

Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Second Assam Legislative Assembly assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 30th March, 1948.

PRESENT

The Hon'ble Mr. Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, the eight Hon'ble Ministers and fortyfive Members.

Oath of allegiance

The following members were sworn in :—

Mr. Kedarmal Brahmin.

Srijut Bepin Chandra Medhi.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given.)

Road from Moran to Tingkhong

Maulavi ABDUL HALIM asked :

*30. (a) Are Government aware that the road from Moran to Tingkhong through Dirai Tea Estate and Rajgarh is in a very bad condition and several wooden bridges have broken down causing great inconvenience to general public ?

(b) Are Government aware that this road was taken over by the Public Works Department last year but after some months handed it over to the Local Board of Dibrugarh without doing any work on the road ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state why this road was handed back to Dibrugarh Local Board by the Public Works Department after taking it over from the Board ?

(d) Do Government propose to direct the Public Works Department to take back the road from the Dibrugarh Local Board and do the necessary repairs immediately to keep the road open during the rains ?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY replied :

30. (a)—Government have no precise information about the present condition of the road which is under correspondence for transfer to this Department.

(b)—Road was not taken over formally. Some expenditure was incurred by the Executive Engineer for improvement of the road through misunderstanding.

(c)—Commencement of work was to wait until proper working estimate was ready when only the road could be formally taken over from Local Board.

(d)—Government have since made arrangements for taking over from Local Board 7 miles of road for improvement.

Maulvi ABDUL HALIM : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister how many miles of road have been taken over by the Road Development Board as District Road in the Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : That is a new Question.

Srijut Beliram Das : With regard to (b), may I know who was the Executive Engineer who incurred some expenditure through misunderstanding ?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY : Some expenditure was incurred by the Executive Engineer through misunderstanding.

Srijut Beliram Das: Who is that Engineer ?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: I require notice of this Question, Sir. If the hon. Member wants I can give him the name afterwards.

(Starred Question No.31 in the name of Moulana Md. Mufazzal Hussain was not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent.)

Activities of the Assam Mohila Samiti

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA asked :

*32. (a) Are Government aware—

- (i) that the Assam Mahila Samiti has been working both in Plains and in the Hills for rural development, diffusion of education, improvement of sanitation in the villages, promoting communal unity, Child welfare, and setting up Weaving and Spinning Centres among other efforts ;
 - (ii) that the Samiti with the limited funds has done satisfactory works ; and
 - (iii) that the Samiti has been hampered in many of its endeavours for financial difficulties ?
- (b) If so, do Government propose to help the Samiti with adequate grants so that every effort of Assam's women may be utilised to remodel new Assam ?

* **The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

32. (a) (i)—Government is aware of the Assam Mahila Samiti's activities in these directions.

(ii)—That is a matter of opinion.

(iii)—That may be so.

(b)—The question of giving grants to non-official organisations engaged in Rural Development works is under consideration.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: With regard to (a) (i), may I know from Government whether a part of rural development work cannot be done efficiently through such non-official organisation as Mahila Samity ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: This matter will be enquired into by the Department concerned.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table.)

Regular supply of paper to Educational Institutions

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA asked :

130. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether educational institutions are getting adequate and regular supply of paper ?
- (b) If not, whether Government propose to make necessary arrangement for adequate supply of the same without any delay ?

* Replied to by Hon'ble Srijut Gopinath Bardoloi in the absence of the Parliamentary Secretary, Srijut Bimala Prasad Chaliha.

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied :

130. (a)—Attempts are being made to ensure adequate and regular supply of papers to educational institutions and the quota of paper placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers particularly to meet the requirements of the students and educational institutions has been increased from 25 to 40 per cent. It is not, however, possible to meet their requirements in full at a time in as much as the Provincial quota is small and transport difficulty stands in the way of regular movement of paper from Calcutta to Assam.

(b)—Does not arise.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA : With regard to (a), are Government aware that the method of distribution of paper to the educational institutions in the interior is not equitable and as a result they are not getting paper properly ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS : This is outside the scope of the main Question which relates to educational institutions only.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA : Generally paper is distributed through sub-dealers and we find that sub-dealers are only in the towns and not in rural areas. It is therefore difficult for the educational institutions existing in the rural areas to get paper from the subdivisional or headquarters town of the district. In Dhubri there are only a few sub-dealers.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : What is the Question, please ?

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA : The Question is how the educational institutions in the rural areas can get paper from Dhubri, to cite an instance of a particular district ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS : It is being distributed through headmasters of the institutions, who are to take permits from the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer, as the case may be.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN : My information is, and it is correct, that at Jorhat students have been asked to appear before a particular shop with the letter of the headmaster and take the paper themselves. It is very difficult for individual boys to go to the shop.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The hon. Member should not start a discussion. What is the Question ?

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN : The question is whether the headmaster should get the paper, but the headmaster does not get it.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The hon. Member should put the matter in the form of a Question, and it must also be relevant to the main Question.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN : The headmasters should be allowed to take the paper on behalf of the students.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : It is not a Question.

Opening of Science Classes in Jaganath Barooah College

Mr. P. M. SARWAN asked :

131. (a) Are Government aware that a great effort is being made by the authorities of the Jaganath Barooah College and the public of Jorhat to open science classes in that institution ?

(b) Are Government aware that this would involve great expense ?

(c) Do Government propose to make a non-recurring grant to the College for the above purpose ?

(d) In view of the urgent necessity of expansion of the College Building, Science Laboratory and Hostel accommodation, etc., of the said College, do

Government propose to make over to the College, the plot of Government unoccupied land measuring 7 bighas, 1 katha and 2 lessas, covered by *Dag* No.2336, adjoining the College Compound, and standing in the names of Jatindranath Phukan and 3 others ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

131. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

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

(d)—It is not clear how the land could be "Government unoccupied" if it is "standing in the names of Jatindranath Phukan and 3 others." If however it is Government khas land, the matter will be examined.

Bagribari-Sapatgram-Datma Road

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA asked :

132. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the construction of Bagribari-Sapatgram-Datma Road has begun ?

(b) If not, why not ?

(c) Whether Government are aware that the Road in question has been named first in the Priority List as a District Road ?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY replied :

132. (a)—No, but tenders for earth work have been called and received.

(b)—There is a dispute over the proposed alignment of this road. The matter will be settled after a joint enquiry by the Executive Engineer with the Sub-Deputy Collector and the local representatives.

(c)—Yes.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA : What is that dispute, Sir ?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY : So far as we know, it is a dispute regarding alignment, that is, which way the alignment should go.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA : Is it a fact that owing to this dispute over this alignment the construction has been postponed ?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY : Yes, the construction has been postponed but, Sir, the matter will be settled by a joint enquiry by the Executive Engineer and the Sub-Deputy Collector and the local representative. If the hon. Member is a local representative, he will have a chance to discuss that matter in that meeting.

Seizure of boats of paddy and rice in Mahamayarchar area

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM asked :

133. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many boats of paddy and rice were in the fleet of the 7th of July 1947 or about that time when they were challenged at the Dhubri ghat by the officers ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Rice Control Staff got previous information of these boats coming down that night ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Mr. Rajabali Mazumder of the Rice Control staff left behind instructions in that respect while going for Sylhet Referendum ?

- (d) Whether the Rice Control Inspector then in-charge allowed the boats that night when they were going down to Dhubri ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that he went next day when the boats had gone down to Mahamayarchar area ?
- (f) How many of these boats were stopped near Mahamayarchar and how many escaped ?
- (g) Whether out of the boats seized any paddy was sold to the villagers without authority ?
- (h) How many persons were killed in the road ?
- (i) How many boats were sunk there ?
- (j) Whether any dead bodies were floating near about the place of shooting ?
- (k) If so, how many ?
- (l) How many dead bodies and how many injured persons were brought to Dhubri ?
- (m) Whether it is a fact that many injured persons were left uncared for near the Bar Library of Dhubri from about 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. ?
- (n) Whether two of these persons died in the Hospital ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied :

133. (a)—The exact number could not be ascertained.
- (b)—The Rice Control staff had no information that the paddy boats were coming down on that very night.
- (c)—Yes, he left instructions to keep watch over the Brahmaputra river.
- (d)—No.
- (e)—Yes, he went down to Mahamayarchar next day afternoon on receipt of the information.
- (f)—In all 32 boats were stopped at Mahamayarchar. It was, however, not possible to ascertain as to how many boats escaped.
- (g)—No.
- (h)—None were killed in the road. However two injured persons died on way to Dhubri.
- (i)—No boats were sunk, but as a result of action 5 boats sunk.
- (j)—No.
- (k)—Does not arise.
- (l)—Eight dead bodies and 9 injured persons.
- (m)—No.
- (n)—No.

Supply of Foodstuffs to the Garo Hills

Mr. MANIRAM MARAK asked :

134. (a) Are Government aware that the supply of foodstuffs from Eastern Pakistan to the Garo Hills is going to be stopped completely ?
- (b) If so, what steps Government are going to take to safeguard the interest of the people of the Garo Hills in this respect ?
- (c) Do Government propose to open immediately a Procurement Department in the Garo Hills to ameliorate the hardship of the people there, caused by the stoppage of food supply from Eastern Pakistan ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS replied :

134. (a)—It is possible due to the termination of the Standstill Agreement and declaration of Pakistan as foreign territory.

(b)—The Government are considering measures to arrange supplies.

(c)—Not at this stage. Instructions have already been issued to the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, to make necessary arrangements for supply within the District and report further assistance required.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA : Do Government hope that in view of the transport difficulties the Deputy Commissioner will be able to arrange proper supply ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS : Sir, the reply is already there, that is, "Instructions have already been issued to the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, to make necessary arrangements for supplies within the district and report further assistance required." So, if there be any difficulty, he will report.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM : Sir, are Government aware that in the plains portion of the Garo Hills the agriculturists are suffering a great deal due to want of market ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS : Sir, this does not come within the scope of the Question.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM : It does, Sir, because there is the question of establishing a Procurement Department and had there been a Procurement Department their produce could be purchased and supplied to the people of the deficit areas. In the plains portion, Sir, Mahendraganj, Phulbari and other places are surplus areas.

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS : Sir, the reply is already there—"Not at this stage."

Mr. MANIRAM MARAK : Has any information been received from the Deputy Commissioner ?

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS : No information has yet been received.

Pan Cultivation of Shnongpdeng and Nongbareh in Jowai Subdivision

Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM asked :

135. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government have lately received any representation from the people of Shnongpdeng and Nongbareh of the Jowai Subdivision to take immediate measures about the unlawful cutting of their Pan vines by the people of Khyriem State ?
- (b) If so, when the said representation was received by Government ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware that the people affected sustained great loss ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that the Pan cultivation is the only source of their livelihood ?
- (e) What action has been taken by Government to protect their cultivation and to ensure the right and safety of those sufferers ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied :

135. (a) to (c)—Government have not received such representation.
 (d)—Pan cultivation is the chief source of livelihood of the people of Shnongpdeng and Nongbarch of Jowai Subdivision.
 (e)—The case is under investigation as the land is within the Khyriem State.

Seizure of Rice, etc., between Dawki and Jaintiapur by Pakistan Police

Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM asked :

136. Are Government aware—
 (a) That the Muktapur godown (where rice, sugar and kerosene oil were stocked) in the border of Pakistan was recently burnt down by unknown person or persons ?
 (b) That recently the Pakistan Police in and between Dawki and Jaintiapur seized the rice brought from Shillong on two occasions, viz., 40 bags belonging to the Syndai and Tarangblang people on 13th January 1948 and 32 bags belonging to the Nongtalang people on 19th January 1948 ?
 (c) That due to this action of the Pakistan Police, people of those areas had to face great hardship when transporting their rice through Pakistan area ?
137. (a) What action is taken by Government in respect of the matters stated in Question 136 above ?
 (b) In order to relieve these people from hardships and difficulties, do Government propose to open a road from Dawki to Borghat ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied :

136. (a)—Yes. The case has been taken up by the Police and is pending with that Department.
 (b)—Yes.
 (c)—Yes.

137. (a)—The Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, was contacted on the 'phone and he promised to enquire into the seizure of rice. He also assured that transit permits issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for the carriage of rice through Pakistan area will be honoured by the Pakistan Police.

(b)—The Public Works Department is taking steps to construct a bridle path from Dawki to Muktapur.

Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM: Sir, the reply to question 137(a) is: "The Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, was contacted on the 'phone and he promised to enquire into the seizure of rice. He also assured that transit permits issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, for the carriage of rice through Pakistan area will be honoured by the Pakistan Police." Are Government aware that recently the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, did not honour the permits given by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: Sir, the situation might have changed after the 1st March on account of the imposition of customs control both by the Pakistan as well as by the Dominion Government; but in the normal course of things and even according to international law such things in transit should not be subjected to the Customs Department's interference.

Representations from Uparbarbhag Krishak Sabha and Uparbarbhag Congress Committee

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked:

138. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether they have received a proposal made by the Uparbarbhag Krishak Sabha and the Uparbarbhag Congress Committee in their representations dated 12th January, 1948 made before the Hon'ble Minister in-charge of Public Works Department that—
- (i) a drain should be cut from the Baralia river somewhere in village Garamchung in Paschim Borigog Mauza in Gauhati Subdivision leading towards the Barali *Beel* in the Uparbarbhag Mauza and (ii) another drain should be dug from the said Barali *Beel* and make it join the mouth of the Pagladia river which drains they believe will tend to reclaim about three thousand Bighas of lands now lying waste?
- (b) Whether Government propose to examine the said proposal and to ascertain if the same is feasible and profitable and to undertake the execution of the same?

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY replied: •

138. (a) (i) & (ii)—A petition has been received from the President, Uparbarbhag Mauza, Primary Congress Committee.

(b)—The matter is under investigation.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: We have finished with the Questions for the day. We have got a private Member's Bill.* Hon. Member in-charge, Srijut Rajendra Nath Barua is absent. So the Bill lapses.

Statement re: Food and Supply Position in the Province

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Next we come to Resolution. I told the Hon'ble House yesterday that the Hon'ble Minister for Supplies wanted to make a Statement regarding the 'Food position in the Province' I want to know whether the hon. Members would like to have Resolutions first or the Statement of the Hon'ble Minister for Supplies first. (*voices*—The Statement first). Very well, the Hon'ble Srijut Omeo Kumar Das.

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to give a brief resume of the Supply position of the Province. The House is not unaware of the fact that the Dominion Government adopted a new policy of gradual withdrawal of control and as a consequence of this policy control existing over distribution of all foodstuffs with the exception of cereals were withdrawn and at present rice and wheat are the only items of foodstuffs over which control exists in Assam. It is needless for me to remind the House of the unsatisfactory situation the Province was passing through with regard to the supply of *gur* and pulses during the major part of last year. On the one hand, the essential foodstuffs were not easily available and on the other the prices prevailing at the time was much higher than the controlled price, but with the withdrawal of control the prices started to come down just above the level of controlled rate. In the case of sugar, Government could arrange the supply of stocks in Government's possession for two to three months at the controlled rate. The price

*The Assam *Kala-azar* Treatment and Prevention Bill, 1948.

in the free market which rose very high also started coming down. In case of pulses, also, after the initial soaring of prices supplies began to move and the prices started coming down. As the Members of the House are aware, throughout the years 1946 and 1947 this Province suffered the greatest scarcity of mustard oil, pulses and *gur* till their decontrol. There is no doubt that the policy of decontrol of these commodities have been mainly beneficial. It is needless for me to remind the House of the geographical position of the Province within the Dominion of India. The difficulties which we are experiencing with regard to transport for quick movement of supply from outside was aggravated by the partition of India and consequent imposition of custom barriers. Importers have been experiencing the greatest difficulties, but we hope that the set back of the movement of supplies is only temporary and will soon be removed. I think the House must take this fact into consideration regarding Supply position of the future.

In the case of the main food-grains, the policy in respect of rice was one of progressive reduction of the Government's commitments in order to bring about decontrol after 1948. The Provincial Governments were also allowed to fix prices according to their own judgement.

The Government of Assam, therefore, after due consideration fixed prices for paddy which were high enough to give the cultivator an adequate return for his labour and also make allowance for the high cost of things he has to buy. It is also hoped that the prices of paddy fixed will act as an inducement to grow more paddy in the Province. In order to implement the policy of the Government of India, the Government of Assam has decided to go in for maximum procurement to meet the internal commitments, to build up an adequate reserve, to face any subsequent situation and to fulfil the Government's commitments for export to other provinces under the basic plan. It has not been possible to make any substantial exports up to the end of March, but in view of the fact that fair reserves of paddy have already been built up, it is expected to make substantial exports during the next few months. But I must tell the House in this connection that we are receiving reports from many areas that in expectation of decontrol and possibility of prices being higher still, there is a growing tendency among the rich cultivators to hold stocks of rice and paddy for future. It is incumbent on us to check the growth of this tendency. In this matter, I have to ask the hon. Members of this House to carry on a propaganda against this tendency. Because in order to help deficit provinces like Madras which has been passing through a period of famine we have to export stocks as much as we can. I hope hon. Members will carry on a propaganda to prevent this growing tendency against the sale of rice at controlled rate. Assam is one of the three surplus rice producing Provinces in the Indian Union and a heavy responsibility rests on us in view of the food shortage elsewhere. At the same time the Government have taken into fullest account all our internal needs and taken all possible steps to assure our food supplies in the Province and no one should have any misgiving on this point. The position regarding wheat remains bad and the matter has been represented to the Government of India. As our supplies are entirely from imports into Calcutta Port the irregularity of arrival of foreign ships is largely responsible for irregularities of supply.

The position in respect of consumer goods still under control like Iron and Steel, cement and paper continues to be very unsatisfactory. The most important reason is the fall in production of these commodities throughout India as has been repeatedly referred to by the Minister in-charge in the Dominion Government. Coupled with this the chaotic condition of transport in the country has added to the shortage. So far as cement is concerned there was no fixed

quota for Assam. Recently a quota of 1,600 tons per month has been fixed out of which 600 tons will be issued to the Central Public Works Department, Indian Tea Association, and other industries and all other requirements of the Government and consumers have to be met out of the balance of 1000 tons. A protest has been made to the Government of India on the inadequacy of the allotment. The quota of paper for the whole Province is only 50 tons per month against an estimated requirements of 300 tons. The matter has been represented often to the Government of India, but the decreased production in the paper mills has stood on the way of any increase in Assam's quota. The transport situation has made it impossible even to have this small quota move regularly. To relieve the situation for students the District Officers have been authorised to issue 40 per cent. of the local allotment for educational institutions. Permit system for sale to consumers has also been re-introduced to check black-marketing. A quarterly quota of Iron and Steel is allotted to the Province by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. The quota varies from quarter to quarter according to production in India. The position in respect of C. I. sheets as well as other iron materials continues to be bad. In periods 1 and 2 in 1948, 281 tons of C. I. sheets were allowed to Assam, the quantity of other iron materials was 494 tons in period 1 and 483 tons in period 2. The allotment for Government Development Schemes has been increased from 78 tons in period 1 to 250 tons in period 2. The allotment for period 3 will be made in April, but there is no reason to be optimistic about the quota until the deadlock in production and transport in India is removed, we have to continue in a condition of scarcity. Recently an allotment of 15 tons of tin plate has been made for fabrication and this quantity will be distributed by the Director of Industries to manufacturers.

Kerosene is another commodity which is under control. We have been receiving reports about scarcity of this commodity and sale at black-market prices, from Goalpara and North Lakhimpur. This scarcity is partially due to transport difficulties and also failure on the part of the agents to send back the tin containers and barrels to Tinsukia for refilling. However, this question has engaged our attention.

Cloth

The relaxation of control over cloth announced by the Government of India in their Gazette Extraordinary Notification, dated the 22nd of January, 1948 was given immediate effect to in Assam.

A Press Note was issued by the Government of Assam for information of the public detailing the steps taken by them to implement Government of India's policy of decontrol, including directions given by Government to Procuring Agents and the District Officials regarding the distribution of the quantity of cloth then in stock in the Province, and all cloth in transit to the Province, obtained through Government's agency before the 20th of January 1948. The first category of cloth was to be distributed by the District Officers to wholesalers and retailers as before whereas the second category the Procuring Agents were asked to bring to the subdivisions for which it was procured and allowed to distribute through the normal trade channels under intimation to Government. Consumers were free to purchase without any ration card or permit and without any restriction as to quantity.

The present position is that any dealer in Assam is at liberty to procure cloth from producing centres like Bombay and Ahmedabad and bring it to Assam. No permit is necessary for purchase of cloth, but in view of the strain on the Railway System in the country the Textile Commissioner to Government of

India in Bombay proposes to maintain control over transport of cloth from one zone to another. Movement of cloth within a zone (or within a Province) is free.

While relinquishing control over future procurement and distribution of cloth, Government will continue to keep a careful watch on the cloth situation and reserve the right to reimpose such measures of control as may be found necessary to counter profiteering or mal-distribution.

There has been no relaxation of control over yarn and all yarn dealers remain subject to the relevant provisions of the Assam Cotton Cloth and Yarn Dealers' Licensing Order, 1946 till its replacement by a new Yarn Control Order now in course of enactment.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Hon. Members who desire to offer comments and suggestions to the Hon'ble Minister may do so.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are glad to know the food position from the statement made by the Hon'ble Supply Minister. The raising of the price of paddy has actually done good to the cultivators and this will really be an incentive to them to grow more food. The procurement policy of the Government is quite all right in places where Government have started to stock the surplus paddy, but in the areas where due to control over purchase from the growers the agriculturists are suffering a great deal for want of market and also there are difficulties in certain areas for want of stock in the deficit areas particularly, as far as I know, the Dhubri, South Salmara and Mankachar—the three deficit thanas of Goalpara District—require sufficient stock for supply in times of need to the people. Dhubri being the centre or the district headquarters, the stock at Dhubri may serve the purpose of the people there, but the people of South Bank are experiencing great hardship in procuring foodstuffs, especially paddy. The Liaison Sub-Committee have decided that there should be some licensees who should stock paddy so that they may distribute to the people at the rate fixed by the Government and in case that is not required by the people, the Government will purchase from the dealers at controlled rate, but the selection is such that nobody cared to stock paddy with the result that the people are not getting any market to purchase paddy. So I would ask the Hon'ble Minister to see that provision is made immediately, that is before June at least, when the people will be in greater difficulties, so that some quantities of paddy in all the deficit areas may be stocked. If the licensees fail at all and if they cannot dare to stock the quantity which is required, then the Government may start to establish a Procurement Department for stocking paddy in these areas on a small scale, *i.e.*, to stock small quantities just to meet the need of those areas.

As far as the Garo Hills district is concerned, Sir, as I happen to represent that district as well, I cannot but bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister one glaring fact, that the people who belong to Baghmara South Eastern side of Tura Bazar are in great difficulties of getting paddy and rice. You will not be surprised to know that even now the Tura market is being supplied to a great extent by the smuggled rice from Pakistan, but recently there has been the strongest possible barrier for these smugglers and the people are getting difficulties to get this food, that is paddy and rice. So Government should make some arrangements to provide paddy and rice to Tura and other deficit areas in the Garo Hills. Again in other areas, I mean the plains portion of the Garo Hills which is a surplus one, the agriculturists found some difficulties because they were not in a position to sell their commodities. In the pre-war days or pre-control days I should say, the people of

the district of Goalpara used to purchase paddy for their own consumption, that is for the deficit areas of South Salmara and Mankachar they used to purchase rice from those areas for their own consumption and also used to export certain quantity to Bengal, that is the neighbouring district of Rangpur which is also a deficit area. Now, due to the district barrier the people of those deficit areas are not getting opportunity to purchase from the plains portion. There are two checking points, one at the border of the Garo Hills to see that the people of the Goalpara District, i.e., the people of the South Bank may not take away paddy from Garo Hills and again after a mile or so from the border or somewhere less than a mile there is another checking point to check smuggling of paddy to Pakistan from those areas, i.e., South Salmara and Mankachar. Now, Sir, my submission is that the Government should treat all citizens of the Province equally and they can easily do away with the barrier created there so that the natives of the deficit areas of Goalpara District may be allowed to purchase just the quantity they will require for their own consumption and the staff now engaged in checking smuggling at the border of the Garo Hills nearing Goalpara District may be transferred to this side of Goalpara to check smuggling from Goalpara to Pakistan zone, so that friendliness between the two districts may continue and at the same time the agriculturists of the areas may also not suffer and those deficit areas also will get certain advantage of these surplus areas. In order to stop smuggling to Pakistan, Government may fix a limit say, an average family generally consists of five to six members, may be given one maund per week per family from that area and this would do away with many difficulties of the people of South-Salmara and Mankachar, the deficit areas of Goalpara District. This is regarding food position.

So far as kerosene oil is concerned, Sir, the Hon'ble Supply Minister has said that it is due to want of tin containers, but so far as I know the Oil Companies have got drums as well and they can supply kerosene oil in these drums and at the time of distribution to dealers they do not give tins to the dealers. So only if they use more drums this can be overcome.

As for cloth we are glad that with the withdrawal of control over price and distribution, we are getting certain quantities of cloth though at a bit higher rate. But if again Government take steps to impose some sort of control then we are afraid we will again be put to some difficulties as we were placed previously. As in other cases the de-control did not do any harm to us, so in this case also it will not do any harm. So my suggestion to the Hon'ble Minister is that he should not impose further control on cloth.

As for yarn, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister wants to retain the control. We saw in the paper that with effect from 15th April the control over yarn will also be withdrawn, but from the statement of the Hon'ble Minister we find that it will not be withdrawn, rather it will be replaced by a new control order very soon. We have experienced much difficulties during the time of control. So, Sir, first of all let us try for a few months to see if without control we get yarn or not. I think, without making an experiment we should not keep the control for some time more because this control means only giving opportunities to a few and depriving many. Therefore, if it is open to the market, only those who are in dire need will purchase the yarn and make cloth for themselves. In the circumstances, instead of trying to replace the present control on yarn by a new order, I think, Government should allow the merchants to co-operate with them and the people in supplying yarn and cloth. If they always look upon the merchants with suspicion they cannot expect co-operation from them. We do hope that with our independence our business-men have got independence and they should now see that they

should not only exact money from the people, but be friendly to them and they should actually feel for the people of the country to which they belong. With these words, I resume my seat.

Babu KAMINI KUMAR SEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are really grateful to the Hon'ble Supply Minister and I congratulate him for the statement he has made on his own initiative without any request from this House. But, Sir, I want some clarification on the statement. He has said that the greatest difficulty in the matter of supply is the difficulty of transport, but he has not said what steps Government are taking to remedy this difficulty. It is well known, Sir, that our only outlet both by steamer and rail lies through the Pakistan; both the railway and steamer from Sylhet side and Assam side pass through Pakistan. Due to booking and other difficulties in the Pakistan portion the transport of goods by railway has almost broken down. So also is the case with steamer. In Karimganj, Sir, which is the biggest trading centre in the Sylhet District we formerly, before and during the War, indented thousands of tons of cereals and other things and we used to supply them from Karimganj to Cachar District as well as even to Tripura. Sir, due to transport difficulties practically one-fourth of the goods are now brought by railway, the only other route by steamer also is not safe for goods traffic. When the Supply Minister went to Karimganj the other day we represented to him that in Fenchuganj goods coming to Karimganj were seized by the Pakistan Police. I think, he must have received numerous such reports from other sources. I think similar is the position in Assam too. Only yesterday I learnt that mails containing 400 postal bags and parcels have been detained at Lalmanirhat by Pakistan National Guards. In the Press Note which has been issued in this connection yesterday it is stated that on the 25th instant, 12 postal packages were detained at Lalmanirhat and on the 27th, 394 packages were similarly detained. So, Sir, what is the remedy? If the postal mail containing Insurance covers, packages and parcels are detained, I don't see how the dealers can expect to get things moved through Pakistan. To me it seems there are three alternative solutions. The first is to come to a settlement in this matter with the Pakistan Government. I understand from the reply to a Question given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister yesterday that there would be an Inter-Dominion Conference on the 13th and 14th April. I think, this is a vital matter which affects Assam and if we cannot solve this difficulty, lifting of control does not help us much. So, I would request the Government that this point is taken up with the Pakistan Government during the Inter-Dominion Conference.

The Second alternative is to have the Assam Access Road completed without the least possible delay. I do not know the state of progress on it. We heard the other day that a convoy was coming to Shillong carrying some goods, but the convoy has not arrived yet. I do not know at what stage the road is now. At any rate the work should be expedited.

The third alternative is that, if there is no settlement with the Pakistan Government or we do not get the Assam Access Road completed, we should make arrangement to bring our goods by air. That is also rather difficult, but that is the only solution if the other two solutions cannot be made.

Now, with regard to cloth, Sir, the Hon'ble Supply Minister said in his statement: "A press note was issued by the Government of Assam for information of the public detailing the steps taken by them to implement Government of India's policy of decontrol, including directions given by Government to Procuring Agents and the District Officials regarding the distribution of the quantity of cloth then in stock in the Province and all

cloth in transit to the Province". Sir, in my subdivision we have not got our quota of cloth since July last. That is to say that we have not received any cloth for the last eight months. I think, Sir, similar is the position with many other subdivisions. What has happened to this arrear quota of cloth? If they are still available what is the difficulty in bringing them into the Province? I like to know whether these are detained by some other agency on transit, or whether our Procuring Agents have failed to move this cloth to Assam? Practically the whole district of Cachar is passing through a cloth famine. We have not got 8 months' quota, at the same time the control has been lifted.

So, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Supply Minister what has become of the quotas that were due to the different parts of the Province. I think those quotas must have been procured by the Procuring Agents. So Government should make serious attempt to bring those quotas, otherwise I do not see how this cloth famine can be overcome.

The first category of cloth was to be distributed by the District Officers to wholesalers and retailers as before. With regard to the second category the procuring agents were asked to bring it to the subdivisions for which it was procured. But as yet we have not got any cloth though seven months' cloth is due to us. We have not got any cloth either from the Procuring Agents or from the dealers. I understand some dealers went to Calcutta and Bombay and procured some cloth, but it was not possible to move this cloth to the different parts of the Province.

So I would ask the Hon'ble Supply Minister to give special attention to this problem because cloth has not come to the Province regularly for many months even before it was decontrolled and two months have elapsed since the decontrol has been announced, but no cloth is coming. So Government should make special arrangements for this. I think there might be some difficulty at Bombay because the Textile Commissioner might have created some difficulty in making allotment to the different Provinces. I hear there was some difficulty of booking at Calcutta as well. I would therefore request Government to give special attention to the question of getting cloth from the producing centres to the different parts of the Province.

With regard to yarn, of course I do not know what is the exact position now. If arrangement for moving cloth can be made, I think, the yarn control may be removed as early as possible. But unless the transport difficulty is solved, it is no good decontrolling things.

Mr. J. S. HARDMAN: Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a few observations on the excellent statement which the Hon'ble Supply Minister has made.

In the first place I desire to congratulate him on the performance of his Department since he took office. He took office, Sir, at a time when there was a very acute crisis in food supply and the improvement which has been achieved is in no small measure due to him. We passed very anxious months last year when rice supplies were not forthcoming and the present improvement is very gratifying indeed. We must remember that this is the period for optimism. Supplies normally are available at this period and these are coming forth at the present time on a scale which is very good indeed, but I hope this House will not appreciate the situation incorrectly. There is an urgent need for building up supplies and we welcome the assurance which the Hon'ble Supply Minister has given that exports will not be undertaken until

adequate supplies have been built up. That, Sir, is a very wise precaution, because experience in the past has shown that, when Government hold large stocks in their hands it is comparatively easy to procure and the interests of the Provinces outside Assam will be furthered if Government's procurement policy is organised on this basis. If, therefore, we keep large stocks in the Province, it will be possible for the procurement operations to be more successful and for larger supplies to be exported than if we hastily dissipate stocks in order to bring some temporary—but not permanent relief to other Provinces.

The second point I wish to urge is the need for pursuing a consistent policy. Our experience of the past two years and even longer has been of constant changes in Government's arrangements. To some extent I must acquit the Assam Government of complete responsibility for these changes since a number of the changes of policy has been imposed upon them by the then Central Government and now the Dominion Government. But I would insist that there are advantages in maintaining a system which is working rather than in attempting to invent a system which may produce better results, because, Sir, experience has shown that changes are disturbing. They are interpreted by the cultivator as a sign that Government's plans are breaking down and there is a prospect of a rise in the price. After all we are all human beings. Where there is a prospect of getting more money there is a temptation to withhold supplies from sale at a time when it is necessary for Government to procure. If, therefore, we continue the system that is in force at the present time, I feel confident that a greater measure of success will be secured this year than in the previous year.

As regards cloth, I support the observations which have been made by hon. Mr. Sen. It is, Sir, very extraordinary that cloth supplies should have been so short when we realise that Assam's supply was many months in arrears. When the Government of India introduced their new system, a freezing order was imposed on the mills and it is natural to expect that there would be under delivery large stocks at the time and subsequent production would increase the mill stocks. When a few days ago enquiries were made by a very responsible firm, it was said that deliveries could not be contemplated for three months, and so we are left wondering what has happened with almost a year's production to arrear for Assam. We are somewhat concerned at the recent changes in cloth distribution and we would welcome action by the Assam Government to secure a specific quota for this Province and to see that this quota was actually received and distributed in the Province. We are confident that the Supply Department will give this matter their close attention. I agree entirely with the remarks which the hon. Mr. Sen has made on the question of transport. This is the most pressing and urgent problem of the moment.

With regard to the various courses he suggested, I consider that we cannot place very great reliance on the volume of traffic which can move by air. If motor transport is found in abundance, the quantity of goods which could be carried would be insufficient for Assam's requirements. At the present moment trade in the Province is running down. Commerce and industry will be unable to carry on for very long unless sound arrangements are made for moving goods in the vast quantities which are needed. It is, therefore, essential that some rational agreement be made with the neighbouring Province of East Bengal to ensure that goods pass freely to and from this area. We hope, Sir, the Conference which the Hon'ble the Prime Minister proposes to attend will be successful in reaching a settlement of this most vital question.

Srijut BIJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, যুদ্ধৰ প্ৰয়োজনত গৰণ মেণ্টে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ প্ৰথা প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰে আৰু তাৰ লগে লগে দেশৰ যোগানৰ দায়িত্ব গৰণ মেণ্টৰ ওপৰত পৰে। নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ প্ৰথা নীতিৰ ফালৰ পৰা বিবেচনা কৰিলে এটা প্ৰগতিশীল ব্যৱস্থা বুলি কবলৈ সকলোৱেই বাধ্য হব। কিয়নো, নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ নথকা মানে যাব হাতত পূজিব জোৰ আছে তেৱেই বেচিকৈ সকলো বকমৰ বস্তু ভোগ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পোৱা। নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আৰু বেচনিং প্ৰথা প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰাৰ অৰ্থ এয়ে যে সকলো মানুহে নিৰ্দিষ্ট হাৰত আৱশ্যকীয় বস্তুৰ যোগান পোৱা। দুৰ্ভাগ্যক্ৰমে আমাৰ দেশত এই নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ প্ৰথা যথোপযুক্ত ভাবে চলাব পৰা নগল। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে কোন দায়ী সেই কথা আজি বিবেচনা কৰিবৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ প্ৰথাৰ হেঁচা কিছু পৰিমাণে ভাৰত গৰণ মেণ্টে বৰ্ত্তমানে তুলি দিছে। এতিয়া এক হিচাপে চাবলৈ গলে যিবিলাক বস্তুৰ ওপৰৰ পৰা নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ তুলি দিয়া হৈছে সেইবিলাক বস্তুৰ যোগান সম্পৰ্কে গৰণ মেণ্টৰ দায়িত্ব নাইকিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু, আজি দেশৰ যোগান সমস্যাটো আন এটা পৰিস্থিতিৰ ফালৰ পৰা চাবলগীয়া হৈছে। গোটেই পৃথিবীতে আজি যি ৰাজনৈতিক পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে সেই ফালৰ পৰা আমাৰ দেশৰ যোগান সমস্যাটো বিবেচনা নকৰিলে মাৰাত্মক ভুল হব। আসামৰ ভৌগলিক পৰিস্থিতিৰ কথাও তাৰ লগত বিশেষকৈ বিবেচনা কৰিবলগীয়া আছে।

আমি দেখিছো যে যুদ্ধ জিকাৰ পিচত পৃথিবীৰ জাতিবিলাক দুটা চাউনিত বিভক্ত হব ধৰিছে। এফালেদি আমেৰিকাৰ যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ নেতৃত্বত আৰু আনফালেদি ৰাছিয়াৰ নেতৃত্বত পৃথিবীৰ জাতিবিলাক আজি দুটা চাউনিত বিভক্ত হৈছে। ডাঙৰ শক্তিবিলাকৰ ভিতৰত একমাত্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষইহে পণ্ডিত জহৰলাল নেহৰুৰ স্বেযোগ্য নেতৃত্বত এটা স্বকীয়া বৈদেশিক ৰাষ্ট্ৰনীতি অনুসৰণ কৰিছে। ভাৰতবৰ্ষই পৃথিবীৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ শক্তিবিলাকৰ টনা আজোৰাৰ মাজত কেনেকৈ এই স্বতন্ত্ৰীয়া নীতি বেচি দিন টিকায় ৰাখিব পাৰিব সেইটো এটা ভাবিবলগীয়া বিষয়। এই অৱস্থাৰ পোহৰত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ মানুহে, বিশেষকৈ আসামৰ মানুহে যোগান সমস্যাটো ভাবি চাবলগীয়া হৈছে। পৃথিবীত কেতিয়া আকৌ এখন মহাৰণৰ সূচনা হয়, আজি কোনেও কব নোৱাৰে। সিদিনাখন আমেৰিকাৰ যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ প্ৰেছিডেণ্ট ক্ৰমেনে যি ঘোষণা কৰিছে সি নিশ্চয় পৃথিবীৰ কাৰণে এটা অশুভ লক্ষণৰে সূচনা কৰিছে। আজি সাম্ৰাজ্যবাদী দলে যে পৃথিবীত আকৌ নতুনকৈ এখন মহাৰণৰ কথা ভাবিছে সেই কথা অস্বীকাৰ কৰিবৰ উপায় নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত আমি ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ মানুহে—আসামৰ মানুহে যোগান সমস্যাটো ৰাজনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ ফালৰ পৰাও বিবেচনা কৰি চাবলগীয়া হৈছে।

আসামৰ ভৌগলিক পৰিস্থিতি যে কেনেকুৱা তাক বহলাই কোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। পাকিস্তান অসম আৰু ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ আন আন প্ৰদেশৰ মাজত পৰিছে। তাৰ ফলত আমাৰ অৱস্থা স্বকীয়াকৈ চাবলগীয়া হৈ উঠিছে। এই অৱস্থাত কেনেকৈ আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ যোগান সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা যাব, এইটো গৰণ মেণ্টে ভালকৈ নিশ্চয় চিন্তা কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে। নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ প্ৰথা উঠি যোৱাৰ লগে লগে সাধাৰণতে গৰণ মেণ্টে বহুতখিনি দায়িত্বৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিব পাৰিলে হেতেন; কিন্তু দেশৰ এনেকুৱা এটা ৰাজনৈতিক পৰিস্থিতিত গৰণ মেণ্টৰ দায়িত্ব সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে আছে। সেই কাৰণে মই কব খোজোঁ যে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ প্ৰথা তুলি দিলেও যোগান সম্পৰ্কে গৰণ মেণ্টৰ দায়িত্ব অলপো কমা নাই। যোগানৰ সুব্যৱস্থাৰ দায়িত্ব এই সময়ত গৰণ মেণ্টে নিজৰ হাতত ৰখা উচিত। গৰণ মেণ্টে যেতিয়া আজি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ প্ৰথা তুলি দিছে, ব্যৱসায়ী শ্ৰেণীয়ে উপলব্ধি কৰা প্ৰয়োজন যে দেশৰ মানুহে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত এটা ডাঙৰ দায়িত্ব জাপি দিছে। ব্যৱসায়ী শ্ৰেণীয়ে যদি সেই দায়িত্ব উপলব্ধি নকৰে তেনেহলে দেশৰ ওচৰত তেওঁলোক জগৰীয়া হব। মই অনুভৱ কৰো যে দেশে কেতিয়াও আজি সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে স্বেচ্ছাচাৰী ব্যৱসায়ীক সহ্য নকৰে। যদিহে তেওঁলোকে ভাবিছে যে যিমান বেচি হলেও তেওঁলোকে লাভ কৰি ব্যৱসায় কৰিব পাৰিব তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকে ভুল বুজিছে। কিয়নো, কিছুদিনৰ পিচত এনে পৰিস্থিতি নিশ্চয় দেখা দিব যি পৰিস্থিতিত তেওঁলোকে এনেকুৱা

ব্যৱসায় কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ নহব। কাজেই নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ প্ৰথা উঠাই দিয়াৰ লগে লগে ব্যৱসায়ী শ্ৰেণীৰ ওপৰত যে এটা ডাঙৰ দায়িত্ব পৰিছে তাক তেওঁলোকে উপলব্ধি কৰা উচিত। লগে লগে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ উঠি গলেও যোগান ব্যৱস্থাৰ ওপৰত গৰণ মেন্টে দৃষ্টি ৰখা বাঞ্ছনীয়।

যোগান প্ৰশ্নৰ লগত উৎপাদনৰ প্ৰশ্নটো সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে জড়িত হৈ আছে। উৎপাদনৰ প্ৰশ্নটো বাদ দিলে যোগান সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে। বস্ত্ৰ অনা নিয়া প্ৰশ্নটোও যে এটা জটিল কথা সেই বিষয়ে অলপো সন্দেহ নাই। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশখন বহুত বস্ত্ৰত স্বাবলম্বী নহয়। কিমান দিনৰ মূৰত যে স্বাবলম্বী কৰিব পাৰিম তাকো কোৱা টান। কিয়নো, এতিয়াও আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত খাদ্যবস্ত্ৰও সম্পূৰ্ণ কৈ উৎপন্ন নহয়। আন বস্ত্ৰৰ অভাৱ তাতোকৈ বেচি। ঘৰ চোৱাৰ সজ্জাও এতিয়া নোহোৱা হৈছে। আগেয়ে খেৰ, বাহ, ইকৰাৰে আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহে ঘৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰি লৈছিল। কিন্তু আজি কিছুমান দিনৰ পৰা খেৰ আদি বস্ত্ৰও পাবলৈ নোহোৱা হৈছে। এতিয়া বহুত ঠাইত খেৰ আৰু corrugated iron sheet ৰ দাম প্ৰায় সমান হৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত ঘৰ চোৱা সজ্জা কেনেকৈ পোৱা যাব সেইটোও বিশেষকৈ চিন্তা কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। এইবিলাক সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশখনক স্বাবলম্বী কৰাত নিশ্চয় কিছুদিন লাগিব। কিন্তু তথাপি উৎপাদনৰ প্ৰশ্নটোৱেইহে যে যোগানৰ প্ৰশ্নটো সমাধান কৰিব পাৰিব এই বিষয়ে কাৰো সন্দেহ নাই। উৎপাদন বিষয়ে গৰণ মেন্টেৰ তৰফৰ পৰা আৰু ৰাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা বিশেষকৈ মনোযোগ দিয়া উচিত হৈছে।

আমাৰ প্ৰদেশলৈ বাহিৰৰ পৰা বস্ত্ৰ অনা নিয়া সমস্যাটো কেনেকৈ সমাধান কৰা হ'ব এই বিষয়ে মোৰ আগতে মাননীয় সভ্য দুজনে কৈ গৈছে। পাকিস্তান গৰণ মেন্টে যদি গঁচটোকেই আমাৰ দেশলৈ বস্ত্ৰ অহাৰ বেমেজালি দূৰ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা নকৰে তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় সভ্য জগতত তেখেতসকলৰ মৰ্যাদা বহুতখিনি কমি যাব। কিয়নো, যুদ্ধৰ বাহিৰে আন কোনো সময়ত এখন দেশৰ পৰা আন এখন দেশলৈ বস্ত্ৰ অনা নিয়া কৰাত বৰ্তমান ঘটাব দৰে বাধা সৃষ্টি কৰা দেখা নাযায়। কেৱল মাত্ৰ যুদ্ধৰ সময়তহে এখন দেশে আন এখন দেশলৈ বস্ত্ৰ অনা নিয়া কৰাত বাধা জন্মায়। এতিয়া পাকিস্তানৰ ভিতৰেদি বস্ত্ৰ অনা নিয়া কৰাত, আনকি মানুহে অহা যোৱা কৰাতো যি অসুবিধা ভোগ কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে সি কেৱল দুখন যুদ্ধ লগা দেশৰ ভিতৰতহে সম্ভৱপৰ। ই নিশ্চয় গুৰুতৰ কথা। পাকিস্তান গৰণ মেন্টে এই বিষয়ে সচেতন হ'ব বুলি আমি আশা কৰো। আমি আশা কৰো যে তেখেতসকলৰ চেষ্টাত এই বাধা আৰু বেমেজালিবিলাক অতি সোনকালে আঁতৰ হ'ব। যদিহে তেওঁলোকে এই অৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ নকৰে তেনেহলে ইয়াৰ ফলত নিশ্চয় গুৰুতৰ অৱস্থা দেখা দিব। এই গুৰুতৰ অৱস্থা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ ভাৰত গৰণ মেন্টে নিশ্চয় সক্ষম। আমাৰ সন্দেহ নাই যে ভাৰত গৰণ মেন্টে ইয়াৰ উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব। পাকিস্তানৰ বাহিৰেদি আমাৰ প্ৰদেশলৈ বস্ত্ৰ অনা নিয়াৰ কাৰণে এখন বেল তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ কথা হৈছে; কিন্তু, সেইখন বেল তৈয়াৰ হলেও যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে ইয়ালৈ বস্ত্ৰ অনাৰ সূচল হ'ব বুলি ক'ব নোৱাৰি। কিয়নো, জাহাজেদি বস্ত্ৰ অনা নিয়া কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে অকল বেলেবে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে বস্ত্ৰ অনা নিয়া কৰা সহজ নহয়। এই কাৰণে জাহাজৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা বিশেষ প্ৰয়োজন। ভাৰত গৰণ মেন্টে নিজে কেনেকৈ জাহাজ চলাব পাৰে এই বিষয়ে বোধ কৰো চেষ্টা কৰা দৰকাৰ। আসাম গৰণ মেন্টেৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ভাৰত গৰণ মেন্টেৰ ওচৰত এই কথা নিবেদন কৰা উচিত হ'ব যে কেইখনমান জাহাজ ভাৰত গৰণ মেন্টে নিজে লৈ অসমলৈ বস্ত্ৰ অনা নিয়াৰ সূচল কৰিব লাগে। জাহাজ সকলোবিলাক গৰণ মেন্টেৰ নিজৰ হাতত থকা উচিত। নীতি হিচাপে, বোধ হয়, এই কথাটো ভাৰত গৰণ মেন্টে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে।

আমি সকলো ফালৰ পৰা চাই আমাৰ যোগান সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস যে আমাৰ গৰণ মেন্টে এই বিষয়ে এতিয়ালৈকে যি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰাই আমাৰ যোগান সমস্যা বহুতখিনি সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হ'ব।

ধানৰ সৰ্ব্বনিম্ন মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি আসাম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এটা ডাঙৰ কাম কৰিছে। আমাৰ দেশৰ খেতিয়ক বাইজে কৃষিজাত বস্তৰ উপযুক্ত মূল্য ইমান দিনে পাই অহা নাছিল। দেশৰ যিবিলাকে খেতিৰ বস্তৰ কিনি খায় তেওঁবিলাকে খুব কম দামত বস্তৰ কিনাৰ সুযোগ পাইছিল। ধানৰ মূল্য যেতিয়া কেৱল ১।০ আনা বা ১ টকাকৈ পাইছিল তেতিয়া খেতিয়কৰ ৰাজহাউ ভাগি গৈছিল আৰু মহাজনসকলে খুব কম মূল্যত খেতিৰ মাটি কিনি লবলৈ সুযোগ পাইছিল। আজি যেতিয়া কৃষিজাত বস্তৰ মূল্য অলপ বেচিকৈ পাইছে তেতিয়া বাইজৰ অৱস্থা অলপ ভাল হৈছে বুলি কব পাৰি। খেতিৰ বস্তৰ দাম যাতে নকমে তালৈ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে চকু দিয়া দৰকাৰ। এফালেদি যেতিয়া আমি উৎপাদন বঢ়াবলৈ কওঁ, তেতিয়া আমি আন ফালেদি খেতিৰ বস্তৰ মূল্যৰ কথাটো পাহৰিব নোৱাৰো। শিল্পীসকলে শিল্পজাত বস্তৰ দাম বেচিকৈ পায়—ব্যৱসায়ীসকলে মাজত থাকি বেচিকৈ লাভ কৰে; কিন্তু খেতিয়কসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিশ্ৰমৰ জোখাৰে একো নাপায়। ই অকল আমাৰ দেশৰে কথা নহয়—গোটেই পৃথিবীৰে কথা। গোটেই পৃথিবীতেই কৃষিজাত বস্তৰ দাম অনুপাত হিচাপে কম। সেই কাৰণেই বোধ হয় গোটেই পৃথিবীতেই খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীৰ অৱস্থা নিতান্ত বেয়া। আমাৰ দেশৰ খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা অন্য দেশৰ খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থাতকৈও বেয়া। আজি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে আমাৰ খেতিৰ বস্তৰ তিতৰত প্ৰধান ধানৰ সৰ্ব্বনিম্ন দাম এটা ধৰি দিয়া নিতান্ত উচিত হৈছে। নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ থাকোতেই বা নেথাকোতেই এই দাম সদায় নিৰূপিত ভাবে ৰখাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো আমি উচিত বুলি বিবেচনা কৰো।

আমাৰ আশা আছে যে আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ চেষ্টাত উৎপাদনো ক্ৰমে বাঢ়িব। কাপোৰৰ উৎপাদন বঢ়াবলৈকে নিশ্চয় আমি ইয়াত অসমত চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত কাপোৰৰ উৎপাদন নিশ্চয় বঢ়াব পাৰি। কাপোৰ উৎপাদন সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ বাইজৰ কিছু অভিজ্ঞতাও আছে। সেই অভিজ্ঞতা কিমান কামত লগাব পাৰি সেই সম্বন্ধে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা চেষ্টা হোৱা দৰকাৰ। সিদিনাখন প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী পণ্ডিত জহৰলাল নেহৰুৱে কৈছে যে আমি কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ ওপৰত বহুত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব লাগিব। বোধ হয় তেখেতে গোটেই পৃথিবীৰ ৰাজনৈতিক অৱস্থালৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখিয়েই এই কথাৰ ওপৰত বিশেষকৈ জোৰ দিছে। ক'জেই আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহক আমি এই বিষয়ে সজাগ কৰিব লাগিব। পৃথিবীৰ সঙ্কটজনক ৰাজনৈতিক পৰিস্থিতিত কেনেকৈ টিকি থাকিব পাৰিব, সেই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰ পৰা কথাবিলাক চাবলৈ আমি দেশৰ মানুহক সজাগ কৰি ৰখা দৰকাৰ হৈছে। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা বাইজক উৎপাদনৰ আহিলা হিচাপে কিছুমান বস্তৰ সুবিধা দিয়া দৰকাৰ, যেনে—কপাহ। কপাহৰ সুবিধা যদি আমাৰ বাইজে নাপায়—যদি কম দামত কপাহ নাপায় তেনেহলে সূতা কটা সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। কম দামত কপাহ যোগান দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ কথা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰো।

আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে খাদ্য যোগান ব্যৱস্থা ভালদৰে চলাইছে বুলি বিবেচনা কৰো। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ অভাৱ বহুতো আছে। অভাৱৰ এতিয়াও সীমা সংখ্যা নাই! সকলো অভাৱ এদিনতে কোনেও নাইকীয়া কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ অভাৱ কিছুমান স্বাভাৱিক কাৰণেই হৈছে। গোটেই পৃথিবীৰ অৱস্থা আৰু ব্যৱসায়ৰ অৱস্থাৰ লগত ইয়াৰ সম্পৰ্ক আছে। আমি আশা কৰো সকলো বাইজৰ সহযোগিতা আৰু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ঐকান্তিক চেষ্টাত দেশৰ জটিল অৱস্থালৈ চাই যোগান সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব।

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought that the debates over this Motion would be confined only to the food situation of the Province, but issues very much larger than those have been brought before the House by certain hon. Members and I consider it my duty to explain the Government's point of view in general and to place before the House in that connection what Government have done in the meanwhile to meet

the various difficulties which the hon. Members pointed out in their speeches. It was known, Sir, what the likely situation of the Province would be as soon as the Award by the British Government was given regarding partition of India. Even while resisting the grouping of the Provinces of Bengal and Assam we were thinking what the situation of the Province might be. But no room for doubt was left about the difficulties of the Province as soon as the Award of the British Government was given in June last. I can tell for the information of the House that not many weeks passed since after that event we saw the authorities of the Government of India in this behalf. We pressed on them the necessity of a direct rail link, a direct road link and also link by air. I represented this fact personally before the Member in charge Hon'ble Dr. John Mathai as to what the Government of India should do if the Government of India did propose to retain Assam as a part of India. The result of the conference was very satisfactory and you have already seen the steps which the Government of India are taking in order to connect these links as early as possible. The Government of India decided that the rail link should be established as early as possible and you may know that they have already taken action in this behalf. They have already appointed men to survey this line, and by giving this scheme topmost priority, they are taking all possible steps to expedite the construction of the railway line in places where there is no line; in taking over old line which was under the management of some company and simultaneously they are taking up the construction of bridges over rivers which are not easily bridgable or over which they cannot maintain good ferry system. We have the assurance from the Government of India that in the course of the next two cold seasons they will be able to complete the railway line. In respect of the road link, each Province under which the road for connecting the main link lies, has been instructed by the Government of India to expedite work. So far as the Province of Assam is concerned, the portion that is necessary to maintain the link has already been completed. Cooch Behar, I am told, has done the same; but the link, as far as it falls in Bengal and Bihar has not yet been completed. Nevertheless as an experimental measure an attempt for a route was made from the Calcutta side upto here. This venture has been undertaken by the military lorries of the Assam Regiment. Some one stated that we do not know the whereabouts of this convoy. I could tell the hon. Members that the proposal has been to bring these lorries from Calcutta to Siliguri on railway flats. Flats have not yet been available to bring them. That is the reason of the delay. But it is known definitely that from Siliguri upto here the road link is quite good excepting for the fact that there would be a little delay in crossing the rivers where there is not that sufficiency of arrangement for transshipment of buses or lorries as it would make crossing of so many vehicles expeditious. But we have no doubt that very soon this road link will come into operation. As regards the air, the House know that it was opened as early as October not many months after the division of India and the declaration of Independence Day. But even then the necessary number of planes that may be required, I am afraid, are not flying, at least to cope with the present situation. Therefore, Sir, while we yet remain in a very difficult position, I feel certain that these difficulties will not remain there long. But that is no reason why we should not, in the meantime, try to solve the difficulties and I agree, they are not quite small at the present time. It may be known to the House that with the decontrol and with the bringing in of more things by the traders into the Province the situation in the matter of supply was gradually improving though not very remarkably. It is true that excepting in the price of *gur* none of the commodities reached that price which was maintained under the control system; but nevertheless things were coming at least there appeared a tendency

for the prices to go down. Just when this state of things was going on came the decision of both the Dominions not to revive the trade relationship created by the Standstill Agreement, namely, that each Dominion would allow things of the other Dominion to pass in their respective territory without imposition of any customs duties. Whatever may be the reasons and it is not my desire to discuss it here for taking up this step, we know that it has operated very seriously on the supply position of this Province. The Customs Officers, particularly of Pakistan area, have been rather atrociously aggressive. Reports have come to us in the meantime which would shock any body. You have already heard that not to speak of other troubles to which many passengers have been put to, many people are being deprived of their belongings and ornaments they brought through Pakistan. Not to speak of this alone, even the mail bags containing postal parcels and insurance covers have been taken away by these officers. I am sure they are Customs Officers or others acting under the instruction of the Customs Officers of Pakistan Government. Then what has happened further is this. Traders are not feeling very sure about sending of goods to Assam even from the Indian Dominion. The reasons are that their goods are liable to be forcibly taken away by some people in the Pakistan area, when such goods have to come through that zone. The Dominion Government also do not take account of such losses. They want them to submit a certificate of what they get in one part of the Dominion and to satisfy the Customs Officers in the other part of this Dominion that they have brought such and such articles. If anything is stolen or pilfered or in any way destroyed in course of transit, the merchants have yet got to pay to the Dominion Customs authority the legitimate dues on Custom. (Mr. Hardman: Also penalty). Not merely that, among other things, cars and such other vehicles are not allowed to pass before some kind of guarantee in cash is given, and if deposits are not made such articles are taken away to the other Dominion. The result is that the whole trade has become completely shaky and shy. Therefore, we here are feeling great difficulties. This Government have taken this matter into their careful consideration. I have discussed this with the Prime Minister of Bengal, while on my way to Wardha, to find out ways and means to remove the difficulties. There are other matters over which we shall have to take decisions between Bengal and ourselves for which we are to hold a preliminary discussion with the Bengal Premier. Such discussion might be helpful in arriving at some conclusion on the basis of which we might take up these matters with the East Bengal Government. It was considered desirable that we should meet again to arrive at conclusions as to how we should proceed with the East Bengal Government. It is now proposed that we should meet the Bengal Government and possibly Governments of Tripura and Cooch Behar at Calcutta on the 13th, and if the Pakistan Government agree, we will then talk with them on the 14th. But it seems to me that neither of these Provincial Governments will be able to do anything by themselves. Even in small matters like dealing with correspondence between the officers of one Government and of the other, previous sanction of the respective Governments have got to be taken. I do not expect that any major agreement can be arrived at without the concurrence of the Dominion Government. But I do hope that concurrence will be forthcoming. But I should like to acquaint the House that our negotiations there will be only preliminary to what the two Dominions might ultimately decide. We shall report to the Dominion Government immediately what conclusion we have arrived at after discussion with the East Bengal Government. Sir, I hope that the East Bengal Government will be reasonable to allow facilities to the Government of Assam to carry on legitimate trades subject to such agreement arrived at between the two Dominions. I feel that the East Bengal Governmen

might also have same difficulties as ourselves and I am sure that both parties will realise that an agreement will be the better way of doing things rather than enforcement of strict rights which the independent Governments might have. At present, however, the advice is that under the International Law there can be no stoppage by any Government of commodities in transit or transshipment. But this has unfortunately been done by the East Bengal Government. Nevertheless I hope that it will be possible to arrive at some settlement; and it is in that hope that we are going to meet the East Bengal Government on the 14th. That is the real position. I should like to explain to the hon. Members that Government are quite alive to the difficulties that the Province is going through. As I said, I was alive to the situation like this even long before the Division had actually taken place, and that is why I suppose our action has not been delayed even by a day. But certain things are beyond our control.

Regarding cloth, Sir, I want to inform the hon. Members of the House that we know definitely that a large number of bales have already come to Calcutta. They are now in Calcutta, and the report that we received was that this cloth was proposed to be sold away to the people in Calcutta. We immediately sent a wire to ascertain the facts and we have got definite assurance from our procurers that no cloth would be sold to any one in Calcutta. Those bales are now waiting the result of our discussion with the East Bengal Government and after coming to some settlement there will be no difficulty in getting the cloths. As I have said, everything now depends upon an agreement between the two Governments.....

Mr. KAMINI KUMAR SEN: On a point of information, Sir, do we understand that all our quota are still in Calcutta ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: I cannot give the details, but I have information that our procuring agency have brought their things to Calcutta. As soon as we heard that this cloth was going to be sold away in Calcutta we immediately took steps asking our agency not to do anything of that kind.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: On a point of information, Sir, if no agreement is arrived at what will be the consequence ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: I do really believe that we shall come to some arrangement.

If we cannot do so, we shall have to wait and possibly suffer: and although the measures mentioned before will be measures of the long run, these shall have to be expedited. In the meanwhile, within the Province itself Government must intensify their production drive. The Food Minister is giving his best attention to it.

The Rural Development Scheme has also as its fundamental objective the development of self-sufficiency in the villages. What action shall have to be taken in furtherance of that self-sufficiency is under contemplation of the Department which is working hard. I have also taken note of the necessity of growing cotton in this Province, such cotton as may be spun into yarn or cloth. I hope this matter will be taken in hand by the Rural Development Department. The Agricultural Department, will also take up the question of other measures in this behalf. The scheme for Rural Development, as may be known, has food as one of its important objectives and we do feel that if the people co-operate among themselves for working it out, we shall not have to go a long way to meet the difficulties, at least the primary difficulties of our people. My Hon'ble

Friend, the Food Minister, will, of course, reply to the points which have been raised with regard to food. I hope I have been able to explain to the House both the difficulties of the Government and of the people in the present situation and have also acquainted the House with what action the Government have taken in this behalf.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Yes, the Hon'ble Food Minister may speak.

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Members of this House who have put forward their suggestions for our consideration. The suggestion made by my hon. Friends Mr. Sen and Mr. Hardman hinges round the problem of transport difficulties and I do not think it will be necessary for me to add anything further to the statement made by the Hon'ble the Leader to enlighten the Members of this House.

Regarding Mr. Sen's suggestion about the paucity of cloth in Karimganj, I must say that while I had been to Cachar recently, the members of the Liaison Committee in meeting me at Karimganj stated to me of their difficulties. There I came to learn that due to the Procuring Agent having failed partly owing to financial difficulties to lift the quota allotted to that area, they did not receive any supply of cloth to the extent they are entitled to. This fact since then has engaged our attention.

Regarding another complaint made to me that the Procuring Agent for that area having procured about eleven hundred bales of cloth was alleged to have sold them off at Calcutta. This also has engaged our attention, and I must say that the matter is under investigation.

Coming to the suggestions made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Abul Kashem, I have to say in reply that the suggestions he has made will receive due consideration. But I cannot but bring to the notice of the House that the suggestions he has proposed for our consideration are rather self-contradictory. On the one hand he states that the agriculturists in his area are undergoing hardships for want of market to sell their paddy and on the other hand he states that Government should establish some kind of stores in that area for distribution of rice.

✓ *** Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** No, Sir, my point is that my area, *i.e.*, the areas in the Goalpara district are deficit, but the plains portion of the Garo Hills are surplus. So my statement is not self-contradictory as stated by the Hon'ble Food Minister

The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS: But I must say that it is news to me to hear that Tura is being fed by smuggled rice from Pakistan area. Regarding the difficulties experienced by the people of Baghmara and South Salmara areas, steps will be taken to make necessary arrangements for supply of rice to that area.

Regarding the creation of district barriers for the prevention of smuggling, we cannot at present agree to lift the ban which has already been imposed on the border of Mankachar and other areas of Goalpara district. I think there may be difficulty to prevent smuggling in that area. But I can say that his suggestion will be taken into consideration.

Then regarding reimposition of yarn control, I have to say that yarn control is still continuing. We have not yet got any authoritative information except from newspaper reports that the India Government is contemplating withdrawal of yarn control. The present Textile Control Order covers both cloth and yarn

*Speech not corrected.

and after decontrol of cloth it is necessary for us to have a separate Control Order for yarn alone and that is why I stated that for yarn a new Control Order will be required. Of course, if control is lifted by the Centre, we will have to follow it.

Then coming to Mr. Bhagavati's suggestion, I must say that I associate with him when he issues a note of warning to the traders for taking black-market-ing prices for cloth over which control has been lifted. Country and the people will not certainly tolerate such conduct on their part. Regarding his suggestion for organising marketing of agricultural produce, if the control over paddy and other foodstuffs is lifted, I must say this has already engaged our attention. I must say further that we shall see that the agriculturists in spite of the de-control have fair deal in future.

With these words, I congratulate the hon. Members of this House who have taken part in this debate for placing before us the suggestions they have made.

Resolutions

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Next we take up Resolutions. The other day we were dealing with Resolution No. 20* standing in the name of hon. Srijut Nilmani Phookan and the Hon'ble Premier was giving his reply, which he did not finish.

Resolution *re*: compulsory Primary Education (*contd.*)

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: Sir, I was actually in the end of my initial reply to the Resolution that was moved by my hon. Friend, Srijut Nilmani Phookan. I told him in that connection that even if we wanted to put the scheme of 5 years' course of compulsory primary education we required one crore and 50 lakhs of rupees even excluding Sylhet. It can very well be seen how difficult it will be for the Provincial Government to incur that expenditure all at the same time. However, the policy of the Government has been clear. From a perusal of the Primary Education Act it would be quite clear to the hon. Members of the House that even by gradual stages we shall try to introduce compulsory primary education throughout the Province. The Provincial Primary Education Board is going to be formed very soon and the School Boards also are coming into existence within a short time. It will be for these Boards to consider what particular areas should be taken up for the introduction of compulsory primary education, and it is on the basis of their recommendation that the Government would carry out their policy of compulsory primary education in those areas. The scheme proposes a ten year plan; and it is hoped that with the increase of finances of the Province, and, I feel sure, the Government of India shall have to concede it at least in reference to export and excise duties, the Government will be in a position to apply compulsory primary education for the whole Province. But if it is to be one of 8 years course, I have already stated before the House, it could not be possible unless the Government of India voted for a loan and then give a share to the Provinces, which will desire implementation of the scheme in respective Provinces. If the House agree to have that verdict, I feel that it will only strengthen us to do what we are proposing to do. An Education Committee will be soon touring in India to study the subjects and we propose to put our point of view before them.

With these words, I invite further discussion on the Resolution.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Only three minutes remaining. We will take up the discussion after lunch.

*20. Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take steps to meet the expenses of making Primary Education compulsory, throughout the Province from the next session out of India's contributions for Re-construction Schemes.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 1 P.M.

After lunch

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Any hon. Member speaking on the Resolution No. 20 of Mr. Phookan ?

(After a pause),

Mr. Phookan has a right of reply. Is he saying anything ?

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Sir, I have moved this Resolution with only one objective in view, that in the country the mass education, I mean the primary education, should be made compulsory immediately.

As regards the fund, only I thought it fit to utilise, if possible, the Central Government's grant. As the Hon'ble Premier has already expressed the view on this point, I have understood him aright, that Government is going to take up this question and within ten years' time the country will have compulsory primary education throughout the length and breadth of the Province. Where the funds are coming from I do not know. I have not as yet understood whether the Government has accepted this Resolution or not. That point was not clear to me.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: The Government, Sir, has already stated the point of view from which they are tackling the problem and has made it abundantly clear before the House that the spirit of the Resolution has been accepted and not merely accepted, but is being worked upon. I could only add that it is not possible to have compulsory education throughout the Province at the same time and at the same hour. But within a period of, say, 10 years at the maximum, the Province may be in a position to have compulsory education throughout the country. It may be that the timetable may not be maintained by a year or two, but I could tell the hon. Member that it is the object of the Government to have compulsory primary education throughout the Province in the course of the next ten years. I hope if the Resolution was not mixed up with the question of funds, *i.e.*, in the manner in which the hon. Mover proposes to finance this compulsory primary education, we would not have any objection to accepting the Resolution. But on the assurance I have given, I hope the hon. Member will be pleased to withdraw his Resolution.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: As far as I understand from the Hon'ble Premier, the only difficulty is regarding the wording of the Resolution. The Hon'ble Premier has already said that Government has also in view the spirit of the Resolution and within the next ten years Government has already decided to make primary education compulsory throughout the Province. In that view of the matter and for the technical objection of the Hon'ble Premier, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution ?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Resolution re: conversion of the Jorhat Technical School into a Technological Institution

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take steps to convert

the Jorhat Technical School into a Technological Institution with practical training for actual needs of the Province for skilled hands in factories, tea gardens, etc.

Sir, recently we have heard much about industrialisation of the country and also we have heard that for want of technical men, many sound and pressing projects have to be held in abeyance. At such a time to propose the Jorhat Technical School to be converted into a Technological Institution is, I think, a modest demand for realisation. It is a well-known fact that the Jorhat Technical School was a gift of one of our distinguished countrymen, late Mr. B. Barooah of hallowed memory. He saw the necessity of such an institution in our country and as such it was doing some useful work till the war.

During the war period the whole thing has been dislocated by military necessities. When they left the place they left the whole institution dwindled and we had to take it piecemeal to different places, some part of it located at Nowgong, some at Tezpur and some at Jorhat. However, when there is a great demand for technological men it is high time that this should be converted into a Technological Institution. This will not entail much expenditure on the Government. I believe three to four lakhs of rupees as capital expenditure and a lakh of rupees as recurring will do for it. There are also military buildings just on the threshold of the institution which, I am told, have been offered by the Military for Rs.75,000 or a lakh. These could very well be utilised for expansion of this institution; not a single building will have to be built and all the workshops, hostels and class rooms can be accommodated there. In the face of that, when we want so many technical hands in every department—in agriculture, industry, commerce, etc., and in tea gardens and other factories which will be established soon in view of the impending establishment of cotton, jute and other mills, if we do not create an army of technical men to handle these machinery there will again be bewailing in time to come that we have no technical men in the country, that Assamese are wanting in technological knowledge! This old cry will be raised again. So, we must think of the future and if we really have a plan and programme for the future generations we must start in right earnest from now without losing a single moment. I am not going to rake up the past history of the technical school at Jorhat; a technological institution would have been established long ago if we did not commit mistakes. However, it is time for us to rectify our mistakes and take up this question of the establishment of a technological institution so that we may have technical hands when the problems of industry, commerce, etc., of the country will have to be handled.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

“That this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take steps to convert the Jorhat Technical School into a Technological Institution with practical training for actual needs of the Province for skilled hands in factories, tea gardens, etc.”

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government are fully aware of the necessity for a technological institution in the Province. Technical hands are required, as the hon. Mover said, for working in factories, tea gardens, etc., and also in the industries that may be set up. I agree with him there. But I cannot agree to the Resolution in the form in which it has been brought forward. The Resolution says that steps should be taken to “convert the Jorhat Technical School into a Technological institution”. Nor do I agree with the amount which he has assessed, four lakhs of rupees—necessary for converting that school into a technological institute. If the hon. Member

had seen some of the technological institutions (I am sure he had seen)—I must say in this connection that there are not many good technological institutions in India—and tried to assess the value of even the machineries, there he would be satisfied that the amount he has assessed cannot be even one-tenth of the requirement. Whatever that may be, Sir, there are difficulties in the way of converting the Jorhat Technical School into a technological institution. The hon. Member being a resident of Jorhat knows that the Government of India with the assistance of the Government of Assam are running a technical institution (I would not call it a technological institution). They have a fairly large number of spacious buildings. Some of them have been acquired for this institution and Government are proposing to acquire also the other sheds that are there and also to take the vacant land which is behind that institution. I do not know whether the transaction is complete—I could have given this information in consultation with the Transport Secretary, who is looking into this matter. But I feel if we can develop at any time a technological institution of the kind mentioned by my hon. Friend, we will require much more spacious grounds and buildings for the purpose of installing the necessary machinery and classes. We shall also surely require land and buildings for housing our students. I found during my last inspection of the institution (I inspected both the Jorhat Technical School as well as this institution) that some of the buildings which are not actually meant for hostel arrangement are being used for that purpose at the present moment. This institution is being run in collaboration with the Government of India. As a matter of fact it is the Government of India who are actually managing it. We are contributing 40 per cent. of the expenditure under the arrangement that besides the war-returned students the Provincial Government would be entitled to send a certain number of students, who will be in excess of those brought from war-returned youngmen. According to that arrangement, some students are actually studying there. Now, I do not think, Sir, that the Government of India will continue to finance this scheme after five years. Therefore the question will loom large before the Provincial Government as to whether we should be maintaining that institution and running it for some of the purposes which have been mentioned by my hon. Friend, Mr. Phookan. I personally feel that the matter would require some looking into before Government could agree to the Resolution, which, as I have said, becomes difficult for the hon. Member that the Government are seriously thinking of setting up such an institution. There was some controversy of having the Engineering College in Jorhat. Some representations from students were sent to us in that connection. We have examined the position very carefully and came to the conclusion that the Engineering College regarding the course of study about which I have mentioned the other day could be properly functioning only in an atmosphere of the University where Scientists of other categories might have full co-operation in teaching the subjects I have specially mentioned. But so far as the Technological Institution is concerned, although Government have not come to any conclusion, I feel personally, that the site might be in the place where the present Government of India institution is being run. This is all the information that I could give to the hon. Member at present. I hope, in view of what I have said he will not consider it necessary to press his Resolution.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Any other hon. Member taking part ?

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Sir, the view point between the Hon'ble Premier and myself is not very far off.

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: Sir, I should have said in that connection that as both the institutions are quite near, it will be possible in future, if it is resolved by Government to open an institution, to connect them in some way or other.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Sir, I also mean that this institution should have some connection with the Government of India institution which is being run there. I myself feel that instead of the Government of India running that institution and allowing some of our students to learn there, I only wanted to suggest whether it will be possible for our Government to continue it or not, if the Government of India is even now contemplating to continue the institution there for four or five years more. Why not the whole thing can be entrusted to our Government, so that after five years it may be fully managed by us? In the meantime, the whole thing may be entrusted to our Government. In that case we will have a better basis to accelerate the pace of Technological College in a more congenial atmosphere. It will be within our control. If the Government thinks that buildings and lands will not be sufficient, I am afraid, the Government is misinformed. I personally made some enquiry, and I believe that the buildings and lands that are there will be sufficient for the present institution.

As regards the Civil Engineering College, it is in the fitness of things, I think that it should be in connection with the Gauhati University. The civil side of Engineering might be better taught in a University atmosphere. But for this the Technological Institution is already ripe for ramification, and if the Government now thinks that it will be again examined in the light of these new things—in the light of Government of Assam, some sort of link should be made between these two institutions, and if I understand the Hon'ble Premier to have said so, that the matter will be again examined by the Government thoroughly, with this assurance, if I have understood him in that way, I, with the leave of the House, beg to withdraw my Resolution.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Resolution re: increasing of Scholarships for the Plains Tribal Students

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that the number of scholarships ear-marked for the plains tribal students in the colleges be increased considerably, at least by 50 per cent. over the existing number of scholarships allotted to the tribal students, and the savings under "Scholarships" which will be available on account of separation of Sylhet be utilised for this purpose.

মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে যে আজি স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ লগেলগে আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেলবিলাকৰ মনোবৃত্তি বা মনবিলাকৰ পৰিবৰ্তন হৈছে; আগেয়ে ট্ৰাইবেলবিলাকে শিক্ষা কি বস্তু তাক নাজানিছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে যে শিক্ষা কি এইটো তেওঁলোকে ভালকৈ বুজিছে। Plains Tribal ৰ নিমিত্তে বৰ্তমান ৯টা কলেজৰ কাৰণে, ১৫টা Middle Vernacular আৰু Middle English ৰ কাৰণে আৰু ৫৭টা Lower Primary ৰ কাৰণে বৃত্তি আছে। দুবছৰৰ আগত এই

বৃত্তিবিলাক লবলৈকো আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল ছাত্ৰ পোৱা নগৈছিল। এই দুবছৰৰ আগত যিবিলাক বৃত্তি Plains Tribal ছাত্ৰৰ কাৰণে ৰখা হৈছিল, সেইবিলাক বিলানলৈ যথেষ্ট সংখ্যক ছাত্ৰ নোপোৱাত Hills Tribal ছাত্ৰবিলাকে সেইবিলাক বৃত্তি পাবলৈ সুযোগ পাইছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে যে তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি ষাউতি ইমান দিনক দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে অথচ অৱস্থা শোচনীয় বশতঃ বহুত ট্ৰাইবেল ছাত্ৰই ইচ্ছা থকা স্বত্বেও পঢ়িব পৰা নাই। আৰু সেই কাৰণেই তেওঁলোকে Middle English স্কুললৈকো আহি পঢ়িব নোৱাৰে, কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে সামান্য ১/২ টকা fees পৰ্য্যন্তও দিব নোৱাৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ যে আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা একেবাবে বেয়া সেইটো সকলোৱেই জানে। ট্ৰাইবেলৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা ভাল কৰিব নোৱাৰিলেও, তেওঁলোকক শিক্ষা দিবৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে এতিয়ালৈকে যি সুবিধা দিছে বা দিবলৈ ওলাইছে তাতোকৈ বেচি কাৰ্য্যকৰি হব যদি বৃত্তিৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়ে। সিদিনা গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে ট্ৰাইবেলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে দহ বছৰলৈ যি সুবিধা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে বুলি কৈছে, মই তাতোকৈ press কৰিব খোজো যে এই দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত ট্ৰাইবেল ছাত্ৰৰ কাৰণে মাচুল একেবাবেই মাফ কৰি দিব লাগে যাতে তেওঁবিলাকে এই দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত উন্নতি কৰি আনৰ লগত সমান শাৰীত আহিব পাৰে।

ছিলেট বিচেছদ হোৱাৰ ফলত আমাৰ বাজেটত বহুত টকা বাহি হৈ গৈছে। তাৰ লগে লগে ছিলেটৰ নিমিত্তে যি বিলাক বৃত্তি দিয়া হৈছিল সেই বিলাকো বাহি হৈছে। তাৰ পৰাই ট্ৰাইবেলবিলাকৰ সুবিধাৰ নিমিত্তে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে বৃত্তি দিয়াৰ বন্দৱস্ত কৰিব পাৰে। সিদিনা প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছিল যে ট্ৰাইবেলবিলাকৰ নিমিত্তে বহুত টকা ear-mark কৰিথৈছে। কিমান টকা ৰাখিছে আমি নাজানো আৰু জানিলেও তাতো ইফাল সিফাল হব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ বৃত্তি বাহি দিলে ভাল হব বুলি বিবেচনা কৰো আৰু তাৰ উপৰিও দহ বছৰৰ কাৰণে কলেজ আৰু হাইস্কুলবিলাকত ট্ৰাইবেল ছাত্ৰৰ মাচুল একেবাবে free কৰি দিব লাগে। এয়ে মোৰ অনুৰোধ। তেহে আমি এই দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত ট্ৰাইবেলবোৰক উন্নত কৰিব পাৰিম।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

“This Assembly is of opinion that the number of scholarships ear-marked for the plains Tribal students in the colleges be increased considerably, at least by 50 per cent. over the existing number of scholarships allotted to the Tribal students, and the savings under ‘Scholarships’ which will be available on account of separation of Sylhet be utilised for this purpose.”

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary): মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ শ্ৰীযুত বসুমতাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্পৰ্কে প্ৰকাৰান্তৰে আলোচনা ইয়াৰ আগতে হৈ গৈছে। সিদিনাখনৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো ট্ৰাইবেলসকলৰ সৰ্ব্বতোমুখী উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে দাঙি ধৰা হৈছিল, আজি এই প্ৰস্তাৱ বিশেষকৈ ছাত্ৰৰ বৃত্তিৰ সম্পৰ্কে দাঙি ধৰাত দুআঘাৰ মান কবলগীয়া হৈছে। এই প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰি তেখেতে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ ওচৰত জনাইছে যে এতিয়া বৰ্ত্তমান যিমান বৃত্তি আছে তাৰ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ বৃত্তি সমতলৰ আদিবাসী সকলৰ কাৰণে বাঢ়াই দিব লাগে। সিদিনাখন প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই পৰিষদৰ আগত কৈ গৈছে যে বৰ্ত্তমান গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে যি নীতিত কাম চলাইছে সেই নীতিত তেওঁলোকে সদায় চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে যাতে সকলো প্ৰকাৰে আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত যিবিলাক আদিবাসী আছে তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব পাৰে আৰু সেই উদ্দেশ্যে তেখেতে উদাহৰণ দি বুজাই কৈছে যে যদি শৰীৰৰ এটা অঙ্গত বেমাৰ হয়, সেই শৰীৰ সুস্থ সবল হৈ উঠিব নোৱাৰে; তেনেদৰে সমাজৰ এক অংশ যদি পিচপৰি বা অনুনুত অৱস্থাত থাকে তেনেহলে সমাজখন পুগতিৰ বাটত আগবাঢ়ি যাব নোৱাৰে। এইটোৱেই যদি গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ নীতি হয় তেন্তে নিশ্চয় তেখেতে যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ

দাঙি ধৰিছে তাত সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি প্ৰকাশ কৰিব লাগিব। তেখেতৰ যি প্ৰস্তাৱ সেই প্ৰস্তাৱত শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ মাত্ৰ বৃত্তি বঢ়াই দিব লাগে বুলি দাবি কৰিছে। অৱশ্যে মই এতিয়াই সংখ্যাৰ দ্বাৰা সেইটো প্ৰমাণ কৰি দিব নোৱাৰো, কিন্তু যদি তেখেতে ইচ্ছা কৰে তেন্তে মই সংখ্যাৰ দ্বাৰাও প্ৰমাণ কৰি দিবলৈ বাৰ্জী হব পাৰো যে যদি এই বছৰৰ স্বাধীনতা গৌৰৱণীৰ কাৰণে ট্ৰাইবেলসকলৰ নিমিত্তে যিমান বৃত্তি আছুতিয়াকৈ ৰখা হৈছে সেই বৃত্তি বৰ্তমান চলি থকা বৃত্তিৰ লগত যোগ দিবে তেনেহলে তেখেতে দেখিব যে সেই বৃত্তিৰ সংখ্যা শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগতকৈ বহুত বেচি বৃদ্ধি হৈছে আৰু তাৰ লগে লগে প্ৰত্যেক ঠাইত যি বিলাক সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত হাইস্কুল বা প্ৰাইভেট হাইস্কুল বা আন মধ্যমিক শিক্ষালয় আছে সেইবিলাকত ট্ৰাইবেল ছাত্ৰসকলৰ মাচুল আদি সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে মাক দিয়া বা আধা মাক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে আৰু সেই হিচাপে বাজেটত টকা ধৰা হৈছে। এইবাৰ বাজেটৰ নতুন scheme বিলাক যদি তেখেতে চায় তেনেহলে তেখেতে দেখিব যে নতুন scheme ৰ ভিতৰত মাচুল সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে মাক দিয়া আৰু আধা মাক দিয়াৰ কাৰণে প্ৰায় ৭,০০০ টকা ধৰা হৈছে। গতিকে সকলো কালৰ পৰা চাই তেখেতে ধৰিব পাৰিব যে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা যি কাম কৰাইছে তাত গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে কেৱল মৌখিক সহানুভূতিয়েই দেখুৱা নাই, কামৰ দ্বাৰাও তাক প্ৰমাণ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে।

তেখেতে ছিলেট জিলা আসামৰ পৰা পৃথক হৈ যোৱাৰ পিচত যিখিনি টকা ৰাহি হৈছে সেই টকা এই উদ্দেশ্যে দিবৰ কাৰণে যি পৰামৰ্শ দিছে সেই পৰামৰ্শমতে কাম কৰাত গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে কিছু গন্ত্ৰবিধা পাব। কাৰণ তেখেতে জানে যে Assets and Liabilities ৰ ভাগ বটোৱাতেই সেইখিনি টকা কাটকট গৈছে। কিন্তু ছিলেটৰ ৰাহি হোৱা টকা এই কামত খৰচ কৰিব পৰা হওক বা নহওক, গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে নিশ্চয় চাব যাতে ট্ৰাইবেলসকলক শিক্ষা দি শিক্ষিত কৰি তুলিব পাৰে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে সদায় চেষ্টা কৰিব। তেখেতে বৰ্ণ হিন্দুৰ সমান শিক্ষিত কৰি তুলিবৰ কাৰণে ১০ বছৰ সময় দিছে। কিন্তু আজিৰ atomic যুগত ১০ বছৰ বহুত বেচি সময় বুলি আমি ভাবো। ১০ বছৰ কিয়, তাতোকৈ কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত আশা কৰো ট্ৰাইবেলসকলে সৰ্ব্বপ্ৰকাৰে উন্নতি সাধন কৰি আমাৰ সমাজৰ আন আন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লগত সমানে আগবাঢ়ি যাবলৈ সক্ষম হব। ইয়াকে কৈ মই তেখেতক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যেন তেখেতে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লয়।

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, পালিয়েমেন্টেৰী চেঞ্চুৰেৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই আশ্বাস দিছে যে মই যি সময় দিছো তাতোকৈ কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত ট্ৰাইবেলসকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লৈছে। এই আশ্বাস পাই মই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ উঠাই লৈছো।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Resolution re: opening of land for cultivation by the landless people in the Darrang District

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Government of Assam do take steps to open for cultivation by the landless people of Darrang District, some portions of the Forest Reserve lands and the Grazing lands in the said District.

Sir, I represent the poor labouring classes of people in the tea gardens as well as in the *basti* areas whose conditions of life are same. They are backward and also very poor economically. They have nothing by which their conditions can be said to be good. I, as a labour representative, expect some sympathy from the Government and therefore I have come forward with this Resolution to

ventilate their grievances. Sir, in the year 1942 the then Revenue Minister Srijut R. K. Chaudhuri helped me in this respect. I approached him on behalf of 600 landless labourers and he was kind enough to point out some waste lands in North Lakhimpur area and the same was granted to them by the order of Government. These people are having some land in that area now. Then, Sir, I approached the Hon'ble Rev. Nichols-Roy with a petition of about 4 to 5 hundred landless people in the Darrang District who were in the Missamari area where aerodrome was constructed. They were roaming from place to place. Therefore, Sir, again I approached with a petition for some land in the southern portion of the Balipara Reserve—south of the Assam Railway line and from Dhekiajuli thana to Dhekiajuli road station. There are no such valuable trees to the Forest Department in that area. So if that land is thrown open to the landless people I think that land can better be utilised in growing more food by the landless people. And for the other areas also, *viz.*, Dering Pathar, Palhoi Forest Reserve Circle, I approached the Hon'ble Revenue Minister for settlement because I find that that areas are serving no useful purpose and have no valuable trees thereon. For these two areas of land in the District of Darrang many landless people are waiting for settlement. I can give a list of those landless people who want those areas. So I solicit the favour of the Hon'ble Revenue Minister for taking this matter into his consideration so that those portions of the land might be thrown open to the landless people of the District.

Things like University, High Court, Colleges etc., are not wanted by our poor people. They simply want food and clothing. Therefore, Sir, being a representative of the poor labourers I have brought this Resolution before the House.

With these words, Sir, I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

“ This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take steps to open for cultivation by the landless people of Darrang District, some portions of the Forest Reserve lands and the Grazing lands in the said District ”.

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have full sympathy towards our landless *ex-tea* garden people who are now living and settling outside the tea gardens. I feel that the Government should find out some means for providing these landless people with suitable land for their cultivation. So far as the forest lands are concerned, especially in the Reserve areas, I have already stated in this House that in genuine cases wherever there is any possibility we duly consider the question of deforesting portions of Reserve Forest provided they are not valuable from the forest point of view. In this very House, Sir, we have very often heard that it has become very difficult to get materials such as reeds and other forest produce that are essential for building purposes. This is due to gradual deforestation in the plains areas. As an effect of this deforestation, the rivers are gradually getting silted. This has become one of the greatest problems in Assam. I think hon. Members know it fully well that the percentage of forest areas in this Province is very small. It is only about 8 per cent. of the total area—whereas normal area which is required is near about 24 per cent. So, Sir, my earnest request to the hon. Members of this House is that before casting their eyes on our Reserve Forests which are our valuable assets they should first of all see whether there is any more land available outside the Reserves. We shall have to be very careful on the question of deforestation. At present we have been receiving representations

from various quarters for throwing open portions of valuable Reserves. I hope in view of the small percentage of our Reserve areas of this Province, and before knowing it full-well whether there is any more land available outside the Reserves, people should not come up for deforestation in the Reserve areas. Of course if the hon. Members can find out any area within the Reserve Forest which is suitable for cultivation and which is not fit and valuable from forest point of view, I will take it into consideration. I think, Sir, with this statement of mine the hon. Member will see his way to withdraw his Motion.

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN: Sir, may I point out to the Hon'ble Minister that there are some portions in the forest areas of the Darrang District, I mean in the Dhekiajuli side, where there are no useful forest produce and such areas can better be utilised. Will the Hon'ble Minister kindly review the petitions from some people wherein there were recommendations from the Forest Department that the areas sought for might be thrown open?

The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA: I do not know, Sir, whether there is any such proposal like that. If the hon. Member comes up with a definite proposal that may be examined.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: About grazing land the Hon'ble Revenue Minister may speak.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. Friend says that he is a representative of the *ex-tea* garden labourers. But from his recent action in this House, while casting his vote on one occasion, it seemed that he was not acting in the interests of those labourers.

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN: It was, Sir, in connection with a Cut Motion and this concerned the Goalpara District alone.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: The subject matter of the Cut Motion was whether Assamese should not be the medium of instruction and state language of the Province and I now ask him to take the opinions of the people of his constituency in this matter. I am quite sure the people of his constituency will not approve his action. Leaving aside this, Sir, he personally knows that instructions have been issued to the District Officers to settle lands wherever possible with those *ex-tea* garden labourers as well as with the Scheduled caste and tribal people. As a matter of fact, tribal belt has been prepared in different Districts and the *ex-tea* garden labourers are also allowed settlement in these areas along with the Scheduled caste and tribal people. Now it appears that it has become a fashion on the part of the hon. Member to say often and on that *ex-tea* garden labourers are not given settlement of land. He wants that Grazing Reserves should be thrown open to them before tribal belts are occupied. He knows perfectly well that recently when we attempted to clear the professional grazing reserves, the Government was confronted with lot of difficulties and they ultimately succeeded in their effort recently. All available Government waste lands have not yet been occupied and settled. Before occupation of all available waste land there is no justification for opening up professional grazing reserves for settlement.

Then another thing that I find is that through the ill-advice of some persons the *ex-tea* garden labourers instead of keeping the land with them, transfer the same for speculation. No sooner than they get the land, sometime even before clearing the jungles and before getting the patta, they dispose of the land to some people on speculation. I know, Sir, in some cases they obtained land only to sell

to the immigrants or some other people. If the hon. Member really has got the good of the *ex-tea* garden labourers at heart, he should induce them not to do so and prevail upon them not to dispose of land in this fashion. In that case they will get land for cultivation. Another thing that I would like to suggest to my hon. Friend is that it would be advisable if he asks the people to form themselves into Co-operative Societies so that land can be settled with these Co-operative Societies in group and so that there will be no scope for transfer of land to speculators; this will be another safeguard against speculation by individuals. I would further request him to take the opinion of his constituency in this matter and if he follows Government advice and get settlement of land amicably in a peaceful way, certainly there should be no difficulty for them to get land for cultivation. He should ask the members of his constituency to take and adopt Assam as their hearth and home and there will be no difficulty for them to get land for cultivation.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: What has the hon. Member got to say?

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN: I am thankful for the enlightenment which the Hon'ble Revenue Minister has made, but I can't help feeling that I am getting from him a colder sympathy than what I got from the Hon'ble Forest Minister who has given me hope to get land for settlement of my people. However, I thank both the Hon'ble Revenue and Forest Ministers. As regards the statement made by the Hon'ble Revenue Minister that in a recent resolution I am supporting Bengali, well, I am not myself a Bengali nor an Assamese. I speak some other language and I come from Ranchi, so I was under the impression that those small students reading in Classes I, II, III or VI and VII will be hard hit in the Goalpara District as it will be very difficult to make them learn the Assamese *ko, kho* at this stage.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I want to know what the hon. Member has got to say in respect of his Resolution?

Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN: Sir, on the assurance given by the Hon'ble Ministers, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Motion.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member, leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution No.33—the hon. Member is absent.

Resolution No.34—Srijut Nilmani Phookan.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Sir, with regard to this † Resolution No.34 standing in my name, some how I feel that my Resolution cannot be an antidote to the distemper which is going on at this moment specially in the town of Shillong. As such I think, discretion is the better part of valour and, therefore, I do not want to move my Resolution.

†Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN:—

This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take steps to ban all kinds of bettings and gambings in Race Courses and other places of amusement and festive occasions by a legislation.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution No.35—Srijut Nilmani Phookan.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Sir, in respect of this † Resolution also, I find from the discussion elsewhere that there is some difficulty in moving it and it is not even for the Government to accept it. I think the whole Resolution might be placed somewhere else with the Communications Board and as such, that will be the proper place for me to place the whole matter. With that end in view I do not want to move this Resolution.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution No.36—Shri Dharanidhar Basumatari.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঃবীয়া, মই মোব এই* Resolution টো move নকৰো, কাৰণ সিদিনা প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী ডাঃবীয়াই কৈছে যে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে, এটা কমিটি কৰা হব। সেই কমিটিৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ কাৰণে আশা কৰি এই Resolution টো move কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰো।

Resolution Re: introducing a scheme for Fish-Growing in the Province

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that with a view to improve the fish-supply in the Province, the Government of Assam do take early steps to prepare a scheme for introduction of fish-growing in the Province in an extensive scale and to put the scheme into operation as early as possible; and to begin with, the Government do provide lands suitable for excavating tanks for rearing fish wherever available and give loans and other necessary aid on easy terms to individuals and co-operative societies willing to undertake fish cultivation and also make a declaration of the Government's willingness to give such facilities in furtherance of their scheme of increased fish-production in the Province.

মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, মাছ আমাৰ আশামবাসী বহুতৰ পক্ষে এটা প্ৰধান খাদ্য বস্তু। কিন্তু, দুঃখৰ বিষয় যে আজিলৈকে আমি মাছৰ কাৰণে ঘাইকৈ প্ৰকৃতিৰ ওপৰতেই নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি আহিছো। প্ৰকৃতি প্ৰদত্ত নৈ আৰু বিলত যি মাছ উৎপন্ন হয়, আমি সাধাৰণতে তাৰ ওপৰতেই নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি আছো। কিন্তু, আমাৰ মানুহৰ সংখ্যা দিনক দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এই মাছে আমাক কোনোবাকমে নুকুলায়। আমাৰ দেশত যি বিলাক নৈ আৰু বিল আছে সেইবিলাকো আমাৰ নিমিত্তে যথেষ্ট নহয় আৰু সেই নৈ আৰু বিল বিলাকৰো দিনক দিনে অৱনতি ঘটি আহিছে আৰু মাছৰ পৰিমাণো কমি গৈছে। তাৰ বাহিৰেও দেখা গৈছে যে পানী মেটেকাৰ উপদ্ৰৱত বহু বিলত মাছৰ বৃদ্ধি তেনেই কমি আহিছে। আৰু যদি এই দৰে পানী মেটেকাৰ উপদ্ৰৱ চলি থাকিব লগীয়া হয়, তেনেহলে মাছৰ পৰিমাণ যে আৰু কমি যাব তাত কোনো সন্দেহ নাই।

‡Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN :—

This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take steps to car-mark an adequate portion of the Government of India's grants for Post-War Communication for laying out thoroughfares of village paths connecting main roads systems in every Local Board areas of Assam under a planned system.

*Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI :—

This Assembly is of opinion that a Commission be forthwith constitute with Tribal members to enquire into and report on the existing conditions of the plains Tribals and suggest ways and means for their improvement and also that an officer be appointed to make a census of the landless plains Tribals people of Assam.

দ্বিতীয়তে, মাছৰ দাম বাঢ়ি যোৱাৰ লগে লগে অধিক ধনৰ লোভত মাছ ব্যৱসায়ী বিলাকে যিমান বেচিকৈ পাবে মাছ ধৰি নাইকিয়া কৰে, অইন কি পোণা মাছ বিলাকেও অব্যাহতি নেপায়। মাছৰ ওপৰত এনে যি উৎপাত আৰম্ভ হৈছে তাৰ ফলত অচিৰে মাছৰ বৃদ্ধি যে কমি যাব তাত অলপো সন্দেহ নাই। ছিলেট জিলাখন আসামৰ ভিতৰত থকাত ইয়াৰ মাছেৰে বহু পৰিমাণে আমাৰ মাছৰ অভাৱ দূৰ হৈছিল আৰু শ্বিলঙলৈ বেছি ভাগ মাছ ছিলেটৰ পৰাই আহিছিল, কিন্তু ছিলেট বিচ্ছেদ হোৱাৰ ফলত সেইপৰিমাণে মাছ আমি শ্বিলঙত পাম বুলি আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ। সেই কাৰণে আমি যদি মাছৰ খেতি কৰিবলৈ নলঙ — আসাম প্ৰদেশৰ মানুহে যদি মাছ উৎপাদনত মন নিদিয়, তেনেহলে মাছৰ অভাৱ পূৰণ কৰা আমাৰ পক্ষে কঠিন হৈ পৰিব। সেই কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো ইয়াত উপস্থিত কৰিছোঁ। যাতে মাছৰ নিমিত্তে প্ৰকৃতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰি সৰহকৈ মাছ উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ মানুহক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে উদ্বৃগনি দিয়ে। মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এনেকুৱা এটা scheme হাতত লওক যি scheme ৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহে মাছৰ খেতি কৰিবলৈ উৎসাহ আৰু স্বেযোগ পাব পাৰে।.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: 'মাছৰ খেতি' বোলা expression টো ঠিক হোৱা নাই হবলা।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Hon'ble Speaker এ নাইবা আন কোনো মাননীয় সদস্যই যদি কোনো এটি ভাল প্ৰতি শব্দ উলিয়াই দি মোক সহায় কৰে তেন্তে মই বৰ সন্তোষ পাম।

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: 'মাছ পোহা'।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: বাক মই 'মাছ পোহা' বুলিয়েই ক'ম, যদিহে, তাৰ দ্বাৰা ভাল ভাবে কথাটো প্ৰকাশ হয়। কিন্তু মই হলে 'মাছৰ খেতি' বোলা কথাটো প্ৰচলিত কৰা অসম্ভৱ হব বুলি নাভাবে।

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: 'মাছৰ উৎপাদন' বুলিলেও ভাল হব।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মই ইয়াত fish-growing কথাটো 'মাছৰ খেতি' কথাৰে বুজাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছোঁ।

সি যি নহওক, গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই সম্বন্ধে এটা scheme হাতত লব লাগে যাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ মানুহে মাছ উৎপাদনৰ কামত আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰে। মই আশা কৰো গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিব। আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ বহু মানুহে বহল ভাৱে মাছৰ খেতি নকৰে আৰু বহুতে কৰিবও নাজানে। বঙ্গদেশত পুখুৰী খান্দি মাছ পোহে আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোকে বহু পৰিমাণে মাছৰ অভাৱ পূৰণ কৰে আৰু বহু ধন ঘটে। আমাৰ দেশতো যদি তেনেকৈ মাছ উৎপাদন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হয় তেনেহলে বোধকৰো আমাৰ আসাম দেশতো আমি তেনেকৈ মাছৰ অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হম। সেই উদ্দেশ্যে আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাব লাগিব। তাৰ বাহিৰেও ধান খেতিৰ অযোগ্য যি বিলাক দ মাটি আছে সেই বিলাকত পুখুৰী খান্দি মাছ পুহিবলৈ বিনাখাজানাত বা কম খাজানাত উৎসাহী মানুহক মাটি পতন কৰিব লাগিব আৰু আৱশ্যক হলে এনেদৰে মাছ পুহিবলৈ খোজা মানুহক ঋণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। লগতে মাছৰ পোণা সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা যদি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কৰা হয়, আৰু দুই এঠাইত কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি সৰহকৈ মাছ উৎপাদন কৰি দেখুৱা হয় তেনেহলে অনতি পলমে আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহে মাছ পোহা ব্যৱসায়টো হাতত লব বুলি বিশ্বাস হয়। সেই কাৰণে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ দ্বাৰা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিব খুজিছোঁ যে মাছ উৎপাদন ব্যৱস্থাটো প্ৰকৃতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰি ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত দি যাতে মাছ উৎপাদন বহল ভাবে কৰা হয় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিলোঁ। আশাকৰোঁ মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিব।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly is of opinion that with a view to improve the fish-supply in the Province, the Government of Assam do take early steps to prepare a scheme for introduction of fish growing in the Province in an extensive scale and to put the scheme into operation as early as possible; and to begin with, the Government do provide lands suitable for excavating tanks for rearing fish wherever available and give loans and other necessary aid on easy terms to individuals and co-operative societies willing to undertake fish-cultivation and also make a declaration of the Government's willingness to give such facilities in furtherance of their scheme of increased fish-production in the Province".

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the object of the Resolution is to draw the attention of the Government then the Resolution has come rather too late, because Government has already taken steps in this matter and as a matter of fact my hon. Friend, the Mover, will be glad to learn that we have already issued instructions to the different Deputy Commissioners to let out old tanks, ponds and low-lands wherever available to any suitable person on easy terms who wants to start pisciculture in those areas. Such land will be let without any revenue at least for 5 years. If the real intention of the hon. Mover of the Resolution is to encourage pisciculture it is better for him to induce the people to form co-operative societies for the purpose of renovating old abandoned ponds which will be settled with them on concessional terms. If the scheme is found suitable and there is sufficient guarantee that the people will be able to improve fish supply and develop this industry, then Government will surely be ready to help such societies by all possible means. I am already satisfied with such a scheme and has issued instruction to the Deputy Commissioners in this connection to settle several tanks and old abandoned fisheries, for a period of 30 years (including the 1st five years as Revenue free). The persons taking up such fisheries will not have to pay rent whatsoever for 5 years and after that the payment of revenue will depend on the progress they will have made in this respect. If we find that the progress is satisfactory we will be glad to renew the lease from time to time; on the whole such schemes will always be encouraged by the Government and general instructions have already been issued to the different Deputy Commissioners to encourage such schemes by recommending settlement at concessional terms wherever any such society is formed for pisciculture.

Under these circumstances, I request the hon. Mover to withdraw his Resolution in view of the fact that the Government has already taken steps for the improvement of fish and pisciculture in the Province.

Srijut GAURIKANTA TALUKDAR: গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ডিপুটি কমিশ্যনাৰ সকললৈ যি চাকুলাৰ পঠিয়াইছে বুলি কলে সেই চাকুলাৰ কথাখিনি যদি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে অনুগ্রহ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰাই ৰাইজৰ অবগতিৰ নিমিত্তে প্ৰচাৰ কৰিলে হেতেন তেনেহলে মই বৰ ভাল পালোহেতেন। মই প্ৰস্তাৱ দিয়াৰ আগতে আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই কাৰ্য্য হাতত লোৱা কথা শুনি মই বৰ সন্তোষ পাইছো। কিন্তু পণ্ডিত বিলাকে কয় যে "অধিকন্তু ন দোষায়"। সেই কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কি কৰিছে তাক যেতিয়া আমাৰ জানিবৰ কোনো সুযোগ সুবিধা নাই, তেনেস্বলত এনে এটি প্ৰস্তাৱ দাফিধৰি এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা বোধকৰো দোষৰ কথা নহব। মই যি খিনি কথা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত নিবেদন কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিছিলো সেইখিনি কথা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ইতিমধ্যে হাতত লৈছে বুলি শুনি সন্তোষ পাইছো। সেই কাৰণে মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ পেছ কৰাৰ আৱশ্যক নেদেখো। কিন্তু মোৰ বিশ্বাস গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে যি খন চাকুলাৰ বেভিনিউ অফিচাৰ বিলাক

দিয়া বুলি কলে সেই চাকুলাৰ বোধকৰো অফিচাৰ বিলাকৰ বাকচতে লুকাই আছে। মই আশাকৰো যাতে জনসাধাৰণে গৱণ মেন্টৰ অভিপ্ৰায় বুজিবলৈ সুবিধা পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: এই সভাৰ কোনেও এই কথা নাজানে বুলি ভাবেনে ?

(*Voices*—তেখেতে প্ৰস্তাৱ উঠাই লৈছে।)

Srijut GAURIKANTA TALUKDAR: মই জানিব খুজিছিলো যে সেই চাকুলাৰখন ডিপুটি কমিশ্যনাৰ বা চ'ৰ্ভিভিজনেল অফিচাৰৰ হাততে সীমাবদ্ধ নাৰাখি প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগৰ হতুৱাই বাইজৰ অৱগতিৰ অৰ্থে ব্যক্ত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে ইচ্ছা কৰে নে নকৰে।

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: The crux of the matter is that people should come forward with concrete proposals with regard to the formation of co-operative societies or joint stock companies. In that case, if they bring out specific proposals of pisciculture in different areas, Government will always give sympathetic consideration to such a measure. Government expect help and co-operation of the Members of this House in bringing forward specific proposal of pisciculture by co-operative and joint stock companies in that area. As regards publicity, instructions have been issued to District Officers for encouragement of pisciculture. Government will see that it is given wide publicity if it is not published already.

Srijut GAURIKANTA TALUKDAR: মই এই বিষয়ে গৱণ মেন্টৰ পৰা আশ্বাস পাই সন্তোষ পালোঁ। আৰু সেই কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লৈছোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution ?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Resolution Re: abolition of Liquor shops in the Province.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

“That this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take steps to abolish all kinds of Liquor shops from the Province from the year 1949.”

Sir, this Resolution is not a new one. The whole country is crying for such.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Order, order. This question was the subject matter of a Cut Motion and Government had already given a reply on the policy with regard to this matter, and after hearing the Government the hon. Member withdrew his Motion.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: Was there a Cut Motion in this Assembly ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Yes, there was a Cut Motion in this very Session and this very matter was discussed by means of that Cut Motion. I therefore say that this Resolution cannot be moved.

Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: If that is the ruling of the Chair then I have no alternative than not to move the Resolution.

Resolution 70: Opening of a Tribal Welfare port-folio

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

“That this Assembly is of opinion that a Minister be entrusted with a port-folio to be called Tribal Welfare.”

মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, এই সভাৰ সকলোৰে শুনিছে যে আমাৰ প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু পাৰ্লিয়েমেন্টেৰী চেফ্ৰেটেৰী চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ পৰা আমি ধৰিব পাৰিছো যে বহুতো কাম হাতত লোৱা হ'ব আৰু কৰিব। যদিহে সেইবিলাক কাম কৰা হয় তেনেহলে তাৰ নিমিত্তে এটা স্বকীয় port-folio লোৱা ভাল হ'ব বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো। যদি তেনেকুৱা এটা স্বকীয় port-folio থাকে তেনেহলে যিজন মন্ত্ৰীৰ হাতত সেই port-folio থাকিব তেখেতবো কাম কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা হ'ব আৰু ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ পক্ষে ও আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে আশা কৰোঁ মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱ House ৰ সকলোৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব আৰু মোক উঠাই লবলৈ নকৰ। আশা কৰো প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজে এই port-folio হাতত ল'ব আৰু ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিব। এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সকলোৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব বুলি সকলোকে অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

“That this Assembly is of opinion that a Minister be entrusted with a port-folio to be called Tribal Welfare.”

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সদ্বন্ধে মই ইয়াকে ক'ব খোজোঁ যে যেতিয়া কাম অনুসাবে গৰণ মেণ্টে কোনো port folio বা বিভাগ সৃষ্টি কৰে তেতিয়া যে Tribal welfare ৰ কাম কোনো মন্ত্ৰীৰ হাতত নাই তেনে কথা বুজিব নালাগে। বোধ কৰোঁ এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে যে এজন মন্ত্ৰীক স্বকীয়াকৈ tribal ৰ উন্নতি কল্পে কাম কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে বিধান কৰা হওক। এই সম্পৰ্কে তেখেতে যদি কোনো আইনৰ বিধান বিচাৰে, তেনেহলে তেখেতে নিজেই জানে যে Constituent Assembly ৰ Sub-Committee ত এই সদ্বন্ধে আলোচনা হৈছে। মই draft খন পঢ়ি চাইছো। তাত যদিও অন্য প্ৰদেশৰ কাৰণে এনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ বিধান হ'ব পাৰে বুলি draft এ মানি লৈছে, সেইটো বাধ্যতামূলক বুলি ধৰা নাই। আমাৰ সদ্বন্ধে তেনেকুৱা কোনো বিধান তাত ৰখা নাই যেন লাগে। কিন্তু সেই বিধান draft ত নথকাৰ কাৰণে এইটো ভাবিব নালাগে যে আমাৰ ইয়াত Tribal Welfare ৰ কাৰণে এনেকুৱা এটা বিভাগৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব নোৱাৰে আৰু এনেকুৱা বিভাগ যে গৰণ মেণ্টে সৃষ্টি কৰিব নোৱাৰিব সেইটোও নহয়। এইটো সচা কথা যে আজি Tribal Welfare বুলি এটা বেলেগ বিভাগ কাটি লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: খবৰ কাগজত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে মাদ্ৰাজত Tribal Welfare বুলি এটা বেলেগ বিভাগ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে আৰু বেলেগ port folio কৰি আন এজন মন্ত্ৰীৰ হাতত নিয়োগ কৰি দিছে।

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: মই বুজাই কৈছো যে এতিয়া কেৱল Tribal Welfare ৰ কাৰণে কোনো বিভাগ সৃষ্টি কৰা হোৱা নাই। এতিয়া যিবিলাকৰ উন্নতিকল্পে যিবিলাক কাম আছে সেইবিলাক কাম বেলেগ বেলেগ বিভাগতেই আছে, যেনে—Rural Development বিভাগ, শিক্ষা বিভাগ, Industry

বিভাগ—এনেকুৱা ভাবেই আছে। কিন্তু সেইবিলাক কাম কৰিবলৈ যে বেলেগ এটা বিভাগ সৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগে, সেইটোহে কৰা হোৱা নাই। মই এতিয়াও কওঁ যে কাম যদি বাঢ়ে তেনেহলে তেনেকুৱা এটা বিভাগ সৃষ্টি কৰা একো টান নহব। বিধান থাকিলেও সেইটো কৰিব পৰা যাব, নাথাকিলেও কৰিব পৰা যাব। শ্ৰীবসুমাতাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য যদি এয়ে হয় যে এই সম্বন্ধে বিশেষ ধ্যান দিব লাগে তেনেহলে মই তেখেতক কব পাৰো যে সেই ধ্যান দিয়াৰ দায়িত্ব এতিয়া মোৰ গাতেই পৰিছে। মই Tribal area সম্বন্ধে গৱণৰ লগত কাম কৰিব লগীয়াত পৰাত Tribal area ৰ উন্নতিকল্পে যিবিলাক কাম সেই বিলাক কাম মই এতিয়াও কৰিয়েই আছোঁ। আৰু তাৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ ভৈয়ামৰ Tribal সকলৰ উন্নতিকল্পে যিবিলাক কাম হব পাৰে সেই বিলাক কামৰ দায়িত্বও মই লৈছো বুলি কব পাৰো। ভবিষ্যতে যদি কোনো আইনগত বিধান বিচাৰে তেনেহলে ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ হব গণপৰিষদত amendment দি আৰু এনেয়েও কব পাৰোঁ যে ভবিষ্যতত কাম বাঢ়িলে Tribal Welfare ৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ বিভাগ সৃষ্টি কৰি এজন মন্ত্ৰীৰ হাতত দিবলৈ আমাৰ পক্ষে সহজ হব। এই কথা শুনি বোধকৰোঁ বসুমাতাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো আৰু তৰ্কৰ নিমিত্তে নপঠিয়াই উঠাই লব।

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই Tribal Welfare ৰ নিমিত্তে কাম কৰিয়েই আছে বুলি কৈছে আৰু তেখেতে ইয়াকো কৈছে যে port folio সৃষ্টি কৰা ডাঙৰ কথা নহয় আৰু যদি দৰকাৰ হয় তেখেতে কৰিম বুলি গাত লৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই লৈছোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : Sir, I do not propose to move my * Resolution No.43.

Resolution re: abolition of posts of the Education Department created on communal basis.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that having regard to the fact that every Government official to whichever community, creed or sect he may belong is expected to be and should be, able to do even-handed justice to people of all sects and communities for whose service he holds the office, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do forthwith abolish all those posts in the Education Department which were created on communal or sectarian basis such as Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Sanskrit Education, Assistant

* Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR :

This Assembly is of opinion that with a view to make Assam self-sufficient as regards pulses, mustard oil and Gur, the Government of Assam do take early steps (i) to find out after careful examination of the soil sufficient lands in different parts of the Province suitable for cultivation of pulses, sugar-cane and mustard, (ii) to organise co-operative societies of men willing to carry on cultivation with their own hands on a collective basis, (iii) to engage such societies in cultivation mainly of these commodities in the selected areas on such terms as may be deemed necessary, and (iv) to render necessary help in connection with such cultivation.

Director of Public Instruction for Muslim Education, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muslim Education, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Tribal Education, etc., as the existence of such posts is likely to create communal jealousy and spirit of separatism in the society and as it tends to mar the growth of communal harmony.

মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঃবীয়া, সাম্প্রদায়িকতাৰ বিমে আমাৰ দেশখন কেনেদৰে জৰ্জৰিত কৰিছে তাক কোনোৱে নজনাটকৈ থকা নাই। সেই কাৰণে সকলো প্ৰকাৰে সাম্প্রদায়িকতাৰ বিম নিৰ্মূল কৰিবলৈ আৰি চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত। আৰি এখন সাম্প্রদায়িকতা বৰ্জিত বাহু প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ মন কৰিছোঁ। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ মাজত সাম্প্রদায়িক ভেটিত সৃষ্টি কৰা যি বিলাক চাকৰি চলি আছে, সেই বিলাক বৰা উচিত হবনে নহয় সেই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিবৰ সময় হৈছে। মই ভাবো যে আমাৰ যি কোনো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ডাইবেক্টৰ এজনেই সমস্ত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হব। যদি যি কোনো সম্প্ৰদায়ভুক্ত গৰ্ণৰ এজনে সকলো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহৰ মঙ্গলসাধন কৰিব পাৰে, যদি যি কোনো সম্প্ৰদায়ভুক্ত এজনে সকলো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহৰ মাজত নিৰপেক্ষভাবে আইনৰ বিচাৰ কৰিব পাৰে, যদি ডিপুটি কমিশ্যনাৰ আৰু চ্ৰ্-ডিভিজনেল অফিচাৰ সকলে নিজৰ সাম্প্রদায়িক স্বার্থ লৈ নাচাই তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্তব্য পালন কৰিব পাৰে তেনেহলে মই বিশ্বাস কৰোঁ। শিক্ষাবিভাগৰ যি কোনো সম্প্ৰদায়ভুক্ত কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে সকলো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ শিক্ষাৰ পৰিচালনা ন্যায্যভাবে চলাব পাৰিব। অতীতত এজনমাত্ৰ শিক্ষাবিভাগৰ ডাইবেক্টৰৰ দ্বাৰাই আমাৰ সমস্ত শিক্ষা পৰিচালিত হৈছিল— তেওঁ খৃষ্টানেই হওক, হিন্দুয়েই হওক বা মুছলমানেই হওক। কিন্তু এতিয়া হিন্দুৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে হিন্দু, মুছলমানৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে মুছলমান আৰু অনুনুতৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে অনুনুত অফিচাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা দেশত সাম্প্রদায়িকতাই নুব ডাঙিবৰ সুবিধা পাইছে। অৱশ্যে হিন্দু, মুছলমান বা অন্য কোনো সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকৰ নিজ নিজ ধৰ্ম্মসম্বন্ধীয় শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ যথেষ্ট অধিকাৰ আছে। আৰু তাক কোনোও নিন্দা কৰিব বা বাধা দিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু বাহুৰ পৰা ধৰ্ম্মৰ বা সাম্প্রদায়িকতাৰ ভেটিত স্কীয়া কৰ্মচাৰী দাবী কৰাৰ কাৰো অধিকাৰ থাকিব পাৰে বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰিব নোৱাৰি। সংস্কৃত শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে গৰ্ণমেণ্টে সংস্কৃত বোৰ্ডৰ উপদেশ লব পাৰে। তেনেভাবে আৰবী বা পাৰ্চি শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ত গৰ্ণমেণ্টে এটা আৰবী বা পাৰ্চি বোৰ্ডৰ উপদেশ লৈ চলিব পাৰে। কিন্তু তাকে নকৰি যদি আমি আমাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকল দুৰ্বল মনৰ বুলি ধৰি লৈ সম্প্ৰদায় অনুসাৰে সেই সম্প্ৰদায়ভুক্ত কৰ্মচাৰী নিযুক্ত কৰিবলৈ যাওঁ তেনেহলে ই আমাৰ সমাজত এটা বিষাক্ত বীজ বপন কৰিব আৰু সম্প্ৰদায় অনুসাৰে কিমান যে চাকৰি সৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগিব তাৰো সীমা নাইকীয়া হব। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা মই কব খোজা নাই যে ট্ৰাইবেল বা অনুনুত সকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা হব নালাগে। তেওঁ লোকৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে নিশ্চয় বিশেষ বন্দবস্ত হব লাগে। কিন্তু সেই বুলি ট্ৰাইবেলসকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে ট্ৰাইবেল ইন্সপেক্টৰ, মুছলিমৰ কাৰণে মুছলিম ইন্সপেক্টৰ, হিন্দুৰ কাৰণে হিন্দু ইন্সপেক্টৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নীতি সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰি। অসমত সংস্কৃত টোলৰ সংখ্যা কম নহয়। অথচ গৰ্ণমেণ্টে টোল পৰিদৰ্শনৰ কাৰণে কোনো স্কীয়া ইন্সপেক্টৰ নিযুক্ত আজিলৈ কৰা নাই। তথাপি সংস্কৃত শিক্ষা চলি থাকিব পাৰিছে। তেনে- স্থলত আন শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে কিয় স্কীয়া আৰু সাম্প্রদায়িক ভেটিত ইন্সপেক্টৰ আৱশ্যক হয় বুজা টান। সেই কাৰণে মই কব খুজিছোঁ যে এনেকুৱা যি বিলাক সাম্প্রদায়িক ভেটিত গঢ়া চাকৰি আছে সেইবিলাক এতিয়া উঠাই দিব লাগে আৰু যি সকল কৰ্মচাৰী তেনে পদত আছে তেওঁ বিলাকক উপযুক্ত ঠাইত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব লাগে। মই বিশ্বাস কৰোঁ যে মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে গভীৰ ভাবে চিন্তা কৰি চাব আৰু সমৰ্থন কৰিব।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

“ That having regard to the fact that every Government official to whichever community, creed or sect he may belong is expected to be and should be, able to do even-handed justice to people of all sects and communities for whose service he holds the office, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do

forthwith abolish all those posts in the Education Department which were created on communal or sectarian basis such as Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Sanskrit Education, Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muslim Education, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muslim Education, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Tribal Education, etc., as the existence of such posts is likely to create communal jealousy and spirit of separatism in the society and as it tends to mar the growth of communal harmony."

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, আমাৰ বন্ধু তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ শেষ কথা আছিল যে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সহানুভূতিৰে চাব লাগে আৰু এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু, মই অতি দুখেৰে জনাবলগীয়া হৈছোঁ যে যদিও তাৰ কিছুমান কথা মই মানি লবলৈ বাজী আছোঁ, তেখেতৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ। তাৰ কাৰণ তেখেতে নিজৰ বক্তৃতাত এই প্ৰমাণ কৰিছে। মই কি কাৰণে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ তাৰ কাৰণ তেখেতে নিজেই তেখেতৰ তৰ্কত কৈ গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই কেৱল সেই কথাখিনিকেইহে অলপমান বিস্তৃতভাৱে কবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিম।

মোট কথা হৈছে আমাক Assistant Directorৰ কাম লাগে নে নেলাগে? যদিহে Assistant Directorৰ কাম লাগে, তেনেহলে কেনে ধৰণৰ কাম তেওঁলোকৰ গাত বিতৰণ কৰি দিব পাৰি বা ন্যস্ত কৰিব পাৰি? তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই নিজেই কৈছে যে তেখেত ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ বিৰোধী নহয়। তেখেত নিশ্চয় মুছলমান সকলৰো শিক্ষাৰ বিৰোধী নহয়। মুছলমানৰ Islamic Education যদি কিবা থাকে সেই সম্বন্ধেও শিক্ষা প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব লাগে—এইটো বোধ কৰো তেখেতে স্বীকাৰ কৰিবলৈ বাজী আছে। মই নিজে জানো যে তেখেত সংস্কৃত শিক্ষাৰ এজন বৰ পক্ষপাতী লোক। তেখেতে কেৱল এইটোহে কৈছে যে নাম কেইটা কিয় মুছলমান বুলি কব, সংস্কৃত বুলি কব বা ট্ৰাইবেল বুলি কব—এইখিনিতেইহে কেৱল তেখেতৰ আপত্তি। মই ভাবোঁ যে সেই আপত্তি কেৱল মানুহে কি দৃষ্টি কোণৰ পৰা চায় তাৰ পৰাহে হয়। মই নিজে এইটো মানিবৰ নিমিত্তে বাজী আছোঁ যে Islamic Education জনা এজন মানুহ অমুছলমান হলেও তেওঁ সেই কাম পাবৰ নিমিত্তে অৰ্থাৎ Islamic Education চলাবৰ নিমিত্তে উপযুক্ত। সেই দৰে মই মানি লবলৈ প্ৰস্তুত আছোঁ যে সংস্কৃত Education চলাবৰ নিমিত্তে যদি কোনো মুছলমানো উপযুক্ত হয় তেনেহলে তেওঁ সেইটো চলাবৰ তাৰ পাব লাগে। সেইবকমে Tribal Education চলাবৰ কাৰণে—Tribal সকলৰ মাজত শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে, যেই সেই এক সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহ এজন—তেওঁ Tribal এই হওক বা হিন্দুয়েই হওক বা মুছলমানেই হওক, যদি উপযুক্ত হয় তেনেহলে তেওঁ সেই কাম কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে দায়িত্ব পাব লাগে। তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য যদি সেয়ে হয়, তেনেহলে কথাটো এইটোৱেই হয় গৈ যে Assistant Director of Education লাগে নে নেলাগে আৰু সেই মানুহ বিলাক সাম্প্ৰদায়িক হব নালাগে। যদি আজি এটা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকে অইন সম্প্ৰদায়ক ভাইৰ দৰে ভাবিব পাৰিলে হেতেন তেনেহলে তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ তৰ্কৰ অৰ্থ থাকিল হেতেন। মই কব পাৰোঁ যে আজিও যদি এটা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকে অইন এটা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকক শিক্ষা দিব পাৰে তেনেহলে সি এটা অতি সন্তোষৰ কথা হব। কিন্তু যেতিয়ালৈকে সেইটো নহয় আৰু যদি আমি মানি লও যে যি Islamic শিক্ষা সকলো গৱৰ্ণমেন্টেই চলাইছে সেইটো ভাল, আৰু যদি পিচপৰা Tribal জাতি সকলৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে, আৰু যদি মানি লবলৈ বাজী হও যে Tribal সকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে এজন Assistant Director লাগে আৰু সেই দৰে সংস্কৃত শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণেও এজন উপযুক্ত লোক লাগে, তেনেহলে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে এতিয়া কি অন্যায় কৰিছে মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ; আৰু এতিয়া কি কাৰণেই বা সেই নীতি পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগে তাকো মই বুজি নাপাওঁ। আমি নিশ্চয় এনেকুৱা অৱস্থালৈ আশা কৰিব পাৰো যেতিয়া ভবিষ্যতত Islamic শিক্ষা এজন হিন্দু পণ্ডিতে দান কৰিব, যেতিয়া হিন্দুৰ সংস্কৃত শিক্ষা এজন বিজ্ঞ

মুছলমান মৌলবী আহি দিব আৰু সকলোতকৈ পিচ পৰা Tribal সকলক সকলোৰে শিক্ষা দিব। কিন্তু সেই আদৰ্শ অৱস্থা যেতিয়ালৈকে নাপাওঁ তেতিয়ালৈকে মই ভাবো যে এতিয়াৰ এই দৰে চলি থাকিলে একো অন্যায় নহব। সেই কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ কোনো যুক্তিযুক্ততা নাই। যদি মানি লওঁ যে Assistant Director of Public Instruction নালাগে— যদি কওঁ যে এইটো এটা অধিক বাদ তেনেহলে সেইটো এটা সম্পূৰ্ণ পৃথক কথা; কিন্তু যদি মানি লওঁ যে Assistant Director for Islamic Education লাগে আৰু যদি মানি লওঁ যে বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাত এই বিলাক শিক্ষা কেন্দ্ৰ নিজ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকেহে দিব পাৰে, তেনেহলে কিয় বৰ্তমান গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ নীতি পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিবলৈ তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে তাৰ কাৰণ মই বুজি পোৱা নাই। মই বিশ্বাস কৰো তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই ভাবিছে যে যি হেতু Tribal বুলি নাম দিয়া হৈছে, মুছলমান বুলি নাম দিয়া হৈছে, সংস্কৃত বুলি নাম দিয়া হৈছে, সেই হেতুকে সি সাম্প্ৰদায়িক কিন্তু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তেনে মত নহয়। সেই কাৰণে মই আশা কৰিছোঁ যে তালুকদাৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাই নব।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: সহকাৰী ডাইৰেক্টৰ (Assistant Director) লাগে নে নালাগে সেইটো চৰকাৰৰ বিচাৰ্য্য বিষয়। শিক্ষাবিভাগৰ ডাইৰেক্টৰ চাহাবৰ কৰ্তব্য বাঢ়ি যোৱাৰ লগে লগে তেওঁক সহকাৰী নালাগে বুলি মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ। বৰং আমি সততে দেখিছোঁ যে কোনো এজন ডাইৰেক্টৰ হলেই তেওঁৰ লগত আৰু এজন Deputy Director or Assistant Director নহলে নচলাইছে। তেনেস্বৰূপে শিক্ষাবিভাগৰ ডাইৰেক্টৰৰ লগত এজন বা দুজন সহকাৰী (Assistant) থকাত আচৰিত হ'ব কাৰণ নাই। কিন্তু সহকাৰী ডাইৰেক্টৰ (Assistant Director) থকা আৰু সাম্প্ৰদায়িক সহকাৰী ডাইৰেক্টৰ (Assistant Director) থকা দুটা স্কীয়া কথা। মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ উদ্দেশ্য এইটোৱেইহে যে সম্প্ৰদায় বা ধৰ্মৰ ভেটিত কোনোপ্ৰকাৰ পদ সৃষ্টি হ'ব নালাগে। মই শুনি সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ যে প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিটো মলনীতি মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱত নিহিত আছে তাক তেখেতে প্ৰকাৰান্তৰে মানিলৈছে।

Maulavi ABDUL HAI: Sir, I wanted to take part on this Resolution but the hon. Member is going to take a long time by making a long speech although he has already spoken on his Resolution.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: প্ৰথমতে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উত্তৰ দিয়ে; তাৰ পিচত এই প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্বন্ধে কবৰ নিমিত্তে গোটেই পৰিষদৰ অধিকাৰ আছে। সেই কাৰণে এজন সভাই কবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। আপুনি অকলৈ কৈ থাকিলে তেখেতে বোধ হয় কবলৈ সুবিধা নাপাব।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মই কৈ থাকিব খোজা নাই। প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়াৰ প্ৰশ্ন এটাৰ উত্তৰ দি মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো উঠাইলবলৈহে চিয় হৈছোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: আপুনি বহক। আপুনি যদি withdraw কৰিব খুজিছে তেন্তে এটা কথাতেই সেইটো কোৱাহলে ভাল হল হেতেন।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মই প্ৰস্তাৱ উঠাইলবলৈ হে উঠিছোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: ডাঙৰীয়া, আপুনি বহক। নিয়ম হৈছে যে এজনে প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপন কৰাৰ পিচত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই প্ৰথম উত্তৰ দিয়ে। তাৰ পিচত সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ সম্বন্ধে কবৰ নিমিত্তে এই পৰিষদৰ সদস্য সকলৰ অধিকাৰ আছে। সেই কাৰণে মাননীয় সদস্য আব্দুল হাই ডাঙৰীয়াই কবলৈ বিচাৰিছে।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, মই জনাব খুজিছো যে মই প্রস্তাবটো উঠাই লবলৈহে উঠিছো। মই কবলৈ ঠিয় হোৱাৰ আগতে কোনো মাননীয় সদস্যই কবলৈ উঠা নাছিল; উঠা হলে বোধকৰোঁ মোক কবলৈ দিয়া নহল হেতেন।

Srijut DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মই কবলৈ উঠিছিলো, Sir.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: আপুনি বহুত বাক্য প্রয়োগ কৰিছে, আৰু নালাগে। সদস্য সকলে ভাবিছে যে মই তেখেত সকলৰ সময় নষ্ট কৰিবলৈ দিছো। আপুনি withdraw কৰে নে নকৰে একবাক্যে কব লাগে।

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ হৈছে। মই মোৰ প্রস্তাব প্রেছ কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰোঁ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: I do not propose to move it, Sir.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: We have then finished the non-official Resolutions. This is really unique in the history of this Assembly that Private Members Resolutions or business could be finished so early without even taking resort to ballot papers.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 11 A.M. on Thursday, [the 1st April 1948.

SHILLONG:

The 5th June, 1948.

A. K. BARUA,

Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.