T. E. of Mahura P. W. D.	5.37	1,57,000
Total	...	<u>1,94,000</u>

Re: Inundation of lands by Barnadi

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Aimguri) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the land of Sukraguri Reserve No.2 of Sipazar Mouza, Darrang District, settled with some landless peasant of Hajo, North Gaunati, Kaura, etc., was inundated during the last few years by Barnadi ?
- (b) If so, why Government have not made a bund on the east bank of Barnadi from Mandakata ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to do so at the earliest ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control, etc.) replied :

443. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c)—A flood embankment is proposed to be constructed along the east bank of the Barnadi from its confluence with the Dimla to Khanapara during the current financial year. To avoid formation of pockets and consequent water-logging in the lower reaches, extension of the above bund upto Mandakata is not contemplated now.

Re: Cottage Industry Training Centre at Charduar

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) asked :

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

- (a) Whether there was a proposal to set up a Cottage Industry Training Centre at Charduar area at Tezpur in the year 1959 ?
- (b) If so, what happened to that Centre ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that large number of Dufflas, Miris and Garos are in great economic hardship for want of means of livelihood in this area ?
- (d) Whether Minister-in-charge propose to make prompt enquiries into these matters and take suitable steps ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas & W. B. C. Department) replied :

444. (a)—Yes.

(b)—A Cottage Industry Production Centre for Training and Production in Carpentry, Cane and Bamboo has been established at Charduar during 1960-61 accordingly.

(c)—Yes. As a remedial measure to ameliorate the poor economic condition of the people of the area a Cottage Industry Training-cum-Production centre for training in Carpentry, Cane, Bamboo has since been established during 1960-61. Local people will be given facility to learn improved technic in the trades on daily wage basis. After they are fully trained facilities will be offered to start individual industry by granting loans and grants. Besides this, grant-in-aid have also been given to the individuals of Charduar both in cash and kind during 1960-61 as per details given below :—

Amount Rs.	Name of persons	Industry
1960-61—200·00	4	Cane and Bamboo.
200·00	1	Carpentry.
230·00 (Sewing Machine)	Kristi Sangha.	Tailoring.
400·00	Mahila Samity.	Tailoring.
230·00	Mahila Samity.	Tailoring.

The Tezpur Loan Board has also given loan of Rs.500 for Bakery.

(d)—Further enquiries were made from the D. C. in the matter who suggested that there is good prospect for development of Poultry, Piggery and Sericulture and Weaving. Necessary steps are being taken on the said suggestions.

Re: Forcible occupation of Boraibari Village

Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankhachar) asked :

445. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- Whether Government is aware that Boraibari village under Mankachar Police Station has been forcibly held by the Pak militaries since Independence, even after clear demarcation of the border line with pillars ?
- Whether Government is aware that it is being used as a foot-board by the Pak criminals in their increasing practices of cattle-lifting, dacoity and theft on the Indian side of the border ?
- Whether Government is aware that such practices have become a source of chronic troubles and constant anxiety for the Indian border people residing in this State ?
- Whether Government propose to take steps to put an end to all these at Boraibari by restoring of that part of the Indian territory which belongs to Assam ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

445. (a)—According to the line of demarcation made by the Joint survey party Boraibari falls within India. But it is still in adverse possession of Pakistan. The matter had been taken up at Central Government level,

(b)—It cannot be said so. Recently 4 dacoities were reported in Garo Hills area adjacent to Boraibari. These were suspected to have been committed by Pak criminals along with border criminals of Indian side. These cases are under investigation of Garo Hills Police.

(c)—Government is taking all possible precautionary measures to void troubles on the border and remove anxiety of the border people.

(d)—The question of transfer of Boraibari to India had been taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

Re: Scholarship for Tea Garden Labour Students

Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur) asked :

446. Will the Minister-in-charge of T. A. D. be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he is aware of the number of Tea Garden Labour students studying in post-graduate classes and if so, what is that number ?
- (b) How many of them are getting scholarships ?
- (c) Number of tea garden labour College Students getting Scholarships ?
- (d) Number of such students studying in Colleges ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas, etc) replied :

446. (a)—Government have no precise information but last year only one student, viz., Dharmadas Herenz of the Post-Graduate Classes of the Gauhati University belonging to Tea Garden Tribes applied for a Post-Matric Scholarship and he was awarded the same. As no other students applied for such scholarships the logical conclusion is that the number of eligible students of Tea Garden Tribes reading in the Post-Graduate Classes of the Gauhati University last year was one.

(b)—One.

(c)—Thirty-one.

(d)—Government have no precise information but from the applications received from such students for Post-Matric Scholarships last year it appears that altogether 48 students belonging to Tea Garden Tribes applied for Post-Matric Scholarships of whom 17 were rejected on the grounds that the communities to which they belong, are not treated as Tea Garden Tribes.

Re: Training of Doctors for treatment of lunatics

Shri CHANOO KHERIA (Morangi) asked :

447. Will the Minister of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is any Institution or Branch in the State or in any Medical College within the State to train our Doctors as specialist or Diploma Holder for treatment of Lunatics ?

- (b) How many such specialists are there in Assam ?
- (c) Whether they are Diploma holders or Degree holders ?
- (d) If there is no Degree or Diploma holder whether Government propose to train some Doctors of the State in the line in India or abroad ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the number of Lunatics is increasing in Assam day by day ?
- (f) If so, whether Government propose to consider to train more doctors in that line ?
- (g) Whether there is an Institution in Bangalore for training of Doctors in the above subjects ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that only one person from Assam is sent there to study the above subject with an India Government Scholarship ?
- (i) Whether Government is aware that such doctors from other States have been sent to that Institution in Bangalore on deputation ?
- (j) If so, whether Government propose to send on deputation some doctors from Assam also ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied:

447. (a)—There is no such arrangement in the State.

(b)—One.

(c)—Diploma holder (D.P.M. of Mc Gill University, Canada).

(d)—Yes, it is proposed to train some more doctors in Psychiatry. Two Medical graduates have been awarded scholarship and are studying in U.K.

(e)—Most probably not. But there are no sure date to confirm the view.

(f)—As at (d).

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Yes. One candidate is undergoing study there.

(i)—Government have no such information.

(j)—The matter will be considered.

Re: Medical out-centre at Dhiraiwajuli**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** asked :

448. Will the Minister-in-charge, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the Medical out-centre at Dhiraiwajuli under Dhekiajuli Primary Health Unit was established about 5 years back and that only a compounder and a midwife were posted there ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the compounder and a Midwife were recently withdrawn ?
- (c) If so, whether Government be pleased to state the reasons for such withdrawal ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that the public of the area had constructed the buildings for this Medical Out-Centre at great cost at the instance of the Majbat N.E.S. Block authority ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that owing to the most backwardness of the area and the difficulty in the communication, this out-centre was sanctioned by the Majbat N.E.S. Block for the Benefit of the Public there ?
- (f) Whether Government is aware that this withdrawal of staff has been greatly resented by the people of the area ?
- (g) Whether Government will be pleased to post the compounder and the Midwife again to the Out-Centre and take other steps for the proper management of the Centre ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

448. (a)—Yes. One Compounder and One Auxiliary Nurse Midwife were posted.

(b) and (c)—The Compounder has always been there at Dhiraiwajuli. The Auxiliary Nurse Midwife had to come to Headquarters for want of quarters at the sub-centre. Thereafter she went on two months' leave from 28th March, 1962.

(d)—The public of the area constructed a thatched house only.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—There has been no withdrawal and no such information of resentment.

(g)—The Compounder is already there and the Midwife will soon be posted.

Re: Trachama Survey

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North-Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked:

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

- (a) Whether any Trachama Survey was done in this State?
- (b) If so, when and what is the total number detected and the number district-wise?
- (c) Whether any measure Government has taken for the prevention of the incident of this disease?
- (d) If not, why not.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied:

449. (a)—Yes.

(b)—From early part of December, 1958 to 31st December, 1959.

The total number of cases detected district-wise were as follows:—

1. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	469
2. Sibsagar	...	...	514
3. Lakhimpur	...	...	416
4. Nowgong	...	...	516
5. Darrang	...	...	375
6. Goalpara	...	...	400
7. Garo Hills	...	...	324
8. Cachar	...	...	462
9. Kamrup	...	...	362
10. United North Cachar and Mikir Hills	...	...	269
11. Mizo	...	...	192

(c) and (d)—No specific preventive measure has been taken so far excepting the health propaganda in this connection. Such cases however, are being treated at the Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Re: Ad-hoc increment of D. A. of Mandals in Baghbar Circle

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some Mandals were not paid the *Ad-hoc* increment of D. A. in Baghbor Circle of Barpeta?

(b) If so, when was the increment due ?

(c) Whether the said issue has been settled now ?

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

450. (a)—It is not a fact.

(b) & (c)—Does not arise.

Re: Proceedings of Public Meeting at Pamshutia

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

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

(a) Whether the Supply Department has received the proceedings of a Public Meeting held at Pamshutia on 5th July, 1962 protesting against the present rice distribution scheme for the Border people ?

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

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

451. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Re: State Electricity Board

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

452. Will the Minister of Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) When the State Electricity Board was constituted and who were the members ?

(b) How many times the membership of the Board has changed or the Board reconstituted ?

(c) Who are the members whose names have been struck off from membership and the reasons for removal of members from the Board ?

(d) Whether any member of the Electricity Board has been removed under section 10 of the Electricity Supply Act ?

(e) Names, addresses and qualifications of the present members of the Board and their experiences in matters relating to Electricity ?

(f) Whether any definite period has yet been notified for appointment of members under Section 8 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1958 ?

(g) If not, the reasons therefore ?

(h) Whether it is a fact that the retention of membership of the Board is dependent on the pleasure of the Chairman of the Board ?

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

452. (a)—The State Electricity Board was first constituted *vide* Government Notification No.PDEL.60/58, dated 27th May 1958 with the following members—

- (1) Shri B. C. Kapur, I.A.S., Chairman.
- (2) Shri G. C. Goswami, C.E.E., Member.
- (3) Shri S. K. Mallick, I.C.S., Part-time Member.
- (4) Shri G. C. Phukon, I. A. S., Part-time Member.
- (5) Shri B. K. Bhuyan, I. A. S., Part-time Member.

(b) — There has been changes of membership of the Board on six occasions and the Board was reconstituted on two occasions.

(c)—The following gentlemen who were members of the Board at one time or other have ceased to be members due to resignation, or transfer and postings of officers, or due to their not being included in the reconstituted Board. No member of the Board was ever removed or suspended from office.

1. Shri G. C. Phukon, I. A. S.
2. Shri B. K. Bhuyan, I. A. S.
3. Shrimati P. P. Trivedi, I. A. S.
4. Shri K. V. Srinivasan, *Ex-Director* of Industries.
5. Shri A. Z. Ahmed, *Ex-Secretary*, P. W. D., F. C. and Irrigation Wing.
6. Shri S. K. Mallick, I. C. S.
7. Shri G. C. Goswami, *Ex-C. E. E.*, Assam State Electricity Board.
8. Shri M. R. Sitaram, C. E. (Hydro), Assam State Electricity Board.
9. Shri A. Alley, B. L. Advocate, Shillong.

(d)—No.

(e)—

Names and Qualification

Address

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Shri B. C. Kapur, M. A., I. A. S., ... | "Cleve" Malki,
Shillong. |
| 2. Shri S. C. Kagti, B. Sc., I. A. S., ... | L a c h a u m i r,
Shillong. |
| 3. Shri R. K. D. N. Singh, M. A.,
I. A. S. | European Ward,
Shillong. |
| 4. Shri B. S. Sarao, B.Sc., LL.B., I.A.S., | Lakeside, Shillong. |
| 5. Shri R. G. Baruah, Proprietor, Assam
Tribune. | C/o. Assam Tri-
bune, Gauhati. |
| 6. Shri Kynpham Singh, B. A. (Cal.)
B. Sc., AG. Eng. (All), M. S.
(U. S. A.) | U m s o h s u n,
Shillong. |
| 7. Shri H. B. Gupta, B. Sc., (Eng.)
M. I. E., C. E. E., Assam State
Electricity Board. | L a c h a u m i r
Shillong. |

Of the above members Shri H. B. Gupta is an Electrical Engineer with wide experience. Sarvashri S. C. Kagti and Rana K. D. N. Singh, have experience in accounting and financial matters, and Sarvashri R. G. Baruah and Kynpham Singh, in commerce and industry. Other members of the Board possess wide experience in administration.

(f)—No.

(g)—Under rule 8 of the Assam State Electricity Board Rules 1958 framed by the Government under the powers conferred by the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the Chairman and other members of the Board shall hold office for such period as Government may, from time to time, by order direct. As such it is not necessary to fix any time limit for the term of membership of the Board.

(h)—No.

Re: Death of Cows and Bullocks at Amguri

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

453. Will the Minister, Veterinary be pleased to state—

- Whether Government is aware that some cows and bullocks of Pengera locality (Amguri) of Sibsagar Subdivision died lately by a peculiar type of disease ?
- Whether Government have lately received petition from the public such as from member, Amguri Anchalik Panchayat to take precautionary measure at the earliest ?
- If so, what steps have been taken so far ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

453. (a)—Yes. Sporadic cases of H. S. (Haemorrhagic Septicaemia) and Anthrax were reported from the area.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Necessary arrangements for preventive vaccination and treatment have been taken up by the local Veterinary staff.

Re : Veterinary Dispensary at Singri

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that there has been persistent demand for a Veterinary Dispensary at Singri within Tezpur Subdivision ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that Singri which is predominantly inhabited by Nepalese, the Cattle population there is very heavy ?

(c) Whether Government propose to take early steps for the establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at Singri ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

454. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Steps for the establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at Singri within Tezpur Subdivision have already been taken by Government.

Re : Opium treatment Centre at Chabua

Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the opium addicts treatment centre at Chabua is closed ?

(b) If so, since when ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that the centre became very popular among the addicts and many got cured ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Centre had to be closed due to utter negligence (i.e., non-payments of bills, rations, non-supply of medicine) by the Department and the last batch of patients had to be discharged before treatment ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Excise) replied:

455. (a)—No; but treatment of opium addicts in the centre had to be suspended temporarily for want of medicine.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No. Please refer to reply to (a) above. The last batch of patients are now being readmitted.

Re : Excise Raids

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

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

(a) The total number of Excise raids in the State each of the year 1959, 1960 and 1961.

(b) How many of such raids took place in tea gardens and how many in other places ?

(c) Whether Government will be pleased to reduce the number of raids in tea gardens for avoiding unnecessary clashes in the gardens ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Excise) replied:

456. (a)—The total number of Excise raids in the State in each of the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 is as follows:—

1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	1493
1960	...	..	...	...	...	...	1690
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	1909

(b)—Raids in tea gardens:—

1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	393
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	432
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	446

Raids in other places:—

1959	...	...	...	...	...	..	1100
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	1258
1961	...	...	...	...	...	..	1463

(c)—Raids are not made with a view to clashes.

Re: Opening of Gobindapur Grazing Reserve

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

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

- (a) When Gobindapur Professional Grazing Reserve will be finally opened ?
- (b) Why final boundary demarcation line has not yet been made ?
- (c) When it will be done ?
- (d) Whether some cultivators have encroached upon it ?
- (e) If so, what is the total areas encroached ?
- (f) What is the total area of Gobindapur Professional Grazing Reserve in Barpeta Subdivision ?

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

457. (a)—There is no proposal for opening Gobindapur Professional Grazing Reserve.

(b)—Boundaries of the Professional Grazing Reserve have been demarcated and no fresh demarcation is necessary at present.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—About one thousand bighas.

(f)—20872 bighas.

Re: Implementation of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

458. Will the Minister, Labour be pleased to state—

(a) What is the Government view about the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Assessment of the implementation of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, about its implementation in Tea Gardens of the State ?

(b) What are the years of enforcement of the different welfare Provisions of the Act ?

(c) How far it is implemented ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

458. (a)—The report is scheduled to come up for consideration of the House in the 1st week of August, 1962.

(b)—Provisions relating to health, medical facilities creches, recreational facilities, housing, sickness allowance, maternity allowance were enforced since January, 1956. Provisions relating to educational facilities were enforced from March 1959.

(c)—A statement showing the extent of implementation of the different provisions of the Plantation Labour Act is placed on the Library Table.

Re: T. A. and halting allowances drawn by Shri Harinarayan Baruah as Honorary Adviser V. D. P.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) asked :

459. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Total amount of travelling and halting allowances drawn as Honorary Adviser, V.D.P. by Shri Harinarayan Baruah during the years 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 (to be shown year-wise) ?
- (b) Whether he has been given any Car Allowance ?
- (c) If so, what is the amount ?
- (d) Whether a Telephone connection has been installed at the residence of the Honorary Adviser, V.D.P. at the expense of Government ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to provide him with a Government Car ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to make the post of the Honorary Adviser salaried ?
- (g) If so, what will be the amount of the salary per month ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

459. (a)—1958-59—Rs.4,453.29 nP.

1959-60—Rs.2,959.24 nP.

1960-61—Rs.2,741.27 nP.

1961-62—Rs.1,957.53 nP.

(b) & (c)—A conveyance allowance at Rs.250 per mensem was allowed to the Honorary Adviser V.D.P. from 1st April 1958. This amount was raised to Rs.300 per mensem from 1st April 1960.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—No.

(f) & (g)—A proposal for giving Honorarium to the Honorary Adviser, V.D.P. at Rs.300 per mensem is under consideration of the Government.

Re: Arrest of persons for helping the Naga rebels in Karimganj Area

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

460. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) How many persons have been arrested in Karimganj area for helping the Naga rebels to cross the border ?
- (b) What kind of help was rendered by these persons to the Naga rebels ?
- (c) What are the names of these arrested persons ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

460. (a)—None was arrested in Karimganj Sub-division. But 9 persons were arrested at Village Niz-Jalalpur, P. S. Katigora in Silchar Sub-division on suspicion of helping the Naga hostiles in crossing over to Pakistan.

(b)—They were suspected of harbouring and screening the Naga hostiles and also of providing a boat to the hostiles to cross the Surma river.

(c)—The arrested persons are—

- (1) Muktar Ali, son of Feroj Ali of Niz-Jalalpur, P.S. Katigora-
- (2) Jowad Ali, son of Usman Ali of Niz-Jalalpur, P. S. Katigora.
- (3) Mantaz Ali, son of Arjid Ali of Niz-Jalalpur, P. S. Katigora.
- (4) Rosman Ali, son of Arjid Ali of Niz-Jalalpur, P. S. Katigora.
- (5) Watir Ali, son of late Masan Ali of Niz-Jalalpur, P.S. Katigora.
- (6) Farmuz Ali, son of late Masan Ali of Niz-Jalalpur, P.S. Katigora.
- (7) Fuchar Mikir, son of Fumen of Ichacherra, P.S. Katigora.
- (8) Meji Mikir, son of Langin Mikir of Ichacherra, P. S. Katigora.
- (9) Charpu Singh Hansai, son of L. L. Foman of P. S. Katigora.

Re: Splitting up the Gossaigaon Police Station

Shri MATHIUS TUDU (Gossaigaon) asked :

461. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is any proposal to split up the Gossaigaon P.S. into two for smooth administration ?
- (b) If so, what are the unions which fall under each division of the P.S. ?
- (c) Whether there is any proposal to take away some unions of the Gossaigaon P. S. to be added to some other neighbouring P.S. ?
- (d) If so, what are the unions or villages which will be taken out from Gossaigaon ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

461. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c) & (d)—Yes, there is a proposal to transfer three unions, viz., 7, 8 and 9 of Gossaigaon Police Station to Bilasipara Police Station but final decision on the proposal is yet to be made.

Re: Fixation of Seniority of Incumbents of Medical and Health Departments

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

462. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the fixation of seniority of the incumbents of the Medical and Health Departments in the amalgamated set up has not yet been finalised although the Departments have been amalgamated as back as 1957 ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that although many representations received by Government from aggrieved persons, no action has been taken by Government for early fixation of *interse* seniority ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that by this amalgamation many senior persons have been made junior to persons junior to them in service ?
- (d) Whether it is fact that due to delay on the part of Government in matter of fixation of seniority, many incumbents have been deprived of their rightful position and in consequence suffering huge financial losses for the last five years ?

(c) Whether Government are aware that this serious delay in fixation of seniority has adversely affected the efficiency of the administration in view of the great discontentment and frustration caused amongst the personnel of these Departments ?

(g) Whether Government propose to settle up the question immediately ?

(f) If so, by which date the matter is expected to be finalised ?

(i) Whether it is a fact that seniority in Government service is always determined according to one's date of entry into service if there is nothing adverse against the officer ?

(j) If so, why such a long time is necessary for determination of seniority ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

462. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Action was taken and a formula was evolved to fix the seniority.

(c)—Nothing has happened so far but as it was represented by some that if the formula was accepted they will be sufferers so the formula is being re-examined.

(d)—No. There is no information that any employee has been deprived of rightful position or superseded or suffered loss. If any such case comes to notice, Government will examine the matter and do the needful.

(e)—From the representations received, it appears that there is discontentment amongst the officers and staff of the Department in the amalgamated set-up but Government do not think that this unavoidable delay is adversely affecting the efficiency of the administration.

(g)—This is not a matter to be settled up immediately but Government is trying to expedite the matter.

(h)—No fixed date can be given but it will be finalised as early as possible.

(i)—Generally, from the date of entry into service in case of temporary appointments and the date of confirmation in case of permanent incumbents.

(j)—As the formula evolved does not seem to satisfy many, Government are considering the question of evolving a principle in such a way that the seniority of the incumbents concerned is not adversely affected and for this reason the question is being reviewed and naturally it is taking sometime.

**Re: Creation of a Post of Weaving Superintendent
at Haflong**

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER [North Cachar Hills (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

463. Will the Minister of Sericulture and Weaving be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a post of Superintendent of Weaving with headquarters at Haflong has been created ?

(b) If so, since when ?

(c) Whether the officer will be appointed by promotion or recruited from outside ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that members of the staff including the Grade IV employees have been appointed for the office of the Superintendent, but are working elsewhere ?

(e) The reason for delay in implementing the scheme ?

(f) The reason for appointing other members of the staff before the Superintendent was appointed ?

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

463. (a)—Yes. One of the three Weaving Superintendents sanctioned under the Third Five Year Plan is proposed to be posted at Haflong ?

(b)—In July, 1961.

(c)—There is a dearth of qualified and experienced officers to hold the posts. As such, out of the three posts created, one post will be filled up by departmental promotion in consultation with the Assam Public Service Commission and the other two posts will be filled up by advertisement through the Assam Public Service Commission.

(d)—Yes. A skeleton staff of 1 Upper Division Assistant, 1 Lower Division Assistant and a Typist with Office Peon, has been appointed in February, 1962 and attached to the Office of the Weaving Superintendent, Tribal Areas Assam, Shillong.

(e)—As certain formalities are to be observed in the appointment of Government Officers, specially Gazetted Officers, a little delay at times cannot be avoided; but there has not been much delay in implementation of the scheme as all other field staff have been appointed and the activities are in full swing under the supervision of the Weaving Superintendent Shillong.

(f) The reason for entertaining the office staff is to get themselves trained in office work and also to enable them to copy out relevant records for the new office in order that with the appointment and posting of the Superintendent, these staff may move to the new office with all relevant records and organise the new office smoothly. The field staff have been appointed to get themselves acquainted with the type of field works they are expected to perform and thereby to avoid delay in implementing the schemes.

Re: Patacharkuchi Dispensary

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) asked :

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

- (a) When the Patacharkuchi dispensary was started and when was taken up by the State ?
- (b) What improvement has been done by the State Government since it has been taken over from Local Board ?
- (c) What is the number of patients from 1958 to 1961, year by year, and average daily attendants ?
- (d) What is the number of injury cases during these years ?
- (e) Whether there is any ward to keep these injury cases and if not why ?
- (f) Why nurses, midwife, dressers and a second compounder have not yet been posted at that dispensary ?
- (g) Whether the State Doctor-in-charge asked for these Officials ?
- (h) When these Officials will be posted in that dispensary ?
- (i) Why the Dispensary building and the quarters have not yet been rebuilt or repaired since, it was taken over from Local Board ?
- (j) When these will be rebuilt and repaired ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) replied :

464. (a)—The exact date of starting the Dispensary is not known. It was taken over by Government on 1st April 1959.

(b)—No improvement has been done so far building is concerned.

(c)—Number of patients and daily average attendance is as follows :—

				Number of Patients	Daily Average
1958	...	...	...	7,573	20.7
1959	...	...	...	8,008	21.9
1960	...	...	...	12,921	35.4
1961	...	...	...	12,628	34.8

(d)—Number of injury cases received during the years is as follows—

1958	...	No records available.	
1959	...	...	424
1960	...	...	452
1961	...	...	477

(e)—There is one emergency ward attached to this Dispensary for such purpose.

(f)—The matter will receive due consideration, when necessity arises.

(g)—No.

(h)—Does not arise now.

(i)—Public Works Department has been requested to prepare Plan and Estimates for bringing the Dispensary and staff quarters to the Public Works Department standard and specification. The Plan is waited and the case will be considered along with others.

(j)—As regards rebuilding the answer is at above (i). As regards repair Medical Officer-in-charge has been asked by the Civil Surgeon to submit an estimate.

Re: House building loan cases of refugees of Cachar

Sri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked :

465. Will the Minister-in-charge Relief & Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

(a) How many House building loan cases of the refugees of Cachar District duly enquired into and eligible for payment, could not be paid by the 31st March, 1962 due to paucity of fund?

(b) Whether it is a fact that some colonies were originated within Silchar Urban area by the first part of 1961 with consent of the then Rehabilitation Authorities to solve the problem of the congestions in the town?

(c) Whether Government is aware that about three hundred families advanced money to the owner of land on the understanding that they would get house building loan if they could show 'baynama patta' to the Authorities?

(d) Whether Government is aware that the last date of the 'Baynama patta' is going to be over very soon and as a result the total advanced money amounting approximately to Rs.20,000 is liable to be forfeited?

- (e) Whether Government has taken any decision to advance house building loans to the above mentioned displaced persons through other development schemes ?

(f) If so, when.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Relief & Rehabilitation) replied :

465. (a)—As per instructions of Government of India, a final assessment of the residuary eligible cases was made in 1960 and on the basis of that assessment all such eligible cases have already been paid. Certain cases, however, after this final assessment also became eligible for house building loan. These additional cases were also accommodated to the extent the funds made available by the Government of India permitted. There remained about 250 house building loan cases of 2nd category in the district of Cachar which were also enquired into and found eligible for payment but could not be paid due to paucity of funds.

(b)—No. Government have no information.

(c)—No. There was no eligible case included in the final assessment that remained unpaid.

(d) to (f)—Does not arise. But the displaced persons intending to secure house building loans now may approach the Housing Department for consideration of their cases along with those of the local people.

Re: Namdang Sila-Saku Historical Monument

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that Namdang Sila-Saku on A. T. Road in Sibsagar Sub-division is one of the Historical Monuments in Assam ?

(b) If the reply is in the affirmative, when and during whose reign the Sila-Saku was constructed.

(c) Whether Government have taken any step to preserve the said bridge ?

(d) If so, what are those steps ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

466. (a)—Yes. The Namdang Sila-Saku is associated with historical background.

(b)—It was constructed in 1703 A. D. during the reign of Rudra Singha, the Ahom King.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

Re: Final closing of R. R. Department

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked :

467. Will the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it has been finally decided to close down the Relief and Rehabilitation Department by 31st March 1962 ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that about 50 per cent of the actual number of displaced persons (families) in Cachar are yet to be rehabilitated ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that even according to Government figures 10,819 families of displaced persons of different categories remained unrehabilitated upto March 1959—some partially aided and mostly absolutely unaided ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that final plan for rehabilitating the above mentioned 10,819 families within 1959-60 and 1960-61 were prepared by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs.92,36,678.00 to resolve the problem within that period ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the Government could only render rehabilitation aids to less than 1/3rd of those families by giving them loans under different schemes to the extent of about Rs.3,00,000 lakhs during the period and the remaining 2/3rd families numbering about 7500 are still going without any help and not at all rehabilitated as yet ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to place on the table the actual number of families benefitted during the above period and families still remaining unrehabilitated without any rehabilitated benefits, category-wise ?
- (g) Whether Government propose to rehabilitate those people ?
- (h) If so, how the Government propose to do so ?
- (i) Whether Government is aware that thousands of displaced families particularly in and around the towns and villages, bazars of the District of Cachar are living in hired houses and sheds as a floating population without any permanent place of residence ?
- (j) Whether Government propose to arrange homes for these homeless people ?
- (k) If so, how they propose to do so ?
- (l) Whether Government is aware that about 300 displaced families mostly of Silchar jointly in groups have arranged lands in the town and its vicinity on payment of advances to the land holders and Execution of Vainanamaha by them, with the hope of getting house building loans under colony scheme in consultation with the local officer or officers-in-charge ?

- (m) Whether it is a fact that ultimately the initiated schemes have not been sanctioned by the Government and these poor displaced persons are going to lose about Rs.20,000 to Rs.25,000 paid by them as advances either for purchasing or getting long term leases of land ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation) replied :

467. (a)—The Relief and Rehabilitation Department has already been closed down on 1st April 1962 as per decision of Government of India.

(b)—Almost all the eligible displaced persons in the district of Cachar have been granted rehabilitation benefit. All cases taken into consideration at the time of final assessment in 1959-60 have been disposed of on merit.

(c)—Though the figures of families to be given benefit for their complete rehabilitation as furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar in 1959 stood at 10,819, the number of really deserving families on scrutiny was found to be much less. This figure not only included families rehabilitated with amounts less than the ceiling fixed which were considered sufficient then for achieving their rehabilitation, but also those families who were rehabilitated through their own efforts as well as those not eligible for rehabilitation benefits

(d)—Apparently no, as the figures furnished are not correct.

(e)—No The number of families given benefit during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 and 1961-62 is 4,235 covering an amount of Rs.41,48,848.

(f)—Particulars of loans paid category-wise to deserving families during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 are noted below :—

		No. of fami- lies	Amount	No. of fami- lies	Amount	No. of fami- lies	Amount
			1959-60		1960-61		1961-62
1. Agriculture Scheme	..	441	2,64,885	935	11,22,021	..	..
2. Non-Agriculture Scheme	..	68	31,360	194	2,14,398	..	..
3. Urban Business	..	..	..	68	82,040	46	58,350
4. Do. H. B.	..	95	1,18,905	612	10,45,800	247	5,95,862
5. I. T. A. (old families partially rehabilitated).	..	..	..	1,480	(2,27,618 1,40,000)	..	63,269
6. Industrial	..	18	1,30,300	7	49,000	..	..
7. Usha Sewing Machine loan.	..	30	5,040	..	..	..	..
Total	..	646	5,50,490	3,296	28,80,877	293	7,17,481

For the actual number of families still remaining un-rehabilitated reply against (b) above holds good.

(g)—Does not arise.

(h)—Does not arise.

(i)—Government have no information. It cannot be gain said that a certain percentage of population including both displaced and non-displaced persons must out of necessity live in hired houses.

(j)—Willing families may apply to the Housing Department for consideration of their cases along with those of local people.

(k)—Already covered by reply above against (j).

(l)—No.

(m)—Does not arise.

Re: Posts of Labour Officers and labour Inspectors

Dr. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY (Lakhipur) asked :

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

- (a) The number of posts of Labour Officers and Labour Inspectors so far sanctioned to facilitate proper implementation of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 ?
- (b) How many of these posts are permanent ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that duties of these Labour Officers and Labour Inspectors are of a permanent nature ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that widespread discontent is prevailing among the Labour Officers and Labour Inspectors because of various disadvantages under which they are labouring due to their not being confirmed and thereby hampering proper implementation of the Plantations Labour Act ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to consider the desirability of sanctioning the above posts on a permanent basis and confirming the incumbents thereof subject to their suitability ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow all its officers the benefit of the ten per cent of pay on promotion as per recommendations of the Pay Committee ?
- (g) The names of the officers of the Labour Department who have prayed for ten per cent benefit on promotion with decision of the Government thereon ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Labour) replied :

468. (a)—One post of Labour Officer and 6 posts of Labour Inspectors have been sanctioned specifically to facilitate implementation of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. All the 5 Labour Officers and 13 Labour Inspectors on the general side of the Labour Department have also been declared as Inspectors under Plantations Labour Act, in addition to their own duties.

(b) None of the posts of one Labour Officer and 6 Labour Inspectors sanctioned specifically to facilitate implementation of the Plantations Labour Act are permanent.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Government is not aware of any such widespread discontent. The Labour Officer and Labour Inspectors sanctioned specifically for the Plantations Labour Act do not suffer from any special disadvantages other than those inherent in any temporary appointment which apply equally to all temporary Officers and staff till they are confirmed. Government is not aware that non-confirmation of the Labour Officer and Labour Inspectors has hampered implementation of the Plantations Labour Act.

(e)—One post of Labour Inspector for the Plantations Labour Act was created in November 1956 and the question of making that post permanent because of it having continued for a period of 5 years continuously has been taken up. The remaining 6 posts of Labour Officer and Labour Inspectors were created in September, 1959 and the question of declaring those posts as permanent will automatically be taken up on completion of 5 years continuous service in line with the general policy of Government.

(f)—Yes. Subject to some conditions and working principles as prescribed by Government.

(g)—(1) Shri S. Ahmed, Labour Officer, Dibrugarh.

(2) Shri H. C. Barman, Labour Officer, Silchar.

(3) Shri S. Dey, Labour Officer, Shillong.

(4)—Shri D. C. Choudhury, Labour Officer, Shillong.

(5) Shri A. Ahmed, Labour Inspector, Dibrugarh.

These cases are under consideration.

Re: Scarcity of water Supply in Shillong

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the scarcity of water supply is being badly felt by the citizens of Shillong for the last few months?

- (b) What are the reasons for the failure of Government to provide water adequately for the last few years together?
- (c) What steps Government have taken to remove the scarcity?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, L. S. G.) replied :

469. (a)—Yes, only during the months of February to May.

(b)—During the dry months of the year mentioned at (a) above, the yields from the water sources fall considerably. Hence the short fall in water supply.

(c)—During the last dry period, a spring feeding the Umjasai stream was tapped to yield 80,000 gallons per day. This was a temporary measure. As a permanent measure to meet the shortage, the question of pumping water from Umiam Hydel Project Reservoir is under examination.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

470. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have received any representation from the President, Maharram Celebration Committee, Tezpur recently alleging that the people of Tezpur could not celebrate the Maharram Festival this year in a proper way as they did in the past years, due to the restriction put on them by the Police Authority, Tezpur ?

(b) What are the reasons for which they could not celebrate the religious festival in the proper way ?

(c) Will Government direct the police officers, Tezpur so that the Maharram festival may in future be observed like past year ?

(d) Why the local Police Officers did not allow the Muslims to Celebrate their Maharram Festival this year as before ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

470. (a)—Yes.

(b)—When a procession is out through the main roads of a town elaborate precautionary arrangements from the Police side is necessary. As the Superintendent of Police did not have sufficient Police Force for the purpose, he gave permission for holding practice on the Idga

Field on 10th and 11th June, 1962 and to take out the procession through the main roads of the town, for two days, i. e., on the 12th and 13th June 1962, instead of four days from 10th to 13th June, 1962 as prayed for.

(c)—Granting of permission to take out procession depends upon the local conditions prevailing in the area and Government would not like to interfere in these matters.

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

Re: Fisheries Loan

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) asked :

471. Will the Minister, Fisheries be pleased to state the amount of fisheries loan lying in arrear in the State —

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Fishery) replied :

472—Principal—

Rupees 1,78,802.55 nP. (Rupees one lakh Seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and two and fifty-five naya paise).

Interest—

Rupees 52,734. 33 nP.

Total—Rupees 2,31,536.88 nP.

Re: Establishment of Fisheries in Mangaldai Sub-division

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon) asked :

472. Will the Minister-in-charge of Fisheries be pleased to state—

(a) How many fisheries have been established in the Mangaldai Sub-division during the last three years ?

(b) How many fishery loan petitions from Mangaldai Sub-division were received by the Government during last three years and who are the persons who have got loan and what amount ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Fishery) replied :

472.—(a) Two.

(b)—Twelve applications were received from Mangldai Sub-division during 1959-60 out of which two persons, viz., S/S. Kandarpa Kumar Kakati, Bologuri and Md. Azimuddin, P. O. Bihaguri were granted loan of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 800 respectively. Since 1960-61, it has been decided to issue loans through Central Land Mortgage Bank. No application was received by the Bank in 1960-61. In 1961-62, 10 applications were received but none of the applications has been granted loan up till now because they have not yet got themselves enrolled as members of Primary Land Mortgage Bank.

Re: News published in the Janasakti

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked :

473. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn at the news item “জাতীয় পতাকা অবমাননার অভিযোগ—কর্তৃপক্ষ নিষ্পত্তিকার”—published in the *Janasakti* of Karimganj of the 30th August 1961 ?

(b) Whether any complaint, dated 29th January 1961 and also reminders were received by Government ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the complainant's allegation was acknowledged, vide No.GAG.270/56/218A, dated 8th March 1961 by Special Officer, Government of Assam ?

(d) Whether any enquiry was held ?

(e) If so, why the complainant was not contacted ?

(f) Whether the officer in question is in Government service even now ?

(g) If so, what post he is holding now ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

473. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—The complainant was informed to be present at the enquiry held by an E. A. C., and an Assistant Commissioner but he did not turn up.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—He is holding a post in A. C. S.(II).

Re: Professional Passports and Visa agents

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) sked :

474. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some of the Professional Passports and Visa agents were allowed to deposit a large number of Pakistani Passports to the Passport Department of State Government during the months of January and February, 1962 although according to the State Government Press Note the Agency and Tout system was abolished with effect from 1st January, 1962 ?
- (b) The list of those Agents and Touts who were allowed to deposit Pakistani Passports indicating against each the total number of Pakistani Passports deposited by them ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that in March last one particular Agent was allowed under special order to deposit about 70 Pakistani Passports to the Passport Department ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

474. (a)—Yes. According to the State Government Press Note, dated 26th December, 1961, the Agency system was abolished from the 1st January, 1962. But since the Pakistani nationals holding 'E' and 'F' Visas were required to submit their applications for renewal of their Visas to the Superintendents of Police concerned one month before the date of expiry of their visas and as some of them had already deposited their Passports and Visas to the Agents to arrange for their renewal, some Agents approached the Government explaining that it would entail further delay if the Passports and Visas deposited with them by the Pakistani nationals were returned back to the holders. The Government therefore, allowed the Agents to deposit the Pakistani Passports lying in their possession during January and February, 1962 although the Agency system had been abolished from the 1st January, 1962.

(b)—The following Agents were allowed to deposit Pakistani Passports as indicated against each :—

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| (1) Shri M. A. Khan | ... | ... | 69 Pakistani Passports. |
| (2) Shri Chitta Ranjan Sarma | ... | ... | 24 Pakistani Passports. |
| (3) Shri K. C. Sarma | ... | ... | 2 Pakistani Passports. |
| (4) Shri Siddiquir Rahman | ... | ... | 19 Pakistani Passports. |

(c)—Yes. Shri M. A. Khan was allowed to deposit 62 Pakistani Passports on 14th March, 1962 for the reason stated against (a) above.

Re: Pak. Nationals

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

475. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) The number of Pak. nationals who are ordered to leave this State for reason of not providing valid documents during 1961-62 and 1962-63 till May last ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that in many cases orders are issued but not executed ?

(c) In how many cases such orders are kept pending and since when, and why ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that some such orders are challenged in the Court ?

(e) If so, the number of such cases ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

475. (a)—2,943 till May 1962, i. e., 1,412 between 1st January, 1961 and 31st December, 1961, and, 1,531 from 1st January, 1962 to 31st May, 1962.

(b)—Yes, in some cases.

(c)—Orders were kept pending for varying periods in 105 cases due to the fact that the persons against whom the Quit India Notices were served had gone to Court or moved the Government against the orders issued by the Superintendents of Police concerned.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—39.

Re: Assam Spun Silk Mill

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Golaghat) asked :

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

(a) The total amount of expenditure incurred up till 31st May, 1962 in establishing the Assam Spun Silk Mill Limited ?

(b) Who are the members of the Board of Directors and what are their functions ?

- (c) The total number of staffs of all categories employed in the Mill ?
- (d) The total monthly establishment expenditures month by month since the establishment of the Mill ?
- (e) The total quantity of yarn produced by the Mill till 31st May, 1962 ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that for want of raw materials, the Mill is not running smoothly ?
- (g) If so, what arrangement Government proposed to make for the smooth running of the Mill ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister for Industries) replied :

476. (a)—Total expenditure incurred till 31st May, 1962 amounts to Rs.50,46,748.

(b)—The Members of the Board of Directors are :—

- (i) Rana K. D. N. Singh, Secretary to the Government of Assam, Finance Department.
- (ii) Shri B. S. Sarao, Secretary to the Government of Assam, Industries Department.
- (iii) Shri A. D. Adhikari, Director of Industries, Assam.
- (iv) Shri R. Sharma, Director of Sericulture and Weaving, Assam and Director in-charge of the Mill.

The Directors are charged with the functions of efficient management of the Mill as envisaged in Articles 114 and 115 of the Articles of Association of the Assam Spun Silk Mills Limited.

(c)—The total strength of staff of different categories are as under :—

(i) Supervisory (Technical)	...	...	13
(ii) Supervisory (Administrative)	...	...	2
(iii) Other Technical staff	...	...	4
(iv) Other non-technical staff	...	...	30
(v) Skilled workers	...	...	21
(vi) Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	...	...	180

Total	250
-------	-----	-----	-----

(d)—The total monthly establishment expenditure month by month from March 1960 to May 1962 are as under :—

					Rs.nP.
March 1960	...	...	...	...	121.08
April 1960	...	...	...	...	682.17
May 1960	...	...	...	...	703.37
June 1960	...	...	...	...	703.37
July 1960	...	...	...	...	902.49
August 1960	...	...	...	...	1,203.37
September 1960	...	...	...	...	1,394.89
October 1960	...	...	...	...	1,617.97
November 1960	...	...	...	...	1,764.75
December 1960	...	...	...	...	2,000.87
January 1961	...	...	...	...	2,307.50
February 1961	...	...	...	...	2,675.08
March 1961	...	...	...	...	4,110.39
April 1961	...	...	...	...	4,789.78
May 1961	...	...	...	...	7,332.61
June 1961	...	...	...	...	7,345.78
July 1961	...	...	...	...	6,835.24
August 1961	...	...	...	...	7,117.48
September 1961	...	...	...	...	7,322.53
October 1961	...	...	...	...	7,322.53
November 1961	...	...	...	...	7,322.53
December 1961	...	...	...	...	7,322.53
January 1962	...	...	...	...	7,322.53
February 1962	...	...	...	...	7,810.63
March 1962	...	...	...	...	7,913.40
April 1962	...	...	...	...	7,913.40
May 1962	...	...	...	...	7,913.40

(e)—Total quantity of yarn produced from January 1962 to May 1962 are :—

(i) Spun Silk 1,499.012 kgs.

(ii) Noil yarn 1,258.21 kgs.

(f)—The raw materials are available but the work of the Mill has been hampered to some extent due to water shortage.

(g)—Steps are being taken to draw the required quantity of water from Kopili river besides the second new tube well which is under installation.

Re: Protection of people in Naga Hills

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

477. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What step the Government have taken to protect the people living in Naga Hills Assam Borders ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the Border Police Out Posts fails to give protection to the villagers and some more effective steps should be taken to protect the people ?

(c) Whether Government is aware of the constant suffering of the border people from 1956 ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

477. (a)—Government is fully alive to the situation created by the activities of the Naga hostiles and all possible precautionary measures have been taken from time to time for the protection of the people. Out posts have been set up at vulnerable points and regular patrolling is done by the Security Forces to prevent incidents and maintain the morale and confidence of the people. A programme of road construction is being taken up to improve the communication system in order to facilitate quick movement of the Security Forces during emergencies.

(b)—Considering the difficult areas in which they operate the Border Out Posts have been quite effective. In order to increase their effectiveness further, Government propose to improve communications on the Border areas and thereby increase the mobility of the police personnel.

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

Re: X-ray diagnostic units in Assam Medical College

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

478. Will the Minister-in-charge, Medical be pleased to state—

(a) How many X-ray diagnostic units are there in the Assam Medical College ?

- (b) How many of them are in working condition ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that 5 units are kept idle ?
- (d) If so, why ?
- (e) Why the X-Ray machines of the main and working unit remain out of order frequently which causes great inconvenience to the patients ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that there is only one deep X-Ray plant with limited capacity of exposures ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that the only deep X-Ray plant had gone out of order simply because the special oil is not changed every 5 years thus causing great loss ?
- (h) Whether Government will be pleased to improve this Department by maintaining highly qualified personnel considering demand of deep X-Ray exposures ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) replied :

478. (a)—Seven. (6 in the Department of Radiology and 1 in the T. B. Hospital). One more in the Paediatric Unit, will be installed as soon as power supply is made by the Electricity Board).

(b)—Seven.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Only one unit was out of order for sometime. It has been repaired and is now in working condition.

(f)—Yes. There is only one Unit at present, but another is expected to be installed within the current year.

(g)—No.

(h)—The personnel attached to the Department are all qualified for giving deep X-Ray exposure.

Re: Suspension of Government Officers in connection with Language Movement activities

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) asked :

479. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) How many Government officers have been suspended as a result of their alleged lapses in taking precautionary measures during the language agitation in July 1960 are pending with Government for decision ?

(b) Whether enquiries into the cases were completed by May and September 1961 ?

(c) If so, why these cases could not be disposed of so long ?

(d) What more time will be taken to pass orders on these cases

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

479. (a)—Departmental proceedings against 26 officers were drawn up of whom 24 were placed under suspension.

(b)—Yes, except in two cases.

(c)—Final orders in 19 cases have so far been passed. Six cases are awaiting orders of the Government and in one case the proceedings have been drawn up only recently. These proceedings are being conducted strictly according to rules and procedures, which are of a protracted nature.

(d)—Final orders in all these cases would be passed as soon as all the formalities, required to be observed, are complete.

Re : Electricity Board in Gauhati area

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

480. Will the Minister of Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Electricity Board is being run at a huge loss *minus* income derived from Gauhati area ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Chief Electrical Engineer of the Electricity Board who is a member of the same draws at huge sum of Rs.2,000 p. m. *plus* a free well-furnished Bungalow and a car ?

(c) If so, what are his extraordinary ability and qualifications which have entitled him to draw such a huge amount and other amenities ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Chief Electrical Engineer is a retired man of the East Punjab Government ?

(e) If so, what amount he used to draw there ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) replied :

480. (a)—The net income of the Board during 1960-61 after meeting the operating expenses was Rs.15,05,970 and that from Gauhati was Rs.21,19,318. In other words, loss in other areas of the State excluding Gauhati was Rs.6,13,348. The income was mainly from Gauhati as the Umtru Hydro Electric Project is supplying power only to Gauhati instead of to Nowgong, North-bank towns and K. and J. Hills as envisaged in the Umtru Hydro Electric Project Report. (A Statement of revenue receipts from power stations is placed on the Library Table).

(b)—No. The scale of pay of the post of Chief Electrical Engineer of the Board is Rs.2,000—75—2,150—100—2,250 p. m. But the present Chief Electrical Engineer gets a salary of Rs.1,222.54 nP. p.m. which has been fixed as his last pay drawn *minus* pension and pension equivalent of death-cum-retirement gratuity. He is not provided with any quarters by the Board. A vehicle has been allotted to him by the Board for official duties. He has got a private vehicle for his private use.

(c)—The present Chief Electrical Engineer had considerable and varied experience in the Punjab State where he was also in charge of preparation and processing of major power projects like the Bhakra Nangal Project, Uhl River Scheme for about four years. He was also responsible for the preparation of Designs and specifications for Power Sub-Stations, Transmission system and local distribution connected with the projects.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Rupees 2,075 p. m.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received an adjournment motion from Shri Dulal Chandra Barua on 4th August 1962 regarding closure of electric supply in the town of Jorhat. Before I decide the admissibility of the motion, I want to hear the hon'ble Minister on this point.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Electricity): You would kindly see from the notice of the adjournment motion by the hon. Member that he has no personal knowledge about it. He has relied on a newspaper report from which he has drawn his conclusion that the electricity supply of Jorhat town has totally failed. But the position taken by him is not correct. It is only a question of inadequate supply of electricity in the Jorhat town. Actually, as a result of breakdown of one of the generators some amount of dislocation has been created. At certain hours of the day in certain areas, there was no supply of electricity. I am giving these facts only to make my points about the admissibility of this motion clear.

My first is that this is not a matter of urgent public importance. A matter of urgent public importance should ordinarily mean that the matter should be something more than an ordinary matter of administration. Occasional failure of electricity or inadequacy of supply of electricity is likely to happen in a normal electricity supply concern. So, my submission, Sir, is that it does not come within the definition of 'a matter of urgent public importance' inasmuch as it does not amount to something which is more than an ordinary matter of administration.

Secondly, Sir, my contention is that primarily the State Government is not concerned with it. I would refer to rule 57 (vii) of the 'Rules of Procedure And Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly' which runs as follows:—"it must not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State." Sir, electricity in the Jorhat town area is supplied by the Electricity Board. This failure is primarily a concern of the Electricity Board which is a statutory body and the State Government is indirectly concerned with it. Thirdly, Sir, I would refer to Rule 57 (iv) of the Rules of Procedure And Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly:

"the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given, regard being had to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;"

You will find, Sir, from the List of Business of the House that on the 10th August, there is an item for discussion what the working of the Electricity Board under the caption "consideration, if any, of the Annual

Financial Statement of the Assam State Electricity Board. Now, Sir, in discussing this, the hon. Member is at liberty to discuss about the failure of the Electricity Board to supply energy in any place in the State or about the inadequacy of supply of electricity in any area or as a matter of fact in Jorhat. Therefore, from that point of view also, this motion is not admissible. I would request you to kindly over rule the motion on the grounds I have put forward.

Mr. SPEAKER : I want to know four things from the hon'ble Minister in connection with this adjournment motion. I want to know whether (i) this issue is a definite one (ii) whether the matter is an urgent one (iii) whether the matter is of public importance and (iv) whether it involves more than ordinary administration of the law. From what the hon'ble Minister has stated, these things have not been clearly brought out. I would be pleased and I would request the hon'ble Minister-in-charge to kindly enlighten me on these points one by one.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Electricity) : Thank you, Sir. The first point that I would like to take is that the matter is not at all definite. You will find, Sir, from the explanatory notes circulated with the motion that the hon. Member is relying on a report from the newspaper that there had been total failure of electricity, at Jorhat which is not a correct report. This is not a definite matter. I submit that the hon. Member has no personal knowledge of the matter and he has based his information from newspaper report.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the information of the hon'ble Minister about it ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The matter is like this. At Jorhat there are D.C. and A.C. generators. One of the D.C. machines broke down, i.e., there is partial failure of supply of electricity. It is not that there is total failure of electricity in the Jorhat town ; nor it is the case that the whole town has plunged into darkness because of the total failure of the Board to supply energy. That machine is an old machine. It happened on 1st August, and it is likely that it may be repaired by 15th August. So my submission is that it is not a definite matter. It may be a matter of public importance but it is not something of that importance within the meaning of our rules for which this August Assembly should adjourn all its important business for a discussion. Because, Sir, as I have said this sort of failures of supply of electricity is likely to happen when it is admitted by the Government that there is a shortage of electricity in the State. I would also state that it is not something which is more than a matter of ordinary administration. It is nothing like that. Such failure is bound to happen in a machine age, particularly when we are dealing with machines which are old and of limited supply. This is my submission to you, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : You want to say that it is an accident owing to the break-down of one of the machines ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, Sir. The machine is old and such machines are not easily available for replacement. It is difficult to get the parts. It is also not the policy of the Government to increase their liability so far as D. C. generators are concerned. So, Sir, this matter is neither urgent nor definite nor it is a matter of such public importance so as to come within the ambit of an adjournment motion. I further submit that it is a matter of ordinary administration which can be discussed in course of the consideration of the Annual Financial Statement of the Electricity Board. Such a discussion should not be anticipated in the form of an adjournment motion before 10th August.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, in Jorhat State Electricity Supply there are six generating sets. Three generating sets with the capacity of 910 KW are of A. C. Supply and there are other three D. C. generating supply sets out of which one set is serviceable. The capacity of the two D. C. sets is 405 KW. What happened was there on the 1st August is that the gear of one of the D.C. supply set with 250 KW broke down. Therefore that set became un-serviceable. In Jorhat two distributions system are prevailing—one is of A. C. and the other is of D.C. Gradually, the State Electricity Board is converting the D. C. system to A. C. The whole system has not yet been converted to A. C. supply. The D. C. sets are very old and it is very difficult to sets spares. Due to break down of one D.C. set there is difficulty in supplying electricity in certain parts of the town. Therefore, in certain areas which were served by the D. C. supply there has been rationing of power. That is the position.

Mr. SPEAKER: A. C. current is there.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Yes, the A.C. supply is quite alright.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barua, now you may speak on the point of admissibility of the motion.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand what our Minister-in-charge of Electricity wanted to say that the matter was not a part of public importance. He wanted to say that this matter was not at all of public importance. Sir, I am a member of that Constituency and I have personal knowledge of my Constituency, specially on this point. So regarding the explanation on this particular point as given by the Minister, I am satisfied. He himself admitted that few machines are out of order.....

Mr. SPEAKER: There are six generating sets in the Jorhat State Electricity Supply.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Of which five are out of order.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is only partial break down of A.C. Supply system,

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: No. No, Sir, I do not believe that.

Mr. SPEAKER: Our Hon'ble Chief Minister has also stated just now in floor of this House that on 1st August the gear of one of the D.C. supply set was broken down and there was only shortage of power in certain areas. Mr. Barua, you must accept what Hon'ble Chief Minister said in the floor of this House.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Regarding other things, Sir, I like to say that the whole of the machinery in the Hospital area did not function at all. Yet the Minister-in-charge of Electricity wanted to say that there was no public importance in this motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order. Mr. Barua, you should site arguments by stating rules and fact also if you can. But do not quarrel with the Minister.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, about Rule 49(2), as I have already stated that considering the public importance, this case should be considered here. Sir, another point which our Honourable Minister has raised is "Primary" when this concerns the daily life of the people.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barua. What do you mean by "Primary"?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I am sorry, Sir. What I mean is 'Primarily concerned'.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the arguments on the admissibility of the motion advanced by the Hon'ble Minister and also Shri Dulal Chandra Barua who has tabled this motion. We have been benefited also by the factual statement made by the Chief Minister in connection with the Jorhat Electricity Supply. At this stage we are not concerned very much with the factual side of the matter we are concerned here only with the legal issues leading to the admissibility of the motion. In case of admissibility an adjournment motion we must be satisfied with four things. As I have stated already the issue must be a definite one it must be of urgent and of public importance and lastly, it must not involve more than ordinary administration of law. On these four points my observation is that the matter of issue is rather definite, definite means, that the Electricity Supply at Jorhat has been stopped. Secondly, it is also urgent, there is no doubt about it. Because in a town where Electric Supply is stopped naturally, people are put to great inconvenience. Therefore, this matter is definite, urgent as well as of public importance. But whether it is involved in the ordinary administration of law, or not is the issue to be determined by us. On this my view is that this is not a new matter. Last year also I believe, we discussed in this House about the break down of the supply of Electricity at Jorhat in great details and the Government gave an assurance that Electricity Supply position at Jorhat would be strengthened and toned up, and they would see their way so that in future there would be no break-down. The Chief Minister had stated that so far as the A.C. part of the supply was concerned, it was working satisfactorily. There has been only partial break down of D.C. set. Therefore, these had been rationing power in certain areas, and not in the whole of the town. It had been also due to an accident only. Therefore, as this state of affairs has been continuing for the last two years and the present situation is created by an accident only due to break down of certain machines causing inconvenience only to a certain part of the town, I believe, it cannot form part of an adjournment motion. So, this motion is out of order. As the Hon'ble Minister has already stated that the hon. Member would be able to avail ample opportunity to discuss this matter in the floor of this House, in details, and he will be given more than necessary time to discuss this issue in the floor, he should not grudge for not getting an opportunity to discuss this matter at this stage and in this form.

I rule the motion as out of order.

Calling Attention under Assembly Rule 54

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্রথমে মই যোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো পঢ়ি দিওঁ।

2. Calling attention of the House under Assembly Rule 54, viz., Move by section of Mizo People for secession from Indian Union and for formation of an Independent Mizo State.

এই সম্পৰ্কে যোৱা ১৮ জুলাই, ১৯৬২ চন তাৰিখে 'নতুন অসমীয়া' কাগজত সংবাদ এটি প্ৰকাশ হৈছে আৰু অন্যান্য সংবাদ পত্ৰতো প্ৰকাশ হৈছে। মই 'নতুন অসমীয়া' কাগজৰ পৰা সংবাদ টো পঢ়িছিলো।

“মিজো নেচ্যনেল ফ্ৰণ্টৰ কাৰ্য্য-কলাপ বৃদ্ধি”। শিলং, ১৭ জুলাই :- পাকিস্থানৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী, অসমৰ মিজো জিলাক লৈ এখন স্বাধীনৰাষ্ট্ৰ গঠন কৰিবলৈ দাবী কৰা “মিজো নেচ্যনেল ফ্ৰণ্ট” নামৰ ৰাজনৈতিক দলটোৰ কাৰ্য্য-কলাপ ক্ৰমাৎ বৃদ্ধি পাইছে আৰু ৰাষ্ট্ৰ বিৰোধী দলটোৰ কাৰ্য্য সম্প্ৰতি অসমৰ ৰাজধানীলৈও সম্প্ৰসাৰিত হৈছে বুলি জানিব পৰা গৈছে।

“এই দলৰ সভাপতি শ্ৰীলাল দেৱা আৰু আন এজন শ্ৰীমাতৃ সম্প্ৰতি শিলংলৈ আহিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে কালি শিলংত থকা মিজো ছাত্ৰ কিছুমানক এখন গোপন বৈঠকত কিছুমান কথা আলোচনা কৰে বুলি প্ৰকাশ। এই ‘মিজো নেচ্যনেল ফ্ৰণ্ট’ মিজো জিলাখনৰ সম্পৰ্কে ভাৰতৰ পৰা পিচিছ কৰি এখন স্বাধীন ৰাজ্য গঠন কৰিবলৈ আজি বহু দিনৰ পৰাই দাবী কৰি আহিছে আৰু এই উদ্দেশ্যে মিজো জিলাৰ ডেকা লোকসকলৰ মাজত তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰ্য্য-কলাপো বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে বুলি জনা গৈছে।

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বাৰ্থ বিৰোধী কাৰ্য্যত লিপ্ত এই দলটোৱে ভাৰত চুবুৰীয়া আনৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পৰাও সহায় পোৱা বুলি ইয়াত কিছুমান মহলে কৈছে।

“পাকিস্থানৰ সৈতে মিজো জিলাৰ প্ৰায় ১০০ মাইল সীমানা আছে।”

যিহেতু চৰকাৰে এতিয়ালৈকে এই বাতৰিটো অস্বীকাৰ কৰি কোনো বিবৃতি প্ৰকাশ কৰা নাই, আমি এই বাতৰিটো সচা বুলিয়েই ধৰিছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচৰ পৰা কিছুমান বিভেদগামী দলে নানা আন্দোলন কৰি ভাৰতক খণ্ড খণ্ড কৰাৰ এটা প্ৰয়াস কৰি থকা কথাটো আমি সকলোৱে জানো। অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যবিলাকত এই আন্দোলনবিলাক সিমান তীব্ৰভাৱে গা কৰি উঠিব নোৱাৰিলেও, আমাৰ পূৰ্ব-সীমান্তবৰ্তী এই ৰাজ্যত বিভেদগামী লোকসকলে অতি তীব্ৰভাৱে আন্দোলন কৰি এটা ভয়ঙ্কৰ অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। আমাৰ এই সীমান্ত ৰাজ্যখন চাৰিওফালে বিদেশী ৰাজ্যৰে পৰিবেষ্টিত— গতিকে আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্যৰ শান্তি আৰু নিৰাপত্তাৰ লগত গোটেই ভাৰতৰ শান্তি আৰু নিৰাপত্তাৰ প্ৰশ্ন জড়িত আছে। আমি জানো যে আজি ভাৰতৰ আন আন

ৰাজ্যতো নানা সৰু সৰু Racial Group আছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত এনে-কুৱা racial group সকলে যেনে ধৰণৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে তাৰতৰ আনৰ ৰাজ্যত তেনে হোৱা নাই। এওঁলোকৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যি ধৰণে এটা ধাৰা বাহ্যিক অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে, তেনেকৈ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যবিলাকত কৰা শুনা নাযায়। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে আমাৰ নগা সকলৰ কথা কও, তেওঁলোকে স্বাধীন নগা ৰাজ্য এখনৰ দাবী কৰা কথাটো আমি পাহৰিব পৰা নাই। অৱশ্যে বৰ্তমান তেওঁলোকৰ বেচি ভাগে তাৰতৰ ভিতৰতে থাকি এখন সুকীয়া ৰাজ্য গঠন কৰিবলৈ ৰাজি হৈছে যদিও আন এটা দলে আজিও অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিয়েই আছে।

তাৰ পিচত আজি প্ৰায় ১০ বছৰ আগতে আহোম জাতিৰ লোকসকলৰ এটি অতি ক্ষুদ্ৰ অংশই অসমৰ এটি ভাগ তাৰতৰ পৰা বিচিছ্ণ কৰি ব্ৰহ্মদেশৰ লগত লগ লগোৱাৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰিছিল। আহোমসকলে প্ৰায় আঠশ বছৰ অসম ৰাজত্ব কৰিছিল—কিন্তু আমাৰ দুৰ্ভাগ্য বশতঃ আমাৰ ৰজা সকলৰ বংশধৰসকলৰ এটি অংশই আমাৰ দৰে প্ৰজাসকলক এৰি আনৰ লগ ফালে যাব খোজে—এইটো আমাৰে দোষ নে? সেই দৰে নগাসকলে পৃথক ৰাজ্য গঠন কৰিলে; কিন্তু অশান্তিৰ সাম নাকাটিল। তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ বাকী পাহাৰী ভাইসকলৰ ভিতৰত এচানলোকে সদায় তেনে আন্দোলন কৰিয়েই আছে। কালি আমাৰ ভৈয়ামৰ বড়ো কছাৰী ভাইসকলেও হয়তো তেওঁলোকৰ বাবেও এখন বড়োস্থান লাগে—বড়ো আৰু মেছ সকলেও কেবা শতাব্দী ধৰি ৰাজত্ব কৰিছিল—বৰ্তমানে তেওঁলোকৰ মাত-গতি চাই তেওঁলোকেও এনে দাবী কৰা অসম্ভৱ নহব বুলি ধৰিব পাৰি। আন্দোলন কৰিবয়ে। গতিকে এনেধৰণৰ আন্দোলনৰ প্ৰকোপত অসমৰ অস্তিত্ব লোপ হোৱাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে।

এতিয়া বাতৰিত কোৱা মতে আমাৰ মীজো পাহাৰৰ এটা উপদলে পাহাৰী জিলাখন একেবাৰে তাৰতৰ পৰা বিচিছ্ণ কৰিবলৈ আন্দোলন চলাইছে বুজিব পৰা গৈছে। এই জিলাখনৰ লোকসংখ্যা দুই লাখৰ ওপৰত নহব। ইমান কম মানুহ লৈ কৈনেকৈ ভিনা ৰাষ্ট্ৰ এখনৰ দাবী কৰাত উঠিব লাগিব পাৰে মই তাক কব নোৱাৰো। কিন্তু এই বিষাক্ত গজালীটি অপৈনত থাকোতেই গমিগুৰ কৰিব লাগে। কিয়নো ইয়ে যে অকল অসমৰে শান্তি বিশৃঙ্খলা নষ্ট কৰিব তেনে নহয় ই যে সমগ্ৰ তাৰতৰ নিৰাপত্তা আৰু ঐক্যতাব্যৰ্থাট কৰিব তাত কোনো সন্দেহ নাই। গতিকে চৰকাৰে সময় থাকোতেই তৎপৰতাৰে সৈতে এই বিশৃঙ্খলা বোৰ নাশ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। বিশেষকৈ সেই জিলাখন এখন বিদেশী ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সীমান্তত অৱস্থিত। স্বাধীন নগা ৰাজ্যৰ দাবী আৰু আন্দোলনত আজি ১১ বছৰে অসম জুৰুলা হৈছে—অসমবাসীয়ে আজিও অশান্তি ভোগ কৰিয়েই আছে; তেনেস্থলত যদি আকৌ এখন স্বাধীন মীজো ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ দাবী আহে; আমাৰ অশান্তিৰ সীমা নোহোৱা হব। শুনা যায় যে তেওঁলোকৰ এই আন্দোলনটোত সীমান্তবৰ্তী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ এখনে সহায় কৰিব। সেইখনেই বোধ কৰো পাকিস্তান, তাৰতবৰ্ষক সকলো ফালৰ পৰা অন্যায কৰিবলৈকে পাকিস্তান সদায় সাজু হৈ থকা আমি দেখিছো।

যিহওক, যদি এই মীজো আন্দোলনটো সময় থাকোতেই বন্ধ কৰা নহয়, তেন্তে পিচত ইয়ো ভীষণ ৰূপ ধৰিব; আৰু নগা আন্দোলনৰ সমস্যা হব তাৰতত যিসকল খৃষ্টিয়ান ভাই আছে তেওঁলোকেও এখন পৃথক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ গাঁৱ সপোন দেখিয়েই আছে। যেতিয়া স্বাধীন নগা ৰাজ্যৰ দাবী উঠিছিল তেতিয়া ভাৰত বাহিৰৰ বিশেষকৈ ইউৰোপীয় এদল দায়ীত্বশীল খৃষ্টিয়ান ৰাজ নৈতিকৈ কৈছিল যে অসমত এছিয়াত এখন সুকীয়া খৃষ্টিয়ান ৰাষ্ট্ৰ হব। এনে বিভেদকাৰী খৃষ্টানসকল

ভাবে যে মুছলমান সকলক এক এটি দলে আন্দোলন কৰি যদি পাকিস্থান লাভ কৰিব পাৰে, তেনেহলে খৃষ্টানসকলে খৃষ্টানসকলক এদলে আন্দোলন কৰিও খৃষ্টান ৰাজ্য এখন ভাৰতৰ অঙ্গৰ পৰা কাটি উলিয়াব পাৰিব। জুখৰ বিষয় খৃষ্টানে এনে মনোভাব পোষণ নকৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতে অসমৰ লগতে থাকি ভাৰতৰ ঐক্য ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে। বিভেদকাৰী দলবোৰক প্ৰশয় দিলে বা সেই দলবোৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ নকৰিলে ভাৰত খণ্ড বিখণ্ড হৈ যাব।

সেই কাৰণে মই পৰামৰ্শ দিও যে আমাৰ শাসন ব্যৱস্থা কটকটিয়া কৰি এনে আন্দোলনকাৰী সকলক বাধা দিব লাগে। আমি জনাত এনে ধৰণৰ আন্দোলনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে মীজো পাহাৰ বা অন্যান্য পাহাৰতে বহুতো মানুহ আছে। তেওঁ লোকে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোনো উৎসাহ নাপায় গতিকে এই বিভেদকাৰী লোকসকলৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কোনো কথা কব নোৱাৰে। কাৰণ তেনে আন্দোলনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কথা কলে আন্দোলন কাৰীসকলে বলপ্ৰয়োগ কৰা দেখা গৈছে—গতিকে শান্তিকামী লোকসকলে প্ৰাণৰ ভয়ত মুখ খুলি কথা কব নোৱাৰে। আমিৰ এই মিত্ৰসকলে যাতে নিভিক ভাবে তেওঁলোকৰ যুক্তি আদি ব্যক্ত কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰৰ। গতিকে আমাৰ মিত্ৰসকলক আমি সকলো ৰকমে সহায় কৰিব লাগে।

এই ব্যৱস্থাবিলাক ততাতৈয়াকৈ নললে ভাৰতৰ সংহাত ক্ষুণ্ণ হব। গতিকে মই এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো আৰু যাতে এই ঘটনাটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিগোচৰ হব, তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে। এই আন্দোলন চলোৱা অনুষ্ঠানক বে-আইনি বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিব লাগে। আন্দোলনত যিবিলাক লোক লিপ্ত আছে সেই বিলাকৰ কঠোৰ মুক্তক ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। যদি কোনো এই আন্দোলনৰ লগত জড়িত থকাৰ প্ৰমাণ পোৱা যায় তেন্তে সেইসকলক তি কাটি দিব লাগে আৰু আন যিবিলাক স্থাবৰা ভোগ কৰিছে তাক কাটিব লাগে। এই আন্দোলনৰ লগত জড়িত থকা চাকৰাৱালৰ ওপৰতো কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে।

সমৰোপযোগী ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ নকাৰলে অকল অসমৰ হে যে সমস্যা বাঢ়িব তেনে নহয় ভাৰতবোৰ শান্ত আৰু ঐক্যতা নষ্ট হব। গতিকে এতিয়াই এই আন্দোলনটো নিৰ্মূল কাৰব লাগে বুলি কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰিলো।

Shri BIMLA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would make a very brief statement on the Calling Attention Motion.

A political party formed in the year 1960 in the name and style of Mizo National Front passed a resolution in the latter part of 1960 asking for an independent Mizoram outside the Indian Union. This group has a comparatively small followers and both for seats in the Legislature as well as in the District Council the other parties, viz. the Mizo Union and the Eastern India Tribal Union captured most of the seats. The Mizo National Front could not secure a single seat even at the District Council level. However, since 1960, from reports being received by Government it has been noticed that the Mizo National Front has been extending its activities, particularly in the Aijal Subdivision and has been trying to set up new units of the organisation. Government are keeping the development and the activities of this party under careful watch.

Opinion on the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now, I am taking up the item No.4 I have an order from the President of India. I read out the order.

RASTRAPATI BHAVAN,
July, 1962.

“Whereas a Bill to provide for the formation of the State of Nagaland and for matters connected therewith was referred on the 4th July, 1962, to the Legislature of the State of Assam for expressing its views thereon by the 25th July, 1962 ;

And whereas the Legislature of the State of Assam which is not in session at present, is not in a position to express its views by that date ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the proviso to Article 3 of the Constitution of India, I hereby allow to the Legislature of the State of Assam a further period upto the 12th August, 1962, for expressing its views on the Bill.

S. RADHAKRISHNAN,
President of India.”

In this connection, while discussing this Bill, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Members taking part in this discussion, one important thing, about the language to be used in this House in this debate. The language to be used in this House is governed by Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly. At the same time the proceedings of the Assembly relating to the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962, is required by the Parliament of India for immediate use by the hon. Members. There will be hardly any time to make out authoritative translation into English of any vernacular speech that may be made by the hon. Members in this House. I, therefore, request that as far as possible, the discussion should be made on this item of business in English for facilitating the work of the Parliament. The hon. Members are also to correct their speech expeditiously.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):—Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do take into consideration the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962 and express its views thereon. Sir, in this connection, it has become my duty to read out the portion of the proceedings of the Lok Sabha in which an important statement made by the Prime

Minister appears. The Prime Minister's statement was made on the 1st of August, 1960 in the Lok Sabha and this comprehensive statement which explains the developments for which this Bill has come to this House for expressing its views thereon. Sir, I shall have another occasion also while moving the other resolution to speak a few words, with your permission, after the discussion on this Bill is over. Therefore, at present, if you permit me, I would like to read out the Prime Minister's statement just to refresh the memory of the hon. Members with regard to the developments in Nagaland and how the Government of India came to this decision of introducing this Bill in the Parliament. I am reading out the Prime Minister's statement made on the 1st August, 1960.

"I have on many previous occasions referred in this House to the problem of the Nagas. As hon'ble Members are aware, we have always regarded the territory inhabited by the Nagas, as by other tribal peoples all over India, as part of Independent India as defined in our Constitution. We look upon all these tribal people as citizens of Independent India having all the privileges and obligations of such citizenship.

The Nagas are a hard-working and disciplined people, and there is much in their way of life from which others can learn with profit. We have had for many years Nagas in the Indian Army, and they have proved to be excellent soldiers. Our policy has always been to give the fullest autonomy and opportunity of self-development to the Naga people, without interfering in any way in their internal affairs or way of life.

Unfortunately, the process of devolution of local autonomy could not be implemented in full because troubles arose in the area as a result of the hostile activities of a section of the Nagas. The ostensible object of this hostile section was to carve out an independent Naga territory entirely separate from India. This was a demand which no Government in India could ever agree to. These hostile elements among the Naga people thereafter took to violent methods, and we had to take steps to meet these illegal activities. The hostile Nagas indulged in arson, loot and extortion of money from their own fellow Nagas. They also committed a number of gruesome murders. It became our duty to give protection to the large number of other Naga residents of these areas and to meet the menace of this continued violence. The help of our Army and the Assam Rifles was taken in this conflict, and various steps were taken to give the necessary protection and to maintain law and order. This conflict inevitably caused much suffering to the people of those areas, most of whom were anxious to live a peaceful life and carry on their avocations. The story of the last five or six years has been a sad and depressing one. Gradually, there was an improvement in the situation and, over large areas in the Naga districts peaceful conditions were established. One bright feature was the extension of our development work and the establishment of schools, hospitals and communications. But in spite of this considerable improvement, a hard core of the hostile elements continued their violent activities, even though they were driven back into the remoter parts of these Hills.

The leaders of all the tribes of the Naga Hills representing their people, who had suffered so much from this conflict and the depredations of the hostiles, decided to make an effort to put an end to the conflict. They called a representative Convention of the Naga people, drawn from every tribe and area of the territories then forming part of the Naga Hills district

of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of the North-East Frontier Agency. This Convention met from the 22nd to the 25th August 1957, at Kohima in search, as the Convention put it, of a solution to end the infinite sufferings and bloodshed. This Convention passed a number of resolutions. The principal one requested the Government of India to constitute a single administrative unit consisting of the Naga Hills district of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of the NEFA, under the External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India. This unit was to be administered by the Governor of Assam as the agent of the President of India, under the Ministry of External Affairs.

I received a delegation of the leaders chosen by the Convention on September 25th and 26th, 1957. We considered the Naga request for a separate administrative unit as a reasonable one. In order to give effect to this proposal, the matter was brought before the Parliament and the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area Act, 1957, was passed. This area thus became an administrative unit and the necessary Regulation was promulgated by the President, making detailed provision for the administration of the new unit. It has since been administered by the Governor of Assam as the agent of the President, under the Ministry of External affairs.

The Naga people hoped that the formation of the new unit would give them an opportunity of developing their area in the way they considered suited to their needs. Some progress was no doubt made, by the activities of the hostile elements stood in the way of normal development.

Another Convention was, therefore, held at a place called Ungma in the Mokokchung district of the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area in May 1958. This Convention appointed a liaison committee to contact the underground elements and win them over to support of the Convention's policy of securing the maximum autonomy of their area and finally settling the future of the Nagas. Though some among the hostile elements appreciated this approach, broadly speaking, the response was not encouraging.

The leaders of the Naga People's Convention, therefore, decided to draft their own proposals and place them before the Government of India. A third Naga People's Convention met at Mokokchung in October, 1959 and prepared a 16—point memorandum for consideration by the Government. The main demand formulated by the Nagas at this Convention was for the constitution of a separate State within the Indian Union to be known as Nagaland, under the Ministry of External Affairs, with a Governor and administrative secretariat, a Council of Ministers and Legislative Assembly. Provision was also made for the constitution of the Village Council, the Range Council and the Tribal Council to deal with matters concerning different tribes and areas. These bodies were also to deal with disputes and cases involving breaches of customary laws and usages.

A delegation of Naga leaders presented the 16—point memorandum, on behalf of the Naga People's Convention, to the Governor of Assam in April last. The delegation expressed a wish to meet the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister informed them that he would gladly meet them but, as he was leaving for England soon for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, the meeting desired by the Naga leaders would have to be held after his return from abroad.

On the 26th July, 1960, the Prime Minister received a delegation of 15 Naga leaders led by Dr. Imkongliba Ao, President of the Naga People's Convention. The delegation placed before him the 16-point memorandum to which I have already referred. The proposals contained in the memorandum were fully examined. The Prime Minister reaffirmed the Government's policy to give the maximum autonomy to the Nagas in their internal affairs. He accepted their request for the constitution of the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area as a separate State within the Indian Union, but pointed out to the Naga leaders that the extent of this territory, its population and its financial resources are such that it would not be able to bear the weight of a heavy super-structure in the administration. The details were discussed with the Naga Leaders and a broad agreement has been reached on the following lines.

A new State to be called "Nagaland" will be established within the Indian Union comprising the territory of the existing Naga Hills and Tuensang Area. The same person will be appointed as the Governor of Assam and the Governor of Nagaland and the existing jurisdiction of the Assam High Court over the area comprising the new State would continue. There will be a transitional period during which an interim body will be constituted with representatives from every Naga tribe to assist and advise the Governor in the administration of Nagaland. The Governor will have special responsibility for law and order during this transitional period and for so long as the law and order situation continues to remain disturbed on account of hostile activities. Since the financial resources of the new State will be extremely limited, and large grants from the Central Government may be necessary, not only for the development schemes, but also to maintain the efficiency of the administration, the Governor will have general responsibility for ensuring that the funds made available by the Government of India are expended for the purposes for which they are approved by the Central Government.

There will be a Legislative Assembly to which the Council of Ministers of the new State will be responsible. Certain safeguards, as in the existing Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, will be provided for the religious and social practices of the Nagas, Naga customary laws and procedure and the ownership and transfer of land. Otherwise, the existing laws relating to the administration of civil and criminal justice will continue to remain in force. Jurisdiction of the High Court of Assam will also continue. Special provision will be made for the administration of the Tuensang district in accordance with the wishes of the people inhabiting that district. There are some other matters of relatively lesser importance on which also full understanding has been reached between the Government of India and the Naga Leaders. It is hoped, therefore, that there will be no room for any misunderstanding in future about the Government of India's intention and what they propose to do to implement the understanding reached during the recent discussions.

It is now the intention of the Government of India to give effect to the arrangement reached with the Naga leaders without delay. This will involve amendment of the Constitution and a Bill will be placed before Parliament for approval in due course.

I take this opportunity to express our satisfaction at the agreement reached with the Naga leaders. We have always regarded the Nagas as full Indian citizens. I have said to the Naga people several times in the past that there could be no question of independence for the Nagas. India achieved her independence thirteen years ago and the Nagas are as independent as other Indian citizens. We have not the slightest desire to interfere in the tribal customs and usage of the Nagas or in their distinctive way of life. The Nagas have been anxious to have a separate State within the Indian Union. The agreement now reached with them should enable them to find the fullest opportunity of self-expression and we sincerely hope that the new arrangement will result in the rapid restoration of normal conditions in the areas. I must, however, make it clear that no Government can permit hostile activities on its soil, and while we are ready to give our fullest support to those who will co-operate in giving effect to the agreement just reached we shall continue to deal firmly with the hostile elements. This is an unpleasant but necessary task and I trust that the Naga leaders will co-operate fully in putting an end to the disloyal activities of a minority of their people."

Sir, this statement of the Prime Minister fully explains the developments which led the Government of India to propose the legislation which has been referred to this august House, for expression of its views. Sir, I have no doubt that this august House will give its considered views taking into consideration the situation prevailing in Assam as well as in the country as a whole. I would not like to lengthen my speech at this stage, but I hope, Sir, to make a few observations while moving the other resolution which is standing in my name, on conclusion of the discussions.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that this Assembly do take into consideration the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962 and express its views thereon.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with heaviness of heart that we have today to express our views on a Bill of Parliament which seeks to set a formal seal to the separation of Nagaland from the State of Assam, of which it formed a part under the Constitution. Whether we agree to this formal separation or not, the Central Government, being forced by circumstances, is committed to the formation of the State of Nagaland as a separate State within the Union of India. But under the Constitution, we are required to express our views when a portion of our State is sought to be separated or dismembered for the formation of a separate State. We are bound to be sorry when a section of people with whom—we were historically bound up together from time immemorial with common cord of affinity, friendship, love and affection and who shared with us equally weal and woes brought about by changes of time, and who lived as kith and kin and brothers and sisters are going to be separated from us. We would have been happy if the question before us was one of integration and not disintegration. This reminds us of those days during Ahom regime when Assam was an integrated State and people living in different regions were bound up by cordialties of love and affection, all striving for the common welfare and prosperity and determined to preserve the integrity of the nation. The relation between the people of the Hills and the Plains was most cordial and harmonious in those bygone days. In that integrated set up Assam was strong and prosperous

enough to stand firm against any foreign onslaught. But Sir, when it came under foreign domination, some regions—including Hills—were isolated from the rest. This naturally created a tendency to disintegrate—which developed after Independence to such a proportion that it has now set all of us a thinking. This State of ours Sir, at the North-Eastern Frontier is a strategic State, bounded almost on all sides by foreign countries. So a strong and united Assam would be a bulwark of defence in this strategic region. So in the interest of national solidarity, we should have an integrated political and administrative set up of the various units within this area. This will ensure co-ordinated development and political solidarity. Dismemberment of any of its parts would weaken not only the Frontier State but the whole of India. So we want unity and integration for the prosperity of the people living within it and for the solidarity of the nation. So, Sir, from this point of view, all our endeavours should be directed towards integration and unity. Happiness, prosperity and strength of a nation lies in integration and not in disintegration.

Nagas and other people of the Hills are bound up with the people of the plains with historic ties. Prosperity of the Hills is interlinked with the prosperity of the plains. This will depend on their unity and integration, otherwise, both of them will be weak. So we should all work hard to achieve this unity which is so essential for our existence as a nation. There are disintegrating forces in our society, they are working to break this unity and solidarity, for example, a handful of Naga hostiles are trying to disintegrate Nagaland even from India. There are such other disintegrating forces working here and there. These forces cannot deliver good to the country. So we should all be cautious about them. If these disintegration forces succeed in their endeavours, then our country would be dismembered to pieces and national solidarity would vanish—and even our very existence as a nation would be jeopardised.

So Sir, we should all resolve to work for national integration and national solidarity so that our country may be strong and prosperous and our hard won independence may live for eternity. In this perspective Sir, my humble opinion is that the provisions of the Bill now before us, are not likely to be conducive, to the achievement of the objectives stated above.

With these few observations, I resume my seat.

✓ **Shri TARAPADA BHATACHARJEE** (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House is now considering the Nagaland Bill and in this connection our Chief Minister has moved a resolution in which *inter-alia* it is said, "This Assembly is of the view that the provisions of the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962 are not conducive to the aforesaid objectives." We are in one with this opinion. Sir, if we look into the history of the Nagaland, we see that it is on the 1st of July, 1960, for the first time Indian people come to know that there is going to be a sixteenth State, i. e., Nagaland. The people were surprised how such a small number of people with such a small area within the Indian Union can have a separate State. Moreover, when we are talking about integration and when we are talking about one India and when we are talking of one World, how can there be such a separate unit from the State of Assam without taking

the opinion of the Members of this House. It came as a great shock to the Assamese people both living in the plains and Hills. With the passing of this Bill, will it give us any strength if the Nagaland is made a separate State or will it help the Indian Union? Is it not going to create a new feeling of impetus to other disintegrating forces working in the State? We know, Sir, after the Nagaland came into being in different parts of India the tendency is for disintegration.

Even in our State we find that there is a demand for separate Hill State. Even in Mizo district there is a demand for a separate Mizo unit. Now, if we go on like this and if every district likes to be separated then where the unity of India stands? Sir, I remember that when Pandit Nehru came once to Assam possibly in the year 1937 a delegation of Naga people met him at Silchar. At that time we were students. The Naga delegation submitted a memorandum to Pandit Nehru demanding immediate release of Queen Gaidello. After that Pandit Nehru went back to Delhi and from there he made a press statement that Queen Gaidello who fought for the independence of the country in the years 1921-22 was deported for life long imprisonment. At that time, as far as I remember, processions came out everywhere demanding release of the Queen Gaidello. At that time nobody could imagine that the Nagas, after the Independence, would be separated from us. We in an united voice demanded release of that Naga Queen.

Now, Sir, we must go to the root of this trouble. So far as I know the History of Nagaland, in 1902 a Naga Club was formed in Mokokchung and in Kohima at the initiative of some British people and American Missionaries and they wanted independent Nagaland outside India. After some years one Mr. Charles formed a Naga National Council and he became the leader and that council demanded reformation of Nagaland. Then in 1947, after independence, the Nagas demanded free Nagaland outside India, and 16 Members of that Council went to Delhi to convince Shri Nehru about their demand. But Shri Nehru rightly said that like every other citizens the Nagas would be treated and that there was no reason why they should be step-motherly treated simply because that they are weak. From that time upto this day we are finding disintegrating tendency and if this tendency is allowed to continue then we do not know where the future of India lies. Sir, I do not like to go into the details but to give our emphatic views that this Bill will not serve the purpose for which it is intended.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I offer my thanks to the Chief Minister for coming forward with a resolution concerning the solidarity and integrity of the State, though it is too late to come up with this resolution. Sir, if we go back to the history we will find that we were one with the Nagas in all matters language, culture and also from the geographical point of view. We were like brothers and sisters and were living like members of the same family since time immemorial. But Sir, due to the whimsical policy of the Government of India we are now going to be divided. Our national leaders are speaking very highly about the national integration but these things are theoretical and in papers only and not in actual practice. This can be imagined from

this Bill. Now, for whose fault we are now going to leave our brothers and sisters? Is it due to the fault of the Assamese people or Naga people? It is due to the whimsical policy of the Central Government that we are now going to be divided. Sir, in 1950 when the Nagas submitted a representation to the President of India saying that even during the British regime a particular Naga Tribe is free and that their land was unoccupied and as such Nagas maintained that they should not be interfered by the Central Government. But without listening to them nor adopting any effective policy the Central Government interfered with their affairs and ignored the sentiment of these people. Therefore, dis-satisfaction started since 1950. For the whimsical policy of the Central Government why should we allow our brothers and sisters to go away? Everybody knows that there was co-relation between the Nagas and the Assamese people. Even there was matrimonial relationship with the Nagas. We know that in 1956 Col. Lothra went to Tirap Frontier and interfered with their language and invited them to learn Hindi which was badly refuted by the Headman of that area. And the Headman with a simile of hilly streams flowing to the plains said that similarly they are also to go to the plains and merge with the plains people. Thus for the fault of the Central Government we are losing Nagaland, a part and parcel of the State of Assam and we are going to be cut off from an important limb of our body. In this way we will be losing our territory. Tomorrow the hill people will get hill state and next day we will accede to the demand of the Mizo people. You know Sir, what discriminatory policy has been taken by the Central Government in respect of N. E. F. A. administration at present and who knows what will be the future fate of this area also. The Nagas and the Assamese people had one cultural tie and had one historical background and we were living so long like members of a same family. Sir, when Shri S. N. Barkataki, I.A.S., the present Commissioner of Hills Division and Appeals, was the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, he pointed out many things to the Central Government and the State Government about the probable trouble in the Naga Hills and offered some concrete suggestions to stop such things, but nobody paid any heed to his suggestions.

Sir, it is known that our State is a problem State. We are to face all sorts of problems which other States are not required to face. The Central Government should give special stress to this problems but instead they are doing a lot of harm to us. Sir, our State is surrounded by the foreign countries. The Pakistan border is there, the Burma border is there and China border is there. Therefore, we are facing lot of troubles. You know it Sir, what is the relation between the hostile Nagas and Pakistan and this is proved by the recent incident of crossing of 200 Nagas to Pakistan. In the meantime their leader Fizo has contacted China and we can well imagine what will be the consequences.

Sir, the distinction between the hostile and non-hostile Nagas has not been made clear. The Government of India before acceding to the demand of the Naga people should have obtained the opinion of this august House. The Government of India should have circulated this intention of creating a separate Nagaland amongst the people for expressing their opinion. They should have also obtained the opinion of the common Naga people.

Sir, I am sure the Government of India cannot stop this trouble by granting a separate Naga administrative unit. Had it been so, there

would have been no looting, arson and other troubles. Had it been so, there would have been no murder of Dr. Ao.

Sir, so far as I remember when this matter was discussed with the Prime Minister of India in 1960, we according to the advice of our Chief Minister, suggested in a memorandum in January 1960 that there should be a separate Unit of Administration comprising the N. E. F. A., Tripura and Manipur but it was not done.

Sir, as my friend Shri Tarapada Bhattacharyya has said that recently we have come to know about such separation. It is really a matter of great regret that the Central Government did not ask for the opinion of the Government of Assam earlier though the Assam Government is an important party to it because here involves the question of solidarity, integration and economic prosperity of our State. Therefore, I submit that the Central Government should have studied the psychology of the Naga people before creating this separate State.

Another point I want to know from the Chief Minister is that who will bear the responsibility of the expenditure which has been incurred by the Assam Government in connection with the Naga Hills trouble and border incidents? Because a huge amount has been spent by the Government of Assam for the maintenance of the Hill's border. It will be also unconstitutional in so far as the power of the Governor is concerned mentioned in the Bill because it will be vested in one man.

I want to ask whether it will be able to solve the internal problem of the Naga Hills; whether it will be possible to solve the economic problem of the Naga people. Sir, if things go like this, the existence of the State of Assam will be jeopardised. N. E. F. A. is an integral part of Assam and recently it has been cut off from Assam. Today, Naga Hills which is an indispensable limb of Assam is going to be cut off from Assam; and who knows what awaits for tomorrow. It was the duty of the Central Government before arriving at the settlement with the Naga people to take the opinion of Assam Government. After settling everything they have come forward with this bill for the opinion of this house. They should have done it earlier.

Therefore, Sir, I submit that it is high time on the part of this Government as well as the Central Government to reconsider this matter so that we can live together like brothers and sisters. Sir, as a representative of the young people I can assure that there is no difference between our young people and the Naga and other hill young people. It is wrong to say that they do not like the Assamese people rather it is a plea of the interested people to divide us and to reap the best out of it and if anybody is to be blamed for this separation it is our elderly leaders who should be blamed for it. I, as a representative of the young people of Assam, submit that the Naga and other hill people never hate us and we also do not disrespect them. We want to live like brothers and sisters. We will have to maintain integrity and solidarity at all cost and I therefore appeal not to allow to enter any disintegrating force particularly amongst the young people. With these observations, I conclude my speech.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak with a heavy heart on this occasion to express the opinion of this House about the Bill sent by the Lok Sabha granting a separate State for Nagaland Tuensang Area for the opinion of this House. After granting a separate administrative unit in the Naga Hills and before the opinion is expressed by this House, Sir, many developments have already taken place in Nagaland.

Sir, this separate State is granted against a demand of full independence for the Nagas as demanded by the rebels. An independent country in a Hill with 3½ lakhs of population in the age of present industrial and scientific developments, and a danger to adjacent countries is not desirable. In the British days, Naga Hills was a district of Assam and there was no demand for an independent country. But it is very regrettable to note that after attainment of the independence which was earned at a great cost and after a prolonged struggle, an impossible and absurd demand for independence have been raised by a substantial section of the Naga people known as the rebels. This is most unfortunate and is a solitary instance in the country. However, the Government of India cannot agree to the demand and they are resisting it.

Sir, a strong administrative unit in the North-Eastern Frontier of the country is most important today. We are surrounded by the border of foreign countries by 2200 miles and our connection with the country is a 40 miles bottle-neck.

The State Re-organisation Commission also recommended a broad and strong State in this region of the country with Assam, Manipur, Tripura and N.E.F.A. Sir, creation of Nagaland State cutting a district of Assam will frustrate all the national needs and future hopes.

Sir, there is a cry that the Naga people do not like the Assamese people and they have hatred against us. I do not agree to it. There are no ill-feelings amongst these people. They are friendly and are closely associated even in these days of unrest in the Naga Hills and its borders.

The entire sales and purchases of the Naga Hills are made from different markets of Sibsagar District. Only at Debarapar—Charali, the Nagas sell betel-leaves worth five lakhs of rupees annually, not to speak of ginger, orange and other articles of decoration. On the other hand, the Nagas purchase cattle, rice, dal, cloth and all other necessities from our markets. There is not an incident of any quarrel or ill feeling in so close transactions. In the long past days of the history we had good relation with the Nagas. These two people cannot feel difficulties in speaking language also.

Therefore, Sir, I do not agree with those who maligned the Assamese people that due to their behaviour, the Nagas are agitating to go out. Even in these days of troubles, Nagas are friendly to us and they like the Assamese people and the officers too.

The killing, looting and other troubles in the border areas more particularly in the areas of my Constituency are being done for threatening the Government and to show the existence of the rebels

I think, Sir, it is part of their agitation for the demand of independence.

Sir, the Nagas are hard-working, brave and disciplined people. Their service and contribution to build-up our new country is no doubt essential.

Sir, a separate State for 3½ lakhs of people and the way of achieving it, I think, will bring disintegration in the country and a seed of disintegration will be sown if a separate Nagaland State is granted. I am therefore sorry to express that I oppose the Nagaland Bill.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my humble submission on this Bill is that it will induce further disintegration at a time when integration is earnestly necessary. Sir, we, those who are living in the eastern gate of India, have to carry heavy responsibilities as the sentinel of eastern India and as a matter of fact we want that other parts, for instance, N. E. F. A., Manipur, Tripura, Naga Hills and Tuensang Area, be integrated into Assam so that Assam can be a stronger State. But this disintegration started in 1957 when the then Chief Minister Shri Bishnu Ram Medhi came here with a statement that the Naga Hill would go under the Central administration. Since, then, Sir, there is a movement going on that the Naga Hills be separated and be made independent. But, Sir, if we go through the history of Assam the people of Hills and Plains were living in friendship—there were cultural and social ties amongst them during the reign of Swargadev Godadhar Singha, Swargadev Siva Singha and Swargadev Gauri Singha. This relationship was very cordial and harmonious. But after independence when the Government came to the hands of our own people our people failed to understand the sorrows and miseries of the Hill people, and hence, Sir, this disintegration took place. I believe, Sir, that today or tomorrow the progressive sections of the people, progressive political parties and individuals as well, feel the necessity of bringing together these bordering areas of Assam into one single State so that this State can be bigger and more prosperous.

With these few words, Sir, I beg to resume my seat.

Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Balipara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a very heavy heart I rise to speak a few words on this vital matter concerning our State. Sir, we are going to take a very historic decision because the century-old relationship with our Naga brothers is going to be severed by this Bill. Sir, when India is concerned about the integration and unity of the country, at this time this Bill for disintegrating a part of Assam creates apprehensions in the minds of the people on various counts. Firstly, whether this bill will open the floodgates of disintegration in other parts of the country. The reasons for the Naga brothers to separate from us are not known to us but the fact remains that our Naga brothers do not want to remain with us and in order to solve the problem, Government of India has already decided to separate that part of the State and form another separate administrative unit. The people of Assam have not been taken into confidence in this regard and now we have been asked for opinion. This position is very embarrassing although this is a very vital matter. In other matters also I find that the wishes of the people of Assam are not taken into consideration before a decision is taken. Take for instance, the case of the

location of the oil refinery in Assam the case of oil royalty and now comes this Bill separating the Naga Hills from Assam. That is why it is very difficult at least for me to give a decision ; yet a decision is hanging before us. I hope Government of India will take a note of this point. We cannot afford to sever the century-old relationship with our Naga brothers and sisters. If somebody is at fault for creating the disturbances in the Hills, he should be brought to book but the people of Assam should not be penalised for it.

Secondly, if some politically ambitious groups join together and agitate for separation, are we going to concede to these demands? Whenever a situation like that of Nagaland is created, is it not going to shake the foundation of the policy of integration of the Government of India?

Sir, another very curious thing is that only for a population of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs an administrative unit is being conceded. I do not know where this will end if demand of this nature comes from other States also (*Voice*: It is already coming:) Sir, we belong to a State which is called the eastern sentinel of Indian democracy. Now, if we consider this matter from that aspect also we find we are supposed to defend Indian democracy as the eastern sentinel of India, especially when we are bordering with various foreign countries and at a time when Chinese aggression is before us and when our relationship with Pakistan is not good and when internal troubles in the State are great. Sir, we have to pause and consider today whether this Bill will create a situation in the whole country which will shatter the foundation of the very intergration of this country?

Sir, it is with a very heavy heart, as I said before, that we have to express our opinion and we have to express our opinion when a decision is already there. Sir, I hope whatever Bill is passed, there should be provision that in future there will be scope for integration of this State when the necessary atmosphere is created in these bordering States. With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a heavy heart and also with a feeling of humiliation, I rise to speak a few words by way of giving my opinion over this proposed Bill. I have no alternative but to give opinion. This House is not in a position to accept or reject this Bill. This House has been asked to express its view and forward the views to the Central Government. So, I feel that we are in a very humiliated position. A part of Assam is going to be separated and we have no definite say on it, we can only express our opinion and this very undemocratic position in which we stand today.....

Adjournment

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

After lunch

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, now the position of this House is that this House has been deprived of its democratic rights to accept or reject certain things which affect vitally the existence and integrity of this State. So, Sir, I feel that Members of this House is put to such a position that they can only express their views and they cannot arrive at any decision. Sir, in moving this resolution for consideration, I like to refer to the statement made by our Prime Minister in this connection on 1st August 1960, in the Parliament which reads like this:—

“A new State to be called “Nagaland” will be established within the Indian Union comprising the territory of the existing Naga Hills and Tuensang Area. The same person will be appointed as Governor of Assam and Governor of Nagaland and the existing jurisdiction of Assam High Court over the area comprising the new State would continue.”

This clearly shows that the Prime Minister made up his mind as far back as on 1st August 1960 when he has committed the formation of Nagaland. Not only that, Sir, provision of the Bill which is going to be enacted after getting our views has already partially implemented in Nagaland. So, I feel, Sir, we are in embarrassing position. That is why we are going to discuss this matter with heavy heart. Some of the Honourable Members have expressed the same view regarding this unhappy state of affairs to which we have been put and give our consent. Sir, linguistically and culturally Assam has the historic relation with Nagaland, and taking into consideration our past relationship with the Nagas the States Reorganisation Commission, in the year 1955 clearly recommended that Assam, Tripura, Naga Hills and Manipur are all parts of Assam and Assam should constitute a State with all these parts of India. Sir, in this connection, I like to read out the recommendations of the State Reorganisation Commission:—

“Report of the States Reorganisation Commission at page 194 observes like this:—

“The results of these recommendations may now be summarised. The proposed new State of Assam will include all the areas now constituting the existing State as well as Tripura and will have an area and population of about 89,040 square miles and 9.7 millions respectively.”

“The linguistic complexion of the existing State established very clearly its composite character, inspite of the very interesting post-1931 spread of Assamese according to the census figures. It is not surprising that the rapid increase in the past two decades in the number of persons speaking Assamese has been disputed; and the veracity of the 1951 census figures has been questioned in certain quarters. We have not deemed it necessary to enter into this controversy, but we would like to draw the attention to the fact that inspite of this rapid increase the Assamese-speaking population still constitute about 55 per cent of population of the State.”

“Radically, linguistically and culturally even the tribes which are described under a single name, for example, the Nagas are in reality different from each other. In spite of a certain tendency towards assamisation about which the minorities in Assam have complained,

the heterogeneous character of Assam has so far been substantially preserved, and our proposals merely recognise this fact."

So, Sir, from the report of the States Reorganisation Commission we find that whatever the differences there might be between the Nagas and Assamese people, and whatever differences between the Nagas in the Nagaland, the only possible solution is that Nagaland and Assam must be kept together for future development and integration.

Now, Sir, this report of the States Re-organisation Committee was discussed on the floor of this House in the year 1955. There I find from the speech of Sri Bishnuram Medhi, the then Chief Minister of Assam,

I am reading a few sentences of his speech. They are:—

"..... the hon. Members will agree that anything that affects the solidarity of the population of this frontier zone should be discouraged. Assam is a composite State of various tribes of people of hills and plains. For centuries they had lived together in peace and amity, till the British came and made an attempt to separate them in order to achieve their imperialist purpose. Assam is the meeting place of the Indo-Mongloid and Indo-Aryan people in India. Assam was ruled for a long time by the Indo-Mongloid people most of whom are known today as plains tribals and a result of this long contact, there grew up a peculiar blended culture and civilisation in Assam. But this contact was not confined to the plains tribals alone. The Khasis, Garos, Bhutias, Daflas, Abors, Mishmis, Khamtis, Naga tribes of the surrounding hills had regular connection with the Assamese people and they were living in perfect harmony with the people of the plains. It is only during the British Rule that in pursuance of their policy of 'divide and rule' the tribals of the hills were separated from their brothers in the plains. Nothing was done to improve the communications and even the old established trade routes were allowed to deteriorate through lack of repairs and disuse. The influence of some of the interested persons during pre-Independence period widened the isolation and finally the constitution of Excluded Areas and Partially Excluded Areas completed the breach."

Sir, in the past also the Assamese people and their representatives expressed their views on this issue and all views go to show that the people of Assam are always friendly with the Nagas. Those people who visited Assam, those who tried to study Assam and her history, culture and economic problems will admit that Naga and other tribal areas were and are still now the integral part of Assam. Separation was created only by the British "divide and rule" policy which has been observed by, Sri Bishnuram Medhi, the then Chief Minister of Assam, in discussing the report of the S. R. C. in the year 1955. It is also found that this matter was discussed for four days and all members including the representatives of the hills unitedly expressed unanimous views that Assam should not be separated from the hills, but

Tripura and Manipur also should be integrated with Assam. Now, Sir, that dream of the people of Assam has vanished and we find that without caring to ascertain the feelings of the Assamese people, without trying to ascertain the sentiments of the people of Assam, even without trying to ascertain the views of the Members of this House, the Central Government have already drafted a Bill, which has been sent to us just to give our comments! When our fate has already been decided, what is the sense in putting us in this humiliating position? We talk of democracy—decentralised democracy, but this attitude of the Central Government goes to show that in practice we do not apply this principle. Sir, some of my honourable friends have cited many examples from the past history of Assam, how the Assamese people had various relations with Nagas. Why should we go so far back? I was a student here in the year 1938-39. At that time, Sir, we formed one Assam Students' Union here. This Union was composed of Naga students, Khasi students, Lushai students, Garo students and students from many plains districts of Assam. It will not be a surprise to the House when I say that when Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in his capacity as the President of the Indian National Congress visited this place in 1938 to form the then Congress-Coalition Ministry, a deputation consisting of the students from all the hill districts, including the Naga students here in Shillong met him and Maulana Azad, who also came here then and was staying in the Ashley Hall. Deshabakta Tarun Ram Phookan made an engagement for that deputation and we had the opportunity of placing our views before the leaders. We urged upon them that the artificial barrier created by the British imperialists should be removed. Immediately after that, you will be surprised to know, Sir, we created such a movement that the St. Edmund's College, which was the nerve-centre of British imperialism here, had to extend an invitation to Netaji Bose and Maulana Azad to address the students. That was a historic day. It was the first time in the history of the St. Edmund's College that the President of the Parliamentary Board of the Indian National Congress was invited to deliver an address, which Netaji did. That was possible because of the united action of the students of Shillong including the students of the Naga Hills. Not only that. I was the Secretary of the Union then. The Naga students invited me to Kohima to attend their conference. Unfortunately, however, permission was refused to me and I was not allowed to go there. Nevertheless, Sir, that spirit of co-operation, that spirit of oneness was there that there cannot be any difference between a hill-man and a plains-man, between a Naga and non-Naga in visiting Naga Hills. That atmosphere was there during the pre-Independence days. Now, Sir, what has happened after that? Shall I be wrong to say that the weak-kneed policy of the Assam Government is responsible for destruction of that unity in Assam? The Congress Government during all these days did nothing to improve the relationship between the Nagas, the other hill tribes and plains people and this is the result the present generation has to face! We have to sign our death warrant, we have to give our consent to the separation of the Nagas from Assam. This is really a very sad state of affairs.

Sir, my friend Shri Dulal Chandra Barua mentioned one point. Why and for what we spent such huge sums of money? Why we allowed the Military to create havoc in the Naga Hills if ultimately we had to yield to their demand? What was the sense in spending so

much money in the Naga Hills? What was the sense in creating this bitterness between the Naga people and the people of Assam? We know, Sir, and the House also knows, that due to the atrocities committed there by the Central Military personnel and due to the indifferent any unsympathetic attitude shown to the Naga people by the officers deputed by the Central Government, the Nagas had changed their attitude. Even the mild Nagas had to raise their voice against the Assam Government and spoke against the Assamese people. They called us unsympathetic, sometimes they called us barbarous. Did we spend so much money to create all these? What for the States Re-organisation Commission was formed? What is the value attached to their report? What is the value attached to the views expressed on the floor of Assam Assembly in the year 1955 by all sections of the House irrespective of party affiliations? Where have we come?

Sir, the Central Government have gone a step further. In the year 1935, in the Government of India Act there was a provision which gave special powers to the Governor. The Congress was determined to wreck that constitution which gave more power to the Governor, depriving the Indian people of their democratic right. The Congress in the year 1936, refused to form Government inspite of the fact that they secured majority in Seven States. At the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi it at last agreed to form the Government, but with the declaration that constitution would be wrecked. The Congress was determined to remove the provision which gave special powers to the Governor. That was the determination with which the Congress assumed office at the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi. Actually that was the foundation which led to the 1942 movement; that was the origin of the Quit-India Movement, as a result of which the British had to withdraw from India. Why should we forget our past now? Why should we forget the principle for which so many of our brothers and sisters sacrificed their lives? They sacrificed their lives and comfort for the preservation of democratic principles. Our determination was not to allow any undemocratic provision in the Constitution and it was with that determination that we entered into Independent India. Sir, this determination of the Indian people has been enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The Constitution in its preamble states: "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign, democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and opportunity" and so on and so forth. Have we really stuck to it? Have we really preserved this spirit? Not to speak of that, Sir, the proposed amendment to the Constitution expressly takes away the right from the Naga people to decide their own fate.

In the proposed amendment this is the power given to the Governor :

"The Governor of Nagaland shall have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland for so long as in his opinion internal disturbances occurring in the Naga Hills Tuensang Area immediately before the formation of that State continue therein or in any part thereof and in the discharge of his functions in relation thereto the Governor shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers exercise his individual judgement as to the action to be taken." Then again in the next paragraph it is stated :

‘ Provided that if any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is under this sub-clause required to act in the exercise of his individual judgement, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in the exercise of his individual judgement;’

What do we mean by all these? Are we going to give the Naga people anything worth-while after taking them away from their parent home? Well, we have given them nothing. All powers have been given to the Governor who in his individual capacity, in his discretion will have unfettered sway over the people. If that is the case, what is the meaning of all these tall talks of democracy. Is this the sample of democracy we are talking about even after 14 years of our Independence. Is this the democracy to which we have given our consent? So Sir, in my opinion this piece of legislation proposed to be enacted on the floor of the House and the people to which we have been called upon to give our free views, is not only a negation of all the cannons of democracy but is clearly undemocratic. I, therefore, strongly feel that this House should gather courage. This is the time for the House to establish its democratic rights given by the Constitution of India; it is the hour for us, for this House to declare in clear and unambiguous terms that here in Assam we are not going to tolerate any infringement of our democratic rights, we are not going to be any longer passive spectators to the Central Government's attempt at taking away the democratic rights of the State clearly enjoined by the Constitution. We are given democracy, we are given autonomy, we are given the power to decide the future of the State. No body on earth can deprive—us, this House from the right of deciding the future fate of the State. So, if anybody tries to do so as in this case of trying to secede the Naga Hills from the bosom of Assam, then we must fight such attempts with united strength. With these words, Sir, I submit that this House should categorically say ‘No’ to this Bill.

Shri Md. AHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the feelings of disappointment and regret which have been expressed by many of the hon. Members of this House during the discussion on the Naga Land Bill by which a separate Nagaland State is sought to be created. Sir, the question that is or was to be considered by this House or as a matter of that by the Government of India, is whether the problem that has been facing us to-day in the Naga Hills did, any time, admit a solution better than the one as envisaged in the Bill now under discussion before the House. That is the point which the House should, in my opinion, consider dispassionately free from emotion and sentiment. Therefore when we consider the Bill, the very first thing that we have to bear in mind is the attitude of the people affected by this proposed piece of legislation. Has attitude of the Naga people, I mean, their attitude of being independent, developed all on a sudden soon after independence? As the hon. Members are aware the Nagas were never completely subjugated even during the British rule. Although a good part of the Naga Hills district was brought under domination of the British, in other parts the control was not so effective. Some of the Nagas did not even like this nominal subjugation and there was occasional revolts which the British Government had to suppress by force. Even after the withdrawal of the British supremacy, the majority of the Naga people who are a tough and a valiant race wanted to remain

independent. Even when after the independence of India, Naga Hills came under the Constitution of Independent India to be governed under the Sixth Schedule as a part and parcel of Assam, it was given representation in this Legislature. But unfortunately the Naga people did not consider it fit to associate with this Legislature and virtually boycotted it. The state of stalemate continued for some time, and gradually the Nagas began to put forward the demand for independence. The demand although at the beginning, was more or less advanced by agitation within the limits of the constitutional rights, it became violent towards the later part creating a situation demanding serious consideration of the Government. Now, Sir, during the British period, although the Nagas might have resisted here and there the British authority, they never went on all-out revolt. But their feeling for independence very strong as it was, let them this time to defy the Constitution and the authority of the Government of India and they resorted to armed conflict even with the Government. The Government of India under no circumstances could concede this demand for a sovereign Naga State and took certain measures to put down the armed rebellion without blocking at the same time the alternative method of negotiated settlement whatever might be the cost in men and money. But, Sir, in this context we must remember that however misguided these Naga people might be, they are our own kith and kin. Another thing we have to remember is that we are wedded to the policy of non-violence. It is against our national ideology to use violence for territorial expansion or national aggrandisement. The Government of India therefore could not take to use of force for the complete suppression of these Naga people except to the extent it was necessary to maintain law and order in the area. Having these two things in our mind, let us now consider what else the Government of India can do in regard to this matter. Do the hon. Members now opposing this piece of legislation want that the Government of India should have taken recourse to methods by which the Naga people should have been annihilated and destroyed by arms? The hon. Members will appreciate that prolonged negotiations with the Naga leaders to keep the Naga Hills within Assam proved to be infructuous. In this context I want to make some observations on certain post-war developments having a bearing on the Naga problem. I remember to have read a book written by the last Lieutenant Governor-General of Indonesia some time in 1947 entitled "Stake of Democracy in South-East Asia". The writer observed that the Japanese entered the last war to have complete hegemony over the whole of South-East Asia after the withdrawal of the white people who had supremacy over the areas. Similarly Hitlerite Germany wanted to secure complete mastery over Europe. The Japanese after over-running practically the whole of South-East Asia including Burma came up to Kohima. But at the time the war began to take a bad turn for them and as the allied army began to assert itself, the Japanese had to retreat. While these Japanese had to retreat facing a crushing defeat at the hands of the allied army, they left behind them a lot of arms and ammunitions in the Naga Hills as also in other parts of Burma, Indonesia, Malaya, etc. The Japanese left not only huge quantities of arms and ammunition but also injected a poison into the minds of the people of these regions that they must resist the white imperialists when they recapture their country again and use the arms and ammunition to drive them away. The same sort of incitement greatly influenced the extreme elements among the Nagas with:

whom the Japanese had contact. We have found indications of these in the post-war years in the South-East Asian countries in the turmoil and rebellion that overtook them. In Burma there was the Karen revolt, and this country has not yet settled down to normal condition and is ultimately under military rule. The same sort of unsettled conditions continue in Indonesia and other South-east Asian countries. More or less all the predictions made by the writer in that book have come true. These arms and ammunitions gave the Nagas added strength and they felt they were strong enough to have a show-down with the Government of India. Without these arms and ammunitions they would not have had the courage to stand up against the Government of India. We all know that most of the arms seized from the Naga hostiles are of Japanese origin. But for these Japanese arms and ammunition, the situation in the Naga Hills would not have been what it is today. And particularly, some extreme elements led by Phizo thought of taking advantage of the difficult terrain and fastness of the Naga Hills and they thought thereby they might be able to bring down the Government of India to accept their demand. Indeed, the Government of India faced a very difficult situation and therefore, negotiations with the more responsible and co-operative section of the Naga people were started.

Then again Sir, there were elements among the Nagas who thought that the future of the Nagaland depended more with their association with India than otherwise but their voice was feeble at one time. Some of the hon. Members have observed during the Ahom rule in Assam, the people of Assam had more friendly relations with the Naga people. But the question is whether the then relation with the people of Assam was based on Naga Hills as a part of the Ahom Kingdom. Nagas were also independent then but their friendly relation with the Ahom Kings was based on treaty, and that was entirely a different story.

Now, Sir, the question is that in a situation like this the State Government had the opportunity during the years following Independence to bring the Naga people under control through some settlement and to secure their willingness to remain a part of Assam. But the State Government failed to do so. It was a very difficult situation then and as violence broke out resulting in bloodshed, it proved beyond our means to maintain the law and order situation in the Naga Hills. The Government of India had to come to our rescue because it involved the problem of maintaining the integrity of the Indian Union. Therefore, it became a matter in which Government of India had to intervene and we had to give in.

Now, Sir, therefore in 1957 by a process of negotiation a separate Administrative Unit for Naga Hills was created as an interim arrangement. Again, we had to create, what I call, a more reasonable and constructive leadership among the Nagas, drawn from more co-operative elements whom we had to bring together. They had to be given every opportunity and support to widen and strengthen the base of this leadership and to understand the purpose of such an arrangement. That was the only thing to be done and it was also necessary to allow the separate Administrative Unit to deal with the hostiles—either by subduing them or winning them over through creation of favourable public opinion. Therefore, Sir, when things developed in this way there was no other alternative than the

creation of the Nagaland as a separate State within the Indian Union. This is all that the Government of India could do to make the best of a bad situation. But I feel, Sir, this is a very unhappy decision. But the question is this, whether there was anything better and practicable which we avoided doing or the Government of India has not done or the Government of India could have done, is to be taken into consideration, and I think if we can develop friendly relations with the Naga people and create confidence in the minds of our other neighbours it may be possible in the foreseeable future to bring about the ultimate emergence of that integrated greater State of Assam including the entire eastern region as the object of our dream. Let us therefore be prepared to part with our Naga brethren with good will and in good spirits. Then another point is that we accept this Bill on the clear understanding that the *status-quo* so far as territorial aspect is concerned will be maintained. It should be the concern of the Government of India and the Nagaland State to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas of Assam and prevent hostile elements among the Naga people from coming over and committing loot and murders in our territory and disturbing the peace of our people. Therefore, by some satisfactory solution, it may be possible to maintain peaceful conditions so that disturbance in Nagaland cannot further develop, and I hope also Sir, that through economic development, through over-all progress of the Naga people, they will realise that their future, their real prosperity and happiness lay only in their association with Assam. Because at this critical juncture the Nagaland cannot survive as a separate unit taking into consideration the changes that are rapidly taking place in our economy, in our social relations, in our present day life. We must have social and economic exchanges with the Naga people because they have no access to the outside world except through Assam, and by such continued association it is hoped that a better and more friendly relation between the people of Assam and the people of Nagaland will develop, paving the way for their future integration.

With these observations, Sir, I support the motion moved by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) :—Mr. Speaker Sir, while supporting the contention laid down before the House by my hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition, I want to say that there is no sense in the Nagaland Bill being placed before this House.

Since it has been prefixed and presettled by the Parliament, what is the utility of expressing opinion on this Bill? I wonder to find that the Government of India did not consider it even a necessity that since the Naga Hills District was an integral part of the State of Assam, before snatching off that district and making a separate State, they did not obtain the sanction from the people of Assam and now when everything is over the Bill has come before this House for consent. It is as good as adding insult to injury. Sir, it was the sacred promise of the Indian National Congress to the people of the country to look to the integration of the country as a whole but unfortunately since coming to power the Congress has been indulging in suicidal disintegrating policies. In 1947, once they have sabotaged the country by accepting the Partition of the country.

Then again Sir, this Assam State, is a problematic State in the eastern zone of the country. It is now under disintegration. Disintegration because of Government's acceding to these Naga People's demand by allowing them, say for people numbering about 3½ lakhs, a separate State. Why then when the Eastern Tribal Union comes forward with a demand of separate Hill State, we grudge? If Mizo district has a National Mizo Front to secede from India which we discussed this morning, how then we should blame them for so doing since we could submit to this type of irresponsible separatism? So if this appeasement policy is being followed in this way by our Government none knows where the future of Assam lies. Assam is a State of many linguistic groups. They must not be encouraged the least manner so that there may be further disintegration. I wonder that if this House today accepts this Bill and support the contention of the Government of India what happens then about the development of tomorrow or a few days after of the disintegrating forces? There may be demands for more separate States and will the India Government submit to that type of demand of separation for all times to come? If people of Cachar, who are 16 lakhs, come forward to this Assembly demanding separation because of this and that frustration or otherwise handicaps should then the State of Assam accede to that? So Sir, in my opinion, by supporting this Bill or by accepting this Bill, this House will commit an injustice to the people of the State and in future this State will be in danger.

With these few words, I would appeal to the hon. Members not to support this Bill and the Bill should go from this House with a 'No'.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the need of our country is defence, because, we are surrounded by both naked and disguised enemies. Our country is surrounded by enemies. It is a pain that our relations with China on the east is not cordial, rather it is inimical, so also our relations with Pakistan is not at all happy. And above this we have recently seen from the debate in the Security Council that the Anglo-American Bloc is also not favourable to us. Under these circumstances we have been compelled to think that our defence problem is very serious and most important and for a country the frontier it is most important thing. So far defence is concerned Assam happens to be the eastern frontier of our country. In Assam, there are various units, such as NEFA Unit, Naga Hill Unit, Manipur Unit, Tripura Unit and Assam proper. All these are Units. Taking all these units together there should be an integrated political and administrative set up with a view to make our frontier stronger.

But is it my humble opinion that if this Nagaland is created as a separate unit, NEFA is created as a separate unit and some more units are created like this, then, the defence of our frontier will be weakened. From that point of view, I consider this creation of Nagaland not being conducive to the best interest of the country,

Another point, Sir, these Naga people, from the time of our great epic Mahabharata, are one with us. Nagas are flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood." So, it will not be beneficial for the Nagas as well as for

us to have been separated from each other. We know the story of great lady Ulupi who was married to the great warrior, Arjuna, the great General of Maharaja Judhishithira, and a friend of Sri Krishna. From that time up to the advent of the British relationship of the Nagas with the rest of our people was very cordial.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have gone too far.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Yes, Sir, from those days, upto now, we have maintained the best of relations with the Nagas, economically, geographically and even in so far as the language is concerned too. During the British regime, as a result of 'divide and rule' policy, we were allowed to remain separated from each other and we were allowed to know very little of each other's interest and problems and hence we could not keep proper contact with those people. Thereby, we remained to them as different people. But, Sir, now after independence, if we really make them separate from us, I think, it will not be beneficial to the interest of the people of Nagaland and to the people of Assam as well and it will not be for the best interest of the citizens of this great country, or rather it will be harmful. So, my humble opinion is that if the Bill is passed, it will not likely to serve the purpose for which it is going to be enacted. But at the same time, the Government of India is committed to create a State of Nagaland within the Indian Union. I hope the Naga friends and the people in general of Nagaland will consider the people of this State as their own friends, brethren and partners of this great country and they would accept Assam as their own State. With these few words, Sir, I like to conclude my speech.

Shri SRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI (Nalbari-West) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to support this Nagaland Bill because, under the present circumstances, it is the only solution to solve the Naga problems. Sir, you know the Naga mind very well because while you were the President of the Pradesh Congress Committee, you went to Naga Hills and I accompanied you and you not only met Shri Phizo, but you visited the Naga villages and contacted them and also tried to persuade the Naga people at that time when most of the Naga people, say 99.9 per cent of them, were for independent Nagaland. They wanted to secede from India. That was the Naga mind then and Sir, the Leader of the House, Shri Chaliha, knows very well about the Naga mind. While he was the President of A.P.C.C. it was he who first visited the Naga Hills and contacted the Naga people. He also entrusted me to contact the Naga people and conduct a Naga Goodwill Mission. I came to know the Naga mind and even now I claim that I have got good relations and friends with some of the Naga people. I conducted Naga Goodwill Mission. So, I know their mind and we must congratulate our leaders, both in the Government and in the Congress, that they have been able to bring out a solution to this problem. At least we have been able to create an alternative leadership in Nagaland. The Nagaland, some years back, was full of rebels. Almost all Nagas wanted to secede from India. Now, at least we have been able to create an alternative leadership and now large section of Naga people are co-operating with Government and they want to live within India. By this Nagaland Bill, we are not heading towards disintegration, but we are

coming towards intergration. Sir, I am very sorry to hear some of the speeches of the Opposition members who wanted to excite the people and who wanted only to exploit the sentiment of the people outside (*loud voices*). They say that those who support the Bill are the enemies of democracy. Such remarks should not be passed in this House because, Sir, this House should not be used as a platform for demagogy. Demagogy may be in the outside (*Uproar*).

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Will the hon. Member withdraw his remarks?

Shri SRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI (Nalbari-West): I have not said anyone demagogue, but I have said this House should not be used for demagogy.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. the word 'demagogue' should be avoided. Say political propaganda.

Shri SRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI (Nalbari-West): Alright Sir. This House should not be used as a platform for political propaganda. Sir, by this Bill, Nagaland would be a separate State, but it would remain an integral part of India. When we created two Provinces—Maharashtra and Gujrat—was disintegration there? At one time, India Government took the opinion that Bombay should not be divided, but afterwards circumstances compelled the same India Government and same leaders, to revise their opinion and divided Bombay in two provinces—Gujrat and Maharashtra. Creating Gujrat and Maharashtra was not disintegration, but it brought peace and tranquility to the country and it has been found that the two Provinces are making progress in India. Our leadership should be congratulated for this and I think it is a great achievement that today, large section of Naga people are coming forward to remain within India. Is it not a fact? Is it disintegration? Three or four years back, we could not find an alternate leadership, which today we have been able to find out. We were unable to persuade them but today they have been persuaded and many hostile Nagas have surrendered and are coming forward to co-operate with the Government of India; so at this stage when they are coming for co-operation and coming to remain with India, should we want to force them and say that you are part and parcel of Assam and you should remain in Assam. This may lead to dissatisfaction and Naga people may be agitated. Surely we may want that the Eastern Frontier region should remain integrated but for that we should not coerce the Nagas. Some hon. Members said that Tripura and Manipur should be merged with Assam. Yes it is a good suggestion but we cannot compel them nor we are to depend upon the popular support there.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): On a point of clarification Sir, I only read out from the speech of Shri Bishnuram Medhi in the year 1955.

Shri SRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI (Nalbari-West): At that time Shri Medhi said it was better if these States merge with Assam but he did not say that Tripura and Manipur should be brought by force to Assam.

Sir, democratic tradition is that people should be allowed to have self-determination. If people of Tripura are willing to merge with Assam that is welcome but we should not coerce them for that purposes, i. e., we should not force any part of India to merge with Assam against their will. That kind of attitude is nothing but imperialistic and chauvinistic, if we say Nowgong district should be separated into two parts against the will of the people. Will it be justice. (Voice—never) Or can we merge a part of Kamrup into Nowgong without ascertaining opinion of the people? Naga people feel to preserve their distinct customs, traditions and culture, which are different from ours and they want to develop their customs, traditions and culture on their own pattern. What is the harm to allow them to do that when they are remaining with India? Today Manipur and Tripura are separate units but they are not hostile to Assam. We are maintaining close relationship with them although they are separate administrations but in political relation in the Congress organisation they are in one unit with Assam—that shows that they want to remain one with India. That point should be considered. At this stage when great achievement was made with the Naga people that their State will remain in India and they abandoned their ideas professed by Phizo, we should whole-heartedly welcome it.

Sir, remember, when the Leader of the House, yourself and myself visited Naga Hills there was the friendly feeling for us by them because of the correct approach. Now, Phizo has got the least following and Phizo could not come to the Naga Hills and his demand for a separate independent State of Naga land failed, we should gladly accept this separate State within the Indian Union. In the near future, who knows there may not be a State comprising of Naga land, Tripura, Manipur, North-East Frontier Agency and Assam or it may be that a part of West Bengal may also like to merge in this new State. I always feel that a strong and united Assam should develop comprising N. E. F. A., Manipur and Assam. This depend upon our friendly attitude and political sagacity to have the emotional integration. We are following a policy of integration. Today when Nagaland is separated it does not mean that Assam or India is disintegrated, whether Assam is big or small but according to expediency we should go and that is the correct approach to the question and there should not be imperialistic and chauvinistic attitude in this regard.

With these words, I support the motion.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari East). Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are at a loss how to express our opinion on a subject that is under discussion on the floor of the House today. On the other hand, we have already learnt that the Government of India has already committed to grant a separate State for Nagaland. This is evident by the speech of the Prime Minister in the Parliament on 1st August, 1960. "It is indeed the intention of the Government of India to give effect to the Nagaland. This means amendment of the Constitution in this respect in the Parliament, secondly, the Nagas have been anxious to have a separate State of their own within the Indian Union. The agreement has already been reached to this effect, for fullest opportunity of self expression and self-determination of the Naga people and we sincerely hope that here will be rapid restoration of normal conditions in that part of

India". Now, in face of this valuable and important statement made by our Prime Minister, how this House or for the matter of fact, how can we be expected to give vent to our feelings in a different way. Suppose, for arguments sake, we respectfully differ from the move as envisaged by the Government of India even then there will be no effect on the decision already taken by what we express in this House. So, Sir, I am afraid, even if we express some sort of opinion it must be in the form of affirmative or negative, but there is no certainty of getting any assurance from the side of the Government of India that our opinion will be reasonably respected. When we have been placed in such a situation even then we must express our views but I find that it will be very difficult to accept this position, namely, how a brother can be asked to get himself separated from another brother (*hear, hear*). This is a human expression of our feelings because I find it very difficult even though I feel inwardly to express myself and that is evident, I am not speaking anything out of sentiment, but I want to submit that we in the hills and plains of Assam are not separate identities. Through the joint efforts of both the plains and hills people, the edifice of history, culture and heritage of Assam was constructed. We have got the best of relations with our brothers, namely, Hills brothers, who virtually surround our plains areas from time immemorial and after the advent of British rule in this part of the country, a policy was brought into being in such a manner that some parts of the Hills were separated from us. An iron curtain was dropped after independence. Some of my friends from various angles observed about the actions of the present Government and how far it succeeded so far as the administration of Naga land is concerned. I do not like to say anything on it. What I want to say is that all honest and sincere efforts have been made by our Government to reconcile between the Nagas and ourselves but unfortunately our efforts did not bear the desired results. For that I do not like to lay the blame on our Government. One thing that strikes me most is that I cannot forget the past. Everybody knows that in 1830 when Pioly Phukan waged war against the British he was helped in man and material not only by the tribal people and other people but also he was helped by the Nagas. So, the history is there. Therefore, at this juncture, especially when the State is facing various problems, it is not desirable to pass this Bill. Firstly, Sir, we are surrounded by the foreign countries. The other day we discussed at length about the Pakistani infiltration which is no doubt a serious problem. Secondly, China is on our border and they may fall upon us at any time. In this way there are very many problems in the State. Now the question is whether after the creation of a separate Naga land the forces of disintegration will not raise their ugly heads, in one form or other, in the State and in the other parts of the country. So, Sir, from that angle of vision my considered opinion is that the time selected by the Government of India to pass this Bill is not opportune for many reasons. I think the Heaven will not fall down on earth if the passing of the Bill is delayed by a few months or even a few years, because if the Government of India is determined to pass this Bill, I have no doubt that they will be able to do so because we have no hand in this matter. But I want to bring to the notice of the Government of India one thing and that is the law and order situation of the State and the security of the Eastern region will be greatly affected. I am quite apprehensive that as soon as this Bill is given effect to or passed by the Parliament there will be serious repercussion throughout the State and it would not be an easy task on the

part of the State Government, to face the situation with all the resources at its command. And if, in the meantime, some anti-social elements get into it then there will be much trouble, turmoil and chaos and it will be very difficult for the State Government to control the situation. So, if not for anything else, at least for the safety of the State and to avoid future troubles this Bill should be delayed for sometime, and in the meanwhile efforts should be made for reconciliation of our differences with our Naga brethren. If the Bill is passed now, that would be a final seal and we cannot expect that in future a happy day may come for our reunion. Therefore, I would request the Government of India through this Assembly that they may postpone the passing of this Bill for the time being so that there may not be any trouble in the State. If, however, they are determined to pass this Bill now they should see that the security and the law and order of the State is not disturbed. This is my submission, Sir.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are really very sorry today to discuss about the Naga land Bill, 1962, because by this Bill we are going to be separated from our Naga brethren and so we are going to be emusculated, emusculating our state. Sir, I could not agree with my Friends Sri Umaruddin and Shri Goswami when they said that these Naga people were never in Assam prior to the British regime, their language is separate and their dress is different. Sir, I wonder. Someday my Friends will say that Lower Assam was never with Upper Assam during Ahom Rule. Languages also slightly different so they should be separated. The difference in ancient rules, language and dress does not mean that they are separate from us. Sir, the language and dress of the people of Cachar are different from us but yet they are with us and we are together working jointly for the improvement of the State. So, if we could keep Nagas with us, they would have also joined hands with us and would have worked to improve the condition of the State. Of course, by giving our opinion either this way or that way we cannot keep the Nagaland with us. The Central Government has already given us to understand that the Naga land is going to be proclaimed and they have sent us this Bill only for our information. But Sir, that does not mean that we should not say what we have got to say in this matter. I feel that the Government of India should have taken the views of the people of Assam before placing this Bill before Parliament. In that case this House could have given its real opinion and the minds of the people of the State could have been expressed. Sir, I had the privilege to to serve the Naga people for about two years—the Naga people of the Manipur State region, I had the fortune, to see the house of Rani Gaidelu and hero Jadonang in village Nungkao in 1936. I had the opportunity to serve as honorary doctor in the Kangpokpi Leper Assylum for the hill people, managed by the Kohima Catholic mission in 1941-1942. Even in those days, I found an idea of a separate state under British and outside British India, was in current. The Christian Missionaries, tutored the Naga people that the Nagas were a separate nation. The missionaries head at Kohima, of course he was also the Headmaster, and myself often met for affairs of the Leper Assylum. He was probably Mr. Roberts, if I remember exactly or may be wrong in his name. He used to speak these things to me also. He often said that people beyond Bengal thought themselves as Aryans and looked down Assamese and hill people; So, a separate country should be formed outside India. This idea, of course, was not shared by the non-Christian Nagas, the Kukis, Kipgens, Hmars and other

non-Christian communities. I know, this idea of a separate country was running from long years. I know I was there till 1942. Probably the Missionaries, wanted to create a Christian Country near India at that time. Of course, the non-Christians had a different opinion and they did not share this view. The non-Christians and the Kukies had a different opinion they did not share this view. From that time this movement was going on in the Nagaland.

I know Sir, I was there at that time. The Naga leader Phizo was carrying on the movement since then. And as a result of the movement and agitation of the Nagas this bill has been brought by the Prime Minister of India and sent us to express our views. By this bill we are going to be separated from Naga Hills. It is not because of the Assamese people that the Naga hill is going away from Assam it is because of the Christian Missionaries propoganda and catchings and I believe, days will come when the Government of India and brethren of Naga land will understand their mistakes.

Sir, there will arise another difficulty for the Government of India in near future with the people of the Manipur State. This State is composed of equal number of Meitais, i.e., Manipur and Naga and Kuki people. The Hill region of the State inhabited by Nagas and Kuki is surrounding the valley of Imphal, where the Manipuri people live. The Nagas will demand merger of this land with the Naga Land as they are Nagas. Even today, they are agitating for this, in Tamenglong Sub-division. This agitation is sure to get success, as it is the demand of the Naga people to stay in the Naga land. And then the Manipuri people will be in a difficult position. They will not be in a position to merge with the Nagas because their language and culture are quite different. Their future will be at stake. Then the difficult problem will face the Central Government. Since this bill has been brought by the Prime Minister of India, it will be, in all probability, voted by all members of the Parliament. In this House also the leader of the House has expressed that the provisions of the State of Naga Land bill 1962 are not conducive to the objectives, etc. So, we think that this bill is not conducive to our objectives and in view of this we oppose it, we resent it.

Shri R. THANHLIRA [Aijal-East (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]
Mr. Speaker Sir, the Bill that is now before the House being an important one. I think it is necessary for as many hon. members as possible to express their opinion. This morning we heard some hon. members complaining that before this Bill was introduced, the people of Assam have been consulted by the Government of India. Sir, this bill is now being discussed here, we cannot say that the people of Assam are not taken into confidence. It is true that there is a provision in the Constitution to the effect that whenever a new State is going to be created, the State to be affected by the creation of the new State should be consulted. Sir, this august House is the representative of the State. When we now have the chance to discuss the Bill and to express our view, then we have no reason to complain or say that Assam has not been consulted in regard to this Bill by the Government of India,

Sir, this Bill does not surprise me. It has been known to us since long before that the Nagaland is going to separate from Assam. This Bill is only an implementation of what we know would happen or anticipated to happen. I do not think, Sir, that it is now necessary to enter into the detailed situation of the Nagaland or the past history of the Naga Hills. We now realise that the Nagaland is going to separate from us, no doubt; but after all, it is not going away from India. We may not be able to prevent its separation from Assam but we must not forget that it is not separating from India. Sir, when we take up this Bill, it is important that we should think in term of what is good for India as a whole. We should not think in terms of what is good for Assam alone. We must think for the good of our Naga friends and brothers also. I think, Sir, this Bill is intended to retain and keep the Naga people in India. I believe this Bill is intended for the best interest of the Naga people as well as of India as a whole. So, I welcome it. If the House cannot accept this Bill, we shall be guilty of parochialism.

Sir, we have been told by our national leaders that the beauty of India is the unity in diversity. And in order to create unity amongst us it is important to win the hearts, the sentiments and emotions of others.

And Sir, some hon. members have spoken about the security of India as if creation of the State of Nagaland will weaken India's security. But Sir, it is my believe that unless the people of border areas are content, satisfied and pleased, the security of India will suffer. It is therefore, imperative that the people of border areas should be made content and are taken into confidence. The Government of India realise that if people of border areas are displeased and dissatisfied, the security of the country cannot be effectively maintained. Sir, believing as I do that this Bill is prepared with the consent of the Naga leaders, I have no doubt that it will serve the best interest of India and the Nagaland.

Any way Sir, the Nagas have been with us all these years and it is our wish that they continue to do so. But when circumstances are such that separation seems best in the interest of India, I think we should allow them to stay as they like. At the same time the Constitution provides for the creation of States whenever and wherever reasonable; and I do not think creation of such new States here and there disturbs the integration of India. The real integration depends on the minds of the people. If we look at the U. S. A., we find that it is made up of many small States; yet it is a strong and powerful nation. Therefore, creation of States here and there does not necessarily mean the division of the country into separate nations or that it weakens the country. It all depends on the unity or otherwise of the people themselves. Taking all these points into consideration I welcome the Bill and hope this House will support it wholeheartedly.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to express my resentment and sorrow at the fact of dismemberment of Assam without ascertaining the wishes of the people of Assam. It is also insulting to us that the Central Government should have taken a decision to create a separate land two years ago and after preparing the draft of the Bill sent this Bill for opinion or for what I do not know. Because we know that the Central Government is committed to the creation of a separate Nagaland and so a Bill is being drawn up and sent to us. Whether we are to waste our time by discussing this or whether we are to send it back as it

is I do not know and it is for the House to decide but I am sure that our opinion will not count. But I am very sorry, Sir, that in such a grave matter the Government of India did not consult this House as is required under the Constitution or take into consideration the wishes of the people of this State who are effected by their decision. Sir, I know that this is not an occasion of speech making for us, but really an occasion for mourning. Sir, while we are opposing the separation of Nagaland from Assam the question that some of my friends may ask is this why we oppose creation of a separate State. We well know that in every State there are some small racial groups. These racial groups differ in many respects from the general mass of the population there. In Bihar, in Orissa, in Andhra, in Madhya Pradesh there are Adhivasis who are not like the general mass of the population. For that matter are they entitled to have Adhivasi States? Certainly they are not. Certainly it should be endeavour of these people to merge with the general mass of the people and bring about emotional integration and to think in terms of India as a whole. But instead of following this principle, the Central Government is continuing a very different policy in our case. Many of the Members who participated in this discussion earlier told the House that the Nagas are kith and kin with us. Actually it is so, Sir. From the dawn of history we had social and cultural ties with the Naga people and this has continued till this date. From the days of the Mahabharata down to the ages of the Ahom kings, our noblemen and our kings used to have matrimonial alliance with the Nagas and *vice versa*; it is so even today. Our blood is mingled with the blood of the Naga people. During the time of Shri Sankardev there were Naga followers of the great Saint. Shri Narotam Atai was one amongst them; he was a Naga by race. So, Sir, nobody can say that the Nagas are not actually our kith and kin. Actually we do not know what led the Naga people to demand for separation after Independence and some of my friends who spoke before me laid the blame for such political development at the door of the Central Government. I am, Sir, from a corner of the province where Nagas are not much known. So, Sir, it may be that I am not in a position to follow the full trend of the events happening in the Naga Hills but I have reasons to believe that their laying of the blame at the door of the Central Government is true. It is, I suppose, the creation of the Central Government and for this act of Central Government, we the poor Assamese people are going to suffer. Sir, as a boy I read in geography that the eastern boundry of Assam is the Patkai Hills and Patkai Hill is in the Nagaland. As a result of Legislation, the boundry of Assam, nay the geography of Assam, is going to be altered by a single stroke of the pen of the Government; the historical tie that was long maintained is to be severed. This historical and geographical fact is going to be reversed by the act of men. Now, Sir, I do not know whether the Naga people will be profitted by the creation of this separated Nagaland. From the Bill I see the Governor will be the absolute monarch there. He had not been guided by the advice of a council of Ministers in determining the important problem of the Naga people. So, Sir, he will be like an absolute monarch and I think as my friend Shri Goswami said, it will be an anti-democratic Act.

(At this time the Chair was taken over by the Chairman, Sri Sriraman Prafulla Ch. Goswami).

We are going to put our Naga brothers and sisters under the absolute monarch. Sir, Assamese is the Lingua-franca of Nagaland in their dealing with other tribes of Assam as also in their dealing amongst different groups of them. I am sure this lingua-franca will be replaced by Hindi in the

near future by those officials coming from northern part of India, if a separate Nagaland is created. We know that some of the Non-Assamese official are trying to dislodge Assamese language from NEFA. There are only few Assamese officers in NEFA in comparison with officers from other parts of India. Sir, NEFA is a part of Assam, yet we have not sufficient officials in NEFA. Those officials who come from northern part of India are not in favour of Assamese people. So, we cannot agree to the creation of a separate Nagaland which may lead to the separation of NEFA also in the near future. It will be surely a colony of rest of India, excluding the people of Assam. The Government of India has already taken the decision of separating Nagaland from Assam without referring the matter to Assam and now they want to regularise it. Sir, it would have been better if we go there and sit together and discuss the matter like two brothers. But, it is very unfortunate that our sentiment is not appreciated by our leaders. I do not know whether our leaders are sentimental or not. So, Sir, I wish to advise our Government as well as the hon. Members of this August House that another attempt should be made to keep the Nagaland under the administrative jurisdiction of Assam. We should devise some plan to satisfy our Naga brothers. Sir it is a fact that they will be under the same Governor, the same High Court and perhaps under the same University. There might be common development programme both for Assam and Nagaland. Why then they should not be persuaded to remain under the same democratic Government? Now, Sir, I express my views and at last I request the House again to impress upon the Central Government so that Nagaland remains with Assam.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill intends to bifurcate the State of Assam with the intention of forming a new State out of this bifurcated area to be known as the State of Nagaland, and this House has been asked to give its opinion on this bifurcation. Sir it is, more or less, a formal procedure only. Even if we give no opinion on this Bill within a month or even if we give our opinion to the contrary, it matters little; the Parliament has the right to pass this Bill into an act. We have been asked, in fact, to make a 'post mortem' examination of a thing which is a *'fait accompli'* the creation of the State of Nagaland is an accomplished fact, the only thing that remains now is to regularise it by passing this Bill into an act. Sir, I think, it is the most unfortunate event in the history of Assam. The proposed State of Nagaland is a part and parcel of our territory and to part with it for no fault of ours or against our will is really very painful. This bifurcation will not benefit either Assam or Nagaland, but it will weaken both. I, therefore, like to say that this bifurcation is no solution of the problem on the contrary—it is likely to create new problems. Moreover, Sir, we are living in the eastern part of the country being surrounded by foreign countries. So, by bifurcating a small State like Assam, it will not only weaken Assam but India as a whole—this decision, Sir, has been thrust on us by the Centre. We did not know that the Centre would lay us down in the way it has done now in this respect. When the demand on need of unity, unification and integration was there the seeds of disintegration and diversification have been sowed in its place which is likely to impair the interest of the country as a whole. Moreover, Sir, small States are economically neither sound nor desirable

apart from defence and besides, Sir, the policy of appeasement cannot benefit either the receiver or the giver, but, on the contrary, it is likely, in course of time, to prove detrimental to both. We are sorry that our brothers and sisters of Naga Hills had opted for a separate State for them. We all know, Sir, that some of them had gone even to the extent of demanding secession from the Union of India. However, we are glad that a large section or rather a great majority of them have stood against this move and against the hostile activities of some of the rebels. We are also glad that a new leadership is coming out from the Naga leaders and deserve congratulations for the courage, confidence and boldness with which they have stood against the hostile Nagas and we hope that under this leadership, Nagaland will grow more and more prosperous. We sincerely desire that the bond of unity that existed between the Naga people and the Assamese people will be renewed and they will continue to remain as brothers and sisters with us as before. We, Sir, really do not like any bifurcation of our State which is sought to be thrust on us by this piece of legislation. We hope this bifurcation would not be a permanent feature but a temporary phase resulting in better understanding among us all leading ultimately to reunion of the people of the Naga Land with those of Assam and that the misunderstanding of our Naga brethren would be soon over. We take this opportunity to send our love and best wishes to the Naga people, particularly to the new leadership that is emerging in the Naga Land to-day. We hope this new leadership will give to the Naga people a stable and better administration which will ultimately pave the way for a united, integrated and stronger Assam.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North-Salmará (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my humble opinion on this question of national importance. It is most unfortunate that certain peculiar political circumstances have compelled the Central Government to yield to the demand of the major section of the Naga people for a separate administrative unit even against the spirit of integration and national cohesion and solidarity. I am Sir, sorry being unable to concede to the view that the creation of a separate State would solve the problem. To-day when the leadership of India is crying hoarse over the question of integration of India, when various fissiparous tendencies are raising their ugly heads in the different parts of the country, I fail to understand how a separate State can be conducive to the objective for which the separate State is created. This separate State will, in my opinion, give an impetus to more and more separate administrative units. We know that from some-time past there has been a persistent talk going on the country about the creation of Bodo Land. Misguided and aspiring young men have drawn inspiration for this type of unreasonable demands from a piece of legislation like this. Then again in the Mizo Hills a small section of the Mizo people are also raising their demand for a separate independent Mizoram. I therefore feel that the creation of the Separate Naga Land instead of solving our problems will only further complicate them. Because more and more people will come forward demanding separate administrative units for them. For these reasons my conscience does not allow me to welcome this move. But even then if and when it materialises, I hope that Government will be careful enough to make some provisions in the Bill so that there may not be any difficulty for reunion of the Naga Land with Assam in future, and also see that the separatist tendencies that are now gaining ground in the country are curbed and strongly resisted.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate that in the name of National Integration, solidarity and unity of India, the Prime Minister of India has already agreed to the formation of new State, viz. the Naga Land. This is a glaring contrast to the achievement of our late lamented leader Sardar Ballavbhai Patel who was in a position to do away with seven hundred independent or semi-independent native States of India. Now by this piece of legislation we find an attempt to reverse the process set in motion by the great and far sighted leader; we find that repetition of something which is already dead and buried is again sought to be brought into being. Sir, I have carefully gone through the statement made by the Prime Minister of India on 1st August 1960 in the Parliament regarding the Naga Hills. Here Sir, I find no where any reference to the Government of Assam. Nor do I find here any mention made about the reaction of the people to the proposal of forming this Naga Land. Here in this statement it has been said: "The story of the last five or six years has been a sad and depressing one". Gradually, there was an improvement in the situation and over large areas in the Naga districts peaceful conditions were established. One bright feature was the extension of our development work and the establishment of schools, hospitals and communications. In this statement of the Prime Minister, he has also said: "I received a delegation of the leaders chosen by the Convention on September 25th and 26th 1957. We considered the Naga request for a separate administrative unit as a reasonable one". Sir, from here we see that at the very first approach of the leaders of the Naga people Convention the Prime Minister conceded to the demand of formation of a separate administrative unit within the State of Assam. The Government of Assam was not consulted nor their view was sought. Then in the year 1960, 26th July the Prime Minister received another delegation from the Naga people and he conceded to the request to form a separate State, viz. the Naga Land. Sir, in the statement of the Prime Minister we do not find that he considered it necessary to consult the State Government or the repurcussion of the people of the State to the proposal. Now of course, the Bill has been sent to us for our opinion according to the provision of the constitution. Sir, we know that even the British Government though it was a foreign Government, tried to elicit the opinion of the people regarding any serious matter affecting a particular State. They called for conferences, met the representatives of the people concerned before coming to a definite decision. But here we find no where that the people of Assam, who are so vitally affected by this decision of the Government of India, were at all consulted at any stage or any form before coming to this fateful decision regarding the future of the State. He has completely surrendered himself and rather he was afraid of the violent action of the Nagas and therefore he surrendered. He did not feel any necessity to consult with the Government of Assam. Of course, I do not know what the Government of Assam was doing, whether they have forwarded any suggestion to the Prime Minister of India and I find here that some of my friends while giving their opinion welcomed this. This is a very vital question and in my opinion neither the Government of India nor the Government of Assam tried to make a common approach, a common sympathetic approach or tried to understand the claims of the Naga people. Neither the Prime Minister of India nor the Assam Cabinet is ever trying to understand each other, as a result of which today we are facing these things. Of course my hon. Minister, Mr. Choudhury is laughing, there

may be something behind the screen but that is not before us because the Prime Minister's statement does not make any reference of the Government of Assam and so naturally what I shall speak, I shall speak on the statement of the Prime Minister of India. Definitely when our Chief Minister went to Delhi very many times they speak something to our Prime Minister in regard to Naga Land. Sir, it is very unfortunate of course that one branch of our Hills wanted separation and that has led entirely other tribal population to demand for the separate Hill State. So, Sir, there will be no end of these things. Of course this is just the beginning and the creator has made his creation of very many problems and it is not possible to solve the problem of our Prime Minister or the Government of Assam within a short time. The problem will continue, still then there should have been a moral approach.

Sir, again we find here that in the part IV of the Naga Land Bill that in the High Court the advocates practising will be the advocates both for Assam and Naga Land. But this Assembly will be deprived of to represent both for Assam and Nagaland. It could have been possible had not our Prime Minister made *ex parte* decision. Of course this is not the first time that our Prime Minister is taking *ex parte* decision. He does so often and then he sends his decision to be branded by the State Legislature. So, he had also sent this to us for acceptance. We cannot associate ourselves with this acceptance. Of course, our Hon'ble Chief Minister also does not say in that line but the language he has used here is too mild. This Assembly, however, knows that the Government of India has already committed. Sir, the Proviso of Article 3 does not say anything. It gives no complete independence.

Mr. SPEAKER : That Resolution has not come up for consideration, yet we have got ample opportunity for this resolution.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) : So, Sir, I cannot associate myself with this resolution or with this formation of Nagaland and I have already given my view. With these observation I conclude my speech.

Mr. SPEAKER : The proceedings in connection with this Motion will be forwarded to the Government of India. I come now to the next item, that is, 5(2).

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker I beg to move that—

“This Assembly is of the opinion that in the interest of national solidarity and also with a view to bringing about a co-ordinated development and greater political stability of the eastern region of India, there should be an integrated political and administrative set-up of the various units within this area and that nothing should be done which may have an effect of weakening this unity.”

“This Assembly further considers that in such an integrated set-up special arrangements could be made to meet the needs of different regions of the areas.

This Assembly is of the view that the provisions of the State of Naga Land Bill, 1962 are not conducive to the aforesaid objectives.

"This Assembly, however, notes that the Government is committed to the setting up of Nagaland as a separate State within the Union of India."

Sir, I would like to submit a few words in support of this Resolution. Sir, the State of Nagaland Bill has certain implication concerning this State. The geographical implication is that if this Bill is passed by the Parliament, the territory of Assam will stand reduced by about 6,300 sq miles with a population of about 3 lakhs and 60 thousand. Sir, that is not all. The other implications about which I would not put or say now might be more serious. After all, this is a frontier State. Therefore, unless the people of this area, I mean this eastern region, learn to live in unity and peace, the security of not only this region but of the country as a whole might be in jeopardy. That is why this is not so much a matter of the geographical boundary of a particular district or of a particular State; but how the mind is working is more important in this regard. Therefore, it is certainly very unfortunate that we have come to a state when it has become necessary for the Government of India to place before the Parliament a Bill which we are considering to-day. At the same time Sir, I am not one with those of the hon. members who put the blame on the Government of India or the Prime Minister of India. If there be any fault for which we have reached such a state, well let us be fair and share it equitably; or if there is something else, let us find out the reasons for which these tendencies for separation are visible on the horizon of our country to-day.

Sir, it is not only in Assam, but unfortunately, in various forms, these tendencies for separation or disintegration are visible throughout the country. That is why, we have all noticed that the leaders of the country are to-day seized of the problem of finding a solution as to how these tendencies could be curbed. So far as the Nagaland question is concerned, I do not think that is anything different from what is prevailing in other parts of the country. Sir, I had the pleasure of coming in direct contact with our Naga brothers and sisters and I also stayed with them for a number of weeks, when it was possible for me to make an assessment of the thinking which was prevailing at that time, I mean in the year 1953. What was the psychology of a common Naga at that time? The common Naga psychology was that they are independent and have nothing to do with India. I would repeat what a man, a villager from Khonoma village, spoke to me when I went to that village. He told me "Look here, I do not know much, I have not read much, but I know what happened. A white man came to our village, asked us for labour and we refused to give. Then he went back and brought with him some soldiers and without understanding the consequences, we killed the white man and there was a war in which we lost and then we became dependent and the white man became the ruler. Now that the white man has gone away, we are independent again." That was the psychology of a common Naga as actually related to me by a villager of Khonoma village in the year 1953. But, Sir, so far as the leaders were concerned, their views of course were slightly different. Their view was that, after all, there is a difference between the status of independent Nagaland and a Nagaland within the Indian Union. Therefore they preferred independence. Sir, in any case, that was the situation which was prevailing at that time. I had no doubt in my mind, after making an extensive tour in that district, that the Naga

independence movement was not planted movement. For some reason or other, the idea of independence it had gone deep into their minds. Nevertheless they were very dignified and very friendly with us. But at the same time, so far as the political stand was concerned, I must say that I could not, through our discussions, bring any change in their political outlook. At that time, there was only one leadership. That leadership was in the hands of those people who believed in complete independence. Later on, the hon. Members are all aware, violence broke out and brought a lot of miseries to the Nagaland. Therefore, the Naga people decided that this situation cannot be continued and a solution must be found. The statement of the Prime Minister which I read out this morning has mentioned about the Naga people's convention which was held on the 26th and 27th of August, 1957. The proceeding of the convention mention about all the miseries which the Naga people suffered due to the activities of those who took to violence. Then, Sir, the Naga Peoples' Convention explored the possibilities of finding out a political solution, so that peace may return to Nagaland. The comprehensive statement of the Prime Minister deals with all these subjects. Therefore, I would not take the time of the House by repeating what I read out this morning. The result of the efforts of the Naga Peoples' Convention was that the Nagas generally, or at least the majority of the Nagas, realised that they should be within the Indian Union and the proposal of the earlier leadership for a sovereign Nagaland was abandoned. Therefore, negotiations started for finding a political solution for Nagaland. The alternative leadership which was formed at the Naga Peoples' Convention was confronted with various difficulties. The main difficulty was the psychology difficulty because of the fixed and surcharged mind of the Naga people on the sovereign Nagaland issue. The Naga leader felt that they must have something to tell the people as to what they are offering to the people as against the demand for complete independence of Nagaland. Sir, I have had discussion with a large number of Naga friends who are in the Naga Hills administration to-day and I tried to keep myself in touch with them, to know about the development and it was in search of that alternative offer that this proposal for a separate Nagaland has come. They felt that this is one proposal which the Naga people may accept. Luckily, so far as my report goes this alternative leadership in Nagaland today is gaining support more and more. Therefore, while I am very sorry that this State of Assam is losing a part of it, I can appreciate the reasons for which the Prime Minister of India or the Government of India was compelled, to come to this decision.

Therefore, Sir, I would not blame the Government of India, or the Prime Minister of India, but I would, as an Assamese myself or a man of Assam myself I blame myself more for what has happened today in the Naga Land because if our society had been strong, if we had the integrated outlook, if we could have strengthened our friendship with the Nagas to the extent necessary to live together, perhaps, this would not have happened. I do not know since when this deterioration in our society started, or since when we failed to maintain a cordial relationship with the Naga people, who want to go away from us today. I think back today of a time when the Burmese invaded Assam, when it was Naga Land and the Nagas who provided shelter to the Ahom King: not only that, during those days of the Ahom rule the Naga Land and Assam lived in the greatest harmony and peace. But today it is a matter to be considered why this situation has arisen, the people who lived together in the State with us

propose for separations. This is no doubt a very unfortunate situation ; at the same time, I am not pessimistic. I agree with Shri Dulal Barua when he said that separation is not what the younger people want, whether they be Assamese or Bengali, Naga, Mizo or Garo with their progressive outlook. It is with that optimism we look to the day when the people will not think in a contracted manner but will think broadly ; with such an outlook which makes it possible to have an integrated administratively and politically Eastern Region of India which we have proposed in this resolution.

Sir, a question may be raised that after the support I have given to the Government of India or the Prime Minister of India why I am moving this resolution ? I have an explanation for this, because I feel that it is our duty to apprise the Parliament of our views. Therefore, we honestly feel that if this Eastern Region of this great country of India has to be strengthened in the matter of Defence with matter of Economic Development and in all spheres, we believe that we should have an integrated administration for this area and also we feel that that integrated administration should be our objective. Let the Parliament not go with an impression that the people of Assam welcome this dismemberment or disintegration of Assam. Sometimes I find interested people try to create a wrong impression in this State and also other parts of India about our views.

Sir, we cannot ignore the hard realities. The hon. Member, Shri Das Gupta, had criticised the last part of the resolution and questioned why we mention about the commitment of the Government of India with regard to this proposal. Sir, I am afraid, we have to say that it is a hard reality. What is contained in the Prime Minister's statement are all hard realities which we cannot ignore ; therefore, we feel that by this resolution we would be expressing our views honestly to the Parliament and at the same time, appreciate the hard realities which exist today, and not to put any obstruction to the scheme which has been taken up by the Prime Minister of India.

Sir, I sincerely hope that what we have mentioned in this resolution whatever we have expressed in this House, will easily be appreciated by everybody, even the Prime Minister ; as a matter of fact, such feelings should be appreciated by all our national leaders.

There is a marked difference between the demand of complete independence and demand for a separate State. Therefore, I agree with that demand for a Separate State against the demand for complete independence with Shri Goswami who said is a great improvement in the political situation in the Naga Hills.

Finally, I hope that the House would find it possible to support the resolution which I have moved.

MR. SPEAKER: The resolution moved is that "The Assam Legislative Assembly takes into account the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962 to provide for the formation of the State of Nagaland and for matters connected therewith."

This Assembly is of the opinion that in the interest of national solidarity and also with a view to bringing about a co-ordinated development and greater political stability of the eastern region of India, there should be an integrated political and administrative set-up of the various units within this area and that nothing should be done which may have an effect of weakening this unity.

This Assembly further considers that in such an integrated set-up special arrangements could be made to meet the needs of different regions of the area.

This Assembly is of the view that the provisions of the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962 are not conducive to the aforesaid objectives.

"This Assembly, however, notes that the Government of India is committed to the setting up of Nagaland as a separate State within the Union of India".

There are two amendment motions in the names of Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami and another by Shri Madhusudhan Das.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, I beg to move the following amendment that in the last part of the resolution moved by the Chief Minister should be redrafted as follows:

"This Assembly however, notes with regret that the Government of India is already committed to the setting up of Nagaland as a separate State without ascertaining previously the opinion of this House and the people of Assam.

"This House further considers the proposed amendment to the Indian Constitution by insertion of Article 371 (A) and the powers sought to be given to the Governor of the Nagaland as undemocratic and ultra vires to the Constitution".

While making my observations on the proposed Bill of the Government of India I made it clear that the Government of India did not think it proper to ascertain the feelings of this House and through this House the feelings of the people of Assam. Without ascertaining our view the Prime Minister made a commitment in the year 1960 to the Nagas delegation and virtually the State was agreed upon then. I do not know whether any representative of this House or any representative of the Government of Assam was consulted at that time or not. If some of the Members were consulted or some representatives of the Government were consulted at any time by the Central Government, this House was not taken into confidence and this fact was not disclosed to us at any time. From this we can presume that the representative of the Government of Assam was not consulted by the Prime Minister of India, and it is evident from the speech of the Leader of the House just now delivered. That the situation in Naga Land could not be continued any longer was realised not only by the sensible Nagas but also by the people outside Assam, and when it was realised by the Nagas that the situation, as it was during the disturbance, could not be continued for ever there was a gesture of compromise from the Naga people. And this was the opportunity which we wanted to catch to keep the Nagas with us. The demand for

independent Naga land was given up by the majority of Nagas for which the movement, rather war was launched. When the Nagas gave up their original demand and wanted to compromise, the Central Government ought to have consulted the representatives of the people of Assam which is greatly interested in this matter, before giving an alternative proposal. So, Sir, I do not find any reason why the representatives of Assam were not consulted at that hour. We should have been the first party and the only one party to have negotiation with the Nagas with whom we wanted to live together as brethren as we lived in the past. This is the reason why I have moved my first amendment that this Assembly, however, notes with regret that the Government of India is already committed to the setting up of Nagaland as a separate State without ascertaining previously the opinion of this House and the people of Assam.

Coming to the second part of my amendment, I feel that a Constitution pledges to democracy cannot have any undemocratic principle inside it. So, the amendment of Article 371 by insertion of Article 371 (A) and by giving absolute power to the Governor is undemocratic and I feel that we are going back to the days of British Imperialism. I have already referred, while taking part in the general discussion, on the bill that the Congress party and the Congress Members once told the people of India that the people within the geographical boundary of India will have a democratically independent country and it is with that aim in view we fought for the freedom of the country. I have also said that with that aim in view we fought against the Constitution of 1935 which had a provision of giving a special power to the Governor to take up the powers of the democratically set up legislature at the time of emergency, if Governor thought it fit.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, I believe that the amendment before us is not an amendment to the Constitution and therefore the speech is wrongly directed. So also this part of the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: My point is that we are not discussing here the amendment to the Constitution; nor it comes within our jurisdiction. We have been asked to give our opinion on the proposed Bill for setting up a separate Naga State.

Mr. SPEAKER: We are now discussing the resolution and it is an amendment to the resolution.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): I think this House cannot discuss that point.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, we have been asked to give our views on the Bill and the Bill has bearing on the Constitution. That is why the relevant Article of the Constitution is sought to be amended and the proposed amendment to the Constitution has also been forwarded to us. So I feel that when we are required to give our views on the whole thing, why should we not be allowed to give our

views on that portion of the amendment which has bearing on the Constitution? We are not going to discuss the Constitutional provisions. We are only giving our views on the amendment having a bearing on the Constitution.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Sarma, what is your point of order?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): My point is that we are not competent to discuss that part of the amendment here in this House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Mookerjee, what have you got to say?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Sir, without going through that part I cannot say anything. I am now going through it.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till Tuesday the 7th August 1962.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary,
Legislative Assembly, Assam.

Shillong,
the 26th December, 1962.