

**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 Tuesday, the 7th August 1962.

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

(*The main Starred Question No.119 is in the list of 6th August, 1962)

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : Whether Government knows that these attendance officers instead of their work often poses as Inspecting officers and inspecting L. P. Schools they threaten the L. P. teachers. They poses as officers to grant new schools also and generally poses to be the A. S. I. of that area. Will the Government look into it and enquire the matter for removing these unnecessary paraphernalias ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education) : The Government is not aware of the fact as stated by the hon. member. However, if any specific instances is brought to the notice of the Government, this may be enquired and action will be taken accordingly.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Is it a fact that there are many areas where no attendant officers are appointed ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : Attended officers are appointed in these areas only which are declared as compulsory areas.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lohowal) : সাধাৰণতে চাহ বাগিছাৰ স্কুল বোৰলৈ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী কম আহে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ উপস্থিতি চাবলৈ attendant officer ব্যৱ নে ?

***Starred Question No 119.—**

Re: Attendance Officers

Shri MOHANANDA BORA 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 the 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 Subdivisions ?
- (d) Whether this unnecessary expenditure will be curtailed specially in those Subdivisions 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 teachers ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education) : যিবিলাক স্কুল-বাধ্যতামূলক এৰিয়াত পৰে সেইবিলাক স্কুললৈ হে attendant অফিচাৰ যায়—বাগিছাৰ স্কুলবোৰ এতিয়াও বাধ্যতামূলক এৰিয়াৰ ভিতৰত থকা হোৱা নাই।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Will the Government try to declare all the areas of Assam as compulsory area for education?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : We are trying to do so.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA : Compulsory Area-ৰ ভিতৰত কি কি স্কুল আছে জানিব পাৰিনে?

Mr. SPEAKER : সেইটো কথা নাই।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : স্কুলৰ ছাত্র-ছাত্রীৰ বাহিৰেও শিক্ষকৰ উপস্থিতি attendant officer-এ চায় নেকি?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : Attendant officer-এ ছাত্র-ছাত্রীৰ উপস্থিতি হে চায়।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : শিক্ষকৰ উপস্থিতি কোনে চায়?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : D.I., S.I.-এ চায়।

Re: Prisoners in North Lakhimpur Jail

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked :

* 120. Will the Minister-in-charge, Jails be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of prisoners in North Lakhimpur Jail both convicted and undertrial?
- (b) The cause of retaining such a large number of undertrial prisoners?
- (c) What steps are being taken for minimising such congestion in a small jail, capacity of which is very limited?

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.

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Jails) replied :

120. (a)—During the fortnight ending on 15th June 1962, there were 132 prisoners. (Convict 39 and undertrial prisoners 93).

(b)—The undertrial prisoners are retained in the jail for non-disposal of their cases.

(c)—The District Magistrates are requested from time to time for speedy disposal of the pending cases of the undertrial prisoners.

(a) ১৯৬২ চনৰ ১৫ জুনৰ শেষৰ পৰ্য্যেকিয়া হিচাবত ১৩২ জন বন্দি আছিল। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত ৩৯ জন বিচাৰ হৈ যোৱা আৰু ৯৩ জন বিচাৰাধীন।

(b) বিচাৰ শেষ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণেই এই বন্দি সকলক আটক ৰাখিব লগীয়া হৈছে।

(c) ভাৰ কমাৰৰ কাৰণেই বিচাৰাধীন বন্দি সকলৰ বিচাৰ সমূহ বাতৈ সোণকালে সমাধা কৰে তাৰ কাৰণে জিলাৰ বিচাৰক সকলক সময়ে সময়ে অনুৰোধ জনোৱা হয়, আৰু অতিৰিক্ত বাগ গৃহ নিৰ্মাণৰো ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : জেল বঢ়াবৰ নিমিত্তে কিবা গৰিকল্পনা লোৱা হৈছে নে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Jail, etc.) : কোৱা হৈছে যে বাগগৃহ নিৰ্মাণৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : অৱশ্য মানুহ under trial হৈ থকা কাৰণে জেলত থাকিবলৈ ঠাই নাইকীয়া হৈছে সেই কাৰণে সেই-বিলাক বিচাৰ সোণকালে শেষ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : সেইটো উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : জেলৰ capacity কিমান ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA ৬৭ জন।

Re: Tour Programme of Deputy Minister

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister, Tribal Areas Department, etc., fixed his tour programme from 10th of May to 26th May 1962 ?

(b) Whether it has been considered by Government that absence from headquarters for such a long period hampers office works ?

Shri BIMALAPRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

121. (a)—The Deputy Minister's tour programme was from 10th to 25th May 1962.

(b)—No.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Is there no office work to be performed by the Deputy Minister ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Their tour does not affect the office works.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : What was the nature of work for which such a long tour was undertaken ?

Mr. SPEAKER : On public duty.

Re: Food Adulteration

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

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

- (a) The number of cases of food adulteration forwarded by the Sibsagar Municipality to the Public Analyst of Assam, Shillong, for chemical analysis in the year 1961-62 ?
- (b) Out of the cases, how many of them were given results ?
- (c) Whether some of the adulterants were prosecuted ?
- (d) If so, what is the number ?
- (e) Whether Government have taken any serious step to eradicate those evils from the Society ?
- (f) If so, what are those steps ?

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

122. (a)—During 1961—

January to December	37
-------------------------	-----	-----	----

1962—

January to March ...	...	...	6
			43

(b)—Out of these 15 were found defective.

(c)—10 cases sent to Court. One case disposed of.

(d)—Fine of Rs.50.

(e) & (f)—Government is taking steps to check the evil under Central Act and State Rules.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): কেমিকেল এনালিচি কৰিবলৈ কেতিয়া পথোৱা হৈছিল আৰু কেতিয়া বিপৰ্ট দিলে ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Sir, I want notice of that question. Because the question was very specific such as how many cases were sent to court and whether Government have taken any serious steps to eradicate those evils from the society, etc.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): May I know, how many of the cases disposed of were ended in acquittal and how many ended in convicted ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Sir, I can repeat the reply for the benefit of my Friend. Out of the ten cases sent to Court, one case has been disposed of and 9 cases are still pending. The accused in the case which has been disposed of was fined Rs.50.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): খাদ্য বস্তু ভেজাল কৰিলে মাত্ৰ ৫০ টকা জৰিমানা হয় গতিকে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা খাদ্য বস্তুত ভেজাল দিবলৈ উদগনি দিয়া নহয় নে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: It is upto the Government.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalgur): বোকা কালি ছিলঙত কিমান কেচ ধৰা পৰিছে ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): আজি গন পোৱা যাব।

Shri BISAWDEV SARMA (Balipara): What is the nature of offences committed which ended in conviction ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I cannot say anything more about the nature of offences than that he was found guilty of adulterated food-stuff supplying defective food.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Is the Government aware that the cases of food adulteration has recently been increased.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Might be but Government have no definite information.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Where the chemical analysis was made in Shillong or Calcutta.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Mostly in Shillong.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Do the Government not consider that the situation that has arisen in this State due to increase of food adulteration calls for more stringent measures ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Yes, Sir, Government have already taken steps by bringing this matter to the notice of the Union Health Minister for giving some suggestions. I have received a reply from the Minister that she was looking into the matter.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): May I know whether the Government have given necessary instructions to the district authorities to take serious steps with regard to food adulteration cases ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: If it is for detection, the instructions are already there. But if it relates to punishment, Government are unable to issue any instructions to the judiciary.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): In view of the fact that food adulteration is eating into the vitals of the Nation, do not Government consider that the punishment prescribed is very light ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : Yes, Sir, it is so according to the present Act. But as it is a Central Act, I have requested the Central Government to amend the Act by providing a minimum punishment both in relation to imprisonment and fine.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : May I know whether Government would be pleased to promulgate an Ordinance to give exemplary punishment to the offenders ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : That I cannot do because I am not empowered to do so. This Act is a Central Act.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Is it not a fact that in some foreign Countries there is provision for hanging people guilty of food adulteration ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I am not in a position to reply to this with authority and I don't think that anybody else also can enlighten the House on this point.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে ১৯৬০ চনত ৭টা case বৰিছিল। মই জানিব পানোনে যি ৭টা caseৰ কথা কৈছে, সেই case কেইটা কোন কোন ভাৱিপত বৰিছিল আৰু কোন কোন ভাৱিপত ভৱ্যগুণ নিৰ্ণয় (analysis) কৰি দিছিল ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : ১৯৬০ চনৰ কথা কোৱা নাই ; কৈছিলো ১৯৬১ চনৰ কথা আৰু ১৯৬২ চনৰ জানুৱাৰীৰ পৰা মাৰ্চ মাহলৈকে। দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে।

This is the first reply. The second one is this, number was asked for from the Sibsagar Subdivision. The local authorities supplied the number and I have given it to the House. The hon. Member is from Sibsagar and he is expected to know the details. If he wants more details these can be supplied afterwards.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Is it not a fact that there has been general deterioration in public health primarily due to food adulteration ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : May be, Sir as one of the reasons of deterioration.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : এই case বিলাকৰ result দিওঁতে এবছৰতকৈও বেচি লাগিছে। সোনকালে দিবৰ নিমিত্তে মী মহোদয়ে চেষ্টা কৰিবনে ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : সোনকালে result দিবৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰা হব।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Sir, the number of food adulteration cases has increased considerably, will Government be pleased to make a statement before this Assembly regarding the present position of food adulteration in the State ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : No, Sir Government do not feel any necessity for the same.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Recently there was a serious case of food adulteration here in Shillong.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barua, how does this question arise? This question was with regard to the Sibsagar municipal area.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: But this is a general question about food adulteration.

Mr. SPEAKER: Where do you find it. It relates to Sibsagar.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): As the Hon'ble Minister has admitted that as a result of food adulteration the general health of the people has gone deteriorated, is it not the duty of the Government to take more effective steps so that the health of the people does not deteriorate further and what are the steps Government propose to take?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): I have already stated that steps are being taken according to the provisions of the Act and also of the rules framed thereunder.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: As the cases have increased, do not Government think that the provisions of this Act are quite insufficient to meet the purpose?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I do not know, Sir, how many times will give the same reply. As this is a Central Act, I have brought this matter to the notice of the Central Government. Unless they change the Act, we cannot do anything here at this stage.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Till such steps are taken by the Central Government, what does our Government contemplate to arrest food adulteration in the State?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: It is very difficult to eradicate this evil altogether. But all the powers which the State Government can exercise are being used to check this menace.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Then do we presume that we shall sit helplessly till the Central Government take steps to amend the Act?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): My Friend may presume anything he likes. But Government are doing their best in the matter.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Will the Government make an emphatic and serious representation to the Central Government to amend the Act for the purpose of providing Severe punishment?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has already done it.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Will the Minister make an emphatic demand on the Central Government to amend the Food Adulteration Act to meet the present situation?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Any demand from the State Government to the Central Government has got its limits. I am just on the limit; I cannot go beyond it. I have not used any physical force; but whatever was possible for me to do through in writing I have done that.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): Will the Government whip up the officials concerned to be very vigilant about detection of food adulteration cases?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Yes, Sir. The officers have been instructed to be very vigilant. I appeal for public co-operation.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Food adulteration cases are increasing every day to the serious detriment of people's health. Will Government sit tight because they are unable to amend the Act?

Mr. SPEAKER: The reply was that the Government were not sitting tight. They are making demands on the Government of India to amend the Act.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): In item No. 18 of the Concurrent List, adulteration of food stuff, etc., is a subject in which the State Government can legislate.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): All the State Acts were repealed and the present Central Act was passed; the rule-making power was given to the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: His point was that the Constitution had given power to the State Government to legislate on food adulteration. This subject being in the concurrent list, you have got the power to legislate on behalf of the State Government also.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I do not think we can do that at the present stage because the part of the Central Act was the result of an agreement for uniform provisions.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): The Constitution has not been changed and so long the subject remains in the Concurrent List the State Government have every power to legislate on food adulteration.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: My reading of the Constitution is that the Central Act will prevail under the prevailing circumstances. We cannot and should not take a step which will disturb the uniformity arrived at by mutual consent.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur):
অসম চৰকাৰে আইনখন সংশোধন কৰিব নোৱাৰে, কিন্তু অন্য ব্যৱস্থা লৈ যিবোৰ দোকানত ভেজাল কৰে বা ভেজাল বস্তু বিক্ৰি কৰে সেইবিলাকৰ লাইচেন্স অসম চৰকাৰে বন্ধ কৰিব পাৰে ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical): Sir, in all cases the shopkeepers are not licensed. This is the difficulty and if they are set free by the trying magistrates, in that case also it becomes rather difficult as to on what grounds their shops can be closed or licenses can be withdrawn.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): In view of the seriousness of the problem do the Government think of appointing some special Food Inspectors?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical) : Government will consider that suggestion.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : In view of the fact that the Constitution empowers even the State Legislature to make necessary enactments in this regard, may I know from the Minister why adequate steps were not taken for doing so ?

THE SPEAKER : He has already replied to that.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Due to consumption of American wheat and flour many students were paralyzed. Do the Government consider to stop altogether import of American wheat and flour ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : What steps have been taken in the meantime ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : In the meantime I hope that it came to the notice of my hon. Friend through news papers that all such stocks were ordered to be seized and in some cases we have received reports that some stocks were seized. So far the suggestion of Mr. Bhattacharyya is concerned, I am sorry, Sir, I am not in a position to reply because it comes through the Government of India and then it is distributed to different States. It is upto the Government of India to consider whether they will stop such imports or not. But, I think it would be a wrong step to stop import altogether.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Will the Minister request the Government of India to stop imports of all these American flour and wheat ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : If we are to stop the import of wheat and flour altogether, in that case the situation which will arise in our country, I would request my hon. Friend to imagine it and then to put such suggestion before this House. The consignment in question was not bad at the source but contaminated on transit.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : If it is within the competence of the State Government to check the Oil Shells in the State for adulteration ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He means the oil mills, for instance, Mustard Oil Mills.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Samples are taken and after examination if they are found adulterated in that case it is sent to the Court by the Municipality or other local authorities concerned.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think the question was whether there has been any agency to check it at the source. Instead of checking it in any particular shop whether Government had any agency at the source in the mills ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : No, Sir. At present there is no such agency. But we are contemplating not only to check it where it is manufactured in our State but also at the railway stations, airports and steamer ghats when some articles such as mustard oil and ghee etc., are imported from outside the State. That will require extra staff and we are considering this matter.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : As the hon. Minister is not in a position to amend or alter the Central Act, will the hon. Minister be pleased to check whether the Government will be prepared to frame rules under this Act with a view to cope with this serious situation ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) : Whatever was within the competence of the State Government, that has already been done. If after going through the Act, my hon. Friend can suggest something more, Government will thank him for it and give due consideration to his suggestion.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Are the checking agencies working to your satisfaction ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, Sir, so far it is possible under the present set up they are doing it.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : Is there any agency to check spurious drugs as well in the State ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, Sir, the other day some drugs and distilled water were seized by our Government agency.

(Starred Question No.123 standing in the name of Shri Dandeswar Hazarika was not put and answered Member was absent).

Re : Construction of Sub-divisional Officer's Bungalow in Barpeta Sub-division

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

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

- (a) What is the estimate of expenditure for the construction of the S. D. O., Bungalow in Barpeta Sub-division ?
- (b) What works have been done and what expenditure has been incurred up-till now ?
- (c) Whether the work will be completed within this year ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the progress of work has been very slow ?
- (e) If so, what is the reason ?

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

124. (a)—Rs.35,000 (Rupees thirty-five thousand).

(b)—Works of the main building, kitchen, covered passage, sanitary fittings, electrification and latrine as per sanctioned plan and estimate have been completed and expenditure to the extent of Rs.35,798 (Rupees thirty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight) incurred.

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

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে, বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ মহকুমাধিপতিৰ বাসভবনটো পৰা বুলি কৈছে ; যদি সেয়ে হয়, তেন্তে, আজি ২২ (আঠ) বছৰ ধৰি মহকুমাধিপতিয়ে নিজৰ বাসভবনটো নগৈ কিয় ডাকবঙলাত থাকিব লগা হৈছে আৰু এইদৰে ডাক বঙলা অধিকাৰ কৰি থকাৰ ফলত, অন্য 'টৰিং অফিচাৰ' বিলাকৰ থকা-মেলাৰ অনুবিধাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা নকৰেনে?

Shri GIRINDRANATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P.W.D.): তেখেত কত আছে চৰকাৰে নাজানে নিৰ্মান পুৰা হোৱাৰ পিচত, তেওঁৰ বাগ ভৱন তেওঁক দিয়া হৈছে যদিও তাত কিছুমান কাম বাকী আছে যেনে— 'আউট হাউচ', 'চাৰ্ভেণ্ট চেদ' হোৱা নাই। তাৰোপৰি তাত পানী আদি যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে, বোধ হয় মহকুমাধিপতি তালৈ যোৱা নাই।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Is not a fact that due to the defective construction of the Sub-Divisional Officer bungalow at Barpeta, the Civil Sub-Divisional Officer has not taken over the bungalow.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State): It is not a fact.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED: Will the Government be pleased to enquire whether it is a fact or not that the Sub-Divisional Officer, Civil has not taken over charge of the bungalow due to defective construction of the same?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, I have some information in this regard. The building perhaps was completed by March this year. But the compound being low needs earthfilling. The house was builed in a filled up area and therefore, the floor has not settled. For all these reasons some additional works will have to be done. The Sub-Divisional Officer also pointed out some defects in the doors and windows. Officers concerned have been asked to look into these defects. I have asked the additional Chief Engineer to submit me a report also.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Whether it is a fact that a part of the bungalow is being occupied by another E. A. C.?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State): I have no information, Sir.

Re: State Political Sufferers' Board

Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

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

- (a) The names and addressed of the members of the State Political Sufferers' Board?
- (b) When and on what basis this Board was constituted?
- (c) The number of Political Sufferers who received and are receiving gratuity and pensions by way of relief?
- (d) The minimum and maximum of such relief?
- (e) The number of petitions still pending?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Political Sufferers) replied:

125. (a)—Members are—

- (1) Chief Minister.
- (2) Minister, Finance.
- (3) Minister, Education.
- (4) Deputy Minister-in-charge, Political Sufferers (since vacant).

- (5) Shri Siddhinath Sarma, M.L.A.
- (6) „ Omeo Kuinar Das, M.L.A.
- (7) „ A. M. Majumdar, (Ex-M.L.A.).
- (8) „ A. K. Das, M.L.A., Barpeta.
- (9) „ Robin Kakaty, M.P.
- (10) „ Ha-adhar Bhuyan, Nowgong.
- (11) „ K. N. Nath, M.L.A., Goalpara.
- (12) „ Sarbeswar Barua, North Lakhimpur.
- (13) „ R. N. Aditya, Karimganj.
- (14) „ Sarat Ch. Sinha, General Secretary, A. P. C. C.
- (15) Secretary, Sadou Assam Rajnaitik Nirjatit Karmi Sangha.
- (16) Principal Private Secretary to the Chief Minister, Assam.

(b)—The State Advisory Board was constituted on 12th July 1958. The non-official members of the Board were selected from amongst the Political Sufferers of the State who took active and leading part in the movements for National Independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

(c)—1,882 Political Sufferers have been granted monthly pension and 1,475 Political Sufferers have so far been granted lump-sum financial assistance.

(d)—Under the old rules, pensions were granted at varying rates from Rs.15 to Rs.40 per mensem. But under the revised rules pensions are granted at varying rates from Rs.30 to Rs.75 per mensem. Lump-sum grants are generally given at varying rates from Rs.100 to Rs.500. But in a few cases this limit has been exceeded and grant made upto Rs.10,000 as special cases.

(e)—Total number of 97 (ninety-seven) petitions, as recommended by different Sub-divisional Advisory Boards, are pending disposal which will be put up in the next sitting of the State Advisory Board for consideration.

(a) The Governor of Assam is pleased to re-constitute the State Advisory Board with the following members to advise Government in respect of granting relief to the political sufferers:—

1. Chief Minister.
2. Minister-in-charge, Finance, etc., etc.

(b) (c) (d) (e)—As per printed reply.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, in view of the fact that many political sufferers are to get relief from the Government will the Government consider for giving them necessary relief?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Yes, if they submit their petitions through the District Advisory Board, their cases will be considered. Here, 97 petitions are pending with us for consideration.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj North): Sir, the address of Shri Suresh Chandra Deb should be Shri Suresh Chandra Deb Karimganj instead of Shri Suresh Chandra Deb, Silchar.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA, (Minister, Revenue) : Thank you. It will be corrected accordingly.

Re: Deputation of Deputy Registrar, Co-operation (Handloom) to United Kingdom for training

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar, Co-operation (Handloom) was deputed to U. K. for some training during the last financial year ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that he came back after a few days of his arrival in U. K. ?
- (c) If so, why ?
- (d) Who has borne the T. A. ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied :

126. (a)—Yes. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Handloom, Development Schemes was deputed to U. K. for a short course of training in the Co-operative College, Loughborough, England, under the Colombo Plan.

(b)—No. The Officer arrived England on 4th October 1961, joined the College and received training for 2 months and returned to India on 13th December 1961.

(c)—He came back earlier due to illness on the advice of the College physicians and with the permission of the College authorities and the British Council.

(d)—All his expenses in England *plus* the cost of journey both ways were borne by the British Government.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Sir, what is the amount involved for the training of Deputy Registrar, Co-operation in United Kingdom ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY : That is known by the British Government.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : What is the nature of training, Sir ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY : The nature of the training is to have knowledge of the Co-operation Societies in United Kingdom.

Re: Loan to Bokakhat Rural Panchayat for Soap Making and Ghani Industries

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

*127. Will the Minister of Khadi and Village Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government sanctioned some loan to Bokakhat Rural Panchayat for Soap Making and Ghani Industry some years back ?
- (b) Whether these loans and properties are transferred to West Anchalik Panchayat, Golaghat ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the West Anchalik Panchayat refused to accept the rotten properties of this and they want to accept the same on some conditions and wired to the authority ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that properties valued at twenty thousand are lying without authority ?
- (e) Who is responsible for the above wastage of Government money ?
- (f) Whether the authority of Khadi and Village Industries be pleased to enquire and recover the amount with drastic steps ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries) replied :

127. (a)—The Khadi and Village Industries Board sanctioned an amount of Rs.5,250 as loan to the Bokakhat Rural Panchayat for the development of Soap Making Industry. No loan has been sanctioned for Ghani Industry separately.

(b)—No, but the question of transferring the properties of Bokakhat Rural Panchayat to the West Anchalik Panchayat, Golaghat has been taken up with the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.

(c)—It is not a fact. The Board has not received such wire.

(d)—No. The properties are at the disposal of Sub-Divisional Officer, Golaghat.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Does not arise.

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries): —(a) খাদি আৰু গ্ৰাম্য উদ্যোগ বোৰ্ডে অশাদ্য তেলৰ চাবোন শিল্পৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে বোকাখাট গ্ৰাম পঞ্চায়তক ৫,২৫০ টকাৰ এটি ঋণ মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া হৈছিল। ঋণী শিল্পৰকাৰণে পৃথক ভাবে ঋণ দিয়া হোৱা নাছিল।

(b) নাইহোৱা; কিন্তু বোকাখাট গ্ৰাম্য পঞ্চায়তৰ এই সম্পত্তিটো গোলাঘাট পশ্চিম আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তলৈ হস্তান্তৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে শিৱসাগৰৰ উপায়ুক্তৰ লগত ইতিপূৰ্বেই ধাৰস্বা লোৱা হৈ আছে।

(c) এইটো ঠিক নহয়; বোৰ্ডে এনেধৰণৰ কোনো টেলিগ্ৰাম পোৱা নাই।

(d) নহয়; সম্পত্তিটো গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰিপতিৰ তত্ত্বাবধানত আছে।

(e) আৰু (f) ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা কথাৰ পিছত, এই কথা অবাস্তৱ।

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat): মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে যে তাৰ ঋণীটো বাহিৰতে পৰি আছে আৰু ঘৰৰ চাল বিলাক মাটিতে লাগি আছে?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: গোটেইটো বিষয় মহকুমাৰিপতিৰ তত্ত্বাবধানত আছে; যিহেতু ২০ হাজাৰ টকা ঋণীৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হোৱা নাই।

ঋণীটো বাহিৰত পৰি থকা বা ঘৰৰ চাল মাটিত লগা আদি তেনে খবৰ একো পোৱা নাই।

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA: মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই খবৰটো লব নে? আৰু দৰ্কাৰ হলে তালৈ গৈ তত্ত্বাবধান কৰিব নে।

Mr. SPEAKER: সময় পালে যাব।

Re: Allotment of money Municipality-wise for improvement of Roads

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government allotted some lakhs of rupees to the municipalities of Assam for improvement of roads in 1962?

(b) If so, the projects municipality-wise?

(c) Whether Golaghat Municipality received such amount for improvement of roads?

(d) Whether Government received proposals from Chairman, Municipal Board, Golaghat, for improvement of following roads—

- (1) Club and Mission Road ;
- (2) Amolapatty-Arengpara Link Road ;
- (3) Bagicha Ali, and
- (4) Sepoy Ali ?

(e) Whether the Government will consider the proposal of the Golaghat Municipality in the coming year ?

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

128. (a)—Only Rs.50,000 was sanctioned in 1961-62.

(b)—The grant is sanctioned on the basis of length of roads maintained by the Municipal Boards and Town Committees and not according to individual projects.

(c)—Yes. Rs.1,730.

(d)—Yes, in respect of Club Road and Mission Road only.

(e)—No, not for a grant.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lohowal) : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে যে ডিব্ৰুগৰ আৰু তিনিচুকীয়া মিউনিচিপালিটিক কিবা টকা দিয়া হৈছে নে নাই ?

Shri CHATRA SING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.) : তেওঁলোকৰ ভাগত যিটো পৰে সেই টকা দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA : ডিব্ৰুগড় মিউনিচিপালিটিক কিমান টকা দিয়া হৈছে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is regarding allotment of money. What amount of money is given to the Dibrugarh Municipality ?

Shri CHATRA SING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.) : তাত ৫,২২০ টকা ডিব্ৰুগৰ মিউনিচিপালিটিক দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : ৫ হেজাৰ টকাৰে নো কেই মাইল বাস্তা নিৰ্মাণ কৰিব ?

Shri CHATRA SING TERON : সেইটো অৱশ্যে মই কব নোৱাৰিছো । কিন্তু সিমান মাইলৰ বাবে দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he has received any scheme for the Silchar Municipality for improvement of roads ?

Shri CHATRA SING TERON : I cannot exactly remember.

Re: Exhibition of Khadi at Kokrajhar**Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat)** asked :

*129. Will the Minister-in-charge of Khadi and Village Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Khadi and Village Industries Board of Assam has exhibited a Khadi Stall at Kokrajhar Sarvadaya week in 1960 ?
- (b) What is the sale proceed of that stock taken for the exhibition ?
- (c) What had happened about the unsold stock ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that some thousands of rupees received from that sale proceed of the stock are still not accounted for ?
- (e) If so, what action was taken to realise the amount and action taken against those persons connected with it ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries) replied :

129. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Rs.1,833.39 nP. (Rupees one thousand eight hundred thirty-three and thirty nine naya paise).

(c)—According to the rules of the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board, the unsold stock from the exhibition of the value of Rs. 2,474.40 nP. (Rupees eight thousand four hundred seventy four and forty naya paise) was to be returned to the Khadi Bhavan at Gauhati; but it transpires that this unsold stock has not been accounted for in the stock register of the Khadi Bhavan or the Central Store at Gauhati. Appropriate action has been taken to ascertain whether this unsold stock was actually brought back from the Exhibition to the Khadi Bhavan or to the Central Store and if not, who was responsible for the loss of this property.

(d)—No.

(e)—Does not arise.

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Weaving) : (a) হয়, দিয়া হৈছিল।

(b) ১৮৩৩.৩৯ নয়া পইছাৰ বিক্র হৈছিল।

(c) খাদি গ্রাম উদ্যোগ বোর্ডৰ নিয়ম অনুসারে প্রদৰ্শনীত অবিক্রিত ৮,৪৭৪.৪০ নয়া পইছা মূল্যৰ মাল গুৱাহাটী খাদি ভবনলৈ ফিবত আহিব লাগে। কিন্তু জানিব পৰা গৈছে যে এই অবিক্রিত মালবোৰ গুৱাহাটী খাদি ভবন বা কেন্দ্ৰীয় বস্তাগাৰৰ মাল মজুত বহিত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হোৱা নাই। প্রদৰ্শন অবিক্রিত মালবোৰ প্রকৃততে খাদি ভবনলৈ বা কেন্দ্ৰীয় বস্তাগাৰলৈ ফিবত অনা হৈছিল নে নাই, আৰু যদি অনা হোৱা নাই তেনেহলে এই হেৰোৱা সম্পত্তিৰ কাৰণে কোন দায়ী সেইটো নিৰ্ণয় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৱশ্যকীয় বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে।

(d) তেনে হোৱা নাই।

(e) (c) প্রশ্নোত্তৰৰ পিচত এই প্রশ্নটো অবাস্তৱ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : এই প্রদৰ্শনীটো কোন বছৰৰ কোন মাহত হৈছিল ; আৰু এই অপহৃত মালবিলবৰ তদ্বাবধান কৰি এটা সিদ্ধান্ত লবলৈ ইমান পলম হ'ল কিয় ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Weaving) : সেই কথাটো মন্ত্ৰী এতিয়া অনুসন্ধানত আছে ; এই কথাটো সোনকালে নিষ্পত্তি হ'ব।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : এই প্রদৰ্শনীটো কেতিয়া শেষ হৈছিল ? আৰু ইমান মাহৰ ভিতৰতো অনুসন্ধান কিয় হোৱা নাই ? আৰু তদন্ত শেষ হ'বলৈ কিমান বছৰ লাগিব ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : মন্ত্ৰী এইটো ১৯৬০ চনত হৈছিল আৰু এইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰা হৈছে, কাৰণ এবছৰৰ পিতাহ stock লোৱা হয় ; সেই সময়ত এই মালৰ কোনো অনুসন্ধান পোৱা নাই। এতিয়া অৱশ্যে প্ৰায় শেষ হৈছে ; আৰু এসমূহ মানব ভিতৰতে অনুসন্ধান শেষ হ'ব।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : যিজন অফিচৰ দায়ী তেওঁক শাস্তি দিয়া হৈছে নে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : কোন দায়ী সেইটো জানিব পাৰিলেহে শাস্তিৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব।

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) : কোকৰাঝাৰ প্রদৰ্শনীলৈ কোন কোন অফিচাৰক পঠোৱা হৈছিল ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : এতিয়া মোা মনত নাই।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : কেনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : এতিয়া তদন্ত কৰা হৈছে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : Verification of stock কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কোন অফিচাৰক দিয়া হৈছিল ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : আমাৰ Internal auditor ক দিয়া হৈছে।

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY : ৰাজ্যিক বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা কোনোবা বা Executive Officer ৰ প্রদৰ্শনীলৈ গৈছিলনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Weaving): প্রদৰ্শনীলৈ প্ৰায় সকলোৱে গৈছিল ।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara): Exhibition Officer জনৰ নাম কি ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Some Goswami.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): যি জন বিষয়াৰ হাতত বস্তুবোৰ পঠোৱা হৈছিল তেওঁক দায়ী কৰা হৈছে নে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: অনুসন্ধান কৰা হৈছে ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : ইয়াত তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ একো নাই, যিজন বিষয়াৰ হাতত বস্ত্ৰ সমজায় দিয়া হৈছিল তেখেতেই দায়ী ।

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: মালবোৰ খাদী ভবনৰ জৰীয়ে পঠোৱা হয় । সেই কাৰণে তদন্তৰ দৰকাৰ ।

Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Balipara): তদন্ত কৰোঁতে ইমান সময় কিয় লাগে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: এইবোৰ বিশেষ দায়িত্ব-পূৰ্ণ কথা সেই কাৰণে সময় লাগিব ।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): কোকৰাঝাৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনীৰ বাহিৰে আৰু আন কোনো প্ৰদৰ্শনীত গোলমাল হৈছে নে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister Sericulture and Weaving): তেনে খবৰ পোৱা নাই ।

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): গেক্ৰা Exhibition ত কিবা গোলমাল আছে নেকি ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: তেনে খবৰ পোৱা নাই ।

Re: Gauhati Khadi Bhandar and Central Stores

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

*130. Will the Minister-in-charge of Khadi and Village Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that in the year 1960-61 there was a large shortage of stock in the Gauhati Khadi Bhandar and Central Stores ?

- (b) What is the total shortage ?
- (c) If so, what steps Government has taken for this shortage ?
- (d) Who is responsible for this shortage ?
- (e) Whether the Government is taking any steps to stop this kind of misappropriation ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industri repld :

130. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Rs.20,641.42 nP., i. e., Rs.10,919.94 nP. in the Khadi Bhavan and Rs.9,721.48 nP. in the Central Stores.

(c)—The Khadi and Village Industries Board has already instituted a thorough inquiry into this shortage and subsequent action will be taken, as soon as the inquiry is completed.

(d) & (e)—Responsibility will be fixed and appropriate action will be taken after the completion of the inquiry.

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving):

(a) হয় হৈছে।

(b) মুঠ ২০,৬৪১.৪২ নয়া পইছাব, অথাৎ ১০,৯১৯.৯৪ নয়া পইছা, খাদি ভৱনত আৰু ৯,৭২১.৪৮ নয়া পইছা কেন্দ্ৰীয় বস্ত্ৰাগাৰত ;

(c) খাদি গ্ৰাম উদ্যোগ বোৰ্ডে ইতিমধ্যে এই ষাটি মালব খুটি নাটি অনুসন্ধানৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে। অনুসন্ধান সমাপ্ত হোৱাৰ পিছতেই আৱশ্যকীয় বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হব।

(d) আৰু (e) অনুসন্ধান সমাপ্ত হোৱাৰ পিছতেই কোন দায়ী ধৰা যাব আৰু আৱশ্যকীয় বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হব।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ দিয়া কিমান দিন হল ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Audit Report পোৱাৰ পিছত অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। তাৰিখ পিছত জনাব পৰা হব।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): খাদী বোৰ্ডৰ যোগেদি আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ বহুত লাখ টকা লোকচান হোৱাটো ঠিক নে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : এই কথা আপুনি কত শুনিলে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: ইয়াতেই মাত্ৰ এবছৰতে ২০,৬৪১.৪০ নয়া পইছাব shortage দেখা গৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : নাৰ টকাটো নহয় ।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) খাদী বোর্ডৰ হিচাব কেতিয়া লোৱা হয় ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving) : মাৰ্চৰ ৩১ তাৰিখৰ আগতে লোৱা হয় ।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ কোন বিষয়া নিযুক্ত কৰা হৈছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : আয়াৰ internal auditor ক দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara) : তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে। Departmentally দিয়া হৈছে নে বাহিৰা মানুহক দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving) : বিভাগীয় অফিচাৰক দিয়া হৈছে ।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে shortage হৈছে বুলি কেতিয়া জানিলে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Audit Report ব পাছত ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে খাদী বোর্ড দায়ী নহয় অফিচাৰ সকলহে দায়ী। অফিচাৰ বাদ দি খাদী বোর্ড হ'ব পাৰে জানো ?

Mr. SPEAKER : এই প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিব নেলাগে ।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : খাদী বৰ্ডৰ সদৰ কাৰ্যালয় গুৱাহাটীত নহয় জানো ?

Mr. SPEAKER : হয় ।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Central Store ত মানুহ নেথাকে নেকি ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : আছে ।

Re: Anandabari Tea Estate

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*131. Will the Minister-in-charge, Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the labour of Anandabari Tea Estate made a strike during the last year ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that housing was also one of the reasons of the strike ?

- (c) Whether any settlement was made and if so, whether the management implemented the terms of settlement ?
- (d) If not, what steps Government have taken in the matter ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

131. (a)—The labourers of the Tea Estate were on strike in 1960 from 23rd September 1960 to 9th October 1960.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Conciliation was held by the Assistant Labour Commissioner on 12th October, 1960 and a settlement between the parties was effected. It was subsequently reported that the management had failed to implement some of the terms of settlement.

(d)—Prosecution of the management under relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act was instituted on 3rd February 1961. During the pendency of the case in the Labour Court the Union entered into a bilateral settlement with the management on 9th September 1961. The case was accordingly not pursued further.

Re : Scanty Supply of Fish

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*132. Will the Minister-in-charge, Fisheries be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that as a result of expansion of the Fishery Department fish is getting scarce and rare day by day in our State ?
- (b) If not, the reasons for scanty supply of fish and rising of prices of the same ?
- (c) Whether Government has drawn up substantial scheme for development of fisheries with a view to increase production of fish to meet the demand of the people ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Fisheries) replied :

132. (a)—No.

(b)—The main cause of scanty supply of fish and rise of price is that the production has not increased to the extent of rise of population and improvement of general economy. Secondly, whatever the production is there, the distribution thereof to the consumption centres is not satisfactory because of transport and storage difficulties.

(c)—The Fishery Department has drawn up various schemes like distribution of fingerlings, renovation of natural fisheries and tanks, demonstration of improved technique of pisciculture, grant of fishery loans to private enterprisers, etc. To improve the distribution of fish, steps have been taken to set up a small cold storage with ice plant at Gauhati.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister Agriculture) : Sir, before I give reply I would draw your kind attention to the language of question No.(a). According to our rule Sir, we must avoid 'ironical language' in putting a question.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is whether it is a fact that as a result of expansion of the Fishery Department, fish is getting scarce and rare day by day in our State ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : Our rule in this connection is that "it must not contain arguments, inferences, ironical or offensive expression or defamatory statements".

Mr. SPEAKER : You should ignore it.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I shall ignore it.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : In view of the reply to (a), may I know from the hon'ble Minister that the fish supply has got increased throughout Assam.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, I refuse to give my opinion in reply to this question.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Sarma will you kindly repeat your question ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : My question is, in view of reply to (a) may I presume from his reply that the supply of fish has got increased now ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is a matter of opinion.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, if it is a matter of opinion then may I know from the hon'ble Minister that the price of fish has gone very high which is not within the reach of the poor consumers.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : The question of high price is admitted Sir, in my reply to (b).

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : Sir, may I know from the hon'ble Minister what steps have been taken for lowering the price of the fish.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, I have already said in reply to (c).

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Sir, will it be sufficient to control the price of fish everywhere ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The production of fish must be a non-official effort supplemented by Governmental effort. I have already stated what the Government has done. It is by and large a non-official effort which should continue.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know, whether can the Minister say "no" to that question?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, when the question is in the negative, he says no.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Whether the Minister of a particular department is, as a rule, bound to reply to a question or not.

Mr. SPEAKER: He has replied. He has replied in negative, therefore, he said no.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Sir, the hon. Minister has said that he refuses to reply, can he say like that?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): So far as giving of opinion, I refused to give the opinion Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Supplementary question which does not arise from the main question may not be replied by the Minister and also a matter of opinion may not be replied by the Minister but there is a method of saying no to a question. That is what Shri Sarma is contending.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalia): Sir, whether it is a fact that the schemes of Fisheries that have been undertaken by the Government have not been able to meet a fringe of the demand for fish in the State?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is correct Sir. Schemes directly undertaken by the Government have not been proved sufficient to meet the demand of the people.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, may I have some idea about the quantity of fish supplied from the Government Fish Farms to the total requirement of the State?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, I would require a separate notice for it.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Sir, are the Government aware that the lessees are not following the rules of fishing when they fish in the Fishery Mahal Farms?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I would request the hon. Member to table a separate question, directing it to the Revenue Department.

Mr. SPEAKER: It relates to the farms.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, if it relates to the farms then my reply is we have got no such complaints.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, what is the total amount pent up-to-date in the pisciculture?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, I would require notice.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) Sir, fish is an important food. The fisheries have not been successful in supplying the people their requirements. In view of that fact, would the Government be pleased to state whether any serious attention would be paid to improve the fisheries of the State?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, it is not admitted that fisheries have proved unsuccessful.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether in view of the scarcity and in view of the importance of fish as a foodstuff, Government is thinking to increase the supply of fish?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, there is some limitation. In the Plan, pisciculture has not been given a very top priority. However, we are trying our best to improve the supply within the fund made available to the Department.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Is it a fact that in every fish farm the Government is incurring losses?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: In some farms we are incurring loss. I have already set up a committee to enquire into the working of these farms and to suggest means for improvement.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Sir, may I know the names of those farms from which the Government have derived.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, I would require notice.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Sir, in reply to (a) the Minister said "no," but there are two parts of the question, "as a result of expansion" (1 part) and "fish is getting scarce and rare" (2nd part). To which part he said no?

Mr. SPEAKER: As a result of expansion, fish has become scarce.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, what procedure Government have adopted in selling fish of farms?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, generally the fish is caught under the supervision of the departmental officers with the help of the fishermen engaged in the Government fisheries and the Department sell direct to the consumers. But in case of some of the derelict fisheries we also settle them with lessees and they sell fish direct.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Re: Location of Health Centre for Rangjuli Area

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

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

(a) Whether Government lately received any representation from the public regarding location of Health Centre for the Rangjuli Area ?

(b) Whether the Health Centre will be located at Rangjuli ?

(c) If not, why ?

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

481. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Not at present.

(c)—It is intended to establish one Primary Health Unit in each of the Stage I—Development Blocks Rangjuli falls under Dudnoi Block which is still in its shadow stage. Primary Health Unit for Dudnoi Block will be selected when the Block will pass on to stage I, in due course.

Re: Establishment of Anchalik Panchayat Office at Bijni

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government have received resolutions of the Manikpur Anchalik Panchayat in Kokrajhar Subdivision, for establishing the Anchalik Panchayat Office at Bijni which is the centrally situated place and is easily accessible to the largest number of villagers ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the Manikpur village, within the Anchalik Panchayat is situated in the extreme eastern boundary of the Anchalik Panchayat areas, and that the said village is at a distance of about half a mile only from the boundary of the Kamrup district on the east and at a distance of about sixteen miles from the eastern boundary of Anchalik Panchayat ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that it is not at all easily accessible to the largest majority of the people of the Anchalik Panchayat, as they have to cross three turbulent rivers, viz., Aie, Monas and Dulani to come to Manikpur, and also there is neither bus nor train communication to this place from other places ?

- (d) If so, why the Government are insisting on the Anchalik Panchayat to shift the headquarters of the Anchalik Panchayat from Bijni ?
- (e) Whether Government consulted the Anchalik Panchayat before finalising the site for the headquarters of the Block, as is required by the Government orders contained in their letter No.CPMS.327/58/P.II-94, dated the 9th December 1960 and communicated by the Director of C. D. Department to the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara.
- (f) If the answer is in the negative, why previous consultation with the Anchalik Panchayat was not held.
- (g) Whether Government propose to consider the resolution of the Anchalik Panchayat, adopted in favour of Bijni as the headquarters and abandon their move to establish it at Manikpur and stop all works there in connection with construction of the Block headquarters buildings ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the Director of Rural Development Department, Assam by his letter No.DP.135/59/18, dated the 4th March 1960 has instructed all Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers of Plains to intimate all Anchalik Panchayats concerned, the decision of the Government to the effect that the question of construction of headquarters building would be taken up only after the election of the Panchayat were completed under the new Act ?
- (i) If so, why Government are not acting upto their previous commitments ?

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

482. (a) — Yes, but Government does not agree that Bijni is easily accessible to the largest number of villagers.

(b) — Manikpur is about 2 miles from the eastern boundary and 13 miles from the western. But it has also large territory north of it which should be taken into consideration as well as the peculiar shape of the Block.

(c) — No, Manikpur is connected by P.W.D. Roads and is only 2 miles from a Railway Station. There being 3 rivers in the Block, wherever the Block headquarter may be situated, some people will have to cross 3 rivers, some two rivers and so on, and this cannot be avoided for the majority of people.

(d) — As Government, after considering all aspects, has selected Manikpur as the Block Headquarter, the Anchalik Panchayat Headquarter must also be there, as two are now integrated together.

(e)—As required by circular No.DP.135/59/17, dated 25th March 1960 (copy placed on Library Table), Government consulted the *Ad-hoc* Anchalik Panchayat. It also later on received the elected Anchalik Panchayat's re-action. But Government decided the question finally after considering all aspects including the facts that the spacious building of Manikpur Rural Panchayat was available, Manikpur was the headquarter of the Shadow Block, it continued to be the headquarter during the pre-extension stage and it was selected as such by the Subdivisional Development Board and *Ad-hoc* Anchalik Panchayat, this selection was later approved by the elected Mohkuma Parishad and the resolution adopted by the elected Anchalik Panchayat to change the headquarter was not harmonious but there was sharp division.

(f)—Does not arise.

(g)—No.

(h)—The circular in question applied to construction of headquarter buildings of only the Shadow Blocks, but not to C.D. Blocks. This was clarified in subsequent circular issued on 25th March 1960 *vide* circular No.DP.135/59/17, dated 25th March 1960 which specifically laid down that "in case of C.D. Blocks, the construction of headquarter buildings should not be held up, as in that case, it may be difficult to spend the amount earmarked for construction of headquarter buildings within the allotted time. In such cases, the *Ad-hoc* Anchalik Panchayat Committee of the area should select the headquarter early".

(i)—In view of (e) and (h) above, this does not arise.

Re: Rampur Anchalik Panchayat

Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR (Rampur) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that several Gaon Panchayat under Rampur Anchalik Panchayat in the Gauhati Subdivision are running without the Presidents since a long period?
- (b) What is the period of time within which the vacancy of the President should be filled up?
- (c) Who is the immediate officer concerned to hold the election for the President to fill up the vacancy?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that the day to day work of those Panchayats has been hampered due to those vacancies?

(e) Whether representations have been received from the Gaon Sabha concerned in this connection ?

(f) Whether several anomalies have occurred in the development works of those Panchayats ?

(g) What action the Government has taken in this matter ?

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

483. (a)—Four Gaon Panchayats, viz., (1) Simina Chapattari (2) Paschim Rampur (3) Pub-Rampur and (4) Upperhali are without Presidents.

(b)—As soon as possible after 60 days have elapsed from the date of the vacancy.

(c)—Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer but he can delegate his powers to any officer under him not below the rank of a Gazetted Officer who must not be an officer of the Anchalik Panchayat concerned.

(d)—No complaints regarding hampering of Panchayat works in these Gaon Sabhas have been received. The Vice-Presidents concerned are doing the works of the Presidents by virtue of Rule 62 (2) of the Assam Panchayat (Constitution) Rules, 1960.

(e) —No representation has so far been received from the Gaon Sabhas concerned in this connection.

(f) —We do not have information of any irregularity.

(g)—Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup has been asked to hold and complete the bye election within 15th August 1962.

Re: Borshilla Bazar of Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri) asked :

484. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) The amount of revenue received yearly from the Weekly Bazar Borshilla, Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the agent of Borshilla Tea Estate with whom the Bazar is settled, is sub-letting the Bazar to some one else and that "some one" is levying and realising more rates on Marketing goods ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Anchalik Panchayat privately settled the Bazar with the agent ?

(d) If so, why it was not settled in open bid ?

(e) Whether Government propose to acquire the Bazarland and throw the Bazar to open bid for settlement at the earliest ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister-in-charge of Panchayat) replied :

484. (a)—An amount of Rs.500 is received annually as licence fee from the weekly Bazar at Borshilla.

(b)—No.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

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

Re: Ancient Tanks in the Mangaldai Subdivision

Shri DANDI RAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon) asked :

485. Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat and Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there are more than 100 old an ancient tanks in the Mangaldai Subdivision ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the water of these tanks are not fit for human consumption ?

(c) Whether Government propose to excavate or renovate these tanks so that people of that area may get good drinking water ?

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

485. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes. Except in a few cases the water of the rest is not fit for human consumption.

(c)—Supply of water for drinking purpose and domestic use is a function of the Gaon Panchayat under the Panchayat Act and for this purpose grants are being given to the Panchayats every year.

Re: Counting of Service for Local Board Employees

Shri CHANOO KHERIA (Morangi) asked :

486. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the previous services of the Local Board Employees, appointed in various Government departments after the abolition of Local Boards and on the introduction of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1959, have been allowed to be counted as duty performed towards pension and gratuity ?

(b) If not, why ?

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

486. (a) —The matter is under consideration of Government.
(b) —Does not arise.

Re: Ferry Service at Sikarighat-Subansirimukh

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Sikarighat-Sitaldubi Subansirimukh ghat ferry is running properly ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the ferry service is not running punctually in time and the lessee realises higher charges from the passengers ?
- (c) Whether the Motor boat are regularly inspected and registered by the Vechicle Inspector or Boiler Inspector ?
- (d) If so, whether the Motor boat used by the Sikarighat Ferry has been duly passed by the Boiler Inspector ?
- (e) Whether there is any life-buoy in this Motor Boat ?
- (f) Whether the public of Ahotguri complained against the lessee for several times ?
- (g) Whether the President, Anchalik Panchayat reported against the lessee ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to take any step against the present lessee of Sikarighat ?
- (i) Whether Government propose to take up the ferry from the present lessee ?
- (j) Whether Government is aware that the ferry is not plying to Subansirimukh and Sitaldubi and passengers have been always suffering much ?
- (k) Whether Government will separate the plying system of the Ferry from Sikarighat to Ahotguri and Subansiri-Sitaldubi ?
- (l) Whether Government consider to hand-over this ghat to Public Works Department for regular plying of the ferry ?

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

487. (a)—The ferry is running properly between Ahatguri and Sikarighat, but is not running regularly between Sikarighat-Sitaldubi and Subansirimukh.

(b) —Yes, on certain unavoidable occasions. Report has been received that the lessee charged higher rates from the passengers according to the shifting arrangement of the location of the ghats which is subject to frequent changes due to frequent changes of two river courses, viz., Desoi and Brahmaputra.

(c), (d) & (e)—No.

(f) & (g)—Yes.

(h)—Yes. In fact notices have been issued to the lessee to show cause on the basis of allegation received.

(i)—No, but if the lessee fails to show cause with reasonable ground, his lease may be cancelled.

(j)—Yes, for irregular plying between these places.

(k) & (l)—Government will consider when proposals in this regard will be received from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.

Re: Defalcation and mis-appropriation cases of Panchayat

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

488. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of cases of defalcation and misappropriations of Panchayat and Block funds, that have come to the notice of the Government since 1960-61 to this date through audit and other sources ?
- (b) Whether Government will be pleased to furnish a list of such defalcations and mis-appropriations cases for each year since 1960-61 separately indicating the number of such cases, nature and amount involved in each case ?
- (c) What steps have so far been taken by Government in each of the cases ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Dev. and Panchayat, etc.) replied :

488. (a)—Seven (4 Anchalik Panchayats of which one was Ad-hoc Anchalik Panchayat where the defalcation took place, 1 Gaon Panchayat and two Blocks).

(b)—The list is furnished below—

Name of Anchalik Panchayat and C. D. Block	Amount reported to be mis-appropriated Rs. nP.	Detected in
1. Kokrajhar Anchalik Panchayat ..	(i) 4,005.80	April 1961.
	(ii) 999.25	April 1961.
2. Lanka Anchalik Panchayat ...	3,665.00	March 1961.
3. Tamulpur Anchalik Panchayat ...	15,398.91	May 1962.
4. Chapar Anchalik Panchayat ...	255.42	November 1961.
5. Borhat Gaon Panchayat under Sapekhati Anchalik Panchayat within Sibsagar Subdivision.	275.00	February 1962.
6. Boko-Bongaon C. D. Block ...	5,843.55	September 1961.
7. Aijal C. D. Block ...	2,232.00	April 1960.

(c)—Both legal and departmental actions have been taken or are being taken to fix the responsibility, realise the amount and punish the person at fault.

Re: Rehabilitation of Alopoti-Uttargodhoni-Dharmapara Villages at Jaljali

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

489. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to enquire and state—

- (a) Whether he is aware that people of villages Alopoti-Uttargodhoni and Dharmapara of Barpeta Subdivision being affected by erosion were rehabilitated at Jaljali under Chayagaon Circle of Gauhati Subdivision since the last 4 years ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that these new villages at Jaljali have not been included under any Gaon Panchayat and they are deprived of all the benefits of the Panchayats ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that these people had to leave all their Tube Wells under Barpeta Mohkuma Parishad and respective Gaon Panchayats and they are now facing difficulty for want of drinking water ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to give few Tube Wells in these new villages till they are included in Gaon Panchayat of that area ?
- (e) Why these villages could not be included in a new Panchayat upto this time or could not be included in any Gaon Panchayat of that area ?
- (f) When it will be done ?

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

489. (a)—107 families from Alopoti-Uttargodhani and 213 families from Dharmapara under Barpeta Subdivision have been given temporary settlement in Jaljali Reserve in December, 1960.

(b)—The area was occupied by these people after formation of the Gaon Panchayats. So it is likely that these temporary settled villages might not have been included in a Gaon Panchayat ; it is not a fact that they are deprived of all benefits of the Panchayats. Chamaria Anchalik Panchayat is taking steps.

(c)—While leaving their original villages they left behind the Tube Wells sunk by defunct Local Board and Rural Panchayat. No representation has been received by Government that they are now facing difficulty for drinking water.

(d)—Chamaria Anchalik Panchayat is taking steps for providing drinking water to these people.

(e)—The settlement has been temporary. There was no representation also from these new comers to examine the matter.

(f)—Any proposal for inclusion of regularly settled new comers within a Gaon Sabha will be examined when received.

*Re: Afghan Voters in Tezpur***Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)** asked :

490. Will the Minister for Election be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that all Afghans in Tezpur were enrolled as voters the last General Election ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Election) replied :

490. (a)—No name of any Afghan national was included in any of the electoral rolls of the Constituencies in Tezpur Subdivision.

*Re: Enrolment of Immigrants as Voter's in Borsola Constituency***Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)** asked :

491. Will the Minister for Election be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Sub-Deputy Collector, Dhekiajuli Circle (Darrang) and his staff were engaged in November and December 1961 and January 1962 for enrolling some 4,000 male and female immigrants as voters of Borsola Constituency in Borsola Reserve ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that it was done as directed by the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang ?
- (c) The number of new immigrant voters enrolled in the supplementary lists for Borsola Constituency printed during January and February 1962 ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Election) replied :

491. (a)—No. The Sub-Deputy Collector, Dhekiajuli and his staff were never engaged for the preparation of electoral rolls during 1961-62.

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

(c)—668 names of Muslim voters were enrolled in the supplementary lists during 1961 after detailed investigation and those persons are not new immigrants.

*Re: Revision of pay scale of L. D. and U. D. Assistants of District Offices***Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North)** asked :

492. Will the Minister-in-charge of Finance be pleased to state—

Whether to keep pace with the abnormal rise in price of essential commodities the Government propose to review and revise the 1956 Pay scale of the L. D. and U. D. Assistants of District Offices.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) replied :

492. Government have already decided to set up a Pay Committee to enquire into the scales of pay, allowances, etc., in all branches of State Government Service including those of L. D. and U. D. Assistants in District Offices. Government would duly consider the recommendations of the Pay Committee made in this regard.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) asked :

493. Will the Minister-in-charge of Law be pleased to state—

- (a) The names of the Assistant G. Ps. appointed in the different Courts of the State since 1957, with the names of places where they are appointed ?
- (b) On what basis these appointments are made ?
- (c) Who recommended the names ?
- (d) Whether at the time of recommendation, the question of representation of any particular community was also considered ?
- (e) The age limit for a Government Pleader to retire ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law) replied :

Name of A. G. Ps.	Date of appointment	Names of Place	Remarks
493. (a) —			
1. Shri Hashceb Uddin Ahmed	4th April, 1961.	Shillong ...	For a term of three years.
2. Shri J. N. Deb Chaudhury	4th April, 1961.	Shillong ..	For a term of three years.
3. Shri K. K. Banerjee	4th Aug., 1954.	Gauhati ..	Term of appointment extended after every three years.
4. Shri Wazed Ali	11th Aug., 1954.	Gauhati ..	Appointment terminated since completion of the term ending in year 1961.
5. Shri Abdul Bari ..	26th June, 1961.	Gauhati ..	For a term of three years.
6. Shri K. P. Sarma	26th June, 1961.	Gauhati ..	For a term of three years.
7. Shri Sadananda Das	19th April, 1954.	Barpeta ..	Term of appointment extended after every three years.
8. Shri Mahammad Ali	31st Jan. 1962.	Barpeta ..	For a term of three years.

(b)—Efficiency and mental alertness.

(c)—Deputy Commissioners concerned.

(d)—No.

(e)—No particular limit.

Re: Appointment of Law Assistant-cum-Under Secretary in Law Department

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) asked :

494. Will the Minister-in-charge of Law be pleased to state —

- (a) Whether a Law Assistant *cum* Under or Assistant Secretary in Law Department, has recently been (*i.e.*, 1962) appointed by the Government ?
- (b) If so, what is the name of the incumbent and scale of his pay ?
- (c) Whether he paid income tax before his appointment ?
- (d) Whether he is appointed on the recommendation of the Assam Public Service Commission or some other body constituted for the purpose ?
- (e) If by the latter what is the reason of bye-passing the Assam Public Service Commission ?
- (f) How many applicants were there and how many names were recommended by the recommending body ?
- (g) Their names in order of recommendation ?
- (h) Whether the Minister was aware that the gentleman in question, failed for more than once to secure nomination of the High Court for a post of Munsiff ?
- (i) Whether the appointment has anything to do with the representation of a particular community in the Law Department ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law) replied :

494. (a)—Yes, in February, 1962.

(b)—The name of the incumbent is Shri Md. Saadullah, M.A. LL. B., and the scale of his pay is Rs.250—25—300—30—450—EB—30—660—EB—35—800 p. m.

(c)—No.

(d)—He was appointed on the recommendation of a Board constituted by the Government.

(e)—Does not arise in view of the fact that the appointment of Law Officers of the State does not require consultation with the Commission under regulation 3(d) of the A. P. S. C. Regulation.

(f)—Nine, out of whom four were recommended.

(g)—Their names in order of recommendation are as follows—

- (1) Md. Reaz Hussain (From Munsiffs)
- (2) Sri Laksmidhar Bordoloi (from practising Lawyers)
- (3) Sri Bhuvan Chandra Baruah (from practising Lawyers)
- (4) Sri Md. Saadullah (from practising Lawyers).

But it was found that only Sri Md. Reaz Hussain and Sri Md. Saadullah satisfied the essential qualification of having practice of not less than 3 years as an Advocate or a Pleader or 3 years experience in the Judicial Service as required under the advertisement. The other two Sri L. Bordoloi and Sri Bhuvan C. Baruah did not complete 3 years standing practice. Sri Reaz Hussain being already in service as Munsiff, it was not considered desirable to shift him as it would have taken a long time to fill up the vacancy.

(h)—No.

(i)—No.

Re: Formation of Municipal Board of Hailakandi

Shri RAMPIRIT RUDRAPAUL (Hailakandi) asked :

- 495 Will the Minister, Local Self-Government be pleased to state —
- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Town Committee of Hailakandi would be formed into Municipal Board and if so, the reason for delay for such formation ?
 - (b) Whether the Government is aware that even after Independence Hailakandi Town was left undeveloped in all respect?
 - (c) Whether the Government will take steps to provide water supply electricity, and good metal road there ?

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

495. (a)—The Hailakandi Town Committee has been superseded for one year with effect from 22nd September, 1961. The question of converting the Town Committee into a Municipality will be considered after the affairs of the Town Committee have been brought to a satisfactory position to make holding of elections possible.

(b)—Some developments like electrification of the Town in June 1958, improvement of drainage system in Herbertganj bazar and use of tractor and trailer in place of bullock carts to remove garbage and night soil have taken place.

(c)—The construction of roads, arrangements for water supply are the primary responsibilities of the Town Committee. If the Town Committee is not in a position to do so out of its own resources, it can submit proposals to Government for grant of suitable loans. As stated in reply to (b) above, the town has been electrified from June, 1958.

Re: Detection of Chairman of the Tilain Co-operative Marketing Society of Silchar

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Silchar-West) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Shri Kamrul Islam, the Chairman of the Tilain Co-operative Marketing Society of Silchar has been detected for smuggling of paddy through issue of forged movement permits ?
- (b) Whether it is fact that some cases are still pending against him in the Supply Department ?
- (c) Why the said Chairman of Tilain Marketing Society was not properly dealt with ?
- (d) The full particulars of the various cases pending against him and the steps which Government propose to take against him ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

496. (a)—No, but Shri Kamrul Islam, Chairman of Tilain Marketing Society, who is alleged to be an abettor in a case started in connection with smuggling of paddy, has been sent up for trial.

(b)—No, except the case mentioned in reply to question (a) above.

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

(d)—No other cases are pending against him except what has been stated in reply to question (a). The question of whether any action should be taken against him will be examined after the case is disposed of.

Re: Failure of Basugaon Marketing Society to supply Paddy

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) asked :

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

- (a) Whether the Marketing Society of Basugaon failed to supply the quota of paddy fixed by the Government ?
- (b) Whether the said Society made some allegations against the Inspector of Supply due to whose activities the Society failed to fulfil the supply quota ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that a copy of the said complaint was submitted to the Minister personally by the questioner on the 8th April when he was pleased to visit Basugaon ?
- (d) Whether any action was taken in this matter since then ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

497. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, but the failure of the Society to fulfil the target was not due to any misdirected activities of the Inspector of Supply.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The Subdivisional Officer, Kokrajhar called for a report from the Inspector of Supply concerned, and found that the allegations were made as a result of misunderstanding between the said Inspector and the Basugaon Co-operative Society.

Re: Present Price of essential Commodities

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

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

- (a) The present price of rice, atta, mustard oil, and other essential commodities of the State ?
- (b) The price index for the last two years of these commodities ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that the Union Minister in the floor of the Parliament made a statement to the effect that the foodstuff position in the country has sufficiently improved ?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to reduce the prices of these commodities ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

498. (a)—Statement I on present prices of rice, atta, mustard oil and other essential commodities is placed on the Library Table.

(b)—Statement II on price indices of the last two years of these commodities in Urban Areas of Assam.

Statement III on the Consumers Price Index Nos. which present by and large the average retail prices (weighted) of all consumption items for Assam, India and a few other important industrial places of Northern India and Statement IV to IX on retail prices and price indices for some important places in Assam are placed on the Library Table.

(c)—No official information is received in this respect; but Government have seen a press report published in the *Assam Tribune* on 25th May, 1962.

(d)—The prices of rice and atta are already controlled and Government do not propose to reduce their prices at present. The other essential commodities shown in Statements I and II are not controlled commodities and their prices are not fixed by Government. Their prices fluctuate periodically according to the law of supply and demand.

Re: District Shelter

Shri DUGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

499. Will the Minister-in-charge of Social Welfare be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of inmates (released prisoners) in each District Shelter on 1st January 1962 ?

- (b) The staff employed in each District Shelter ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that appointments to some posts of Assistant Superintendents, District Shelters were made under Regulation 3(e) of the Assam Public Service Commission ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Assam Public Service Commission advertised these posts in July, 1960, and also in May, 1961 ?
- (e) How long the incumbents to these posts were kept under Regulation 3(e) of the Assam Public Service Commission prior to the advertisement by the Assam Public Service Commission ?
- (f) Whether the appointments of the incumbents to the posts have since been regularised ?
- (g) If not, why ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister for Social Welfare) replied .

499. (a)—The number of inmates (released prisoners) in each District Shelter on 1st January 1962 is as follows :—

District Shelter, Jorhat	...	...	...	2
District Shelter, Gauhati	..	...	...	3
District Shelter, Tezpur	...	...	..	Nil.

(b)—The following staff have been appointed in each District Shelter :—

- (1) Jorhat District Shelter—One Assistant Superintendent and one office Peon and one Chowkidar.
- (2) Gauhati District Shelter—One Assistant Superintendent one office Peon and one Chowkidar.
- (3) Tezpur District Shelter—One Assistant Superintendent, one office Peon and one Chowkidar.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—The appointments under Regulation 3(e) were made on 10th May, 1960 and the Assam Public Service Commission was asked to advertise these posts on 4th July 1960.

(f)—Nominations from the Assam Public Service Commission have since been received and action regarding verification of character and antecedents of the candidates recommended by the Assam Public Service Commission has been taken up. The appointments are being regularised shortly.

(g)—In view of answer to question (f), this does not arise.

Re: Diversion of Numaligarh-Dimapur Road

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

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

- (a) Whether the diversion of Numaligarh-Dimapur Road is completed ?
- (b) If not, why it takes so much time to complete the road ?
- (c) Whether the P. W. D. maintains the old portion of Numaligarh-Dimapur Road from Silanijan to Lahorijan ?
- (d) When the Kanaighat Bridge has been washed away ?
- (e) Whether proper enquiry into the facts was made on the strength of public representation and the report submitted by Mazdoor Sangha, Golaghat ?
- (f) Who is responsible for this ?
- (g) What steps were taken against the person in fault ?
- (h) Whether the bridge will be completed within two or three months ?
- (i) What are the difficulties to complete the bridge before rainy season ?
- (j) Whether Government propose to expedite the work to complete the road ?

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

500. (a)—Yes.

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

(c)—Yes.

(d)—In the midnight of 23rd September 1961.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Nobody was found responsible for this as the bridge was washed away as a result of a sudden strong current.

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

(h)—No.

(i)—An estimate for a semi-permanent bridge was sent to the Government of India on 13th January 1962 which has not yet been sanctioned by them. The work cannot be taken up unless the estimate is sanctioned by the Government of India as this falls on National Highway maintenance of which is borne by Government of India.

(j)—Yes, the work will be carried out expeditiously as soon as the estimate is sanctioned by the Government of India.

Re: Construction of an Inspection Bungalow at Kaklabari

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a representation was lately made by the public of Kaklabari Mauza to construct an Inspection Bungalow at Kaklabari ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that Kaklabari is a central place of a vast plains tribal area in north side of Barpeta Subdivision ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that the Ministers and the administrative personnel come this side, are facing great trouble for want of accommodation ?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to take necessary steps for sanctioning an I. B. at Kaklabari which is centrally located in a vast plains tribal area ?

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

501. (a)—No.

(b)—May be. But primary consideration for constructing a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow is linked with the activities of P. W. D. in the area and also easy supervision of works.

(c)—Government have no knowledge of such trouble experienced by the Ministers and the officers.

(d)—Does not arise in view of the replies at (a) to (c). Such proposal should normally come through the Mohkuma Parishad with its recommendation.

Re: Construction of Hallidayganj-Hazirhat Road**Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar)** asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the construction of the Hallidayganj-Hazirhat Road *via* Sukchar which, was started by P.W.D. in 1957-58 was abruptly stopped before completion ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the said road had breached at several places due to the negligence of the P.W.D. causing wastage of public money ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that only two bridges are required to complete the road ?
- (d) What was the estimated cost of the said road and what sum of money has been spent so far for the construction of the road by the P. W. D. ?
- (e) Whether due compensation has already been paid to the Cultivators whose lands have been taken by the P. W. D. for the said construction ?
- (f) If not, whether Government will be pleased to expedite the payment of the compensation ?
- (g) Whether Government be pleased to sanction this year the requisite amount for the completion of the road ?

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

502. (a)—No. It is not a fact that construction of the road was abruptly stopped before completion. The estimate sanctioned was for the improvement of the portion of the road from Hallidayganj to Sukchar only, and the work on this portion was completed in 1958-59 as per estimate.

(b)—No. There are original gaps in three places where bridging is necessary but due to inadequacy of fund, provision for these bridges could not be made in the original work estimate. The road was repaired properly before March, 1962, but due to constant rains after March, 1962, the road was slightly damaged in 2 or 3 places. The road runs through low-lying area and have 3 ncs. unbridged gaps so it is merely wastage of money to carry out constant repairs to it during rainy season. Repair work is generally taken up during fair weather season and it will be got repaired during next cold season. In view of above the question of negligence and wastage of money does not arise.

(c)—No. For completion of the road upto Sukchar construction of 3 bridges and gravelling are necessary and for completion of the portion from Sukchar to Hazirhat construction of several bridges, heavy earth work and gravelling are necessary.

(d)—An amount of Rs.1,00,000 was sanctioned for improving the portion of road Hallidayganj to Sukchar only, out of which a sum of Rs.98,766 has been spent and the balance has been kept for payment of compensation for land.

(e) & (f)—Compensation to the Cultivators could not yet be paid, due to the fact that the land acquisition proceedings could not yet be finalised. Steps are being taken to expedite finalisation of Land Acquisition proceeding.

(g)—For the remaining portion of road from Sukchar to Hazirha, the proposal for the improvement of the road was forwarded to the Subdivisional Development Board Tura but it was neither recommended by the Board nor by the Sub-Committee. As such this was not included in the list of schemes for 3rd Plan. In view of this the question for sanctioning the requisite amount does not arise

Re: Affected families by the Storm of 5th April, 1962 in Mangaldoi Sub-division

Shri SIBA PRASAD SARMA (Mangaldai) asked :

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

- (a) The number of families (Mauza-wise) affected in the last storm on 5th April, 1962 in the Mangaldoi Sub-division ?
- (b) Whether there was any loss of human life ?
- (c) If so, what is the name and address of the person or persons concerned ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for loan of Rs.5 lakhs for the affected families in the Mangaldoi Sub-division ?
- (e) If so, when the amount is expected to be sanctioned ?

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

503. (a)—(1) Hindughopa	...	...	...	...	1,382
(2) Sipajhar	...	...	...	...	409
(3) Lokrai	...	...	...	...	483
(4) Rainakuchi	...	...	...	...	2
(5) Dipila	...	...	...	...	2
(6) Dahi	...	...	...	...	174
(7) Rangamati	...	...	...	...	4,068

Total 65,29

families affected by cyclone.

(b)—Yes. One old woman died.

(c)—Lakheswar Bora, wife of Shri Uma Ram Bora, village Debananda (Tilachuba), Mauza Hindughopa.

(d)—Yes, by the Sub-divisional Relief Committee.

(e)—Rupees 3,00,000 (Rupees three lakhs) already sanctioned.

Re: Damage caused by Cyclone in Mangaldoi Sub-division

Shri DANDI RAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there were cyclone and hail storms on the 5th of April, 1962 resulting extensive damages to betel-nut, Plantain garden, Jute and other seasonal crops of Sipajar, Hindughopa, Dahi, Rangamati, Chapai, Samabari and Lakarai Mauzas in the Mangaldoi Sub division ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that the cyclone and hail storm on that day damaged a large number of dwelling houses, L. P. Schools, M. E. Schools, M. V. Schools, H. E. Schools buildings and some other public Institutions like Namghar, Libraries, Mosques and Clubs, etc., in that area ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that a Relief Committee under the Presidentship of S. D. O., Mangaldoi submitted a proposal to the Government for sanctioning a sum of Rupees five lakhs for rehabilitation loan purpose to the affected people of the said Sub-division ?
- (d) If so, when it was received by the Government ?
- (e) How many applications have been received by the Government for rehabilitation loan from the Mangaldoi Sub-division in this connection ?

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

504. (a) & (b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—In June, 1962.

(e)—One thousand three hundred and twenty-four applications were received by S. D. O., Mangaldoi which are under enquiry.

Re: Total allocation under Second Five Year Plan**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** asked :

505. Will the Minister-in-charge of Planning and Development be pleased to state—

(a) What was the total available amount in the last year of the Second Five Year Plan in 1960-61 for expenditure ?

(b) What amount was surrendered by the departments at the close of the Second Five Year Plan ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning and Development, etc.) replied :

505. (a) & (b)—A total allocation of Rs.14.49 crores was agreed to by the Planning Commission under the Annual Plan for 1960-61. Against this allocation a total expenditure of Rs.14.84 crores was incurred. Against the Annual Plan allocation for 1960-61, therefore, an amount of R .35 00 lakhs was incurred in excess of the total allocation agreed to by the Planning Commission.

Under certain heads, however, there were some shortfalls in expenditure while under the other heads, the expenditure was in excess of the allocations. This was due to flexible nature of the Plan and flow of expenditure was regulated by adjustments in the annual plan allocations to the departments according to priority assigned to the plans and capacity of the departments to spend.

A statement showing the allocations and expenditure by heads of development is placed on the library table.

Re: Reclamation of Project Headquarter of Panitala C. D. Block**Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur)** asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Panitala C. D. Block has recently spent an amount of Rs.13,000.00 for reclamation of the Project Headquarter ?

(b) If so, whether such a big amount was necessary for this purpose ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that the headquarter does not need any reclamations as the land is high and cleaned already ?

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

506. (a)—Rs.12,665.75 nP. was spent for reclamation work.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Reclamation work was done for the purpose of Horticulture garden.

**Re: Purchase of Karimganj Town Bank Building for
Agricultural Office**

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) asked :

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

- (a) When the Karimganj Town Bank building was purchased by the Agriculture Department for the purpose of Agricultural office at Karimganj ?
- (b) Why the Government has not yet taken possession of that building ?
- (c) Since the purchase of that building-how much amount of annual rent has been paid for continuing Karimganj Agricultural office in some private rental house ?
- (d) When the Government propose to shift Karimganj Agricultural office to that purchased building ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

507. (a)—The Karimganj Town Bank building was purchased in the month of March, 1961 by the Agriculture Department.

(b)—Part of the building has only been occupied. The remaining portion is under the occupation of the Sylhet Tea and Industries Limited, Karimganj and the Karimganj District Congress Committee. These organisations have not yet vacated although they were requested a number of times. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Karimganj has taken steps to get the building vacated.

(c)—Rupees 1,830 from 1st April, 1961 to 30th June, 1962 at Rs.122 per month.

(d)—A portion of the building is already under the occupation of the Sub-Divisional Agricultural Officer, Karimganj. The remaining portion will be occupied by him as soon as this is vacated by the Karimganj District Congress Committee and the Sylhet Tea and Industries Limited, Karimganj, for which steps have already been taken

Re: Achievement of target of Second Five Year Plan

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

508. Will the Minister for Planning and Development be pleased to state—

- (a) Target of the Second Five Year Plan ?
- (b) The achievement of the target of the Second Plan ?
- (c) Why target could not be fulfilled according to the Plan ?
- (d) The amount that had to be surrendered for non-fulfilment of the target ?

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

508. (a) & (b)—The outlay approved under Assam's Second Five Year Plan was Rs.57.9 crores against which a total expenditure of the order of Rs.54.5 crores was incurred during the period. A statement showing allocations and actual expenditure under different heads of development is placed on the library table. As regards the achievement of planned physical targets, a comprehensive review of plan progress during the Second Plan is under preparation and printed copies thereof will be supplied to the hon'ble Members in due course.

(c)—Due to foreign exchange difficulties the Government of India had, during 1959-60, slashed down the original National Plan target of Rs.4,800 crores to Rs 4,500 crores and had directed the State Governments not to put new schemes under implementation and to discontinue implementation of schemes on which not much progress was made. As a result, the implementation of the State Plan schemes had also to be showed down. Beside the State experienced transport difficulties, shortage of technical personnel and scarcity of construction materials like, iron, cement and C. I. sheets, etc.

(d)—As the total expenditure during the Second Plan period was of the order of Rs.54.5 crores against the State Second Plan outlay of Rs.57.9 crores, there was a shortfall in expenditure to the extent of about Rs.3.4 crores. The shortfall in expenditure under Assam's Second Plan, by and large, corresponds to reduction under the National Second Plan.

Re: Function of Appointment Department

Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR (Rampur) asked :

509. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The function of the Appointment Department in the State ?
- (b) Whether the decision of the Appointment Department is advisory or obligatory to the Administrative Departments ?
- (c) Whether any Administrative Department can re-employ a retired person without the knowledge of the Appointment Department ?
- (d) The function of the Assam Public Service Commission ?
- (e) Whether decision of the Assam Public Service Commission is advisory or obligatory to the Appointment or any other Administrative Department ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

509. (a)—The function of the Appointment Department is laid down in rule 40 of the Rules of Executive Business.

(h)—The decision of the Appointment is both advisory and obligatory.

(c)—For re-employment of gazetted officers, prior approval of Appointment Department is necessary, but for re-employment of non-gazetted officers. Appointment Department's prior approval is not necessary.

(d)—The functions of the Assam Public Service Commission are given in Article 320 of the Constitution of India.

(e)—The decision of Assam Public Service Commission is advisory.

Re: Shows of Assamese Films

Dr HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) asked :

510. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) What is the average number of shows of Assamese films (approx) in the cinema houses of Assam during the last three years ?

(b) Whether every cinema show houses in the Assam Valley exhibits Assamese films ?

(c) Whether Government propose to make it compulsory on the part of every license holder (of cinema house) to give show of Assamese films at least for ten days in every towns and places in the Assam Valley for the betterment of Assamese films ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

510. (a)—1060 shows per year.

(b)—Government have no definite information, but it is presumed that every cinema house exhibits such films.

(c)—Government have no such proposal.

Re: Extension of re-employment of retired Government Officers

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko) asked :

511. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What is the principle adopted for extension of service or re-employment of retired Government Officers ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the services of only technical personnel are retained after the date of superannuation either by way of extension or by re-employment in the interest of public service ?

(c) If so, why the services of the Sheristadar of Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup were extended for one year in 1961 ?

(d) Whether any public interest was served thereby ?

(e) The number of Government servants with their names, both technical and non-technical whose services have been retained after the date of superannuation ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

511. (a)—Extension of service to Government servant or re-employment of a retired Government servant is granted in exceptional circumstances in public interest and in cases of genuine necessity.

(b)—No. re-employment of technical personnel is more frequent than re-employment of other categories of Government servants as dearth of technical personnel is more acutely felt. But even such re-employments are granted only in public interest and in cases of genuine necessity.

(c)—The services of Shri B. N. Roy Choudhury, Revenue Sheristadar of Deputy Commissioner's Office were not extended. But he was re-employed for one year from 1st January 1961 in public interest. At that time a new scheme for re-organisation of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup was being introduced by Government and there was no suitable officer in the Deputy Commissioner's office to implement this new scheme. It was therefore necessary to re-employ him for one year.

(d)—Yes. His services were greatly helpful in implementing the re-organisation scheme.

(e)—A statement is laid on the Table.

Re: Acquisition of land for Kokrajhar-Basugaon Road

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) asked :

512. Will the Minister, P. W. D. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the land acquired for the purpose of Kokrajhar-Basugaon Road was acquired through the regular channel, i.e., through the Land Revenue Department ?

(b) Whether any requisition was made by the P. W. D. for the acquisition of the land ?

(c) Whether the compensation for the lands were paid by the Land Revenue Department ?

(e) If so, when ?

(e) If not, why ?

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

512. (a)—Yes. The proposal for acquiring the land for this road has been submitted to the S. D. O. (Civil), Kokrajhar in 1959.

(b)—This does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

(c)—No compensation has yet been paid as the Land Acquisition estimate has not been received from the S. D. O. (Civil), Kokrajhar.

(d) & (e)—Do not arise in view of the reply to (c) above.

Re. Undertaking of Hudukhota-Nowsali Road

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

(a) When the Hudukhota-Nowsali Road was taken up by the P. W. D. ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that two bridges are to be constructed on Pahumara river and Kaldiya river respectively ?

(c) Whether there is any proposal to construct the bridges on these two rivers ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that road passes through the important places and thickly populated villages ?

(e) Whether Government are aware that the school going children are facing great difficulty in crossing the river in the rainy season ?

(f) What steps have been taken by the Government to construct the said bridges ?

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

513. (a)—Hudukhota-Nowsali Road was taken up section-wise in different years.

Section I—6 miles in 1954.

Section II—3 miles in 1957.

Section III—3.12 miles in 1961.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—At present there is no such proposal.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—No. There is provision for ferry crossing for summer and cold weather bridge in winter.

(f)—Proposals for construction of the bridges will be considered if and when a new programme is taken up.

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

514. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. be pleased to state why the implementation of the following work has been delayed :—

(i) Inspection Bungalow at Muktapur ?

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

514. (i)—The construction of an Inspection Bungalow at Muktapur has been dropped for the following reasons :—

- (a) due to non-availability of land in time,
- (b) due to non-availability of good water, and
- (c) the place being found unhealthy one.

In view of the above, Syndai has been selected as more suitable site from Public Works Department point of view and administrative approval to the reconstruction of Rest House at this place was accorded on 12th March, 1962.

Re: Moran-Naharkatiya Ali

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that Moran-Naharkatiya Ali is the main road connecting Naharkatiya and Moran Oil Fields ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that due to plying of heavily loaded trucks and a number of buses, there have been innumerable damages caused to the road ?
- (c) What is the number of buses permitted to ply on that route ?
- (d) Whether Government consider improving the road by black-topping ?
- (e) Whether Government is also aware that Dhodar Ali from Simaluguri to Sonari and Ramani Ali from Simaluguri to Suntak are also of equal importance for improvement by black-topping ?

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

515. (a) - Yes.

(b)—Yes. This being a gravelled road, due to plying of heavy vehicles in connection with the industrial development in the area and other public vehicles, the same has been damaged considerably.

(c)—12 buses are permitted to ply on this route.

(d)—Yes, the proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(e)—Yes, these are also important roads and the proposal for improving them by black-topping is under consideration.

Re: Defalcation of Government Money

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there was defalcation of Government money to the tune of Rs.30,000 in 1958 in the Department of Community Development Project ?
- (b) If so, what steps Government have taken to find out the persons at fault for such defalcation ?
- (c) Whether any enquiry committee was formed ?
- (d) If so, who are the members of the said committee ?
- (e) If not, who has been entrusted to enquire into the affairs and when ?
- (f) Who was the Development Commissioner/Deputy Development Commissioner/Assistant Development Commissioner of the Department when the defalcation took place ?
- (g) When the report submitted by the enquiry officer will be placed before the House ?

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

516. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The person who is alleged to have defalcated the amount was the Cashier of the Directorate of Community Development. A criminal case has been instituted against him by Police in the Court. The case is subjudice.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—A departmental audit enquiry was conducted under the supervision of the then Director of Accounts.

(f)—The defalcation took place during the period from 1st December, 1957 to 25th July, 1958. The Officers who worked at that time were :—

(i) Development Commissioner :

1. Shri S. K. Datta, I. C. S. (*Ex-officio*) from 12th September, 1957 to 12th April, 1958.
2. Shri A. N. Kidwai, I. C. S. from 12th April, 1958 till the end of the period.

(ii) The Deputy Development Commissioners :

1. Shri R. B. Vaghaiwalla, I. C. S. from 12th September, 1957 to 12th April, 1958.
2. Shri Rana K. D. N. Singh, I. A. S. from 12th April, 1958 to 25th July, 1958.
3. Shri P. H. Trivedi, I. A. S. from 12th April, 1958 to 25th July, 1958.

(iii) The other Officers serving during the period were :

1. Shri J. Barua, A. C. S. (Assistant Development Commissioner and also Deputy Development Commissioner) from 15th July, 1957 to 30th November, 1957.
2. Shri S. C. Barooah, A. C. S., Under Secretary, Community Development from 20th October, 1955 to 10th July, 1958.
3. Shri L. S. Ingty, I. A. S., Assistant Development Commissioner from 1st December, 1957 to 31st March, 1958.

(g)—Government do not consider it expedient to place the report before the House at this stage as the case is subjudice and departmental action is also proceeding.

Re: Compensation Officer, Dhubri

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) asked :

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

- (a) The number of hours the Compensation Officer, Dhubri worked during the last year 1961 and this year, per day on the average ?

- (b) The number of days he left his Headquarters during the last 18 months, on duty and on leave ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that he fixes many dates for hearing and order for each case and thereby prolonging the disposal of cases ?
- (d) Whether there are allegations against him from many tenure-holders Goalpara District ?
- (e) Whether another additional Officer is posted to assist him and if the same additional Officer has started work ?
- (f) Whether the additional Officer is appointed in accordance with the Rules under the State Acquisition of Zamindaris Act ?
- (g) Whether the said Officer is allotted any definite duty yet ?
- (h) If so, what are those ?
- (i) The number of Compensation cases disposed of so far and the number of such cases pending for disposal ?
- (j) The number of cases taken up but not disposed of, *i.e.*, pending hearing stage ?
- (k) The period the Officer will take to finally disposed of those cases ?
- (l) The average number of cases disposed of by the Officer per month ?

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

517 (a)—7½ hours per day on the average.

(b)—On duty—112 days.

On Casual Leave.—17 days.

(c)—Unnecessary adjournments are not given.

(d)—Government have not received any such specific case except one from the Hon'ble Member.

(e)—An Officer has since been posted as Second Compensation Officer, Dhubri with a view to ensure quick disposal of Compensation cases and he has started work.

(f)—Yes.

(g)—Yes.

(n)—In this connection the hon. Members' attention is invited to the Notification No.RRZ.53/62/6, dated 30th April 1962 (Copy placed on the Library Table) regarding the appointment of the Second Compensation Officer.

(i)—The number of cases disposed of—389.

The number of cases pending—693.

(j)—Ninety-three.

(k)—It is not possible to forecast the time by which these cases will be finally disposed of. To ensure quick disposal of these pending cases and other cases arising in future, the Second Compensation Officer has been appointed.

(l)—10·8 cases.

Re: Compensation to the intermediaries in the district of Goalpara and Garo Hills

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) asked :

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

(a) The total amount paid so far as compensation to the intermediaries in land in the Districts of Goalpara and Garo Hills ?

(b) The balance still to be paid to them (i) in cash and (ii) in bonds ?

(c) The income derived by the State from those estates and tenures during the last financial year, (i) as land revenue, (ii) as income from other sources ?

(d) The total number of landless Cultivators settled with lands in those estates and tenures after acquisition by the State ?

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

518. (a)—Rupees 54,87,743·73 nP.

(b)—The amounts are being worked out in respect of each case and it is not possible to furnish this information till the figures as worked out.

(c)—(i) Rs.17,21,671·54 nP. as rent.

(ii) Rs. 6,61,096·59 nP.

(d)—6,190.

Luggage Booking Office of State Transport Office, Gauhati**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)** asked :

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

- (a) How many assistants are engaged in the Luggage Booking Office of the State Transport Station at Gauhati and Shillong ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that they are to work about twelve to fifteen hours daily due to introduction of services in the special gates ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that due to want of time at their disposals sometime they are to work without mid-day meals ?
- (d) Whether they have any off duty in a week ?
- (e) If so, for how many days ?
- (f) Whether any overtime allowance has been given to them to compensate their monetary losses for taking meals in the hostels ?
- (g) If not, why not ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Transport Minister) replied :

519. (a)—Two assistants each at Gauhati and Shillong.

(b)—No. The assistants are not required to work for more than eight hours with a spread over of 12 hours a day.

(c)—No. As per roster of duty they have sufficient time for their meals.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—One day in a week.

(f)—The Counter Assistants are allowed an extra remuneration equivalent to 10 per cent of their basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs.10 and maximum of Rs.20 per month in view of their peculiar duty hours with intervals with a spread over of 12 hours a day.

(g)—Does not arise.

Re: Realisation of Sericulture Loan

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) asked :

520. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state the amount of arrear money to be realised on account of Sericulture loan in the State district-wise ?

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

520. The amount of arrear money to be realised district-wise on account of loan granted by the Sericulture and Weaving Department for the development of sericulture and weaving industries upto 1st July, 1962 are as follows:—

					Rs. nP.
Kamrup District	...	...	...	...	2,13,136.00
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District	...	...	...	...	32,310.00
Nowgong District	...	...	...	...	22,880.00
Cachar District	...	...	...	...	22,670.00
Sibsagar District	...	...	...	...	19,050.00
Goalpara District	...	...	...	...	7,910.00
Lakhimpur District	...	...	...	...	1,880.00
Darrang District	...	...	...	...	1,740.00
Garo Hills District	...	...	...	...	400.00
			Total	...	3,21,976.00

(Rupees three lakhs, twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-six).

Re: Providing of lands to the eroded families

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

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

(a) Whether any land has been provided to the families now at Binoigutia (Dibrugarh), uprooted by the Brahmaputra erosion ?

(b) If not, why not ?

(c) How long these families are camping in that place ?

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

521. (a)—Yes. Land has been provided to the erosion affected families camping at Binoigutia Village Grazing Reserve in the same Village Grazing Reserve after dereservation.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Families were camping at Binoigutia Village Grazing Reserve since July, 1959.

Re: The Brahmaputra erosion in Nowgong District

Shri ABU NASAR MD. OHID (Rupohihat) asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that a large number of families in Alitangani Mauza in Nowgong district were affected by Brahmaputra erosion some years back ?

(b) Whether it is fact that a list of such erosion affected and flood affected people of the said Mauza who had lost their entire cultivable lands was prepared by the Revenue staff of the Dhing S. D. C. circle for the purpose of rehabilitation with settlement of land ?

(c) If so, what is the total number of such families ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that these flood affected people of the said Mauza prayed on several occasions to the Government for their rehabilitation by way of alternative settlement of land in various places in Nowgong District ?

(e) Whether it is a fact that Government was kind enough to consider their case and had actually passed an order for allotting lands to each of them in Kaki Reserve area in Nowgong district in the year 1956-57 ?

(f) If so, whether that order has been actually implemented by the authority of Nowgong district ?

(g) If the answer to the above (f) is in the negative, whether Government will be pleased to direct the D. C., Nowgong to allot lands to them in any place wherever the settlement will be made in this year within the district of Nowgong ?

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

522. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—One hundred and eighty-six families.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—In January, 1957 Deputy Commissioner was asked to allot some land at Kaki to the erosion affected people of Alitangani mouza at his discretion.

(f)—The people of Alitangani mouza were not allotted land at Kaki. The Kaki Development Committee which considered the matter decided that as there were large number of applications from other flood affected deserving people for whom the area was opened for settlement and as the erosion affected families of Alitangani mouza had already been provided with land at Balikatia Village Grazing Reserve it would not be possible to provide land at Kaki to the erosion affected families of that mouza.

(g)—Lands at Balikatia Village Grazing Ground in Alitangani mouza has already been permanently dereserved for rehabilitation of the erosion affected people of Alitangani mouza.

Re: Border Test Relief Scheme

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

523. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas & W. B. C. be pleased to state—

(a) What is the total amount surrendered last year by the Sub-divisional Officer, Jowai under Border Test Relief Schemes ?

(b) Whether Government is contemplating to revive the schemes this current financial year ?

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

523. (a)—The total amount surrendered by the S.D.O., Jowai out of the amount sanctioned for test relief works in scarcity areas of the Sub-division was Rs.67,000. No border test relief grants were sanctioned for the Sub-division last year.

(b)—Government may consider reviving the schemes on receipt of clear report to be certified by the S. D. O., that there is scarcity or distress conditions in the areas.

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

Modification in reply to Unstarred Question No.482.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Development, Panchayat) : There is a slight modification, Sir, in reply to Unstarred Question No.482.

In the 8th line of the reply under (e), the word 'elected' should be read as 'selected' and the word 'harmonious' occurring in the 11th line should be read as 'unanimous'.

Adjournment Motion to discuss a truck incident on the National Highway near Panichokoa

Mr SPEAKER : I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Dulal Chandra Barua regarding a motor accident on the National Highway near Panichokoa on 12th July, 1962, at 1 a.m. The subject matter of the adjournment motion is not of recent occurrence. The accident took place on the 12th of July, 1962, and notice has been given on the 4th of August, 1962. It is, therefore, out of order.

There is a calling attention motion from Shri Tilok Chandra Gogoi.

Calling attention under Assembly Rule 54, Re: Appointment of Cha-Karmacharies in the Tea Gardens of Assam

Shri TILOK CHANDRA GOGOI (Teok): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ চাহ বাগিছা বিলাকত কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ সম্পৰ্কত, বিশেষকৈ ঠলুৱা অসমীয়া মানুহ নিয়োগ সম্পৰ্কত, চাহ মালিক সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ 'এজেন্সি'ৰ জৰিয়তে যিবিলাক খামখেয়ালিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি ঠলুৱা অসমীয়া ডেকাক কেনেকৈ বাগানৰ চাকৰিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰিছে আৰু কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ ফণ্ডি চলাইছে, তাৰেই আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ, মই 'এচেঞ্চলী' কল ৫০ৰ সহায়ৰে, এই প্ৰস্তাৱ মাননীয় সদনৰ সদস্যসকলে আগবঢ়াইছিলো যাতে আন সদস্যই অংশ লব পাৰে। কিন্তু মোক কল ৫০ মতেহে এই সুবিধা দিলে।

মহোদয়, অসমীয়া মানুহৰ প্ৰতি, বিশেষকৈ চাহ বাগান বা অন্যান্য শিল্পক্ষেত্ৰৰ চাকৰি বাকৰিত যিবিলাক অবিচাৰ হ'ব লাগিছে, সেই কথা ভুৱখা সদস্যসকলে নিশ্চয় জানে। এই অন্যায আৰু অবিচাৰৰ ফলত, আমাৰ ডেকাসকল দিনক-দিনে হতাশ হৈ উঠিছে আৰু আনহাতে অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ লোকে এইবিলাক সা-সুবিধা ভোগ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ সা-সুবিধাবিলাক কাঢ়ি নিছে। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াৰ যাতে প্ৰতিকাৰ হয় আৰু আমাৰ ঠলুৱা অসমীয়া মানুহবিলাকে যাতে ইয়াৰ সা-সুবিধা পাব পাৰে, তাৰে বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা যাতে চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰে, সেই উদ্দেশ্যৰে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছো। এইটো এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়। ভাৰতীয় ইউনিয়নৰ অন্তৰ্গত অসমো এখন অতি পিচ পৰা ৰাজ্য। এই ৰাজ্যৰ সম্বন্ধে প্ৰকাৰৰ মঙ্গল কামনা কৰি, তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ, ইয়াৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰ আছে আৰু প্ৰয়োজন অনুসৰি চৰকাৰে বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ উন্নয়নমূলক আচনি লৈ ৰাজ্যৰ বৰ্তমান আৰু ভৱিষ্যত উন্নতি কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব আৰু অধিকাৰ আছে বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো। দেখাত অসমৰ মাটি কালিৰ পৰিমাণ বহুত যদিও আচলতে নহয়। বিশ্লেষণ কৰি আমি পাও যে, তাৰে পাচখন পূৰ্বতীয়া জিলা আৰু বাকী কেইখন ভৈয়ামৰ জিলাৰ। তাৰেই আশে পাশে যিবিলাক চাহ বাগিছা আছে, তাৰ সংখ্যা ৭০০ খন। ইয়াৰ পৰিচালনা কাৰ্যত বহুতো কৰ্মচাৰী আছে। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকা বহুৰে বহুৰে বন্যাপাতিত; এই ভৈয়ামৰ জিলা সমূহৰ অধিবাসীবিলাকৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা অতি শোকা লগা হৈ আহিছে। এই মানুহবিলাকে যদি চাহ শিল্পত বা অন্যান্য শিল্পত কৰ্মসংস্থান কৰি জীৱিকা নিৰ্ব্বাহৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা নেপায় তেন্তে তেওঁলোকৰ উপায় কি হ'ব। চৰকাৰী চাকৰীৰ বাহিৰেও দুই-চাৰিটা চাকৰি, বেচৰকাৰী এই শিল্পবিলাকত আমাৰ মানুহে পাবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰে আৰু পাব লাগিব। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় ঠলুৱা অসমীয়া মানুহে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চাকৰি পোৱা দূৰৰে কথা, কেতিয়াও যাতে পাব নোৱাৰে তাৰেই যড়যন্ত্ৰ শিল্পৰ মালিকসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ নিয়োজিত এজেন্সিৰ জৰিয়তে চলাব লাগিছে। এই ব্যৱস্থা যাতে চলিব নোৱাৰে আৰু আমাৰ ঠলুৱা অসমীয়া মানুহে যাতে ন্যায্যভাবে এই শিল্পানুষ্ঠান বিলাকত কাম পায়, তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে। অসমৰ চাহ বাগিছা বিলাক চাবি ভাগত ভগাব পাৰি।

(১) নতুনকৈ কিছুমান কিনি লোৱা চাহ বাগিছা ;

(২) Assamese domiciled চাহ বাগিছা।

(৩) 'ইউৰপীয়ান' কৰ্মচাৰী, আৰু

(৪) Assamese concern

ইং ১৯৫০-৫৫ চনৰ ভিতৰত, ১০০ খন চাহ বাগিছা বিলাক হৈছে আৰু আনহাতে নতুনকৈ ২৥ লাখ একৰ মাটিত চাহ খেতি বঢ়াইছে। এই বৃদ্ধি হাৰৰ হিচাবত, অধিক সংখ্যক ঠলুৱা অসমীয়া মানুহে কাম পাব লাগিছিল। ৭ খব বিষয় দিনক-দিনে আমাৰ মানুহ বিলাকক ইয়াৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰিব লাগিছে আৰু যি দুই-চাৰিজন কামত আছে তেওঁলোককে কামৰ পৰা আতৰাবৰ দিহা চলিছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত, যথেষ্ট তথ্যপাতি আছে। এই বিষয়টোৰ ওপৰত উপলব্ধি কৰি, যদি চৰকাৰে এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট পন্থা গ্ৰহণ নকৰে তেন্তে, অদূৰ ভবিষ্যতে আমাৰ ডেকাসকলৰ অৱস্থা কি হ'ব কোৱা টান।

মহোদয়, চাহ বাগিছা বিলাকৰ পৰা কেনেকৈ অসমীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীক আতৰাইছে, তাৰ সম্পৰ্কে কিছু কও। মোৰ নিচেই কাষতে কেইখন মান চাহ বাগিছা আছে। সেই চাহ বাগিছাবিলাকতে আগৰ পদ্ধতি বিলাক, বিশেষকৈ চাকৰি বিনি যোগ ক্ষেত্ৰত, আজি বদলি হৈ গৈছে। আগেয়ে চাহ বাগিছা বিলাকৰ 'চেৰ্কেণ্ড ক্লৰ্ক'ৰ পৰা 'হেড ক্লৰ্ক'লৈ প্ৰমোচন হৈছিল; বৰ্তমান accountant clerk অৰ পৰা লোৱা কৰিছে। 'হাজিৰা' মহৰীৰ পৰা 'বৰ মহৰী'লৈ প্ৰমোচন হৈছিল। এতিয়া এই কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগত auditor ৰ দ্বাৰা পাচ কৰি দিলেহে হ'ব। কিন্তু auditor জিজন অনা অসমীয়া। নাগিনী জান চাহ বাগিছাত চমাহ কাম কৰা এজন আই, এচ, চি, পাচ অসমীয়া ডেকাক auditor ৰে অনুপায়ুজ বুলি কোৱাত কামৰ পৰা বিদায় দিছে।

অলপতে বেচাহাবি বাগানত এজন অনা অসমীয়া কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰিছে- কিন্তু তাত অসমীয়া Apprentice এতিয়াও আছে। পূৰ্বে যেতিয়া বাগান-বিলাক ইউৰোপীয় লোকসকলৰ হাতত আছিল তেতিয়া এনে নিয়ম আছিল যে এখন বাগানৰ কৰ্মচাৰী অৱশ্যে প্ৰাপ্ত হলে, তেওঁৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে সেই বাগানতে কাম পাইছিল বা স্থানীয় উপযুক্ত লোকে স্থান পাইছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই সুবিধাৰ পৰাও কোম্পানীয়ে বঞ্চিত কৰিছে। এতিয়া যি দুই এটা চাকৰি দুই-এখন বাগানত আছে সেই বিলাকত ঠলুৱা প্ৰাৰ্থী বাদ দি বাহিৰৰ লোকক সুবিধা দিয়াৰ চেষ্টা চলিছে।

মোৰ ওচৰতে এখন গাভৰু পামৰ বাগান আছে; সেইখন অলপতে মাৰোৱাৰী এজনে কিনি লৈছে। সেই একে কোম্পানীয়ে দিহিঙ্গাপাৰ বাগানো কিনি charge লৈয়ে ৬ জন অসমীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীক বিদায় দিছিল, যদিও কোটে তেওঁলোকক পুনৰ চাকৰি দিলে।

মাৰোৱাৰীৰ, চাহ বাগানবিলাকৰ বিশেষকৈ গাভৰু বাগানত প্ৰত্যেক পদতে দুজনকৈ কৰ্মচাৰী বাগিছে, তাৰে এজন মাৰোৱাৰী-আগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীজন গলেই মাৰোৱাৰীজনক ভাঙি কৰি ল'বৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। আৰু এনেকৈ সকলো কৰ্মচাৰীকেই মাৰোৱাৰী কৰিছে। এনে পৰিস্থিতিত কোনো বাগানৰ চাকৰী ঠলুৱা অসমীয়া মানুহ অভিজ্ঞ হলেও পোৱাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। এনেধৰণেৰে এটা প্লেণ কৰি অসমীয়া মানুহক বহিস্কৃত কৰিছে। আজি বাগিছাবিলাকত অভিজ্ঞ অসমীয়া মানুহ থকা স্বত্বেও বাহিৰৰ অনভিজ্ঞ মানুহেৰে পদবিলাক পূৰণ কৰিছে।

আজি শ্ৰীকানৈৰ হাতত প্ৰায় ২০ খন বাগান আছে; অথচ তাত মাত্ৰ এজন অসমীয়া Manager বহে আছে। গতিকে তাতো অসম-বাসীয়ে যিটো নায্য সুবিধা পাব লাগে, তাক পোৱা নাই।

চাহ বাগানত যিবিলাক Electrical Head ৰ দৰ্কাৰ হয় সাধাৰণতে বাগানত Apprentice খাটি থকা মানুহক সেইবিলাক পদত নিয়োগ কৰা দৰ্কাৰ কিন্তু বহুদিন Apprentice খাটি থকা অসমীয়া মানুহক বঞ্চিত কৰি বাহিৰৰ অনভিজ্ঞ লোকক নিয়োগকৰাৰ নিদৰ্শনো বহুত আছে।

মই ইয়াত অসমীয়া মানে অকল অসমীয়া ভাষাভাষী সকলৰ কথা কোৱা নাই। মই অসমীয়া বুলি অভিহিত কৰিছোঁ, সেই সকলোকে যিয়ে অসমত নিগাজিকৈ বাস কৰি আছে—যাৰ স্বার্থ অসমৰ লগত ওতপ্ৰোত ভাবে জড়িত।

সেই কাৰণে মই এই কথা কব খজিছোঁ যে চৰকাৰে অতি তৎপৰতাৰে এনেধৰণৰ অন্যায় বিলাক কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰি প্ৰত্যাহত কৰিব লাগে।

বৰজান বাগানখন এজন শ্ৰীওণ্ডা বুলি এজন U. P. দেশৰ লোকে কিনি লৈ তিনিজন Assistant Manager নিয়োগ কৰিছে; তাত এজনো অসমীয়া নহয়, কিন্তু Assistant হোৱাৰ অভিজ্ঞতা থকা মানুহ বহুতো আছিল। এনে ধৰণে এই বাগান বিলাকত বিনিয়োগ কাৰ্যত বেমেজালি খাটি আছে।

জানাব চৰকাৰে যেনেকৈ লোক সেৱা আয়োগৰ জৰিয়তে যেই যেই পদত লোক নিয়োগ কৰে, ঠিক তেনেকৈ চাহ বাগানৰ চাকৰিতো বা অন্যান্য ব্যক্তিগত খণ্ডৰ উদ্যোগীক চাকৰিবিলাক পূৰণ কৰোঁতেও তেনে ধৰণৰ এটা কমিটি থাকিব লাগে। মোৰ বিবেচনাত চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে I. N. T. U. C, আৰু চৰকাৰী প্ৰতিনিধি লৈ এটা কমিটি গঠন কৰি, এই কমিটিৰ জৰিয়তে সকলো বাগানৰ কন্সচাৰী হওক বা সহকাৰী মেনেজাৰ হওক নিয়োগ কৰাৰ দিহা কৰিব লাগে।

এই নিয়োগ সম্বন্ধে চৰকাৰে আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰি হলেও ইয়াৰ এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে; নহলে ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে চাহ বাগানৰ পৰা অসমীয়া মানুহ নিচিহ্ন হৈ যাব।

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government is grateful to the three hon. Members for drawing the attention of the Government to a very important matter. It is a fact that not only the people of the State but also the Government is vitally concerned about this matter. My friend, Shri Gogoi has repeatedly raised the question as to whether Government has any policy in this matter particularly, with regard to employment of people of Assam in the private sector industries.

Sir, the policy of the State Government in the matter of employment of local persons in the various Commercial and Industrial undertakings in the State has been made clear in a Resolution which was published in October 1959. The Chief Minister also made a statement in the House clarifying in details the State Governments' policy in that regard. I am not reading the entire resolution and take the time of the House. I shall refer to some of the salient features of it. It has been considered that opportunities for employment in Commercial and Industrial undertakings in the State are the legitimate expectation of its people. It has also been considered that a happy and contented local population in the area where Commerce and Industry function essential for the growth and prosperity of such undertakings for which the participation of the residents of the local area in trade, commerce and

industry located therein needs to be encouraged in every respect. Government also took notice of an impression in many quarters in the State that in some cases local candidates were for one reason or another discriminated against in employment opportunities. Government therefore, made it quite clear that it was in the interest of Commerce and Industry as well as the State that employment opportunities for residents of the State should be progressively increased and Government invited the co-operation of all private and public, commercial and industrial undertakings in the State for assistance in the implementation of such a policy.

With a view to ensure that any assistance needed by private Trade and Industry and Government Industrial undertakings available and that qualified and experienced local candidates could get proper opportunity for consideration for employment, an organisation was also set up headed by the Liaison Officer, Industries soon after the Government resolution was published.

This organisation assists employers in selecting suitable, qualified and experienced local candidates for various posts under them and also in removing any prejudice or misunderstanding with regard to candidates belonging to the State. Some time it gives necessary guidance to the local candidates in taking advantage of various employment opportunities available in private sector industries and also in Government industrial undertakings. The requirements of the employer are assessed as far as practicable and when necessary, training programmes are also undertaken to make sure that local candidates with required qualifications and experience are offered for employment in different organisations. The organisation works in close liaison with the National Employment Exchanges.

All private employers including tea gardens are required to notify to the Employment Exchanges concerned whenever there is any vacancy in their establishments which requires filling up. Such notification is compulsory under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act. The main idea behind such notification is to provide opportunity to Employment Exchanges which are required to maintain records of Employment seekers in the State to sponsor suitably qualified and experienced persons for consideration of the employers. The Tea Estates like other private industrial organisations are to notify their vacancies to the concerned Employment Exchanger and the Exchanges also sponsor suitable local candidates against those vacancies. Where suitable candidates may not be immediately available from the records of the Employment Exchanges concerned candidates are sponsored from the Registers maintained in other Exchanges after due intimation to the employers concerned. This procedure does not preclude the employers from collecting informations about other available candidates as well, whether by advertisement or otherwise. But the Employers have to in any case consider the candidates who may be sponsored by the Employment Exchanges and the final choice is left to them. The Employment Exchanges in sponsoring candidates undoubtedly keep Government policy regarding employment of local persons in view and the Employers are also expected to pay careful attention to the basic considerations of that policy.

It has been recognised that in this matter it is more by persuasion than by any sort of compulsion that the employment potential for local persons in private commercial and industrial undertakings need be ensured. In this connection my friend, Shri Gogoi has given a suggestion about setting up of

some sort of Committees or Selection Boards district-wise for making appointments from amongst the local candidates. Sir, as I have already stated, in such matters Government can achieve some results by pursuasion, unless and until the Industries would agree to set up such Selection Boards, it is very difficult to achieve any results by setting up such Boards unilaterally. It may be remembered that after the Liaison Officer was appointed the Tea Industries in the State agreed to sit in some sort of a Selection Board of a recommendatory nature with regard to the appointment of the Assistant Managers in Tea gardens. In some cases, good results were also achieved as a result of the pursuasion done by the Liaison Officer. It is expected that in making selection the employer would be primarily guided by considerations of their own advantage and efficiency. But at the same time increased opportunities for employment to the local candidates have their own advantages subject to qualification and experience, which, Government believe, no employer in the private or public sector can afford to lose sight of. In this matter the Employment Exchanges and the Liaison organisation can render valuable service in improving the chances of local candidates for employment by removing prejudices if any, against them and also by emphasising the advantages which are inherent in the employment of persons of an area in undertakings located therein. The Employment Exchange organisation and Liaison officer's efforts are known to have improved the chances of local candidates.

The term "local candidates" has by and large been applied to include those persons, of all communities and categories, who are residing in a local area. And in the State Government resolution it has been made clear that whatever facilities may be available as a result of the efforts of the State Government for employment should be available for the people settled in the State fairly without any distinction of castes, creed, communities or otherwise.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : Sir, the hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that after the appointment of the Liaison Officer the employment potential has gone up. May I have some figures from the hon'ble Minister ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : At the moment I do not have the figures with me. If a question is put, possibly it may be clarified by giving the actual figures.

Now coming to the specific complaints, Sir, it has been reported by the Assam Chah Karmachari Sangha, Jorhat that from 1st June a young person from Kerala named Shri Belayoudhon Nayar has been appointed as Accounts clerk, disregarding the provisions of the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act and the State Government's policy regarding recruitment of local candidates. The person appointed is also alleged to be without necessary qualifications for such a post. The Sangha had carried on correspondence with Superintendent, Janzie Tea Association on the subject and not being satisfied with the way the appointment was made without, as alleged, notification to the Employment Exchange or advertisement in the press has submitted a report to the Director of National Employment Services, Assam. The report was received in the 3rd week of July and an enquiry through the local Employment Officer at Jorhat has already been directed. In the same way, another case of appointment of a person from outside the State named Shri R. Rajapan as a Godown clerk in the Boishabi T. E. has been brought to the notice of the Employment Liaison Officer and others. Here also the allegation is that the appointment has been made without notification to the Employment Exchange or any advertisement in the papers. In both cases the report received indicates inadequate attention to the Government policy in this regard. Both these cases are under enquiry and unless full details are available it would be

difficult to say at this stage whether there has been any disregard to the Government policy on the subject or violation of the Statutory provision of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act. In any case, the allegations are being fully verified with a view to take such action as may be called for in the circumstances of the case. It is recognised that these two cases along with a few others of this kind have created some resentment in circles connected with the Assam Chah Karmachari Sangha and also some amount of understandable frustration among the qualified employment seekers of the area. Government have taken due note of this development and will consider appropriate action on merit, after receipt of the report.

Recently some more allegations were received that in many T. Es. which have changed hands during the last few years persons from outside the State have been appointed in all types of vacancies including petty employments like godown Chowkidars disregarding the claims of the local candidates of the area. In some cases it has been alleged that vacancies for such persons from outside the State have been created by retrenching or dismissing existing employees. According to the assessment made by the Assam Chah Karmachari Sangha, Golaghat circle, some persons from outside the State have been entertained in such gardens even by creation of additional vacancies which have eliminated scope for employment of suitable local candidates in future against vacancies arising out of retirement of existing personnel. This has also been reported to have increased the cost of management which in turn has affected the quantum of bonus admissible to the workers of the estates. In some cases, employers are reported to have insisted on their right to appoint persons of their choice irrespective of their being residents of the State if they are suitable from their point of view and are Indian citizen. In many cases it has been clarified that persons from outside have been appointed to the Tea Estates by their Head offices which are in Calcutta. They also claim to have come to the Tea Estates in Assam only on transfer. Enquiries have been initiated as to whether in such cases the requirements of the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act have been fulfilled and if due regard has been paid to the eliminate scope State Government's policy on the subject.

Some amount of resentment and misgivings due to such allegations regarding appointment in Tea Estates are quite understandable and it may be assured that during the limitations of the existing policy and the provisions of the Constitution, the State Government will consider all possible measures to eliminate scope for such complaints as far as practicable.

Mr. SPEAKER: Regarding the point of order raised yesterday by Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs stating that Paragraph 2 of the amendment of Shri L. P. Goswami is wrongly directed, I have considered all the aspects of the question.

I find that the direction of the President in expressing the views of the House under Article 3 of the Constitution is related "to the formation of the State of Nagaland and for matters connected therewith". Therefore, we are directly concerned with the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962. But this Bill even if enacted into law will be ineffective unless the consequential and the linked "The Constitutional (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962" is also passed into an Act.

Shri Goswami's amendment is no doubt aimed against clause 2 of the Constitutional (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962. But he can express his views thereon by means of this Amendment to the Chief Minister's Resolutions. So I do not see any reason to say that the speech and the amendment of Shri Goswami are wrongly directed. The point of order is decided accordingly.

Opinion on the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962

Mr. SPEAKER: Regarding the point of order raised yesterday by Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs stating that paragraph 2 of the amendment of Shri L. P. Goswami is wrongly directed, I have considered all the aspects of the question.

I find that the direction of the President in expressing the views of the House under Article 3 of the Constitution is related "to the formation of the State of Nagaland and for matters connected therewith". Therefore we are directly concerned with the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962. But this Bill even if enacted into law will be ineffective unless the consequential and the linked "The Constitutional (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962" is also passed into an Act.

Shri Goswami's amendment is no doubt aimed against clause 2 of the Constitutional (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962. But he can express his views thereon by means of this Amendment to the Chief Minister's Resolutions. So I do not see any reason to say that the speech and the amendment of Shri Goswami are wrongly directed. The point of order is decided accordingly.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): While moving my amendment yesterday I expressed my views on the first paragraph of the amendment and regarding the second amendment which relates to the proposed amendment of the Constitution by insertion of Article 371(a) in the body of the Indian Constitution my observation is this that insertion of this clause will kill the very spirit of the Constitution which has pledged to democracy and in this respect also I made the point clear as far as possible in my speech yesterday. I also said that the right conferred on the Governor by this proposed amendment has gone to such an extent that if a separate Naga State is constituted and if a legislature is formed there that legislature will absolutely have not power to decide the administrative problem of that State at least for 10 years to come and as such my feeling is that when we have in this proposed amendment of the Constitution refused full power to the Naga land, I do not see any reason why there should be a State only in name and why the integrity of Assam will be marred by formation of such a state which will be only misnomer. So, Sir, you have rightly said that without dealing with that part of the constitution which will create Nagaland itself the views on the subject cannot be fully expressed. There will be a province in the Indian Union and the relevant portion of the Constitution will have to be amended by the Parliament otherwise the newly formed State will have no place. But the provisions which are going to be provided in the constitution by insertion of Art. 371(a) will not and cannot create a democratic state. So, the provision which creates undemocratic spirit in the constitution appears to me as *ultra vires* to the Indian constitution so I move my amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: Amendment moved is that the last paragraph 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".

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Sir, I want to delete the last para of the official motion, *i.e.*, delete "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" and insert the following para in its place—

"This Assembly, therefore, recommends to the Union Government to keep the areas that are now called Nagaland within the administrative jurisdiction of the State of Assam and give those areas full autonomy in all matters, creating an administrative Council for them".

Sir, by my amendment I am making an attempt to keep the Nagaland within the administrative jurisdiction of the province of Assam though I know that mine will be a feeble attempt. I want this House to consider whether we should agree to the creation of the Nagaland because the Naga people have demanded a separate State for them. If this demand is conceded, how can we stop other hill people of other districts getting similar State; because hill people of other districts will put forward their demand for the creation of so many separate States. We will have then see the people who are violent in their demand and who are not. Up-till now we have no guiding principle on the basis of which we can consider the demand for separate States for different States. So Sir, I think this House will be ill-advised to concede to the demand to create a separate hill district. As I said yesterday that Nagaland problem was a matter between the Assamese people and Naga people. At this stage I do not want to blame anybody. There are four parties who are responsible for this matter, *viz.*, Government of Assam, Government of India, Naga people and the Assamese people.

All the four parties are to share the blame equally for this situation. But, Sir, this problem is between two brothers. If we are going to be separated we are not going to be separated through the dictation of a third party. We shall sit together as brothers and if there is any difference and we cannot come to any conclusion on the matter of remaining united with each other, then the people of Assam, as their elder brothers should sign a blank cheque. If they cannot be persuaded to remain united with Assam, let them have this blank cheque; let them come here to Shillong and rule the people. Here in Assam, I think, we the Assamese people will not object if our Government is headed by a Naga brother, in place of Shri Chaliha who is now heading the Government. I think the Treasury Bench will also not be sorry to have a Naga leader for the sake of unity in our country. We can go to any length to have the Naga people live with us as brothers within an united Assam. With these few words, Sir, I put my amendment for your consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: Amendment moved is that delete the last paragraph of the official motion, *i. e.*, delete "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" and insert the following paragraph in its place—

"This Assembly, therefore recommends to the Union Government to keep the areas that are now called Nagaland within the administrative jurisdiction of the State of Assam, and give those areas full autonomy in all matters, creating an administrative council for them".

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a great feeling of sadness that I rise to take part in this debate, sadness because a family is about to divide. Sir, I have listened to the speeches of my hon. friends delivered yesterday and also today. Sir, I have been associated with the affairs of the Naga Hills for many years and years ago I visited the Naga Hills with a Mission of Friendship and good-will. As such I feel that I should take part in this debate. We, who were associated since the commencement of history, we who bore the brunt of foreign invasion together; we who shared the joys and sorrows of our lives since the dawn of history are now about to separate! In a moment like this it is natural that the memories of our past associations come to the mind and we cling to these sweet memories with a fond hope that we may be united again. Sir, I remember my journey to Kohima in the month of August 1946; the journey was strenuous. I was accompanied by my wife, and the road was breached at many places as a result of which we had to do much of walking. We reached Kohima on the 12th August at midnight. I remember the help that some Naga boys rendered to us in order to carry the luggages and to put us in the Inspection Bungalow. Sir, I remember the journey to the village of Khonoma. We had to walk in the midst of rain; there too, the road was breached at many places. But the boys there immediately put some logs in the gaps to make temporary bridges. On the other side there were deep gorges and we could reach the village of Khonoma just before the sunset. We were thoroughly drenched. Immediately after our arrival some girls brought us hot water so that we could have bath and change our clothes. The man who was at that house told us that he was there for long many years; he told us that we could calculate his age by the age of the trees which he should as having been planted by him in his boyhood. He told us the names of the British Officers with whom he came across, he told us how the I. N. A. Officers used that very house for their campaigns in 1944. He showed how that very house was riddled with bullets of machine-guns fired from Zubja. And Mr. Phizo came to meet us. He introduced himself before us as one who had been in Rangoon that he had been with the I. N. A. and we had long discussions with him. Sir, India was at that time on the eve of her Independence. There were talks of transfer of power and that was why we went there with a mission of friendship, good-will and to create an understanding. In the meetings we explained the objectives of Congress and we told them that the Naga people should never have any doubts about their future. There would be no interference with their way of life, their Tribal customs and traditions. In this way, we moved among the Nagas for nearly a fortnight. In many of our meetings questions were used to be put to us about the Congress organisation, about Gandhiji's leadership, about the non-violence, etc. I remember when at one time one old Naga villager put this question: What guarantee is there that Gandhiji would not be betrayed as Christ was done

long before? In this way we tried to convince them how by remaining with India they would benefit and how they would be able to develop. It is true, that Phizo was of a mind which could not accept unity with India. We were thinking of walking on foot from Kohima to Mokokchung but at that time the Provincial Congress Committee was about to meet at Tezpur and I was called by wire to come back. That is why I could not go at that time to Mokokchung by walking through Wokha and other villages.

Sir, it is very difficult to convince one when the emotional urge was deep and intellectual capacity to understand was at the top of the balance. We tried to explain the implication, of the obligation and the modern administrative set up, the responsibility of building up a welfare State, financial resources and all other things. I have already said that the emotional urge was deep to consider this aspect. Sir, I remember the surprise expressed by one person when we took food with them in Khonoma. One of the men asked me "How is this? You plain people who hate us, because we are pork eaters and beef eaters. How is it that you take food with us." I explained to them the object of the Congress that we did not observe any difference. However we could feel the deep sense of distrust and suspicion towards the men from plains. As Mr. Rudyard Kipling expressed long ago, "East is East and West is West and the twin shall never meet." In this way, they were made to feel that "Plains and Hills people will never meet." That was deeply indoctrinated in the minds of some.

Sir, I remember in December 1951, on the steamer how our Prime Minister tried to persuade Mr. Phizo. He tried to persuade Mr. Phizo to join in the Election and send representatives to the Assam Assembly, but it was of no avail. Again, I remember, Sir, in 1952, probably in the month of October, when the Prime Minister came to Assam, he visited Manipur and from there he went as far as Mao. I had to go there accompanied by Mr. Mukherjee. We arranged to meet the tribal leaders with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister tried to persuade them not to go out of the Indian Union, but it was futile to do so. I remember how some people of some villages—men and women—felt sad when they could not meet the Prime Minister out of fear of a group of violent people. They came from Mokokchung and some of them came from far distant areas of the Naga Hills. They felt sad. They expressed their sadness to me. It is unfortunate that we could not build up the leadership which would be able to meet the violent group and Sir, I take it as failure of our leadership. Sir, I remember my talk with Dr. Ao in 1951. He was against this move of separation. But what he can do? Sir. The circumstances were such that he was drifted away by this movement. I still remember how the Nagas felt in March 1953. I could not go there when the Prime Minister of India accompanied Mr. U. Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma visited the Naga Hills. I would not go as the Assembly was in Session at the time. There were gates constructed on the way, but they were destroyed. Some people wrote to me about their sadness because they could not greet the Prime Minister. Sir, in this context, I feel that it was the failure of our leadership because we could not build up a strong group amongst them. Sir, I do not propose to discuss, what were the acts of omissions and commissions we should not discuss today as to who erred either the State or the Centre.

as has been referred to by some Friends to-day. It is not the time to do so. We should part to-day and with the best of our feelings, with the best of sentiment. I appreciate the sentiment expressed by my Friend from Mizo Hills, Mr. Thanhliira. We should cherish the hope that we unite again.

Sir, I still remember when I was at Jorhat Jail. A Naga convict overseer was put over me. But instead of playing the role of overseer he became a student and I have to teach him how to read and write. After his release he came to Gauhati with a present. I told him that how I would accept a present which was a symbol of violence—a spear. But I accepted this as he brought the present with a feeling of friendship. Since then, I have many friends in Naga Hills and even now they come to me with presents. I cherish these presents as sweet souvenir of our past associations. Sir, today what is the position? A group of men had come to work out a constitution within the Indian Union and this is the bright future in the situation. I hope and trust that after having worked out the constitution they will understand the responsibility of building up a welfare State. I trusted, they would at their own accord come for a co-ordinated and integrated administrative set up in the eastern region including N. E. F. A., Tripura, Manipur and other places. They will themselves probably come forward with such a demand.

With the situation on the border of China being what it is to-day, with the deteriorating relationship with Pakistan, I feel that it would be better to come to a good understanding with the Naga people so that we can have an integrated administrative set up in this region. To-day Sir, I do not feel that any useful purpose would be served by discussing the constitutional features of the Bill at any great length. Some of my Friends have brought in Amendments to the Nagaland Bill. But I do not see any use for such amendments. The Bill has been introduced on the understanding between the people of Nagaland and the Central Government, we should not, at this stage, say anything about their powers. Let them work this new set up and strengthen themselves to face the hostile elements. In my opinion, this is what is the crying need of the moment. Because as a result of the deprivations, as a result of the fear caused by the hostile Nagas in the minds of the innocent people living both inside the Nagaland and also on the borders of the plains districts, these people have been forced to pass their days in panic and have been made to suffer great loss both in property and lives. We should therefore place our faith on the new leadership that is gradually emerging in the Nagaland. We must pin our hope on this new leadership as well as on the Naga people. We should believe them and trust them.

With these few words I support the Motion which is moved by the Leader of the House, Mr. Chaliha and commend the same for the acceptance of the House and oppose the amendments moved by friend from the opposition.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Amendment put forward by our Leader and esteemed colleague, Mr. Das, I would like to make a few observations. Sir, I have heard very carefully the explanation given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister yesterday. Of course, I fully appreciate the difficulties faced by the Government in regard to this problem. But I am constrained to observe that it is too late for the Government of India to come

forward with such a Bill. Sir, yesterday the Chief Minister had explained to the House the reasons for which this piece of legislation has had to be brought forward. But my point is why should we so meekly submit to the whims of the Government of India. Sir, I want a clarification from our State Government whether the Central Government had made any discussions with them with regard to this problem. I am firmly convinced Sir, that this problem could have been solved as early as 1956. But in the month of April 1956, in a village near Khonoma an accident took place and the Government of India immediately sent one Company of Sixth Punjab Regiment to control the situation that arose out of this minor accident. What happened there? As soon as the Sixth Regiment arrived, they tried to control the situation by molestation of the innocent Naga girls, by firing at the houses of the neighbouring people and destroying their crops and properties. This is the sample of conciliatory measures taken by our Government of India with our Naga brethren. On many previous occasions we suggested to our Government to allow us to send a Peace Mission to the Naga Hills with a view to come to an understanding with the people living there. But Sir, unfortunately no scope was given to us. We have thus been deprived of the opportunity of understanding the minds of the people living in that area. Now although we understand the difficulties of the Government of India, I cannot but remark that Government of India's solution is something like trying to ride on wrong horse. Although, some attempts have been made to restore law and order in the disturbed areas in the Nagaland, they have not been able to do so even at the cost of such a huge sum of money and lives of large number of people. I doubt very much if the Government of India by the methods they are pursuing at present will ever be able to restore peaceful conditions in that area. If the Government of India today grant them a separate State, tomorrow they will come forward with a fresh demand for complete separation from India. Therefore, I feel the solution as envisaged in the Bill instead of going to solve the problem will only complicate it. I strongly feel that we cannot concede to this measure. Sir, we were never consulted about this vital problem affecting the solidarity of the whole of the Eastern region. An hon. Member from the Congress benches had stated that he had many Naga friends. So also have we. I had the proud privilege of being the room-mate of a Naga student for several years. I am also connected with various cultural and social organisations in the Plains as well as in the Hills and through the aegis of these organisations, we tried our level best to come to an understanding with our brothers and sisters in the Hills and I am glad to declare here, Sir, that in our efforts we made appreciable advance and met with considerable success. But I am sorry to say that our Government did not allow us the opportunity to mix up with them as freely as we wanted, and restrictions were imposed on our way. Now Sir, I want to declare, on behalf of the young people of Assam, if the Government of India are not in a position to solve this problem, let us be given a chance once more. I am convinced, given reasonable facilities, we are sure to succeed. Sir, I have already stated that the present solution as envisaged in the Bill under discussion is not the solution given by the people who are intimately connected with the Naga people, but it is the brain-work of officers imported from far-off places who have no knowledge about the geographical or historical and cultural background of Assam. In consultation with these officers, the Central Government, as a matter of fact, our Prime Minister has come forward with the proposal for a separate Nagaland. But those people who are quite conversant with the historical and social background of these people have not been taken into confidence at the time of formulation of these

measures, they were not discussed. Such a solution from the top is hardly likely to meet with any success in a democratic set up of administration.

Now Sir, I have already heard very carefully the speech given by our A. P. C. C. President yesterday which I cannot appreciate. He said that by doing so we can bring unity, but we are sure Sir, we will create strong disintegrity not unity by acceding to such kind of demand. Sir, I do not find any reason for acceding to such kind of demand. Sir, I submit that this will not be able to solve the economic and political problems of Naga Hills. You know it well Sir, that apart from the cultural ties, our economy is also tied with the Nagas. We are to depend on each other in our day to day life. Sir, my submission is this that we do not want to remain separate and let us try to find ways and means once more if we can do something to stay together. I, on behalf of the young people of Assam submit that we should try once more to bring our brothers and sisters to our side and not to go away from our State. My point is this Sir, why this Bill could not have been brought earlier if they could have foreseen such kind of a situation. Therefore, my submission is that it is not the proper time to accept such a bill. The Government of India has already committed to this Bill as stated by the Chief Minister. Let them do whatever they like. But we will not take the responsibility of this as has been shifted to us. We are here to live together, we are here to go ahead together, we are not here to keep ourselves separate. And if we are to settle any differences, let us behave like brothers and sisters and settle the issue. With these few words I support the amendment moved by Shri Das and Goswami.

***Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko).**: Mr. Speaker Sir, I oppose the Motion of amendments moved by the Opposition to the Nagaland Bill moved by the Leader of the House.

Sir, we are crying in the wilderness when the Naga people of the Nagaland are no more with us. In 1960, we had to ask the Centre to take up the administration of the Nagaland because we failed to maintain law and order there. Before 1960, we spent huge amount of money for maintaining law and order, foregoing a good deal of developmental work of our State.

It is we who are to be blamed for the Nagas sticking to the demand of a sovereign independent Nagaland. Our people of the Plains have developed an insular habit and are indifferent about our brothers in the hills which has made them feel themselves different from us. I say, we are to be blamed because we have a duty to infuse a spirit of brotherhood among the different sections of the people. Before independence Nagaland was a protected territory and even if we wanted we could not go there. But after independence also we have made no attempt to come in close contact with the people of the Nagaland.

But the Nagas were an integral part of Assam from the time of the Mahabharata and during the Ahom reign the relation was very cordial. Even to-day the Nagas in the border villages are quite friendly with the people of neighbouring Assamese villages.

And Assamese is still the *Lingua franca* among the different tribes of the Nagas.

But, Sir, the educated class under the influence of the foreigners have made this movement. However, we have not been able to make a strong organisation for proper integration of the country, which is much needed particularly in view of the fact that the people of Assam is not homogeneous unit. There are many racial, linguistic and religious groups of people in Assam. To integrate the population in view of these forces of disintegration is an uphill task and a concerted move by all parties should be made to build an integrated Assam.

I may recall, Sir, that our present Chief Minister, while he was the President of our State Congress sent a Good Will Mission to the rest of Assam with a view to establish a cordial relation with the Nagas. But unfortunately people did not like the idea and did not co-operate with him in his noble Mission. But he did with a foresight into the future and if we understood him correctly then perhaps the Nagas would have been convinced of our sincerity and sympathy for them and abandoned the idea of going away from us.

However, we have no power to make the clock of time go back. It is however gratifying that our Prime Minister has at least been able to persuade the major section of the Nagas to abandon the idea of a Separate Nagaland at least and to remain in India. This is surely an improvement upon the former demand of the Nagas and we should co-operate with him in the interest of India as a whole.

I, however, hope that one day the Nagas will again become an integral part of Assam. The N.E.F.A. is also directly administered by the Governor. To this now, Nagaland has been added. But if we can develop a wide outlook and extend our sympathy and fellow-feeling to the Nagas from now on they would be convinced to join Assam once again. But we should make a large-scale integration move with a large band of workers who would volunteer their services to the cause with a missionary zeal for building a united Assam. Sir, I am of opinion that with the passing of the Bill our duty to our Naga brothers should not be finished. But we should be all the more alive to the problem of integration. Let the separation of the Nagas be a wound in our heart which we should not forget until we can win their hearts and take them back to us. Let this defeat make us more determined to win the battle of integration of this problematic State of India which is an urgent necessity in the interest of the whole of India.

With these few words, I oppose the amendment and support the resolution of the leader of the House.

Mr. ENOWELL POHSHNA [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the formation of Naga Hills....

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The hon. Member is not audible. He should come to the mike please. ...

Mr. ENOWELL POHSHNA [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: As regards the Motion placed before the House by our hon'ble Chief Minister, I do not see that there is any more use to

consider it because an agreement has already been made between the Government of India and the Naga Leaders and actually, as stated by our Chief Minister, the Government of India has already committed for the creation of a separate State and in practice already there is an interim Government and it is only to be implemented according to the Constitution of India. Actually, we are grateful to some Naga Leaders who have sacrificed their lives for the cause of India by trying to bring their own people to their fold. Therefore, in my opinion, it is not for anybody of us to oppose the formation of separate State. On the other hand, it is our duty to maintain a spirit of friendliness and cordiality so that we can win the good-will of the Naga people, but in these matters, we should not forget also the important problem of Assam as it is there. Naga Hills in fact demanded complete independence and they had resorted to violence and other hostile activities and their case has been favourably considered by the Central Government. On the other hand, our hills people have been demanding a separate State of their own and that demand is being followed through non-violence and peaceful means, but they have been offered Scottish Pattern of Administration. I do not want to say very much because this matter is already in the hands of the Central Government, but I would only appeal to this august House that if the demand of the people who had resorted to violence with all their hostile activities has been conceded, whether there is any justification for the Government of Assam to stand in the way of the demand of these hills people for a separate State. Sir, I wonder whether the same policy and the same attitude of the Government will be followed in the matter of creation of separate States comprising of smaller area with lesser population. I only hope that the Leader of the House will one day bring a resolution in the floor of this House for the formation of another State comprising of the five autonomous districts of Assam. With these few words, Sir, I appeal to this august House not to take advantage of the hospitality and friendliness of the hills people—their own land, their Independence is as dear to them as the country. With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take my stand to support the amendment motion moved by the Leader of the Opposition and Shri Madhusudhan Das. Sir, I like to express with my heavy and sorrowful heart that our Naga brothers and sisters are going to be separated from us and we are to give our opinion on it. Sir, it is really a regrettable matter that the Government of India is already committed to the setting up of Nagaland as a separate State without ascertaining the previous opinion of this House and the State. Sir, it is now a matter of crying in the wilderness and this is now a matter of *post-mortem* case. The *post-mortem* case cannot bring back the life of a dead man. So, there is little scope to discuss about it. We cannot and should not blame anybody of this House for the separation. We cannot boast ourselves that we are more patriots than any Member of this august House or anybody in this State of Assam. Everybody tried his level best to keep the integrity of Assam but failed. There may be some mistakes, omissions and commissions, on the part of some of our Members, but really it is a regrettable matter that Government of India have extended help in this move of separation. There is no doubt about it. Let us hope that we shall not make any such

mistake, commission and omission, in other cases which are knocking at our door at the present moment. Before committing to set up a separate Nagaland, a Naga State, India Government should have taken the opinion of the people of this State through this august House. They have already committed themselves and now they are taking our opinion. So, this has not been done properly. For this reason, I am supporting the Motion of the Leader of the Opposition.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have before us some motion and two amendments. So far as the first part of the main motion is concerned, nobody will object to, but when the last portion comes, there is difference of opinion. The amendment tabled by Shri Goswami clearly states that the opinion of this House and the opinion of the people of Assam has not been taken into consideration previously. This is certainly so. If the matter would have been handled in a proper way at a time when there was still chance left, I think the result would have been different. In 1957, the then Chief Minister came with a statement and announced that the Nagaland will be under Central administration. At that time also I protested and returned statement and made walk out. Sir, I made suggestions to the effect that a chance should be given to the people of Assam to know what in fact the Naga people want, to know the Naga mind, to hear them. I suggested—let us sit round the table and discuss; let us invite the Naga rebels, those who want independence. The representatives of all the political parties may also be called to have a free and frank discussion across the table. Before doing so, I suggested that amnesty, i.e., pardon, should be granted to those Naga rebels as otherwise they would not be able to come forward and participate in such discussions. The instance of Mr. T. Abdur Rahman, the Prime Minister of Malaya, may be cited in this connection. He invited Singpeng, the leader of the rebels, for a frank discussion to find out a solution. For ten days, no contact could be established. Through radio, he tried to contact him. At least, he could contact Singpeng. They talked round the table. In this way, we could have invited the rebels and those who want to secede from us, but our Government failed to do so. But, in 1957, came a statement that the Naga Hills will go under a separate administration.

Sir, again, I observed yesterday that Shri Goswami who enjoys a respectable position in the Congress, made some statement that if they do not like to remain with Assam, they should go. My suggestion was what we should sit round the same table with them; we should know that precisely their demand was and we should hear them patiently. Without doing so, if I say I want an Ahom kingdom, another says he wants a Chutia kingdom, a Muslim asking for a Muslim kingdom and a Hindu demanding a Hindu kingdom, then Assam will be totally lost to pieces. I wonder how a responsible person can make such remarks.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think you will continue after lunch.

Adjournment

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

After lunch

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, it is known to all that the Karens of Burma are poor tribe. They were demanding for a long time for a separate State, i.e., an independent Karen State, but the Burmese Government is not conceding to their demand and gradually major section of the Karens are realising that they will not derive any benefit if Burma State is sliced away. In this way if our Government would have made some attempt to convince our people, who want to go away from us that they would derive more benefit if they would live together with us as one unit, certainly, the matter would have been otherwise. If according to the view of Sriman Goswami the whole of Assam has to be cut into pieces, there will be no Assamisation. Assam will be cut into pieces. You will see one day the carcass of Assam. If Assam is divided according to demands of particular sections for separate States and if we go on granting them, then there will be Ah m kingdom, Cachari kingdom, Bengali kingdom, Mizo kingdom and also Nalbari kingdom, etc. (Laughter). If there is Nalbari kingdom, my friend, Mr. Goswami, will also face the same difficulties from the people of Belsor for a separate State and Kaithalkuchi for another separate State and there will be no end of troubles for more demands for and more States will come.

Sir, we cannot put the clock back after the sacrifices of many people to have a homogeneous society. In the 20th century we cannot imagine that our society could be divided. This is why I appeal to the Leaders of the hills who demand for separate State or separate administration of their own not to think in this direction. Sir, what sins we have committed that we are not loved by them? They profess Christianity. According to Christianity universal love and tolerance is their creed and Jesus prayed, love and peace for all things. So, Sir, my appeal to them is why they are not liking us, what demands they have, let us hear their demands and let us live together in peace and harmony as one people of Assam who are in the Eastern Frontier of India and because we are in the Eastern Frontier region. Therefore, if we are united then we can defend our country from foreign invasions. Hence, this spirit that has been induced by this legislation for disintegration of this State of Assam cannot be welcome.

Sir, so far as the first part of the motion is concerned, I cannot agree. I agree to the amendment moved by my Friend, Mr. Madhusudhan Das, that the areas that are now called Nagaland should be within the administrative jurisdiction of the State of Assam and if necessary these areas should be given full autonomy in all matters. If this is done we will get time and opportunity to meet our brothers and sisters of Nagaland together and we will have opportunities to exchange views and to know them and let them know us. In this way, brotherly feeling will grow. I would appeal to the progressive sections or youths of Assam to know the miseries and sorrows of the people who are just demanding separate administration to find out a solution for a compromise for a solution. I think, Sir, a day will come when Assam will be bigger one and other parts will be integrated into Assam and we will be in peace and prosperity.

With these words, I support the amendment moved by Shri Madhusudhan Das.

(Shri Tarapada Bhattacharyya takes his stand)

Mr. SPEAKER : I hope, the House will remember that the debate will have to be finished by 2-30 p.m. today.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Sir, in supporting the motion moved by Shri Goswami, I would like to add some points.

Sir, the time has come when everyone should consider this important matter more seriously. When one of our hon. esteemed friend, a Member of this august House from hill areas, expressed his views yesterday and today in this House, it amply made clear the feelings of the hill people. Sir, yesterday also myself and many other hon. Members told it very clearly by adopting a Bill on Nagaland or by creating a separate State of Nagaland, we shall not be able to solve this problem, rather we shall create more difficult situation and it is evident now in this House by the debates we had on this motion that we should think and we should ponder over the matter seriously, whether it is due to the fault of some missionaries or foreign missionaries this feeling of separation have cropped in or is it due to the failure of our leadership, as our esteemed leader, Shri Das, has already said, or is it due to the action of some other agency which is working inside India to create an anti-Indian feeling and divide India into pieces. We should ponder over the matter very seriously and every right-thinking man of India should think seriously. Sir, we knew of instances in Assam and in the district of Cachar that many Bengali people think that they are step-motherly treated, for that: should we ask for a separate Cachar State? No, Sir, we do not demand a separate Cachar State, as we know a day will come when everybody will think in different terms and when every citizen of Assam will work for the development of Assam smilingly. But, if we look to the Naga people, we find during the 1st World War they gave 2,000 soldiers to join in the 1st World War and in the 2nd World War when the Japanese occupied Nagaland, the Japanese wanted friendship and co-operation from the Naga people but they refused and for this they showed courage, patriotism and they showed that they are citizens of India.

They are like other Patriotic people of India who do not want foreign domination. Sir, in the year 1947, Sir Akbar Hydari, the then Governor of Assam, went to Nagaland to have some discussion and stayed there for seven days. A nine-point agreement was reached, but the problem was not solved by those discussions. It was due to the efforts our State leaders like Shri Das and our Chief Minister that some good understanding was created. Our Chief Minister went there and tried to his best to convince them and to foster a somewhat better understanding. In the 1952 General Election, the Nagas boycotted the elections. But in 1957 we saw three of them submitted their nomination papers. They were elected to the Assam Assembly and one of them became a Deputy Minister. It will, therefore, be seen, Sir, that we can make friends with them if we sincerely work for better understanding. But what do we find to-day? The entire attitude of the Naga people has changed due to our lack of leadership, lack of right policy and the wrong policy pursued by our State Government. Why do not we continue our sincere effort, which was done by our Chief Minister and leaders like Shri Das? When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wants to create a separate State, why our State leaders did not raise their voice of

protest? Why not follow the path of persuasion and understanding? We find, Sir, we are going to lose 3,600 sq. miles of our territory, according to the Chief Minister's statement made yesterday, and we are going to lose about 3½ lakhs of people. Sir, it is a very bad day for us, not only for Assam but for the whole of India; nay, it is a bad day for the whole of mankind. In this very Assembly one of our members have voiced the demand for a separate Hill State. If we concede this Nagaland today, to-morrow it will be more difficult to resist the demand for a separate Hill State. Therefore, all right-thinking men of Assam should ponder over this matter very seriously. For this I request our Chief Minister once again to try to win back our Naga brethren.

Sir, we have been asked to express our views on this Bill but it will have no effect on the Prime Minister. Nevertheless, Sir, we are stating what we think to be the best for our country. We hope it will have some effect, if not to-day, but some day in future. For all these, Sir, I support the amendment moved by my Friend, Shri Goswami and I request everybody to be one with us by observing this day as a day of sorrow for the whole of Assam.

This is my submission, Sir.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to support the amendments moved by my friends, Shri Lakshmi Prosad Goswami and Shri Madhusudhan Das.

Sir, we all understand well that it is no good crying over spilt milk. It has already been decided by the Centre that a separate Naga State is to be formed and, in fact, an interim Government is now functioning there. The mistake which has been done cannot probably be undone now at the moment, but, Sir, there are instances where settled facts had been made unsettled in course of time. Sir, yesterday during my general observations on the proposed Bill, I apprehended where was the end of this separatism. To-day in this august House my apprehension has come to be true. Our esteemed friend Mr. Enowell Polshna said that the Naga people agitated and through violent means achieved a separate State for themselves. He, therefore, asked why there should be any basic resistance to the demand for a Hill State. He asked the Leader of the House to think in terms of acceding to a separate Hill State. Sir, let us look at history. If we go through the history of the years 1905-1911, we find that the partition of Bengal created a havoc throughout India. It was very strongly resented and a widespread movement for undivided Bengal was launched. In fact, that movement gave rise to the National Movement in India, which ultimately secured this truncated Independence of India in the year 1947. We the people of Assam have already been badly affected by the partition of the country. The bulk of the Sylhet district was lost to us. To-day we are going to be poorer by creation of this Naga land. Now if this policy is pursued with what reasoning the members of this House can oppose the demand for a separate Hill State? So, my appeal to the hon. Members and the Leader of this House is that since the Prime Minister and the Central Government have decided to set up this separate Naga land, let them share the good and bad of it. Let not this august House be a party to it. Let us not be a party to this horrible disintegration of this poor State. If we do not accept this Bill to-day we shall have our say to-morrow. If any demand of a disintegrating character comes forward we can oppose that outright. There will be then some sense in that. Sir, it was very painful that yesterday on the floor of this House our hon. Member, the President of the

A. P. C. C., Shri Goswami, had given a long rope for disintegration of the State of Assam. He said that there should be self-determination, whoever wanted to separate should be allowed to do so. This is very dangerous. I am surprised that this kind of statement could be made by the President of the State Congress, which is the ruling party. Therefore, Sir, I request the House that it is high time for us to consider this matter very seriously and not to accept this Bill. Let us leave it to the Central Government. Let them decide and share the blame of it. Let not this Assembly be a party to it. If this is not done I would only voice my warning "Beware, Assam, beware".

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. I have followed the debate very carefully and it appears that there is substantial agreement with regard to the views as contained in the motion which I have moved. The difference has arisen only in respect of the last portion of my resolution to which some amendments have been moved. Before dealing with the amendments I would like to make certain observations because I feel that I have a duty to do so. Some of the hon. Members have stated that the present proposal amounts to submission on the part of Government of India to the hostile elements who have resorted to violence to achieve some political aims. I would respectfully submit that this is a very wrong impression. Let us examine what was the demand of those elements who resorted to violence. Their demand was not for a separate State within the Indian Union their demand was for complete independence. So far as my information goes, even to-day their demand is for independence and these elements are not happy with the political settlement that has been arrived at. Therefore, the impression that the Government of India or the Prime Minister of India has surrendered to the threat of the hostile elements and that is why he has yielded to the proposal for a separate Naga Land, I suppose, should go. By accepting this proposal the Prime Minister has respected the wishes of the peace-loving Nagas, and has ignored the hostile elements completely. Therefore, I would submit, Sir, that it will be very unfair on our part to carry an impression that the Prime Minister of India or the Government of India has ultimately surrendered to the hostile elements who have been creating troubles in the Naga Land.

Sir, another very pertinent question which has been raised here is what did the State Government do in this matter, if they were consulted by the Government of India in this matter. Sir, I would submit that it is not on one occasion but on various occasions we had the opportunity of entering into correspondence and discussions on this subject. So far as I am concerned, I have always been holding a view which I conveyed to the Prime Minister of India and that view is exactly similar to what is contained in the resolution which I have moved in this House. I have always maintained and I do maintain even now that if our Eastern frontier is to be made strong, our policy and arrangements should be such as would ultimately lead to the unity of the people of this region, and therefore, in the matter of administration we should proceed in a manner by which these objectives can be achieved. This is my reply to those of the hon. Members who have raised this question with regard to what views we gave to the Prime Minister of India on this subject from time to time.

Now, Sir, coming to the amendments moved by the hon. Members, I find difficulty in accepting them. I would like to mention the reasons also. I would first of all refer to the amendments proposed by the hon. Member, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami. He expressed regrets in his amendments

that the opinion of the State Government was not ascertained before arriving at this decision. Sir, the development in Naga land is not of recent occurrence. This situation is continuing there for years together, I should say since independence. Therefore, I suppose, not only the hon. Members of this House but also every citizen of India is aware of the situation which is prevalent in the Naga land. Therefore, if we had any alternative suggestion or if we wanted to do anything else than what has been proposed now, we should have been active in that regard. Now, to blame the Government of India after they have arrived at a settlement, by peaceful negotiation, which has been supported by the largest section of the Nagas, I do not think it will be fair on our part to criticise the Government of India as is now proposed in these amendments.

With regard to the special powers proposed for the Governor in the Constitution amendment Bill for the State of Naga Land, I suppose the situation as it exists to-day demands special provision. Therefore, the Government of India has come to the decision in consultation with the representatives of the Naga People's Convention.

Now, with regard to the amendment moved by the hon. Member Shri Madhusudhan Das, I would like to say that the hon. Member actually goes against the agreement or the assurance which has been given by our Prime Minister to the representatives of the Naga Peoples' Convention. Assuming that what has been proposed by the hon. Member Shri Madhusudhan Das is acceded to, what is his alternative proposal? Unfortunately that alternative proposal is not there neither in the amendment nor in the speech delivered by him.

Of course, I am happy to hear what the hon. Member Shri Dula Chandra Barua said about his younger generation. He presented the psychology of our younger generation and I agree with him that this is a correct psychology and such is the thinking of the younger section of our people. I think all these difficulties which we are finding today regarding boundary, language, religion and caste will disappear before long provided of course vested interests do not put any obstruction in the natural process of integration.

Therefore, Sir, although I am very sorry today that the Government of India is obliged to come forward with this piece of legislation for separation of Naga Hills from the State of Assam. I have however, no doubt that by creating this Naga State, Naga people cannot be separated from the people of Assam. This is a hope which I maintain and this is a hope which I will cherish all the time because I have a great faith in the future generation of the country and our people.

Therefore, Sir, my submission in brief is that today we do not put any obstructions to the scheme or arrangement which has been arrived at by the Government of India by discussion. With the representatives of the Naga Peoples' Convention; but at the same time I like to remind the Government of India that if they want to form a strong unit in the north-east frontier of our country their policy should be conducive to the unity of the people of these areas. With these words, Sir, I request the hon. Members to withdraw their amendments.

Shri SRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI (Nalbari-West) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to make a personal explanation. Sir, I was misquoted by the hon. Member, Shri Rathin Sen. He said that I was in favour of granting power for self determination even to the district. Sir, even the Leader of the House also agreed with me that under the circumstances, it is the political solution at present which we are to accept. I did not advocate for the creation of Nalbari Kingdom as stated by the hon. Member, Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah. Everybody knows the magnitude of the Naga problems. They have agreed not to secede from India and therefore they have been allowed to form a separate unit. So in the present peculiar circumstances, they are allowed to form a separate State in the district level. I am always for a longer and greater State comprising the whole of North-East Region namely N. E. F. A., Manipur, Tripura, Naga Hills and Assam. That will come one day if we try to have emotional integration amongst all sections of people and areas of this Region. I hope I have made myself clear now.

Mr. SPEAKER : Are you going to withdraw your amendment ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : No.

Mr. SPEAKER : I put the question. The question is that the last paragraph of the Chief Minister's resolution be substituted by the following—

“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 *ultravires* to the Constitution”.

(The House divided)

Ayes—13

1. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua.
2. Shri Haladhar Uzir.
3. Dr. Homeswar Deb Choudhury.
4. Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah.
5. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami.
6. Shri Madhusudhan Das.
7. Shri Nanda Kishore Singha.
8. Shri Rampirit Rudrapaul.
9. Shri Ram Prasad Das.
10. Shri Rathindra Nath Sen.
11. Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed.
12. Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee.
13. Shri Zahirul Islam.

Noes—57

1. Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha.
2. Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee.
3. Shri Chatrasing Teron.

4. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.
5. Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika.
6. M. Moinul Haque Choudhury.
7. Shri Rup Nath Brahma.
8. Shri Siddhi Nath Sarma.
9. Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi.
10. Shri Radhika Ram Das.
11. Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.
12. Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua.
13. Shri Abu Nasar Md. Ohid.
14. Begum Afia Ahmed.
15. Raja Ajit Narayan Deb.
16. Shri Bahadur Basumatary.
17. Shri Baliram Das.
18. Shri Bazlul Basit.
19. Shri Bishnulal Upadhyaya.
20. Shri Biswadev Sarma.
21. Shri Chanoo Kheria.
22. Shri Dandiram Dutta.
23. Shri Derajuddin Sarkar.
24. Shri Devendra Nath Sarma.
25. Shri Durgeswar Saikia.
26. Shri Emonsing Sangma.
27. Dr. Ghanashyam Das.
28. Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha.
29. Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar.
30. Shri J. B. Hagjer.
31. Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwala.
32. Shri Khogendra Nath Nath.
33. Shri Lila Kanta Borah.
34. Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta.
35. Shri Lakhya Nath Doley.
36. Shri Md. Idrish.
37. Shri Md. Umaruddin.
38. Shri Mahadeb Das.
39. Shri Mal Chandra Pegu.
40. Shri Md. Matlebuddin.
41. Shri Mohananda Bara.
42. Shri Mohi Kanta Das.
43. Shri Molia Tanti.
44. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma.
45. Shri Omeo Kumar Das.
46. Shri Pabindra Nath Sarma.
47. Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury.
48. Shri Shriman Prafulla Goswami.
49. Shri Radha Kishan Khemka.
50. Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah.
51. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami.
52. Shri Siba Prasad Sarma.
53. Shri Surendra Nath Das.
54. Syed Ahmed Ali.
55. Shri Tankeswar Chetia.
56. Shri Tilok Gogoi.
57. Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan.

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, Order. Ayes 13 and Noes 57.

(The question was negatived)

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Das do you like to withdraw your amendments ?

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : No.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is :

Delete the last para. of the official motion, *i. e.*—*delete* “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.” and *insert* the following paragraph in its place :

“This Assembly, therefore, recommends to the Union Government to keep the areas that are not called Nagaland within the administrative jurisdiction of the State of Assam, and give those areas full autonomy in all matters, creating an administrative council for them.”

(The question was negatived)

Mr. SPEAKER : I put the main Resolution moved by the Chief Minister. The question is :

“The Assam Legislative Assembly takes into account the State of Naga Land 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.”

(The Resolution was adopted)

Motion on flood situation in the State by Revenue Minister

Shri SIDDHI NATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the House do now consider the flood situation in the State of Assam and the relief measures adopted by Government.

As the House is fully aware, all the Plains Districts of Assam and part of the Garo Hills District have been badly affected by floods this year. In the early part of June, the Cachar District was in the grip of floods and later part of June all the six Plains Districts of the Brahmaputra Valley as well as a part of the Garo Hills District were devastated by floods. When the House was in session in June, I kept the House informed from time to time about the prevailing flood situation the State in my Statements of the 18th, 28th and 29th June, 1962. The magnitude of floods was so great that the House was adjourned on the 30th June in order to enable the hon. Members to visit their constituencies and assist the people in distress.

The flood situation has since become stabilized and normalcy is fast returning. Relief measures are in full progress in the Districts to enable the affected people to recover from the devastation caused by the floods.

I seek your permission to give a brief report to the House about the damages done by the floods and the relief measures adopted by the Government so far.

STATEMENT OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY FLOODS AND EROSION DURING JUNE, JULY 1962 AND RELIEF MEASURES TAKEN THEREOF

Cachar District.--Due to heavy rains in Cachar District as well as in Manipur and Mizo Hills, the rivers Kushiara, Barak and their tributaries were in spate as a result, 405 square miles of Silchar Subdivision were flooded. Forty-two thousand six hundred ninety one families with a population of about 2,19,901 were affected. The number of villages affected would be about 572. Seven human lives were reported to have been lost due to flood. The cattle mortality due to flood was 140 the value of which would be about Rs.15,165. 8,616 houses were damaged or destroyed due to flood the approximate value of which would be Rs.1,85,897. Considerable damages to crops have been reported. About 90,347 bighas of crop area were flooded. The different areas of crops and their approximate value are (1) Ahu--56,552 bighas value Rs.27,29,695, Asra--3,150 bighas value Rs.8,91,056, seedling 2293 bighas value Rs.49,687. There have been nine major breaches of embankment and their repairing cost have been estimated at Rs.4,93,524.

Besides, 40 bighas of land were eroded affecting 8 families of 2 villages. The value of properties lost due to erosion would be about Rs.1,500.

In Hailakandi subdivision.--One hundred fifty square miles were affected due to flood. Sixteen thousand five hundred sixty three families comprising about 99,378 persons were affected in Hailakandi Subdivision. The total villages flooded were 222. Four human lives were reported to have lost due to flood in Hailakandi Subdivision. About 180 cattle heads were lost, the value of which would be about Rs.16,830. Due to flood 2294 houses were damaged or destroyed, the value of which would be about

Rs.77,340. The total crop area affected was about 25 square miles. The value crops destroyed due to flood is Adu—Rs.61,951, Jute—Rs.84,240, Sugarcane Rs.32,565 and other crops Rs.10,970. Besides, 32 families in 6 villages were also affected by erosion. The total areas eroded would be about 6 acres. The value of properties lost due to erosion would be Rs.5,330.

In Karimganj Subdivision 105 square miles comprising 11438 families and 45,752 persons were affected by flood. The number of villages affected would be about 337. Two unidentified dead bodies were recovered from water in flooded areas, but cause of their death could not be ascertained. Another unidentified dead body was seen floating in Ratabari thana, but the body could not be recovered. No cattle mortality was reported from Karimganj Subdivision. A large number of houses were also damaged or destroyed throughout the Subdivision.

Besides 2 bighas of land in one village were eroded away. The number of families affected by erosion is 13. The value of properties lost due to erosion would be about Rs.3,400.

The Government have sanctioned Rs 1,42,875 for gratuitous relief for the entire Cachar district. Another amount of Rs 70,000 was also sanctioned for Rehabilitation loan for Cachar district.

2. Lakhimpur District.—1. Dibrugarh subdivision—The Brahmaputra river was in spate from the last part of June 1962 inundating Larua, Janira, Rohmaria mauzas and part of Dibrugarh town. This caused extensive damages to Sali seedling. The recent report received from the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur shows that as a result of the flood 75 square miles comprising 5000 families with a population of 25,000 were affected. Two hundred fifty villages of Dibrugarh subdivision were flooded causing acute distress to the people. Two human lives were reported to have been lost due to flood in Dibrugarh Subdivision. About 400 cattle valued at Rs.60,000 were lost due to flood. One hundred six houses were damaged or destroyed the approximate value of which would be Rs.1,20,000. About 1000 acre of crop areas were affected. The value of the crops lost would be about Rs.3,40,000.

Besides, three villages were affected by erosion involving 120 families. The total areas eroded would be about 25 acres. The erosion in Nagakhalia continues

There have been three major breaches of Embankment and the estimated cost of their repairs will be about Rs 52,60,000.

The Government have so far sanctioned Rs.75,000 as Gratuitous Relief for Dibrugarh subdivision.

(II) North Lakhimpur Sub-division—Due to incessant rains and breaches of embankments, all rivers of North Lakhimpur subdivision were in spate from 28th June 1962 resulting in heavy floods in a vast area including Machkhowa, a portion of Dhakuakhana, about half of Bardalani and Kukuri-Bebija portion in Gohain mauza of Subansiri Circle. The whole portion of Naubaisa, Telahi and Kadam, about 1/4th of Kamalabari

half of Lakhimpur and a small portion of Nakari mouzas of North Lakhimpur Circle, about $1/4$ th each of Kharejkhati, Narayanpur, Dhalpur and Laluk and half of Bihpuria mauza of Bihpuria Circle were affected by flood. About 207 square miles comprising 10,69 families with a population of about 61,758 in 373 villages were affected. There was however no loss of human life in North Lakhimpur Sub division. But 108 heads of cattle were lost due to flood. Two hundred ninety-five houses were damaged or destroyed by flood, the value of which would be about Rs.1,14,750. The total crop areas affected would be about 48,437 bighas. The areas of different crops damaged are:—Ahu—36343 bighas, Bao 8809 bighas, Jute 407 bighas, Sugarcane 53 bighas, Sali seedling 2692 bighas and other crops 78 bighas. The total value of crops thus damaged would be about Rs.19,90,665. Besides 13 villages with 57 families were also affected by erosion. The total area affected by erosion was 655 bighas. The value of properties eroded would be about Rs.33,638.

There have been four major breaches of embankment and their repairing cost have been estimated at Rs.9,61,600.

Government sanctioned Rs.40,000 for Gratuitous Relief and Rs.50,000 for seed loan in North Lakhimpur subdivision.

3 Goalpara District.—(1) Dhubri Sub-division.—Due to rising of water in the Brahmaputra, vast area of Mankachar, South Salmara, Bilasipara and parts of Dhubri town were badly affected by flood. About 800 square miles comprising 60,000 families with 3,00,000 population in 700 villages were affected by flood. Five human lives were reported to have been lost due to flood in Dhubri subdivision. About 151 heads of cattle valued at Rs 16,000 were lost due to flood. The number of houses destroyed or damaged would be about 2000 worth Rs.50,000. About 3,00,000 acres of crop areas were reported to have been affected. The value of Ahu, Bao, Jute and Sali seedling lost amounts to several crores. Besides, 1000 acres of land were also eroded and as a result 2000 families in 30 villages were affected. The value of properties lost due to erosion is Rs.3,00,000.

Government sanctioned Rs3,00,000 for Gratuitous Relief and Rs. 3,00,000 for seed loan for Dhubri subdivision.

(II) Goalpara subdivision.—In Goalpara subdivision the flood water of the Brahmaputra river had affected mostly the areas under Lakhimpur and Goalpara Police Stations. About 148 square miles comprising 37693 families with a population of 1,88,465 persons in 475 villages were affected by flood. Five human lives were reported to have been lost due to flood in Goalpara subdivision. 19 heads of cattle were lost due to flood. 1133 houses were damaged or destroyed due to flood water the value being about Rs. 94,000. The total crop areas affected were 50,580 acres. The areas of different crops damaged and their values are Ahu 31,300 acres value Rs. 25,91,250, Bao 6,000 acres, value Rs. 42,000, Seedling 220 acres value Rs. 2,000, Jute 13080 acres, Rs. 13,08,000. Besides 4509 bighas of land in 44 villages were affected due to erosion. The total families affected by erosion would be 1200. The value of the properties damaged by erosion would be about Rs. 3,17,000.

There has been a major breach of embankment and repairing cost has been estimated at Rs.10,000,

Government sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for Gratuitous Relief and Rs. 1,00,000 for seed loan in Goalpara subdivision.

(III) *Kokrajhar Sub-division*.—In Kokrajhar Subdivision, Bijni and Basugaon areas were affected by flood. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles comprising 1490 families with 7000 population were affected. There was no loss of human lives and cattle. 2,223 acres of were affected in the subdivision. The value of crops destroyed would be about Rs.78,988.

Besides about 15 acres of land were affected by erosion involving 6 families. The value of the properties damaged due to erosion would be about Rs. 24,090.

Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for Gratuitous relief, Rs.25,000 for test relief and Rs. 25,000 for seed loan in Kokrajhar Sub-division.

Kamrup District: Gauhati subdivision.—In Gauhati subdivision due to flood in the months of June and July 1962 about 308 square miles were flooded. The total families and population affected due to these floods are 48,371 and 2,97,986 respectively. About 732 villages in Gauhati Sub-division were affected. Three human lives were reported to have been lost due to flood. About 34 heads of Cattle worth Rs. 2,760 were lost. The number of houses damaged or destroyed would be Rs. 18,873 and their value would be about Rs. 28,53,800. About 3,21,624 bighas of crop areas were flooded and crops worth Rs. 81,97,429 were damaged. Besides, 221 bighas of land in 8 villages were eroded. The number of families affected due to erosion would be about 78. The value of properties lost due to erosion would be about Rs. 1,61,3000.

There have been nine major breaches of embankments and their repairing cost have been estimated at Rs. 3,62,946.

Government sanctioned Rs.1,40,000 for Gratuitous Relief and Rs.2,00,000 for seed loan in Gauhati subdivision.

(II) *Barpeta subdivision*.—In Barpeta subdivision about 529 square miles comprising 51,178 families with population of 3,21,290 persons were affected by flood. About 681 villages in Barpeta subdivision were flooded. Eleven human lives were reported to have been lost due to flood in Barpeta subdivision. About 50 heads of cattle worth or Rs.3,500 were lost. About 916 houses valued at Rs. 6,88,307 were damaged or destroyed. About 3,79,386 bighas of crop areas were damaged. The different crops damaged and their value are Ahu 2,35,705 bighas value Rs. 94,22,280, Bao 88,221 value Rs. 52,90,620, seedling 1199 bighas value Rs. 25,955. Besides 691 bighas of land involving 372 families were affected due to erosion. The number of villages affected due to erosion is 44 and value of properties damaged due to erosion is Rs. 1,89,000.

Government sanctioned Rs. Rs. 50,000 for Gratuitous relief and Rs.30,000 for seed loan in Barpeta subdivision.

5. Darrang District—(I) *Tezpur subdivision*.—Due to flood in in Tezpur subdivision, Gohpur, Kollongpur Biswanath, Sootia Mauzas in Nadvar and Naduar and Helem Circle were affected. About $137\frac{1}{2}$ square miles comprising 9,127 families with a population of 53,880 persons in 229 villages were affected by flood. 8 human lives were reported to have been lost in Tezpur subdivision. 536 heads of cattle valued at Rs. 73,960 were lost due to flood. About 346 houses valued at Rs. 68,540 were

damaged or destroyed due to flood. About 12,757 acre of crop areas were flooded. Total value of crops damaged would be about Rs. 59,180. Besides, 1,280 bighas of land in 27 villages were eroded. The number of families affected due to erosion would be about 696. Value of properties lost due erosion is about Rs. 2,80,500.

There have been two major breaches of embankments and their repairs costs have been estimated at Rs. 46,350.

Government sanctioned Rs. 43,000 for Gratuitous relief and Rs. 30,000 for seed loan for Tezpur subdivision.

(II) *Mangaldai subdivision*—In Mangaldai subdivision the river Brahmaputra, Nanai Saktola, Nanadi, Tangne and Dhansiri were in spate. About 65 square miles comprising 9,009 families with a population of 45,085 persons in 166 villages were affected by flood. 5 human lives were reported to have been lost. About 295 heads of cattle worth Rs. 20,980 were lost due to flood. The number of houses damaged or destroyed is 199, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 6,035. About 38,375 bighas of crop areas were flooded. The value of different crops damaged are Ahu Rs. 2,10,723 seedling Rs. 49,180, Jute Rs. 10,57,850, other crops Rs. 30,070. Besides flood 1,252 bighas of land in 5 villages were eroded. The number of families affected by erosion is 166.

Government sanctioned Rs. 7,300 as Gratuitous Relief, and Rs. 80,000 for seed loan in Magaldai subdivision.

Nowgong District.—In Nowgong District, about 611 square miles with a population of 2,67,605 were affected due to flood. The number of families affected by flood is 53,341 in 535 villages. 7 human lives are reported to have been lost due to flood, in Nowgong District. About 88 heads of cattle valued at Rs. 8,800 were lost. The number of houses damaged or destroyed is 1,403 and their approximate value is Rs. 1,50,800. About 2,68,100 bighas of crop areas were under flood water. The value of crops damaged due to flood is estimated at Rs. 1,43,97,925. Besides, 4,757 bighas of land in 10 villages were eroded. The number families affected by erosion is 149.

There have been three major breaches of Embankments and their repairing costs have been estimated at Rs. 91,000.

Government sanctioned Rs. 75,000 for Gratuitous relief and Rs. 4,00,000 for seed loan in Nowgong District.

7. Sibsagar District: (I) *Jorhat subdivision.*—In Jorhat subdivision, about 140 sq. miles with a population of 65,000 were affected by flood. The number of families affected by flood would be about 9,275. About 180 villages in Jorhat subdivision were affected by flood. There was however no loss of human lives. But 188 heads of Cattle valued at Rs. 17,600 were lost due to flood. The number of houses damaged or destroyed would be about 220 and their approximate value would be Rs. 22,000. About 64,318 bighas of crop area were flooded. The different crop area flooded and the value of crop are:—Ahu—36,197 bighas, valued at Rs. 17,37,600, Bao.—28,121 bighas, valued Rs. 20,16,000. Besides 95 families in 7 villages were also affected due to erosion. The value of properties lost due to erosion is Rs. 15,000.

Government sanctioned Rs.35,000 for Gratuitous relief and Rs.15,000 for seed loan in Jorhat Subdivision.

II. Sibsagar Subdivision.—In Sibsagar subdivision about 70 sq. miles comprising about 3,500 families with a population of 21,950 were affected by flood. The number of villages affected by flood is 81. No human lives are however lost in Sibsagar subdivision. But 17 heads of Cattle were lost due to flood. About 46 houses were destroyed or damaged and their approximate value is Rs.35,700. About 9,305 acres of crop areas were flooded. The different crops are flooded and value of the crops are Ahu:—4,597 acres valued at Rs.3,67,760, Bao:—4,064 acres value at Rs.2,25,120 Sali seedling:—224 acres valued at Rs.6,740. Jute:—161 acres valued at Rs.27,900, Sugarcane—18 acres valued at Rs.6,000 Vegetables, 241 acres valued at Rs.13,240, paddy in granaries valued at Rs.36,800. Besides 30, acres of land in 2 villages were eroded. The number of families affected by erosion is 19 and the value of properties lost due to erosion is Rs 5,000. There have been ten major breaches of embankment and their repairing costs have been estimated at Rs.7,13,300. Government sanctioned Rs.10,000 for Gratuitous relief and Rs.30,000 as Test relief grant for Sibsagar subdivision.

(III) Golaghat subdivision.—In Golaghat subdivision about 273 sq. miles comprising 7,000 families with a population of 3,846 in 140 villages were affected by flood. One person was reported to have been drowned in the flood water. About 700 heads of cattle were lost. The number of houses damaged or destroyed by flood would be about 2,707 and their approximate value is Rs.2,70,700. About 52,779 bighas of crops area were flooded. The different crop areas flooded are:—Ahu 29,889 bighas, Bao 18,502 bighas, Jute 526 bighas, Sugarcane—1,160 bighas and other crops 2,702 bighas. The total value of the crops lost is estimated at Rs.40,93,962. Besides, 7,056 bighas of land in 14 villages were eroded. The total number of families affected by erosion is 65. The value of properties lost due to erosion is Rs.45,300.

Government sanctioned Rs.35,000 for Gratuitous relief and Rs.30,000 for seed loan for Golaghat subdivision.

8. Garo Hills District.—In Garo Hills some portion of Phulbari area was affected by flood. The total areas affected is 90 sq. miles.

The total families and population affected were 2,000 and 12,000 respectively in 67 villages. One human life was reported to have been lost 33 heads of Cattle were lost. There was however no damage of houses in flood affected area of Garo Hills, 7,717 acres of crops areas were damaged. The value of different crops lost are Ahu:—Rs.6,34,650, Jute Rs.4,98,600 and Amon Rs.1,48,950. Besides 2 sq. miles of land in 2 villages were affected by erosion. The number of families affected by erosion is 50 and properties lost due to erosion is Rs.5,000.

Rupees fifteen thousand was sanctioned of Gratuitous relief in the flood affected areas by the T. A. D.

(A Statement showing the damages caused by flood and erosion and another Statatement showing the different kinds of Grants and loans sanctioned so far are enclosed herewith).—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIEF MEASURES
TAKEN IN THE FLOOD AFFECTED SUBDIVISIONS

Name of the Subdivision				Gratuitous Relief	Rehabilita- tion Loan	Seed Loan	Test Relief
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cachar District	..	—		1,32,875	70,000	...	..
2. Dibrugrah	..	..		75,000	..	..	..
3. North Lakimpur	..	..		40,000	...	50,000	..
4. Gauhati	..	..	..	50,000	..	2,00,000	..
5. Barpeta	..	..	..	50,000	..	30,000	..
6. Dhubri	..	..	..	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	..
7. Goalpara	..	..	..	10,000	..	1,00,000	..
8. Kokrajhar	..	..	..	1,000	...	25,000	25,000
9. Tezpur	...	..	..	43,000	..	30,000	..
10. Mangaldoi	..	..	..	7,000	..	80,000	...
11. Nowgong	..	..	..	75,000	..	4,00,000	..
12. Jorhat	..	..	..	35,000	..	35,000	...
13. Sibsagar	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	30,000
14. Golaghat	..	..	..	35,000	..	25,000	..
Total	..	..	..	9,53,875	70,000	12,65,000	55,000

STATEMENT OF TOTAL DAMAGES DONE TO LIVES AND PROPERTIES DUE TO FLOOD AND EROSION IN ASSAM

1. Areas affected	...	...	...	4,117	sqr. miles.
2. Family affected	...	...	...	3,78,455	
3. The number of persons affected	...	...	...	20,73,896	
4. Number of villages affected	...	...	...	5,858	
5. Human lives lost	...	..	...	59	
6. Number of cattle lost and their values	...	...	...	2,938	
				Rs.2,78,835	
7. Number of houses damaged and their values	...	...	...	39,163	
				Rs.41,18,392	
8. Crop area affected and value of the crop damaged.	...	...	...	25,74,630	highas
				Rs.12,94,27,553	
9. Area eroded	...	...	...	52,602	highas
10. Number of families affected by erosion	...	...	...	5,126	
11. Number of villages affected due to erosion	...	...	...	232	
12. Value	...	...	...

Statement showing breaches on Embankments, cost of temporary protection and permanent measure.

Serial No.	Name of Division	Names of Rivers causing damage	Details of breaches	Approximate cost of temporary measures like ring bund with bamboo pulisades and putting sandbag in eroded points etc.		Approximate cost of permanent measures like rectification of bund, closing gaps with earth and spurs at eroded part etc.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Dibrugarh ..	(i) Brahmaputra (ii) Tingrai ..	(a) Major Breach—3 Nos	..	10,000	..	52,50,000
2.	North Lakhimpur	(i) Brahmaputra (ii) Mordhal .. (iii) Subansiri .. (iv) Dingha .. (v) Pabha .. (vi) Balijan .. (vii) Brahmojan .. (i) Brahmaputra .. (ii) Subansiri ..	(a) Major Breach—4 Nos	..	2,56,600	..	7,05,600
3.	Sibsagar ..	(i) Brahmaputra .. (ii) Subansiri ..	(a) Major Breach—10 Nos	..	4,25,380	..	2,87,920
4.	Tezpur ..	(i) Brahmaputra .. (ii) Gabharu .. (iii) Belsiri .. (iv) Dhansiri .. (i) Brahmaputra .. (ii) Puthimari .. (iii) Nona .. (iv) Pagaladiya .. (v) Pahumara .. (vi) Beki ..	(a) Major Breach—3 Nos (a) Major Breach—3 Nos.	..	24,000 16,000	..	22,350 75,000
5.	Nowgong ..	(i) Brahmaputra ..	..	..	47,250	..	3,15,696
6.	Kamrup ..	(i) Brahmaputra .. (ii) Puthimari .. (iii) Nona .. (iv) Pagaladiya .. (v) Pahumara .. (vi) Beki ..	..	..	..	..	10,000
7.	Goalpara ..	(i) Brahmaputra ..	(a) Major Breach—1 Nos	..	..	..	..
8.	Cachar ..	(i) Barak .. (ii) Sonai .. (iii) Singla ..	(a) Major Breach—9 Nos	..	1,21,035	..	..
Total—(a) Major Breach—41 Nos				..	8,99,665	..	70,30,455
GRAND TOTAL				..	8,99,665	..	79,33,120

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is that the House do now consider the flood situation in the State of Assam and the relief measures adopted by Government.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বানপানী সম্পৰ্কে যি বিবৃতি দিছে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। এই বানপানীয়ে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ যথেষ্ট ক্ষতি কৰিছে। সেই সম্পৰ্কে যথাযথ বিৱৰণ পাই আমি সুখী হৈছো। অৱশ্যে বিৱৰণত কিছু লৰচৰ হ'ব পাৰে। কাৰণ এইবিলাক সংবাদ সংগ্ৰহ কৰোঁতে কিছু দিন দেৱি থকাতো আঁচৰিত নহয় তথাপি আজি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা বানপানীৰ বিৱৰণ শুনি-সুখী হৈছো আৰু তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ আৰু তাৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ উপনদী বিলাকে আমাৰ অসমত বছৰে বছৰে হাহাঁকাৰৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি থাকে। এই নদীবিলাকে বিশেষকৈ ভূমিকম্পৰ পাচৰ পৰা বেচিকৈ উৎপাত কৰিব ধৰিছে। সেই সময়ৰ পৰা আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আৰু ৰাইজ যিমান সজাগ হ'ব লাগিছিল সিমান সজাগ হোৱা নাই। মাজুলীৰ নিচিনা ঠাইত এইবাৰ ক্ষতি বেচি হৈছে। সোৱণশীৰি, খেৰকতিয়া আৰু ডিব্ৰুং নদীৰ বানে এইবাৰ উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাত বেচি ক্ষতি কৰিছে। তাৰ বাহিৰে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাত জুন মাহৰ ৬ তাৰিখতো এবাৰ বানপানী হৈছিল। তাত ২০।২৫ ঘৰ মানুহ গৃহহীন হৈছে আৰু এই গৃহহীন সকলৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়াও নহল। যি-হওক ২৫।৬।৬২ৰ পৰা হোৱা বানপানীত চৰকাৰে বিলিফ ঠিক সময়ত দিয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ শ্লাগ লৈছে। কিন্তু বিনামূলীয়া সাহায্য দাখলীয়াকৈ দি থকা সম্ভৱ নহয়। যিবিলাক ঠাইৰ আছ আৰু বাও ধান নষ্ট হৈ গৈছে সেইবিলাক ঠাইৰ মানুহৰ খাবলৈ নাইকীয়া হৈ গৈছে। সেই বিলাক ঠাইত সাধাৰণতে মিৰি মানুহে বাস কৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ ২।১ ঘৰ মানুহৰ বাহিৰে সৰহ সংখ্যক মানুহৰে খাবলৈ নোহোৱা অৱস্থা হৈছেহি। এই অৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক জনোৱা হৈছিল যে তাত কিছুমান সস্তীয়া ধানৰ দোকান দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে—কাৰণ সেই লোক সকলে চাউল কিনি নাখায় তেওঁলোকক সস্তীয়া ধান হে লাগে। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাত ৩৬ খন, Fair Price Shop খুলিছে কিন্তু সেই বিলাক সস্তীয়া ধানৰ দোকান বুলিব নোৱাৰি কাৰণ তাৰ পৰা ৰাইজে ১২।।০ টকা দৰত ধান কিনিব লগা হয়। কিন্তু কিছু দিনৰ আগতে সেই বিলাক মানুহৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে ৮।।০—৯ টকা দৰত ধান কিনিছিল। সেইবোৰ দোকানৰ পৰা ৰাইজে অন্ততঃ বজাৰ দৰতকৈ আধা দামত অৰ্থাৎ ৬।৭ টকা দৰত কিনিবলৈ পাব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে কও ৩৬ খন Fair Price Shop খলি দিয়াত ৰাইজৰ কোনো উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই তাৰ ঠাইত Cheap Grain Shop দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। এই Fair Price Shop বন্ধাৰ কোনো সাহায্য হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে Test Relief প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে দিয়ে। এই শিতানত এই বছৰ অলপ বেচি টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগিব; বিশেষকৈ যিবোৰ ঠাইৰ মানুহ সৰ্বশ্ৰুতি হৈছে, উপাৰ্জন কৰিবৰো কোনো পথ নাই। যিবোৰ ঠাইৰ আছ খেতি নষ্ট কাৰলেই আৰু শালী খেতিৰো কঠিয়া নষ্ট কৰাৰ কাৰণে কৰিব নোৱাৰা হল অথবা অহা বহাগলৈকে কোনো খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে সেইবোৰ মানুহক উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে সাহায্য নিদিলে অৱস্থা অতি সোচনীয় হ'ব। এই Test Relief অকল ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তেই দিয়াৰ কথাও কোৱা নাই। গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ বা আন বিভাগ বিলাকৰ জৰিয়তে যি মঠাউৰী বন্ধা আদি নানা কাম হয় অথবা যিবোৰ কামত বিশেষজ্ঞৰ আৱশ্যক নাই তেনে কাম কৰিবলৈ যাতে এই বান প্ৰপীড়িত মানহবিলাকক দিয়া হয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

বিহপুৰিয়াক আজি টাউন বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিছে। কিন্তু এই টাউন খনক দিব্ৰুং নৈয়ে খহোৱাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে। ইয়াৰ যিটো Primary Health Unit আছে সেইটো নদীৰ গড়াৰ প্ৰায় ২০০ গজৰ ভিতৰতে আছে। গতিকে এই

সকল টাউন খন যাতে গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব পৰা যায় তাৰ যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা আগতিয়াকৈ কৰিব লাগে ; নহলে মূৰামুৰী সময়ত লৰা-লৰীকৈ কৰিবলৈ গলে টাউন ৰক্ষা কৰাও নহব আৰু অনেক বয়-বস্তু নষ্ট হ'ব । সোৱণশিৰী নৈৰ গৰাখহনীয়াত ৭০ ঘৰ মানুহৰ অশেষ দুৰ্গতি হৈছে । তেওঁলোকৰ ২৬ ঘৰ মানুহ Forest Villager হৈ থাকিবলৈকো বিচাৰিছে আৰু গহপুৰ বিজাৰ্তিত আছিল । তেওঁলোকক ধৰি আনি জেলত ৰাখিছে । সেই মানুহ-বোৰক চৰকাৰে সোনকালে প্রেজিডেণ্ট বা আন ঠাইত মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে । এতিয়া গম পাইছে গৰাখহনীয়াৰ মাত্ৰ ৮ ঘৰক মাটি দিছে । বাকী বিলাককো মাটি দি আনকি ধাৰ আৰু টিন পাত আদি দি ঘৰ সজাৰ দিহ কৰি দিব লাগে । এতিয়া সেই মানুহবোৰ কাৰবাৰ গৰু-গোহালীত কোনো কোনো মঠাউৰীত বাস কৰি আছে । সেই দুৰ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত মানুহবোৰৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো ।

Mr. Speaker left the Chamber at 3-43 P. M. and Shri Sriman Prafulla Goswami occupied the chair).

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni): মাননীয় চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে অসমত বান পানীয়ে কৰা অপূৰণীয় ক্ষতি আৰু অশেষ দুখ দুৰ্গতিৰ বিখন চৰি দাঙি ধৰিছে, সেই চৰিখন সঁচাকৈয়ে বৰ শোক লগা । অকল এই বছৰেই নহয়, প্ৰতি বছৰেই অসমৰ বাইজে এই দুখে ভোগ কৰিব লাগিছে । এই দুখ দুৰ্গতিৰ পৰা ৰাইজক ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে অৱশ্যে বছৰে বছৰে কিছু টকা খৰচ কৰি দুৰ্গতি মোচনৰ চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে যদিও সি সামগ্ৰিক আৰু 'এগাচি কচু শাকত এটা জালুক' দিয়াৰ দৰেহে হৈছে । আশা কৰো এই দুখ দুৰ্গতিৰ পৰা ৰাইজক স্থায়ী ভাবে ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এখন আচনি যুগুত কৰি আৱশ্যক হলে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰাও সকলো প্ৰকাৰ সাহায্য বিচাৰিব লাগে ।

অসমৰ প্ৰায়বোৰ নদী পৰ্বতৰ পৰা ওলায় আহি হঠাৎ সমতল পৰাৰ কাৰণেই খেতি পথাৰ আৰু ঘৰ-বাৰী নষ্ট কৰি দিয়ে । এই নদীবোৰ যদি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিলেহেঁতেন তেনেহলে ইমান বিস্তৰ ক্ষতি সাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলেহেঁতেন । গতিকে নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ একান্ত আৱশ্যক হৈ পৰিছে । মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কোকৰাঝাৰ মহকুমাৰ ক্ষতিৰ কথা কওঁতে লগতে নিশ্চয় মোৰ সমষ্টি বিজনীৰ কথাও আছে । সেই সমষ্টিত আজি বহুত বছৰৰ পৰা ২খন নৈয়ে আই নদী আৰু ভলকাদবানদীয়ে অশেষ অনিষ্ট সাধন কৰি আহিছে । ভলুকাদবা কামৰূপ আৰু গোৱালপাৰাৰ সীমাইদি বৈ গৈছে আৰু আই নদী তাৰ কিছু পশ্চিমত । যোৱা জুন জুলাই মাহত মাত্ৰ ৩ দিনতে ৪৭ খনৰ গাঁৱৰ ১৪৪৭ টা পৰিয়াল, ৪৩৮ একৰ মাটিৰ আছ, ১২০০ একৰ মাটিৰ শালী seedling আৰু প্ৰায় ৬০০ একৰ মাটিৰ মৰাপাট নষ্ট কৰিলে ।

দুটা গৰু মৰিছে ; ১৬টা ঘৰ ভাঙিছে আৰু ৪১ মাইল বাস্তা নষ্ট হৈছে । এই বানপানীৰ তিনিদিনৰ ভিতৰতে এইবিলাক নষ্ট হৈছে ; দলং আৰু 'কান্ডাট' ২৪টা নষ্ট হৈছে । তাৰোপৰি যোৱা জেঠ মাহৰ পৰা আই নদীৰ গৰাখহনীয়াই কেইখনমান গাঁও নিচিনা কৰি নিব ধৰিছে । লক্ষীপুৰ আৰু ইচিলামাৰী গাঁৱৰ বাইজে গৰাখহনীয়াৰ কাৰণে, চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত ধাৰ আৰু সংস্থাপনৰ বাবে সাহায্য বিচাৰি আবেদন কৰিছে আৰু সেই আবেদনৰ 'কপি' ময়ো পাইছো । এতিয়া সম্পৰ্কত, মই এই পৰামৰ্শ চৰকাৰক আগবঢ়াও যে, ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত লোকসকলৰ সহায়ৰ কাৰণে কমকৈ হলেও ২৫ হাজাৰ মান টকা 'টেট ৰিলিফ'ৰ বাবে মঞ্জুৰ ৰৰিব লাগে । ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হ'ব । ইয়াৰ উপৰিও, বানপানীত পীড়িত হৈ, দক্ষিণ লালমৰাৰ পৰা ১৫টা পৰিয়াল আহি মোৰ সমষ্টিত আশ্ৰয় লৈছেহি— এই বান-

পানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াই খেদি পঠিওৱা দক্ষিণ শালমৰাৰ আৰু স্থানীয় পৰিয়াল কেইটা বৰ্ত্তমান তেওঁলোকৰ আত্মীয় কুটুম্বৰ ঘৰত আশ্ৰয় লৈ আছে যদিও, তেওঁলোকৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে মাটি দিব লাগে। নহলে এই পৰিয়াল বোৰ স্বংগ হৈ যাব। মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ কেইখন মান বানপানী থুপীড়িত গাৱাঁৰ ৰাইজৰ মাজত “গ্ৰেট্টাইটাচ ৰিলিফ” হিচাবে কিছু চাউল বিতৰণ কৰা হৈছে। কোকৰাঝাৰৰ এচ, ডি, ওই অৱশ্যে ৰিলিফ দিয়া কামত তৎপৰতা নৈছে ঋণ হিচাবে চৰকাৰে যি কোনো কাৰণত যি নতুন ঋণ দিব বা দিছে, সেই-বিলাকৰ পৰিমাণ অতি কম হোৱা কাৰণে, তাৰ পৰা বিশেষ উপকাৰ একো নহয়। কঠিয়াও কিনিব নোৱাৰে। গৰু-মহো কিনিব নোৱাৰে। কাষেই মই কওঁ যে, এই ধৰণৰ তাকৰীয়া ঋণ বিলাকৰ পৰা কোনো কাম নহয় আৰু এই ঋণ বিলাকে মাত্ৰ ধাৰৰ মাত্ৰা হে বঢ়ায়। অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে আগৰ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত মানুহবিলাকে যি ঋণ আগতে লৈছিল, সেই বিলাক এতিয়াও তেওঁ লোকে পৰিশোধ কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ‘নট্টিচ, আহিয়েই আছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো মই চৰকাৰক এই অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন নতুন ঋণৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে সেই ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত অথচ ঋণ পৰিশোধ কৰিব নোৱাৰা অৱস্থাৰ ৰাইজ সকলক ঋণ পৰিশোধ কৰিবলৈ সময় বটাই দিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ স্ক্ৰুদৰ পৰা বেছাই দিব লাগে। কোনো কোনো ‘দিজাভিং’ লোকক ঋণ ও মাফ দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত ‘ৰিলিফ’ দিওতে, চাউল বা অন্যান্য জিনিচ পত্ৰৰ বিতৰণৰ বেলাত, বহুতো বেমেজালি দেখা যায়। এই বেমেজালি বিলাকৰ কাৰণে অধিকাংশ পীড়িত ৰাইজ এই সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হয়। তাৰোপৰি, এই সা-সুবিধা বিতৰণ আৰু ঋণ বিতৰণৰ সময়ত বহুতো দালালি আহি তাৰ মাজত সোমায়। এই দালালৰ interference বিশেষকৈ যোৱা ‘দিচটাৰবেণচ’ৰ পিচৰ ক্ষতি পূৰণৰ সময়ত দেখা দিছিল আৰু এতিয়াও এই দালালি ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা occasion বিলাকত চলি আছে। এই দালালিৰ প্ৰভাৱত প্ৰকৃত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত লোকসকলে ক্ষতিপূৰণ নাপায় তাৰোপৰি আৰু দুখৰ কথা যে, ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ হকে টকা দিবলৈ যোৱা চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকও বহু টকা আত্মসাৎ কৰে। অকল সিয়েই নহয়, সৰুটৰ সময়ত ৰাইজৰ সহায়ৰ কাৰণে বিতৰণ কৰিবলৈ দিয়া চাউল আৰু অন্যান্য খাদ্য সামগ্ৰীও ‘কলা বজাবলৈ’ গুচি যায়। কাষেই, এই ধৰণৰ অনুচিত কামবিলাক বাতে হৰ নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চুকদিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো আৰু বাতে এই কাম বিলাকৰ মাজত দালাল সকল আহিব নোৱাৰে তালৈও যেন চৰকাৰে তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি ৰাখে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Mr. Chairman Sir, I am very thankful to the Minister, Revenue for giving this opportunity to discuss the flood situation which ravaged the State during the month of July last. I am also very grateful to the Revenue Minister and the staff for giving a detailed statement of flood affected areas and the loss sustained in different sub-division and also the amount of relief distributed by the Government.

In this connection, Sir, I beg to submit that every year flood is ravaging our State during the month of June, July and August. We are habituated to go to the flood affected areas and distribute relief in the shape of gratuitous relief. Sometimes we used to give rice, sometimes cloth and sometimes salt. This year also same story has been repeated. During the flood, a fair amount of lives have been lost, a number of cattle heads had been lost and thousands of houses have been devastated. More than 5,000 villages have been ravaged by this flood. Then again, from the report, if I

remember aright there occurred 42 breaches in the embankment and to repair these breaches the State will have to spend a huge amount to the extent of rupees fifteen lakhs.

Sir, if I remember aright the Minister-in-charge of the Embankment said that during the 3rd Five Year Plan, a meagre amount of rupees 5 lakhs only has been provided for the original works. Therefore, the Government will have to increase the budget to meet the expenses in connection with the repair of these breaches. Sir, it is known to all that whenever there is flood, our experience is that the people will come before the Government with the grievances and complaint to redress their grievances. Our Programme and scheme of embankment have not yet been completed which were started long ago. We are making bunds according to the departmental schemes. These bunds are not provided with the sluice gate and flood escaped gate so that the pressure of water may be less. But this has not yet been done and this is one of the reasons for such a high flood. I therefore request the Minister-in charge of Embankment that if he wants to stop the breaches arrangement must be made to provide sluice gate and flood escaped gate.

Then, there should be some permanent measures taken so that the magnitude of the floods may be a bit lessened. I do not say that the Government or anybody else can guarantee that there will be no flood but if the magnitude of the floods can be lessened and if from our experience of the past if we have been able to determine the causes of flood, then these causes of flood, then these causes should be sought to be remedied or steps should be taken so that these causes which have been ascertained can be tackled properly.

Another factor which is often said is that the river beds go up because of silting and, therefore, the embankments have become ineffective. If that is a fact then some steps should be taken so that the mouths can be controlled. From my experience I know that during even high floods the current of the river is so low that the silt cannot be carried out of the river. If the river mouth of Brahmaputra can be dredged and thereby the current could be used to carry more silt then the river bed can be deeper.

Another point that is often discussed is that the river should be tried to be controlled at the source. As these rivers carry huge amount of silt and at the same time the course of the river changes, the banks are not settled and therefore these schemes of embankments are not effective. It is therefore essential that attempts should be made to control these rivers at the source and for this I know the State Government do not have the resources. The Centre should be moved to take up some of these schemes. For instance the rivers rising from beyond the Bhootan hills, such as Pagladia, Puhtimari and Bhorelia. If these three rivers can be controlled all the Lower Kamrup will be benefitted. Such schemes should be taken up in other areas also.

Then as already suggested by my friend Mr. Bora, Fair Price Shops should be started in every flood affected area and paddy should be made available at a cheaper rate. In the areas which are flood affected and specially in my area there are certain villages where people are not willing to sell paddy at all. They do not sell paddy because their Ahu crops have failed and the fields are covered by water hyacinth. Now these people are moving from place to place as they apprehend that even Sali paddy may not be possible to be cultivated in those villages. So, in these areas Fair Price Shops should be opened and rice and paddy should be distributed at a cheaper price than what it is in the market.

As regards test relief my experience is that large amounts are sanctioned for test relief and these schemes are sanctioned only in December—January by which time the villagers somehow tide over their difficulties. As you know the people are also averse to manual labour and actually for these schemes where there is earthwork to be done, they imply contractors and Nuniyas. The benefit therefore goes not to the villagers although the intention was so. So I would request the Government to see what nature of schemes can be taken up immediately so that the people can really get some sort of relief.

Then as regards gratuitous relief, we must distribute to the needy people in the needy areas. From my experience of the floods of 1959 and also this year I have met people who have become, if I may be permitted to say so, relief minded. We must give relief to the people who need it. But the necessity is rather claimed by everybody wherever there is flood or wherever the people are affected by flood to some extent. Therefore my request is that whenever we are distributing gratuitous relief, we should be careful that these relief measures are not taken as a source of extra-income and it should be seen that relief actually goes to the needy people. As has already been complained by Mr. Das from the other side rice which was distributed as gratuitous relief found its way to the black-market. I do not say that it has happened in every area but there is a possibility of this because in certain areas people have become very much relief minded. I do not say that there should not be any gratuitous relief but whenever we distribute gratuitous relief, we should see that it goes to the needy people and deserving people.

Then, Sir, as regards the completion of the embankment in certain areas, as has already been said, still some of these embankments have been left incomplete. The department should take immediate steps as soon as the weather permits for construction and wherever there are breaches in the embankments the repair work should be carried out as expeditiously as possible. The department should also be instructed to utilise local people in constructing these embankments so that the people can thereby earn something.

As regards distribution of seed loans, it amounts more or less to doling out of small sums of money, say Rs.15, Rs.20 or so. When the amount is so small the people take it but they cannot utilise it in the proper way. What the people actually require is not so much of seed loans; specially in my area what they require is cattle loan. After the floods in my area there has been widespread epidemic of cattle disease and a large number of bullocks died in my area and the cultivators are in search of loans even from the Mahajans. Therefore, my request to the Government is that in such areas Government should be prompt to issue cattle loan to the cultivators.

Another factor which has brought greater misery to the people is that a large number of betel plants have dried out. As you know, Sir, that even the paddy cultivators can maintain their families with betel-nuts and leaves which is considered, more or less, to be a cash crop. Sir, in my constituency, a very big area is under betel-leaves and betel plants which have already dried up and the villagers are facing extreme difficulty to maintain themselves. Therefore, my request to the Government is that immediately some sort of relief, as rather necessary and in this connection I am to suggest that so far as the paddy field, especially the Sali paddy fields which

are under water, are concerned, the Government should examine them and test relief measures should be undertaken so that the cultivators may have some sort of money for their losses. As I have nothing much to say, I simply again request the Government that as every year we are facing the calamity and this year also Government will have to incur an expenditure to extent of 20 lakhs for the test relief measures, some effective steps should be taken so that the magnitude of the calamity may be minimised.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় খুলমূলকৈ হলেও মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে বানপানীত হোৱা দুবৰস্থাৰ কথা সদনক জনোৱাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। তেখেতে seed loan আৰু gratuitous relief দিয়াৰ কথাও কৈছে; সেই খিনিতে মই এটা কথা কও যে যোৰহাট অঞ্চলত ৯ হাজাৰৰো অধিক পৰিমাণ ক্ষতি গ্ৰস্থ হৈছে কিন্তু তাত সেই পৰিমাণ gratuitous relief or seed loan দিয়া হোৱা নাই। অথচ তাত কৈ বহুত কম সংখ্যক পৰিয়াল ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্থ হোৱা ঠাইত তাৰ ৩।৪ গুণ বেচি দিছে। এই বিষয়টো জনাই চৰকাৰলৈ এখন ৰিপৰ্ট দিছিলো। সেই ৰিপৰ্টত বাৰিষাৰ সময়ত ৭হাজাৰ পৰিয়ালৰ হিচাব দিয়া হৈছিল পিছত অৱশ্যে সেই সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি যায়। Distress loan or rehabilitation loan ১২ লাখ অকল যোৰহাটতে দিব লাগে বুলি ৰিপৰ্ট দিছিলো। তথাপিও তাত অতি সামান্য সাহায্য দিছে। যোৰহাটৰ যিটো অঞ্চলত বানপানীৰ প্ৰকোপ বেচি হল সেইটো জনজাতিৰ অঞ্চল। মই যি সমষ্টিৰ পৰা প্ৰতিনিধি হৈ আহিছো যেইটো গোটেইটো পানীৰ তলত আছিল। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে চাইকেল মাৰি গৈ নিজেই চাই আহিছে। মোৰ সন্দেহ হয় তাৰ অফিচাৰ সকলৰ বিশেষকৈ উপায়ুক্তৰ হয়তো কোনো sympathy নাই; থকা হলে যোৰহাট মহকুমাই অন্য মহকুমাৰ তুলনাত বেছি সাহায্য পালে হয়। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক এই কথা বিবেচনা কৰিবৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনালো। এতিয়া কথা হল যে মাজুলিৰ মানুহে মঠাৱৰী থকাৰ কাৰণে বানপানী নহব বুলি ভাবি কোনো সাবধানতা লোৱা নাছিল কিন্তু হঠাতে মঠাউৰী ছিগি যোৱাৰ কাৰণে ষপটকৈ পানী সোমাই গল। এই পানী চৰিয়াত পানী সোমাবাৰ দৰে সোমাল আৰু চৰিয়াত থকা পানীৰ নিচিনাকৈ কলৈকো যাব নোৱাৰি পানী বৈ আছে। মাজুলীৰ মানুহে যোৱা বছৰ বহুত ধান প্ৰায় ২ লাখ সোন চৰকাৰক বিক্ৰি কৰি দিছে। সেই খিনি ধান বিক্ৰি কৰাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে যে তেওঁলোকে এই বাৰো ধান সবহকৈ পাব কাৰণ তেওঁলোকক মথাউৰীয়ে বেচি আছে। আৰু এইবাৰ আগৰ বছৰৰ নিচিনাকৈ বানপানী নহব বুলি ভাবি মানুহে ভৰালত ধান বখা নাছিল। কিন্তু ষপটকৈ পানী সোমোৱাৰ কাৰণে তাৰ মানুহৰ ঘৰ বাৰী পানীৰ তললৈ গল। এতিয়া গলে দেখিব সেই পানী ওলাই যোৱা নাই। মোৰ মনেৰে এই পানী ফাঙণ চত মাহলৈকে থাকিব। যদি পানী থাকি যায় মানুহে ফাঙণ চত মাহলৈকে খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। এই অৱস্থাত ৰাইজ একেবাৰে বিমোহত পৰি গৈছে। মজদুৰ আদি কাম কৰি খাবৰ কাৰণেও তাত কোনো বাস্তৱ পদুলীৰ কাম হোৱা নাই। গতিকে তাত ৰাইজে কেনেকৈ তৰিব পাবে তাৰ উপাই চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিয়া হৈছে। গতিকে মই ভাবিছো তাৰ প্ৰত্যেক পৰিয়ালকে দুগু টকাৰ পৰা পাচ শ টকালৈ পৰিয়াল সংখ্যা অনুযায়ী টকা দি কিবা এটা কৰি ফাঙণ-চত মাহলৈকে চলিবৰ পৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰি দিব লাগে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে দেখি আহিছে তাত আন কোনো কাম কৰি খোৱাৰ কোনো উপাই নাই। সেই কাৰণে এই সদনৰ সকলো সদস্যক সেই অঞ্চল চাই আহিবৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনালো। এই বন্ধ বানপানী ওলায় যাবৰ কাৰণে গলা কাটি দিব লাগিব নতু ভেনে কোনো এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

মাজুলীৰ ভিতৰুৱা অঞ্চলবিলাকত যি অঞ্চলবিলাক মথাউৰীয়ে ঘেৰি ৰাখিছে সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকত পানী বন্ধ হৈ আছে। যিবোৰ ঠাইত পানী শুকাই গৈছে, সেইবোৰত বালি ওলাইছে আৰু দ ঠাইবোৰতো শুকোৱা নাই কাৰণে খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে কতিপয় মানহবোৰক সবহকৈ টকা আধিক সাহায্য দিব লাগিব যাতে কাণ্ড-চত মাহলৈকে চলিব পাৰে। ইতিমধ্যে যদি অন্য ঠাইত V. G. R. or P. G. R. খুলি দি খেতি কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা কৰি দিব পাৰে কিছু বক্ষা পৰিব।

Fair Price Shop খোলা কথাটো এটা Misnomer মাত্ৰ। Fair Price Shop ৰ চাউলৰ মোণে ২২ টকা কিন্তু বাইজে সেই দামত কিনি খাব নোৱাৰে। তেওঁলোকক লাগে ১০ টকাত। সেই কাৰণে সেইবোৰ ঠাইত Fair rice Shop বা Cheap Grain Shop meaningless আৰু সেই দোকানৰ পৰা কিনি খাবলৈকো তেওঁলোকক এটা উপাৰ্জনৰ পথ লাগিব। নহলে মাহোৱাৰীৰ দোকানত মাটি বন্ধক দি জাৱিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে Fair Price Shop বা Cheap Grain Shop ৰ পৰা বস্ত কিনিবলৈকে তেওঁলোকক এটা উপাৰ্জনৰ পথ দিয়াৰ বন্দবস্ত কৰিব লাগে। শেষত ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীক ধন্যবাদ দি মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : May I know whether these discussions will again continue ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes. On Friday next.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTADHARJEE : Then Sir, I shall speak on that day.

Mr SPEAKER : No, no you must utilise the full time. You are entitled to only five minutes.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাদেৰ আমাৰে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ এবং বৰাক এই দুই নদী মানুহেৰ আশা-আকাঙ্খা, সুখ সমৃদ্ধি বৃদ্ধি কৰে, তেমনি এই নদী গুলিই আৰাৰ মানুহেৰ সুখেৰে স্বপ্ন চৰমাৰ কৰে দেয়। এই অবস্থা কেন হয় এবং এর প্রতিকারেৰ জন্য কি ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া উচিত সে সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা কৰা বিশেষা প্রয়োজন। মাননীয় ৰাজশ্ব মন্ত্ৰী যে বিবৃতি দিয়েছেন সেই বিবৃতিতে বন্যার কথা আছে এবং সেই বন্যাৰ যে ক্ষতি সাতি হয়েছে তার বিবরণ আছে। এই ভয়ঙ্কর বণ্যার ফলে লক্ষ লক্ষ লোক যে দুৰ্দশাৰ ভোগ কৰে ছেন এবং সে দুৰ্দশা দূৰ কৰবাৰ জন্য সরকার যে ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছেন সেটাও মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় তার বিবৃতিতে দিয়েছেন। কিন্তু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় তাঁর বক্তৃতায় ভবিষ্যত কয়েক মাসে বন্যা পীড়িত অঞ্চলেৰ লোকদেৰ বাঁচাৰ জন্য কি কৰবেন, তার কোন আভাষ দেন নি। সুতরাং এই বিবৃতি পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ হয়নি বলে আমি দুঃখিত। এই বন্যাৰ ফলে আমাৰে ৫১ জন লোকেৰ প্রাণহানি হয়েছে এবং কুড়ি লক্ষ লোকেৰ ক্ষতি সাধন হয়েছে অর্থাৎ সম্পদ নষ্ট হয়েছে। এই বিষয় নিয়ে পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ আলোচনা কৰা দরকাৰ। প্রথম দেখতে হবে এই বন্যা কেন হয়। আমি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰেৰ বন্যা অবস্থা জানি না। কিন্তু বৰাক সম্বন্ধে কয়েকটা কথা বলব। কিছুদিন পূৰ্বে ও এই বৰাক নদীতে সব সময় জাহাজ চলত। কিন্তু এখন বৎসৰে বৰ্ষাৰ ৩ মাস চলে বাকী ৯ মাস চলে না। বৃটিস ষ্টিমাৰ কোম্পানী নদীতে dredger দিয়ে পথ সুগম ৰাখাত কিন্তু এখন সেটা কৰে না।

কালে বরাক নদীটা ভরাট হয়ে গেছে। দ্বিতীয় কথা এই বন্যা রোধ করবার জন্য যে পরিকল্পনার প্রয়োজন সেটা নেওয়া হয় নাই। বরাক নদীতে Power Production এর ও বন্যা রোধের জন্য পরিকল্পনা যদি বরাক ভেলী পরিকল্পনা করা যায় তাহলে এক দিকে বন্যা বন্ধ হবে এবং অন্য দিকে Power উৎপাদন করে কাছাড়ের লক্ষ লক্ষ লোকের উপকার সাধন করতে পারে। E. and D. বিভাগের কাজের জন্য ২-১ জায়গায় কিছুটা রক্ষা হয়েছে যেমন শিলচর সहरটা রক্ষা হয়েছে। কিন্তু অন্য জায়গায় বাঁধ সম্পূর্ণ নাইওয়ার ফলে ভীষণ বন্যায় প্লাবিত হয়েছে। কাঠিগরা অঞ্চলের জনৈক মুসলমান ভদ্রলোক আজ সকালে আমাকে বলছিলেন ভগবানের কাজের উপর বিজ্ঞানের দেওয়াতে গিয়ে আজ বহুবিধ সমস্যা দেখা দিয়েছে এবং এই প্রচেষ্টা ব্যর্থ হোতে বাধ্য; এই করাল বন্যার অনেক লোকের সমস্ত নষ্ট করে দিয়েছে—তার খানিকটা বিবরণ আমি এখন দিতে চাই।

Election to Various Boards and Committees

Mr. SPEAKER: Order Order, I have to make an announcement. I have to announce the results of elections to:—

- (i) The Assam Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Advisory Council;
- (ii) The Advisory Board for Co-operative Department;
- (iii) The Embankment and Drainage Advisory Committee;
- (iv) The Small Scale Industries and Handicrafts Boards;
- (v) The Gauhati University Courts;
- (vi) The Assam Text Book Committee;
- (vii) The State Advisory Board for Basic Education;
- (viii) The Minority Commission;
- (ix) The State Soldier's Sailor's and Airmen's Board;
- (x) The Cottage Industries (Advisory) Board; and
- (xi) The Assam Roads Communication Board.

The Number of candidates being equal to the number of seats vacant, the following are declared elected unopposed:—

The Assam Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Advisory Council—

1. Shri Devendranath Sarma, M.L.A.
2. Dr. Ghanashyam Das, M.L.A.
3. Shri Rampirit Rudrapaul, M.L.A.

The Advisory Board for Co-operative Department—

1. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma M.L.A.
2. Shri Gouri Shankar Roy, M.L.A.
3. Shri Abu Nasar Md. Ohid, M.L.A.
4. Shri Haladhar Uzir, M.L.A.

The Assam Embankment and Drainage Advisory Committee—

1. Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah, M.L.A.
2. Shri Durgeswar Saikia M.L.A.
3. Shri Mal Chandra Pegu, M.L.A.
4. Shri Chanoo Kheria M.L.A.
5. Begum Afia Ahmed, M.L.A.
6. Shri Lokhyanath Doley, M.L.A.
7. Shri Kamala Prasad Agarwala, M.L.A.
8. Shri Dandi Ram Dutta, M.L.A.
9. Raja Ajit Narayan Deb. M.L.A.
10. Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha, M.L.A.
11. Shri Emonsing Sangma, M.L.A.
12. Shri Mahadeb Das, M.L.A.
13. Shri Abdul Munim Choudhury, M.L.A.
14. Shri Zahirul Islam, M.L.A.
15. Shri Santi Ranjan Dasgupta, M.L.A.
16. Shri Homeswar Deb Choudhury, M.L.A.

The Small Scale Industries and Haadicrafts Boards —

1. Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, M.L.A.
2. Shri Md. Matlebuddin, M.L.A.
3. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain, M.L.A.
4. Shri Manik Chandra Das, M.L.A.
5. Shri Pulakeshi Sinha, M.L.A.
6. Shri Madhusudhan Das, M.L.A.

The Gauhati University Court—

1. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, M.L.A.
2. Shri Pabindra Nath Sarma, M.L.A.
3. Shri Indreswar Khound, M.L.A.
4. Shri Mahammad Umaruddin, M.L.A.
5. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, M.L.A.

The Assam Text Book Committee—

1. Shri Sarat Chandra Singha, M.L.A.
2. Shri Harendra Nath Talukdar, M.L.A.

The State Advisory Board for Basic Education—

1. Shri Mohananda Bora, M.L.A.
2. Shri Dwijesh Chandra Deb Sarma, M.L.A.
3. Shri Siba Prasad Sarma, M.L.A.
4. Shri Ramdeb Malah, M.L.A.
5. Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee, M.L.A.

The Minority Commission—

1. Shri Mahammad Idris, M.L.A.
2. Shri Devendra Nath Sarma, M.L.A.

The State Soldier's Sailor's and Airmen's Board—

1. Shri J. B. Hagjer, M.L.A.
2. Shri Tilok Gogoi, M.L.A.

The Cottage Industries (Advisory) Board—

1. Shri Khogendra Nath Nath, M.L.A.
2. Shri Surendra Nath Das, M.L.A.
3. Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi, M.L.A.
4. Shri Upendra Nath Sanatan, M.L.A.
5. Shri Bazlul Basit, M.L.A.
6. Shri Rathindra Nath Sen, M.L.A.

The Assam Roads Communication Board

So far as the Assam Roads Communication Board is concerned, out of the 24 Members to be elected—one from each Sub-division. I have got an agreed list for 17 Members. There was no candidate from seven Sub-divisions namely (1) Tura, (2) Mikir Hills, (3) North Cachar Hills, (4) Jowai, (5) Lungleh, (6) Shillong and (7) Aijal. The Members coming from these seven Sub-divisions may send their candidature, if they so desire, to reach the Assembly Secretariat by 2 P. M. on 9th August, 1962 at the latest. The seventeen Members of the agreed list are as follows and they are hereby declared elected to the Assam Roads Communication Board:—

1. Shri Syed Ahmed Ali, M.L.A.
2. Shri Tilok Gogoi, M.L.A.
3. Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury, M.L.A.
4. Shri Mahammad Idris, M.L.A.
5. Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami M.L.A.
6. Shri Akshoy Kumar Das, M.L.A.
7. Shri Molia Tanti, M.L.A.
8. Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M.L.A.
9. Shri Bahadur Basumatary, M.L.A.
10. Shri Mohananda Bora, M.L.A.
11. Shri Narendra Nath Sarma, M.L.A.
12. Shri Khogendra Nath Nath, M.L.A.
13. Shri Gauri Shankar Roy, M.L.A.
14. Shri Ramdeb Malah, M.L.A.
15. Shri Nanda Kishore Sinha, M.L.A.
16. Shri Ram Prasad Das, M.L.A.
17. Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah, M.L.A.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday the 9th August, 1962.

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