

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 9 A. M. on Friday, the 25th March, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Nath Barua, B. L., Duputy Speaker in the Chair, Eight Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and Seventy-nine Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

(Starred Question No.69 standing in the name of Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah was not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent.)

Eviction in Joypur-Pichala

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patcharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the tribal people living in Joypur-Pichala of North Lakhimpur (sub-montane) Tribal belt since 1947 are still not given settlement ?
- (b) If so, why ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that an agreement was made between the non-Tribals and so-called Tribal leaders demarcating a boundary between the Tribals and non-Tribals against the interest of the Tribals ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that a protest was lodged by the Tribals inhabiting the said belt against the above agreement and the selection of personnel for the agreement before the Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur on the day of the agreement and then subsequently appealed to the Government ?

- (e) Whether any order was passed by the Government ?
- (f) If so, whether Government will be pleased to lay copies of Government orders on the Library Table ?
- (g) Whether annual pattas were issued in the year 1956-57 after due enquiry to the Tribals and non-Tribals for occupation in the said belt after the agreement in 1953 ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the said pattas belonging to Tribals were subsequently cancelled and the pattas issued to Tribals the non-Tribals were retained ?
- (i) If so, why ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

70. (a)—It is not a fact.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—The fact is that a written agreement between the leaders of two parties, tribal and non-tribals residing in the area regarding the areas each of the party would possession, was arrived at and executed in presence of the Subdivisional Officer, local Mauzadar and other Government officers. It cannot therefore be said that the agreement was made against the interest of one party of the other.

(d)—There is no record to show that objections were raised against the representative character of the leader of the Tribals, or of the non-Tribals who executed the agreement, nor is there any record to show that objections were raised against the agreement on the day on which it was executed. On the other hand, those who later filed petition against the settlement of the dispute were all present during the execution of the agreement. Some of the Tribals however filed petitions to the Government against the order of the Subdivisional Officer passed in accordance with the agreement arrived at between the parties.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Copies of Government orders No.RSS.25/54/27, dated 4th March 1955 and No.RSG.7/57/34, dated 26th November 1957 are placed on the Library Table.

(g)—Two annual pattas were improperly issued in 1957 during the pendency of the eviction case. This was done by the mandal while the area was under Extension survey. No enquiry was made into the matter when the pattas were issued.

(h)—The two pattas illegally issued were cancelled. These pattas were issued in the names of some Tribals. Pattas issued lawfully to Tribals and non-Tribals were not disturbed.

(i)—Because the issue of these pattas was irregular.

Flood damage repair works of Hajo-Mukalmua-Doula-Sal Road, Barpeta-Bhabanipur Road and Pathsala-Sarthebari Road

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

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

(a) What steps Government have taken to repair the flood damages of the—

(i) Hajo-Mukalmua-Doula-sal Road ;

(ii) Barpeta-Bhabanipur Road ; and

(iii) Pathsala-Sarthebari Road ?

(b) Whether Government will be pleased to take all steps to complete the above roads for normal traffic before the coming monsoon ?

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

71. (a) & (b)—The Flood Damage Repairs works have already been taken up on these roads. All the roads are expected to be fit for normal traffic before monsoon.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : Is the Deputy Minister aware that no sufficient progress has been made to repair the roads damaged by flood ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : So far roads are concerned, as I have said in my reply—all the roads are expected to be fit for normal traffic before the monsoon.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : My question is that “No sufficient progress has been made.”

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : As far as the progress of work is concerned it is expected that the work will be completed before the monsoon sets in.

Sending of Publicity materials of Assam for Rural Higher Education under Viswa-Bharati, Santiniketon, West Bengal

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

*72. Will the Minister-in-charge of Publicity be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that different publicity materials of developmental activities of Assam are not sent to the Institute for Rural Higher Education under Viswa Bharati where developmental activities are discussed in class rooms ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that a student of this institution personally represented to the Director of Publicity, Assam and explained the difficulties of students from Assam for want of such publicity materials ?
- (c) Whether the Director assured the student to supply such materials to the students or to the Institute for their use ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Publicity) replied :

72. (a)—Publicity materials as and when released are regularly sent to the Director, Viswa-Bharati Cheena-Bhaban. These publications are now being sent to the Institute for Rural Higher Education, Viswa-Bharati, Santi-Niketon, West Bengal.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Whether the Government know that developmental activities of respective States are discussed in class rooms of the Rural Higher Institution and for want of informations of Assam, our students are to study the problems and developmental activities of West Bengal ?

Capt- WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : Government have no information.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : It is not only the case with Santiniketan but in all Institutions of training of all India nature there is no publicity matters from Assam Government. Will Government see that publicity materials of developmental activities are sent to all Institutes of India in order that our students as well as others can get all the informations regarding developmental activities of Assam ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : The suggestion will be taken into consideration.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Whether Government have any information of the syllabus and the courses of the Institute for Rural Higher Education in West Bengal where our students are studying ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : Sir, I shall not be able to reply to that question at present. I want notices.

Price fixed by Government for a bottle of Country Liquor

Shr MOLIA TATI (Doom-Dooma) asked:

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

- (a) What is the price fixed by Government for a bottle of country liquor ?
- (b) What is the commission allowed to a lessee ?
- (c) How many bottles a customer is allowed to take at a time ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) replied:

73. (a)—In Sibsagar District and Dibrugarh Subdivision where the bottling system has been introduced—

	30 U. P. liquor	60 U. P. liquor
	Rs.	Rs.
Quart bottle	4.25 nP. each	2.50 nP. each.
Pint bottle	2.12 nP. each	1.25 nP. each.
In other areas—		
	30 U. P. liquor	60 U. P. liquor
	Rs.	Rs.
Quart bottle	3.81 nP. each	2.25 nP. each.
Pint bottle	1.91 nP. each	1.12 nP. each.

(b)—No commission is allowed. There is margin of profit for lessees, but this varies from shop to shop.

(c)—One quart bottle or two pint bottles.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : Whether the Minister-in-charge knows the price of smuggled liquor in the prohibited area of Kamrup district ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : No price is fixed for smuggled liquor.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : Whether the Minister-in-charge knows that due to the existence of distilleries in Bhutan which is near the Kamrup district that smuggling of liquor is rampant in Kamrup district ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Regarding Bhutan liquor we cannot have any control but we are trying to detect such smugglings.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : মদৰ দোকান বিলাকৰ আগত মদৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত দাম লেখা থাকিব লাগে--- এই কথা বহুতো দোকানৰ আগত লেখা নাথাকে আৰু তাৰ পৰা মদৰ নিৰ্দ্ধিষ্ট দামত কৈ বেচি দামত বিক্ৰী হোৱাৰ বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে আপত্তি পাইছেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : বটলতেই দাম লিখা থাকে ।

Shri MOLIA TATI (Doomdooma) : মই জানিব খুজিছো কিয় মদৰ বটল কিছুমানৰ ৩ টকাৰ ঠাইত ৩১১০ টকা আৰু কিছুমানত ৪১১০ টকাত বিক্ৰী হয় ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) : তিনি টকা দামৰ কোনো মদৰ বটল নাই ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : বটলত দাম লেখা কাগজখন এবোৱাই—বনুৱা মদ খোৱা মানুহখিলাকক বেচি দামত মদ বিক্ৰী কৰাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : এনেকুৱা খবৰ চৰকাৰে পোৱা নাই । দামৰ কাগজ নাথাকিলে মানুহে নিকিনিব পাৰে ।

Shri MAHADEV DAS : মদৰ বটলৰ দাম কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে মদ খোৱা মানুহৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছেনেকি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : তেনেকুৱা কোনো বিপৰি আমাৰ নাই । বটলিং চিষ্টেমৰ পৰা আমাৰ বাজৰ কমিছেহে ।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : মদ নিবাবণী কাম কৰা হৈছে যদিও, প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে মদ চলি থকাই, Excise Department ৰ detection কৰাত অসুবিধা হৈছে— এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : ভূটান বডাৰৰ সিপাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ Control নাই । এই সম্বন্ধে ভূটান চৰকাৰৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি কাম হোৱা নাই । এই ফালৰ পৰা "স্মাৰ্গলিং" হব পাৰে । এই সম্বন্ধত গোৱালপাৰ সীমাত ৭টা আৰু কামৰূপৰ সীমাত ৭টা দোকান ভূটান চৰকাৰে খুলিছে ।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : বন্ধা দামতকৈ বেচি দামত মহনদাৰ বিলাকে বিক্ৰী কৰে, সেই আপত্তি মন্ত্ৰামহোদয়ে পাইছিল নে ?

HARESWAR DAS : হয় তেনে আপত্তি আছিল । আমি অনুসন্ধান কৰিও চাইছিলো কিন্তু সাক্ষী দিবলৈ মানুহ নাহে ।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHUDHURY : ভূটান বডাৰত কোনো চেকপষ্ট নথকাৰ কাৰণে কামৰূপত মদ নিবাবণীৰ কাম কৃতকাৰ্য্য নহব সেই কথা চিন্তা কৰি চোৱা হৈছেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : এইটো এটা ডাঙৰ কথা । বৃটিছ গৱৰ্ণমেন্ট থাকোতে ভূটান গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ লগত এটা চুক্তি আছিল সেই চুক্তি অনুযায়ী ভূটান গৱৰ্ণমেন্টক মুঠ একলাখ টকা দিয়া হৈছিল Bengal Government এ ১৭,৩০০ টকা আৰু অসম চৰকাৰে ২,৬০০ টকা । কথা আছিল যাতে বোডাৰৰ ৫ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত distillery নবহুৱাই । কিন্তু ১৯৫০ চনত সেই Contract cease কৰিছে বহু আলোচনা কৰিও ভূটান চৰকাৰে নতুন contract কৰিবলৈ বাজী হোৱা নাই ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): (c) ব উদ্ভবত মিনিস্ত্ৰাবে কৈছে যে, এককোৰাটী বা ২ পাউন্ড মানুহে কিম্বা পাবে কিন্তু চহৰব বিশেষমটক ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ চাহদোকান আদিত বিক্ৰী হোৱা মদ বিলাক বিবিলাক মাছে সনয়ে ধৰাও পৰে সেই উপৰকী মিনি কৰ পৰা আহে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister Excise): illicit distillery পৰা আহিব পাৰে ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : বিক্ৰী কৰাৰ কাৰণে বেচি বেচিকৈ মদ নিবৰ কাৰণে মহলদাবে মানুহক উৎসাহ দিয়ে এইকথা মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : নাহানো ।

Shri RADHAKISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): বটল বিলাকত কি কি ভাষাত লিখা থাকে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : ইংৰাজী আৰু অসমীয়াত ।

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal): কোনখন দোকানৰ বটলত লিখা থাকে আৰু তাৰ নাম কৰ পাৰিবনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : সেইটো বটলতে print কৰা থাকে ।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titatabar): কোন বটলৰ কিমান দান এইটো চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা কেনেকৈ প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : খোৱা মানুহে চকুৰে চায় লৰ ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : বটলত যিটো খিলা থাকে সেইটো একব্ৰাই মহলদাববোৰে পানী ভৰাই বুলি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়লৈ আপত্তি অহা নাই নে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : আপত্তি আহিছিল, সেইটো পৰীক্ষা কৰি চোৱাও হৈছিল, কিন্তু বটলৰ বিংটো নুখুলিলে সেইটো হব নোৱাৰে, কিন্তু, বিংটো খুলিলে মানুহে নিকিনিব পাৰে ।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : বাজহৰা জাগাত খোলা বজাৰত মদ বিক্ৰী হয় এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : এইটো সম্পূৰ্ণ নতুন প্ৰশ্ন ।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : বটলৰ চিল একব্ৰাই নতুন চিল বহুৱাইছে এই কথা চৰকাৰে গম পাইছেনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : সেইটো কৰ নোৱাৰো ।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : এই কাৰণে মহলদাৰ বিলাকে খিলা একব্ৰাই আৰু বহুৱাব পৰা সৰু মেচিন কলিকতাৰ পৰা আনি লৈছে আৰু খিলা একব্ৰাই পানী ভৰাব নোৱাৰিবনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): মেচিন আনিলে পাবিব, কিন্তু মেচিন অন্যৰ খবৰ পোৱা নাই।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): বটলৰ মদ আৰু খোলা মদৰ কি পাৰ্থক্য।

Shri HARESWAR DAS : সেইটো strength ৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে কিন্তু বটলৰ আৰু adulterate কৰা টান।

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Industrial loans pending in Barpeta Subdivision upto 31st December 1959

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

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

- (a) How many cases of Industrial loans are pending in Barpeta Subdivision upto December 31st, 1959 ?
- (b) Why they have not been quickly disposed of ?
- (c) How many cases are there which are pending for more than one year since the date of application ?
- (d) When they will be disposed of ?

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

174. (a)—93 cases.

(b)—The Superintendent of Industries, Barpeta was deputed for training in Madras on 26th June 1959 for 4 months. The Superintendent of Industries, Gauhati was entrusted to carry on the duties of the Superintendent of Industries, Barpeta in addition to his own duties. His work was rather heavy and he could not deal with all the loan cases and so the 93 cases remained pending.

(c)—27 cases are pending for more than one year.

(d)—The Superintendent of Industries after his training in Madras joined on 5th October 1959 and he is taking all necessary steps to dispose of the pending cases.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sarbhog) : May I know when all the pending cases will be disposed of ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : As soon as possible.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon) : Are Government aware of the fact that not only in the Barpeta Sub-division but in almost all sub-divisions of Assam a large number of loan petitions are lying pending ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Yes, some applications are pending in all sub-divisions.

Different types of loans distributed under the Cottage Industries Department during the year 1958-59

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sarbhog) asked:

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

- (a) How many different types of loans have been distributed under the Cottage Industries Department ?
- (b) What is the minimum time required to get Cottage Industries loans ?
- (c) What is the maximum time required to get Cottage Industries loans ?

Shri K. P. TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge of Industries) replied :

175. (a)—A statement showing the different types of loans distributed under Cottage Industries Department during the year 1958-59 is placed on the Library Table.

(b) & (c)—No specific time can be fixed in these respects as sanction of loan depends on the receipt of the valuations and other reports from the Deputy Commissioner and the Field Officers. Actual disbursement depends on execution of the Mortgage Deed and submission of insurance policy, etc., by a party and issue of authority by the Accountant General, Assam.

Shri GHANASYAM TALUKDAR : How many cases are pending for more than three years ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : The figure was given for Barpeta in reply to question No. 174. These 93 cases in all are pending and 27 cases are pending for more than one year.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Loanpetition sanction হোৱাৰ পাচতো A. G. ৰ পৰা sanction নাহে গতিকে টকাটো draw কৰিব নোৱাৰে, এই কথাটো জানেনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): সেৱিটো যাতে সোনকালে হয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰ চেষ্টাৰ ক্ৰতি, এনেকুৱা হোৱা নাই।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): কিমান দৰখাস্ত pending হৈ আছে চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: সেই কাৰলি আইন খন সংশোধিত কৰা হৈছে—এই বোৰ বেমেজালি নাইকিয়া হব বুলি আশা কৰা যায়।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: ৩৪ বছৰ ধৰি loan নাপালে মানুহৰ industry ৰ প্ৰতি যিটো incentive থাকে সেইটো নাইকিয়া হব পাৰে সেইটো সৰকাৰে ভাবি চাইছেনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: সেই কাৰণেই আইন খন সংশোধিত কৰা হৈছে।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): যি জিলাৰ পৰা মন্ত্ৰী নাই সেই সেই জিলাৰ পৰা অহা দৰখাস্ত বিলাক pending থাকে নেকি ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: মিনিষ্ট্ৰাৰ থকা নথকাৰ লগত কোনো কথা নাই।

Shri RADHA KISHEN KHEMDA (Tinsukia): মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই কথা জানেনে যে লোan sanction হোৱাৰ পিচতো ৰাইজে টকা পোৱা নাই ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sanction হোৱাৰ পিচত টকা নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণ থাকিব নোৱাৰে, ই যদি lapse হয় তাৰ পাচত আকৌ revive ও হয়, কিন্তু যিটো security দিব লাগে তাত কিবা গোলমাল থাকিলে দেরি হব পাৰে।

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lohowal): Loan petition মন্ত্ৰীলৈ পঠিয়ালে "receiving attention" বুলি লিখি পঠায় কিন্তু official খবৰ বাস্তৱী আহোতে দেৱী হোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): দৰখাস্ত Department লৈ হৈ পঠাব লাগে।

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA: তেনেহলে মন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰা অহা receiving attention ৰ অৰ্থ কি হয় ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Department লৈ পঠিয়াই দিয়া হৈছে বুজায়।

**Launching of fast Satyagraha by the Members of R. C. P. I
and Krishak Panchayat on the Compound of
Sibsagar Court**

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)
asked :

176. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some member of R. C. P. I. and Krishak Panchayat, Sibsagar Subdivision, launched a fast Satyagraha in the compound of Sibsagar Court in the latter part of September, 1958 ?
- (b) If so, what were their grievances ?
- (c) How many persons did participate in the fast Satyagraha ?
- (d) What steps Government has taken to meet their demands ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)
replied :

176. (a)—Yes. From 22nd September 1958 morning to 23rd September, 1958 midday.

(b)—The grievances were (1) to open the waste lands of Daroi, Panidihing Forest Reserve, Mohmara, Jakai-Chook, Motiori, Werenga, Dimow Pathar, Dadhra, Ekorani, Helechi, Chãkraghat grazing, Nalbari grazing, Pahukhowa grazing, Lakhmijan, Towkak, Bamunpukhuri, Mathurapu, Saraideo, Napuk, Safrai, Kamubari, Borhat, Boupatra, Muktabari, Banamali, Amguri, Sumardalang, Amulaguri, Dobilakhowa, Naharhabe, Sengrajan, Athkhel Khumtai, Atabari ai Moskora, Rajabari, Geleki and Tikhon T. E. grants for cultivation by the landless peasants. (2) To register all agricultural Krishak Co-operative Societies. (3) To stop eviction orders passed on the cultivators who were already in possession of waste lands. (4) To stop further tea cultivation on the waste lands of tea gardens, and (5) to include members from the Krishaks in the Land Settlement Advisory Boards.

(c)—927.

(d)—Government have finalised a policy for settlement of Agricultural lands in the State *vide* Revenue Department resolution No. RSS.205/58, dated 25th September, 1958 a copy of which is placed on the Library table

(i) Silchar	...	...	...	...	...	18
(j) Hailakand	...	...	...	...	...	2
(k) Karimganj	...	...	...	...	...	11
(l) Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	10
(m) Dhubri	...	...	...	...	...	25
(n) Goalpara	...	...	...	...	...	15
(o) Tezpur	...	...	...	...	...	9
(p) Mangaldoi	...	...	...	...	...	9
(q) North Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	5
(r) Shillong	...	...	...	...	...	26
(s) Mizo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	5
(t) Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total						330

(b)—They have been encouraged by all means.

(c)—Pati making, net making, cane works, bamboo works, Leather, Swarna Silpa, Handpounding.

178. (a)—There are 241 Co-operative Farming Societies on principal crops which include sugarcane, but exclude fruits and vegetables growers and seed growers as per list given below :—

Farming Co-operative Societies

(a) Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	...	20
(b) Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	8
(c) Jorhat	...	...	...	...	...	12
(d) Golaghat	...	...	...	...	...	30
(e) Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	24

1960]	QUESTIONS						85
(f) Gauhati	35
(g) Barpeta	11
(h) North Cachar and Mikir Hills	9
(i) Silchar	13
(j) Hailakandi	4
(k) Karimganj	7
(l) Garo Hills	1
(m) Dhubri	16
(n) Goalpara	8
(o) Tezpur	22
(p) Mangaldai	12
(q) North Lakhimpur	5
(r) Shillong	4
Total						..	241

(b)—They are encouraged by all means.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Sir, in reply to 178 (a) it is said that 241 Co-operative Societies are dealing with sugarcane. May I ask why vegetables and fruits are excluded?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Co-operation): These have been included subsequently.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): What other encouragement is given to these Co-operative Farming Societies?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: They have been given loan, subsidy, etc.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA: Sir, may I know whether all the Co-operatives are functioning?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Yes, all are functioning.

**Amount allotted to Kaliabor area for Test Relief Works
in 1958**

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Aimguri)
asked :

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

(a) The amount sanctioned to Kaliabor area, Nowgong District for Test Relief Work in 1958 ?

(b) Works done through Test Relief ?

(c) Whether the Government have audited the account ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

179. (a) and (b)—Rs.11,000 was allotted to Kaliabor area for Test Relief Work in 1958-59. The amount was spent for reclamation of Chilabandha Beel.

(c)—The accounts were audited by the audit staff of the Accountant General, Assam.

**Shifting of Head Quarters of the two Conservators
of Forests to Gauhati and Jorhat**

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked :

180. Will the Minister, Forest be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that in view of the creation of the post of Chief Conservator of Forests, Government have decided to shift the Head Quarters of the two Circle Conservator of Forests to Gauhati and Jorhat ?

(b) If so when the decision was taken and when the shifting had to take place ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Estimate Committee also made recommendation for this shifting ?

(d) If so, why the shifting has not been done upto this time ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

180. (a)—Government have decided on principle to shift the Head Quarters of the two Conservators of Forests to places within their circles in the plains. Gauhati and Jorhat have been tentatively selected for locating the Head Quarters. This decision to shift the Headquarters has been taken on administrative grounds and is not the outcome of the creation of the post of Chief Conservator of Forests.

(b)—The decision was taken in principle in April, 1959 and the shifting was contemplated during 1960.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Detailed financial implications are being worked out and arrangements for land, etc., have to be made in order to implement the proposal.

***Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi)**: Sir, in reply question (b) it is said that the decision was taken in principle in April, 1959 and the shifting was contemplated during 1960, may I know from hon. Minister how long will it take to finalise the decision although there is a lapse of one year?

***Shri HARESWAR DAS** : It will not be possible to shift these offices this year. This will have to be done in the next financial year.

***Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA**: Sir, why this decision could not be implemented this year, because it was decided to shift in principle in 1960?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Sir, certain difficulties arose in shifting the Headquarters of the two Conservators of Forests. Because the budget provision could not be made in 1960. Hence the delay.

Pending Loan Applications in connection with Weaving, etc.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

181. Will the Minister-in-charge of Sericulture and Weaving to be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a permanent Government Servant who has got no permanent land and properties in Shillong can also stand as a surety for loans in connection of Tailoring, Carpentry, etc., under the Cottage Industries Department?

(b) If so, why such loans are not granted to the applicants in connection with Weaving, etc., when surety was offered by a permanent Government Servant who has got no landed property in Shillong ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that many loan applications in connection of Weaving, etc., are still pending in the office of the Superintendent of Weaving, Tribal Areas, Assam, Shillong without any action since the year 1958-59 ?

(d) Whether Government are aware that the purpose for allotting money by Government to grant such loans to deserving persons is being frustrated thereby ?

182. Will the Minister-in-charge of Sericulture and Weaving be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that a large number of loan applications in the Sericulture and Weaving Department have been kept pending since 1957-58 ?

(b) If so, what are the reasons to cause such unexpected delay in disposing them ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that some renewal loan applications in connection with Weaving are still pending with the Weaving Inspector, Shillong Circle ?

(d) If so, what are the reasons for the delay in disposing these applications ?

(e) Whether Government are aware that the purpose for allotting money by Government for this is being frustrated ?

(f) What was the total provision allotted for granting loan for weaving during the year 1958-59 and 1959-60 ?

(g) Whether it is a fact that a large number of loan applications of 1958-59 in connection of Weaving was not forwarded by the office of the Weaving Superintendent, Tribal Areas Department ?

(h) If so, why ?

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

181. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Loans are also granted to applicants for weaving industry on offering the surety of a permanent Government Servant provided a certificate is furnished from the Head of the Office in which the surety is employed that he is a permanent employee and also subject to the production of another certificate from the owner of the house occupied by the applicant's husband or guardian paying rents that the applicant has been permitted to erect a Weaving Shed at her own cost and that her husband or guardian will not be asked to vacate the house for a few years.

(c)—No. Only two applications are pending as the applicants in these two cases have not started their industry to prove that they have knowledge in the industry.

(d)—No. All deserving applicants are granted loans provided they can fulfil the conditions for granting loans.

182. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Under the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) Act, 1955, the Director of Industries has the power to sanction loans. Although the loan applications are complete with enquiry reports the Director of Industries finds little time to finalise these large number of loan cases more expeditiously in view of his functions as Director of Industries and Major Industries. It was necessary to bring about an amendment of the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) Act, 1955 to give powers of sanctioning authority to the Director of Sericulture and Weaving to sanction loans in respect of Sericulture and Weaving Industries to ensure quicker disposal of the loan applications but it took fairly long time to bring about this amendment together with other amendments which were necessary to be made and the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) (Amendment) Act, 1959 delegating powers of a sanctioning authority to the Director of Sericulture and Weaving came into force with effect from 23rd February, 1960 only leaving no time for him to finalise these large number of loan cases.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—No. In deserving cases loans should be granted. A few months delay does not frustrate the object altogether.

(f)—No separate allotments are made for granting loans to Weaving Industry but are met from the total allotments for all other Industries in the State operated by the Director of Cottage Industries. The total allotments for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 were Rs.5,00,000 and Rs.9,00,000 respectively.

(g)—No.

(h)—Does not arise.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : (C) ত কেছে অকল দুখন দৰখাস্ত প্ৰাণ্ট কৰিব পৰা নাই। কিমান দৰখাস্ত প্ৰাণ্ট কৰিলে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving) : যি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত দৰখাস্ত প্ৰাণ্ট কৰিছে, তাৰ বিচাৰ ইয়াতে দিয়া হোৱা নাই। গতিকে সংখ্যা দিব পৰা নহয়।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : ইয়াত কেছে only two applications are pending as the applicants in these two cases have not started their industry to prove that they have knowledge in the industry তেওঁলোকৰ যদি তাতশাল থাকিবলৈ লাগে তেনেহলে লাগে কিয় লাগে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : কোনো কোনো মানুহে এই ঋণ পাবৰ কাৰণে তাতশাল এখন দেখুৱাই হয় কিয়বৰ নেজানে। যি জানে তেওঁক ঋণ দিয়া হয়।

SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : দাবাবণতে মহিলাবিহে এই ঋণব নানে দৰখাস্ত কৰে আৰু অসমীয়া মহিলাবি তাত পৰা জানে।

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : এই দুখন বঙালী মহিলাৰ দৰখাস্ত।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : এই ঋণ পাবলৈ, আটাইতকৈ বেচি কিমান দিন লাগে আৰু আটাইতকৈ কম কিমান দিন লাগে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : সেইটো কোৱা টান।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) : তাতশালৰ কাৰণে দিয়া এহেজাৰ টকাৰা ঋণ ছিলওন পৰা দিয়েনে মহকুমাৰ পৰা দিয়া হয় ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving) : এতিয়া মহকুমাৰ পৰা দিয়া হ'ব।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) : কেতিয়াৰ পৰা ক'ৰা হৈছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : যোৱা ফেব্ৰুৱাৰীৰ

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : যিবোৰ ঋণ এতিয়া মহকুমাৰ পিছে সেইবোৰ আগৰ pending বোৰ নে নতুন বোৰ ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : এতিয়া নতুন বিলাক দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : আগবোৰৰ ভাগ্য কি হ'ব ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : আৱশ্যক হলে দিয়া হ'ব।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Titabar) : কেনে মানুহক এই ঋণ দিয়া ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : যিবিলাকে এই টকা তাতপৰা কামত খৰচ কৰে, তেওঁলোকক দিয়া হয়।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : গাই গুটীয়া ভাবে বিয়েনে সমৰ্থক দিয়ে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : গাই গুটীয়া ভাবেও দিয়া হয় সমৰ্থকো দিয়া হয়।

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) : যোৱা ঋণ যিবোৰ ঋণ sanction হৈছিল কিয় পোৱা নাই ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : সেইটোৰ কাৰণে নাছিল কাৰণে।

Demand for Grants

Further discussion on Demand No. 11

"25.—General Administration".

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : Sir, I could not complete my submission with regard to some points raised by the hon. Members in course of discussion on Grant No. 11 relating to the fixation of seniority and promotion in the Secretariat. Sir, it is the policy of the Government to recognise merit and consider it at the time of promotion. With regard to the Secretariat promotion and also fixation of seniority I will have to give a brief history of the cases.

*Speech not corrected.

Sir, the position is this for about eight or nine years seniority in respect of the Secretariat Assistant was not finally determined. There were certain promotion and these promotions were given on the basis of certain provisional determination of seniority. A large number of petitions were pending before the Government. So far I can remember, there are not less than 250 petitions with regard to the fixation of seniority and other grievances. Since these applications had to be disposed of, the Government have taken certain decision to determine the principle of fixing seniority. Sir, in this connection I would like to submit that during the War time, due to exigency of the situation, strict rules could not be followed in recruitment of Assistant to the Secretariat. But now these cases has to be considered while determining the principle for fixation of seniority. Subsequently the Government determined certain principle on the basis of which seniority was refixed. Sir, when this seniority was refixed, naturally in the seniority list there was substantial alteration which resulted in many of the Assistants holding higher soniority had gone down.

According to this revised list of seniority where the Gradation Committee decided they had to make their recommendations. As the hon. Member has rightly said that according to the Secetariat Service Rules promotion is based strictly on merit.

The Gradation Committee generally go by records, I mean, the re-cord of the assistants. Now. when the Gradation Committee considers these records and on the basis of these records they classify persons eligible for promotion as "Very Good" and "Good". On that basis one order was passed with regard to promotion. Then I received a large number of representations particularly from those of the assistants who lost seniority for consideration of their cases. Therefore, I had to consider their cases and I find that with regard to records of these assistants there was no uniform system of recording the remarks of officers with regard to their works. Such a system of index has been introduced very recently, so far a year back. So far the early period is concerned, there was no such uniform system. Then I feel if these promotions are to determine strictly on the basis of these records which were not uniformly maintained by different departments justice would not have been done to many of the assistants. Therefore, Sir, it will be clear to the hon. Member if I read out a particular order which led me revise the order for promotion. I have carefully gone through the note of the Chief Secretary leading to the order at pageand consider the different aspects of the case.

Firstly, it is to be noted that the final determination of seniority has been already made and in passing the orders of promotion and posting the final seniority list was taken into account. Cabinet has already decided that this determination shall be final unless in any case it is proved that there is a wrong application of the principles laid down.

The recommendations of the Gradation Committee on the basis of which orders were passed by the Chief Secretary are based wholly on annual confidential reports, as I have found on close examnation, doe not follow any uniform pattern and the remarks differ from officer to officer, thus making them more subjective than objective which they ought to be. I understand that a uniform and rationalised pattern for making annual reports has been introduced only recently. Until a rational and uniform system is followed, I do not see any justification for making distinction between

“very good” and “good” category as has been done in the present case, on the basis of sketchy and more or less subjective remarks which have been considered here. The Rules contemplate gradation strictly on merit but not on comparative merit which has been done in these cases.

I consider that the distinction between “very good” and “good” in this case based as it is on sketchy and almost subjective annual remarks and the principle of comparative merit which has been followed are sufficient grounds for setting aside the orders passed. Further since “good” denotes merits even under the strict conditions enjoined by the Rules, I order that the two lists prepared should be combined for the purpose of promotion as well as postings and in the interest of natural justice, the final list should have due regard to seniority also. Action may be taken accordingly.

So this is the reason for which I have to set aside the orders of the Chief Secretary and to revise the promotion list. Sir, I now fully appreciate the Honourable Member's justification that for improvement of service we must give recognition to efficiency. But what would be the system which would apply for that purpose. In commercial houses and other industries they have their own way of doing things. because there is nobody to question why a particular man is promoted, because the entire responsibility is borne by the Industry or the management concern. But here in the Government, we have to follow a full proof system so that while on the one hand we will have to recognise efficiency on the other hand we will have to see that justice is done. Therefore, this is the matter which is rather very important but at the same time such a full proof system is also very important.

With regard to the Confidential remarks generally thing are decided on the basis of the confidential annual remarks. There also, honestly speaking, I submit, Sir, there are lots of officers who made the remarks. Officers have to be just and they have to be fearless. They should do things without fear or favour. I hope this system of recording, not only the confidential matters, would greatly improve our things and our officers should also realise that if they put their remarks properly without fear or favour and keep in view the larger interest of administration, then it would be possible to give proper recognition to those who do good works.

The Honourable Members both Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya and the Leader of the Opposition mentioned about the need of improving our Publicity Department. Sir, we fully agree with them that if we are to push through various development programmes and take our people in proper lines, we have to improve our Publicity Department.

We are finding difficulty in recruiting right type of people to our Publicity Department. As a matter of fact, even when appointments are given, people do not stick to it, and we are really very much handicapped in that respect. But we are now considering a scheme for re-organisation of our Publicity Department. If that goes through and if we succeed in harnessing the services of right type of people, we hope that the expectations from the Publicity Department would be fulfilled.

Another important matter that was raised by the hon. Member from Gauhati is with regard to the Employment Exchange. The Employment Exchange, we have to take it that it is an organisation which should give real service to the country both for surveying the unemployment situation of the country and also for finding employment to the unemployed people. I admit Sir that we are not utilising the Employment Exchange just properly as yet I mean the Government. One reason for that is that its coverage is not full in the whole State. Now, of course, we are proposing to establish Employment Exchanges or Sub-Exchanges.

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR :** Is it a fact that Employment Exchanges have been opened in almost all the subdivisions and District Headquarters ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** No, Sir. So far I remember about 8 or 9 Exchanges or Sub-Exchanges are still to be opened to cover the whole State. Once the whole coverage is given in that case it is our intention to utilise the Employment Exchange services fully for the Government also. Recently the Employment Exchange people from Delhi also came here and we had some detailed discussion in this regard. We also told them and impressed upon them about the need of covering the whole State through the Employment Exchange. Once that is done it will be possible for the Government to utilise the Employment Exchanges fully. You know Sir that the Employment Exchange expenditures are borne half and half by the State Government and the Central Government.

Now with regard to mobile registration of names of unemployed persons there is a suggestion from the hon. Member from Gauhati. Now there is a system of postal registration at the moment, and for mobile registration I think it will take a lot of time—that is what I feel. Our idea is first to cover the whole State at least the subdivisions through either Sub-exchanges or Exchanges, and then extend to other places. There is another proposal for Employment Exchange to have some registration arrangement in the Block areas. We have some registration arrangement in the Block areas. If that proposal goes through I suppose it will to a great extent meet the question which has been raised by the hon. Member.

Now, Sir with regard to the attitude of the Government service—what I mean about the new approach that is necessary to cope with the present times. As I said yesterday that we are victims of inertia no doubt. But I can assure the hon. Members that we are gradually shaking off this inertia and, as a matter of fact, we have in our Government service quite a large number of men who are gradually appreciating the need of their behaving in a new way to fit in with the present conditions of the country, and personally I feel that our officers are gradually realising it. May be a few are not realising, but generally speaking they are realising this responsibility. As I said yesterday with regard to the matter raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and also the hon. Member from Gauhati regarding permanency of service that the decision of the last Pay Committee makes the employees permanent on the criterion of 5 years' continuous service. We are in the process of implementing this decision. The decision of Government of India to make permanent those employees who have completed 3 years' service has not been received by us. As and when it is received it will be examined by us.

A decision has already been taken to merge the Dearness Allowance with pay upto a pay limit of Rs.200 and a proposal to increase the limit to Rs.450 is also under examination.

With regard to the Organisation and Methods Division, of course, so far as the recommendations from this Division are concerned, I should say their recommendations have been fairly good and it is only the question of implementation where there is snag. But I hope Sir that gradually we will be able to improve our administration, and hon. Members will gradually notice the improvement.

Sir, these are my submission with regard to the various suggestion that have been made by the hon. Member from Gauhati and also the Leader of the Opposition. I would repeat my appreciation of their very good suggestions which they have given because it has been possible for them to give these suggestions because they have given a lot of thought for the improvement of our administration. I am very grateful to them for these suggestions, and I hope Sir that we will continue to get this benefit of these suggestions. I now request the hon. Members to consider about withdrawing their cut motions in view of what I have stated now.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** In view of the assurance given by the Chief Minister that our suggestions will be considered, we beg leave of the House to withdraw our Cut Motions.

(All the Cut Motions, with the leave of the House, were withdrawn.)

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that a sum of Rs. 1,71,35,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "25.—General Administration".

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No.41

"57.—Miscellaneous [VI—Expenditure on Displaced Persons]"

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum Rs.37,73,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous [VI—Expenditure on Displaced Persons]".

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.37,73,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous [VI—Expenditure on Displaced Persons]".

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.37,73,000 under Grant No 41, Major head "57.—Miscellaneous (VI—Expenditure on Displaced person)", at page 438 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.37,73,000 do stand reduced by Re.1. Sir, in support of my cut motion I want to say that under this head we are spending a huge amount every year but I find that upto now we have not been able to solve this problem. It seems that this has become a chronic disease and I do not know when it will be solved. As the hon. Members of this House are aware, there are good number of displaced persons in the district of Cachar. According to our estimate there are about 4 lakhs displaced persons in my district, and they are scattered all over the district and no steps have so far been taken to rehabilitate them. About 1½ years ago the then Minister incharge Relief and Rehabilitation visited our district and we raised a question for taking up a suitable scheme for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons. We also pointed out that the C.T.O. scheme which was to be taken up for the rehabilitation of displaced persons would be a total failure but the Minister became angry. Ultimately this scheme could not be successful. It was a colossal wastage of public money. Last year when the Present Speaker, who was then the Congress Chief of our state, visited our district he also said that it was a colossal wastage of public money. Here we tolerate corruption, nepotism and all sorts of things like that. In my constituency the displaced persons have been given tilla lands but they have not been given land for cultivation. For instance, in Dohalia the displaced persons have not been given cultivable land. Recently I got a representation from a member of that locality to that effect. So, my submission is that if we want to rehabilitate these displaced persons then we must take up a planned scheme otherwise it will not be possible to solve the refugee problem. I find that a refugee market has been built at Silchar for the rehabilitation of the refugees but the stalls are lying vacant. Nobody has occupied them.

I also want to bring another thing to the notice of the Government. Many applications are lying with the Rehabilitation Commissioner for loans. I know one case. A loan was sanctioned in favour of a person long time ago but he has not got the loan money and he is still waiting for that. On enquiry we learnt from the office that they are not getting money from the Government of India. Whose fault is it? By sanctioning loan alone and not disbursing the loan money to the displaced persons we cannot solve the problem.

Lastly, Sir, I like to say that when Mr. Bora was the Minister In-charge of this Department I requested him personally to allow a private person to start a Pulp factory at Karimganj. The man was willing to start a Pulp factory at Karimganj. If he was allowed to start the factory then so many displaced persons would have been absorbed in that industry.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: What is that industry, Sir?

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA: Pulp Factory. But for the last two or three years nothing has been done by the Government to start a Pulp factory there and very recently it has been stated by the Minister-in-charge that they have decided to start a Pulp factory there under public sector.

I would request the Government to allow industries in private sector so that the refugees may get employment in those industries at an early date.

Mr. SPEAKER : The motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.37,73,000 under Grant No.41, Major head "57.—Miscellaneous [VI—Expenditure on Displaced Persons]" at page 438 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.37,73,000 do stand reduced by Re.1.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) :** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই Cut Motion সমৰ্পন কৰি কেইটামান কথা দাঙি ধৰিব খোজোঁ। আমাৰ দেশ বিভাগ হোৱাৰ পাচত যিসকল মানুহে ঘৰবাৰি এৰি ইয়াতে নিজৰ জাগা বুলি ভাবি বসবাস কৰিছেহি সেই সকল মানুহৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ কেনে ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে সেইটো ভাবি চাবলগীয়া কথা। আমি নিজৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখিছো এট কামত এমাহমান ধকাৰ পিচতে কমটোলৈ মবন লাগে। যিবিলাক মানুহ পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা আহিছে তেওঁলোক ইয়াত বাবু হৈ থাকিবলৈ অহা নাই, তেওঁলোক ধন উপাৰ্জন কৰাৰ মতলবৰে আহিছে সেইজনে তেওঁলোক তাৰ পৰা আহিছে বাধ্যত কৰি। যদি আমি দেশ বিভাগৰ কাৰণবোৰলৈ ভাবি চাও তেতিয়া হলে এই মানুহবোৰক সম্পূৰ্ণ নাগৰীক মত দিব লাগিব, অকনো মাত্ৰ পাখকা তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যাতে নাথাকে সেইটো চাব লাগিব। কিন্তু মই দিল্লীলৈ যাওতে পাঞ্জাবলৈকো গৈছিলো West Punjab ৰ জনসাধাৰণে তাৰ বিফিউজি বিলাকৰ লগত সকলো প্ৰকাৰে মিলি গৈছে। কিন্তু ইয়াত দেখিবলৈ পাও District level তে হওক বা Provincial level তে হও বিফিউজি বুলিলেই যেন অন্য কিবা এটাহে। ইহঁত যেন ভাৰতৰ নাগৰিক নহয়। কিন্তু গীতাৰ এটা মহান কথাটলৈ মনও ৰাখিব—

যদা যদাহি ধৰ্ম্মস্য গুণি ভবতি ভাৰত,

অভ্যুত্থানমধৰ্ম্মং তদান্মানং সৃজান্মাহং

পৰিত্ৰানায়াম্ সাধুনাং বিনাশায় চ দুষ্কৃতা

ধৰ্ম্মসংস্থাপনাৰ্থম্ সম্ভবামি যুগে যুগে।

সেই কাৰণে কৈছো ভগৱানে ইয়াত জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰি দুবৃত্তক বিনাশ কৰিব আৰু সাধু সকলৰ সংস্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি যুগত কঙ্কি অৱতায় হব। কি কাৰণে কঙ্কি আহিব? আজি যিবোৰ নিৰ্যাতিত আজি কত স্থান নাই সেইবোৰক স্থান দিবৰ কাৰণে উৎসাহ দিবৰ কাৰণে নিৰাকাৰ শক্তিৰ আবিৰ্ভব হব। আজি চৰকাৰে স্থানচ্যুতক স্থান দিবও পৰা নাই আৰু তাৰ বাবে যি টকা ধৰা হৈছিল তাকো খৰছ কৰিব পৰা নাই। যোৱা বাজেটত ধৰা ১৮ লাখ টকাৰ ১৩ লাখহে খৰছ কৰিছে বাকী খিনি খৰছ কৰিব পৰা নাই, ইফালে অডিট ৰিপৰ্টত পাইছো যে এতিয়াও ৫৮৮ লাখ স্থানচ্যুত লোকৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা যোৱা নাই। যই নিজে জানো তেওঁলোকৰ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগেহে সন্নিবিধা পাইছে বাকীবোৰ এনেয়ে আছে। মঙ্গলদৈত loan আদায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এটা নতুন procedure লৈছে। তেওঁলোকক যিটো loan দিছে সেইটো আচলতে loan নহয়। It is a subsidy. তেওঁলোকে পৰিশোধ কৰিব কৰ পৰা? তেওঁলোকৰ একো নাই। গতিকে এৰি দিব লাগে।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে যে এনেকুরা মানুহৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান কৃষিৰ শিল্প ব'ত তেওঁলোকৰ সংস্থান হ'ব পাৰে' প্ৰতিষ্ঠা লাগে যাতে মাটি নোহোৱা ভগনীয়াৰ পুনৰ সংস্থান হয়। শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই যাৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোক উপযুক্ত হৈ চাকৰি কৰিব পাৰে। মঙ্গলদৈ কাছাৰিত এখনো ভগনীয়াই চাকৰি পোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকে যেতিয়া নিজৰ ঘন-দুৱাৰ এৰি পৈ আহিছে, জননী জনভূমি এৰি পৈ আহিছে আৰু চিবকাল ইয়াতে থাকিব আ ইয়াত নাগৰিক হৈ পৰিব; তেওঁলোকক আমাৰ লগৰ বুলি ধৰিব লাগে। আমি তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি এনেকুৱা অৱস্থা সৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগে যেন সৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগে যাতে তেওঁলোকে এৰি পৈ অহা নাত ভূমিৰ প্ৰতি পাহৰি যায়। আজি যদি যুদ্ধ হ'ব তেওঁলোকেই লাগি বাঢ়ি যাব প্ৰাণ দিবলৈ। কিন্তু আজি তেওঁলোক সকলোতে refused. চৰকাৰৰ দৰতো স্থান নাই সমাজতো নাই। কিন্তু পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানৰ পৰা বিবোৰ আহিছে সেইবোৰৰ অনুভৱ কৰা হৈছে। গতিকে এই ভগনীয়া যি অসমকে নিজৰ দেশ কৰি লৈছে তাতকৈ নিজৰ স্থান কিন্তু লৈছে সেই ভগনীয়াৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰ সদয় হ'বলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Pathrkandi Reserved for Scheduled Castes]: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, উদ্বাস্ত পুনৰ্ভাৱন বিভাগীয় ব্যৱ বৰাদ্ৰেৰ উপৰ য়ে প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰাপন কৰা হ'য়েছে আমি তা সমৰ্থন কৰিছ।

বড়ই পৰিতাপে নিয়ম আজ বৰ্ধন এই বিভাগ য়াৰা দেশে গুটিয়ে ফেলবাৰ ব্যৱস্থা একৱন সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'য়েগেছে তখন দেখি য়াৰা আমাৰ আজও বহু উদ্বাস্ত জন-সাধাৰনেৰ পুনৰ্ভাৱন হয়নি। কাছাৰ উদ্বাস্ত সংস্থা সব চাইতে বেশী কিন্তু য়েখানেও পুনৰ্ভাৱনেৰ কোন ব্ৰহ্ম পৰিকল্পনা ছিল না বঙ্গে বহু উদ্বাস্ত কোন সরকারী সাহায্য পাননি। যে সমস্ত স্থান পুনৰ্ভাৱন কলোনী হ'য়েছে তা বলতে গেলে উদ্বাস্ত দেৱ ব্যক্তিগত প্ৰচেষ্টায়-ই-হ'য়েছে। সরকারী কলোনী গুলো টাউট, এবং দুৰ্নীতি প্ৰায়ণ সরকারী আমলাদেৱ টাকা পুটিৰ আঙুটি হ'য়েছে। সরকারেৰ মঞ্জুৰ কৰা টাকা মোটা অংশ গিয়াছে এই সমস্ত টাউট এক কৰ্মচাৰীদেৱ পেটে। এ সম্পৰ্কে বিস্তাৰিত আলোচনা বহুবাৰ এই সভায় তোলা হ'য়েছে; কিন্তু আজ পৰ্য্যন্ত তাৰ কোন প্ৰতিকাৰ হয়নি।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বৰ্ধন এই বিভাগ বন্ধ কৰে দেবাৰ সমস্ত ৰকম ব্যৱস্থা পতৰ্ণমেন্ট কৰে নিয়েছে, তখন উদ্বাস্ত বিভাগৰ ভাৰপ্ৰাপ্ত মন্ত্ৰী মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ আমি বি দু'একটা প্ৰশ্ন আপনাৰ মাধ্যমে কৰতে পাৰি ?

প্ৰশ্ননতঃ কাছাৰ জিলাৰ ৰামকৃষ্ণ নগৰে ৩,৩৭০ টি কৃষক পৰিবাৰে পুনৰ্ভাৱন দেওয়ার জন্য কেন্দ্ৰীয় ট্ৰাক্টাৰ সংস্থাৰ (Central tractor organisation) সহযোগীতাৰ জানি পুনৰ্ভাৱন একটা পৰিকল্পনা ছিল মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী জানেন উহা ব্যৰ্থ হ'য়েছে। কাছাৰেই এই পৰিবাৰ গুলিৰে সরকারৰ জানা মতে পুনৰ্ভাৱনেৰ ব্যৱস্থা হয়নি। ঐ টাকা দিয়ে নুতন কোন পৰিকল্পনা বা আৰো টাকা এনে কোন ৰকম ছোট বা মাঝাৰী শিল্প কতকগুলো পৰিবাৰৰ পুনৰ্ভাৱন ব্যৱস্থা সরকার আজও কৰেন না কেন? এই টাকা সে বৰাদ্ৰ কৰা হ'য়েছিল।

আমাৰ দ্বিতীয় প্ৰশ্ন হলো—মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী বাৰ বাৰ দিল্লী যান। পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানৰ উদ্বাস্তদেৱ জন্য গড়ে উঠা কলোনী কালকাৰ্জী বা মতিনগৰ দিল্লীৰ বেশী দূৰে নয়। কতব সিমাৰ দেখবাৰ পথে তিনি ঐ সমস্ত উদ্বাস্ত কলোনী দেখে এসে কেন্দ্ৰীয় পুনৰ্ভাৱন মী খানু। সাহেবকে কি তিনি প্ৰশ্ন কৰতে পাৰেন যে পূৰ্ব পাকিস্তানেৰ আৰ পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানেৰ উদ্বাস্ত পূৰ্বাসনে এই বৈষম্যমূলক ব্যৱস্থা কেন? এই প্ৰশ্ন আমাৰ নয় পূৰ্ব পাকিস্তান হতে আগত সমস্ত উদ্বাস্তদ যে আসামে হোক ত্ৰিপুৱায় হোক বা পশ্চিম বাংলায় হোক।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বৈষম্য শুধু পুনর্বাসন ব্যবস্থার মধ্যেই নয়, চাকুরীর ক্ষেত্রে স্কুল কলেজে ভিত্তি ব্যবস্থারও সমান ভাবে চলছে এই বৈষম্যমূলক আচরণ। আমরা দেখতে পাই ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং কলেজ, মেডিকেল কলেজ বা অন্যান্য সরকারী বা আধা সরকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানে ভিত্তি সময় উদ্বাস্তদের উপর বৈষম্যমূলক ব্যবহার করা হয়। এখনও চাকুরীর বিজ্ঞাপন দেওয়ার সময় Domicile and Nativity র প্রশ্ন তোলা হয়। ভারতীয় নাগরিক আইনে যাদের সার্টিফিকেট আছে তাদের প্রতিও একই আচরণ করা হয়।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : May I submit Sir, that in respect of admission to the Medical College or the Engineering College the Governing Body or the Managing Committee concerned make the selection without any discrimination whether the candidate is a refugee or non-refugee and so far as the Government is concerned, we go by their recommendation. I don't think the hon. Member can cite one single instance in which there is any discrimination in this regard.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA: Sir, এখন আমার ঠিক মনে পড়ছে না তবে আমার বক্তব্য শেষ করে গিয়ে আমি সমস্ত বিষয় মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী সরবরাহ করতে পারি। একটি ছেলে ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং কলেজ ভিত্তি সমস্ত পরিক্ষায় পাশ করা সত্ত্বেও তার উপর নানা সঠি আরোপ করা হয়েছিল। যা তার পক্ষে কেন কোন উদ্বাস্ত ছাত্রের পক্ষেই এত অল্প সময়ের মধ্যে সংগ্রহ করা সম্ভব নয়। বিশেষতঃ সরকারী আমলারা যেখানে বিরূপ মনোভাবাপন্ন।

Sir, আপনার মাধ্যমে মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে আমি একট অনুৰোধ করবো তিনি উদ্বাস্ত অধ্যুষিত একটা এলাকা থেকে নির্বাচিত প্রতিনিধি তিনি অনেকটা জানেন বিশেষ করে সেই অঞ্চলের উদ্বাস্তদের ব্যথা বেদনার কথা। আজ উদ্বাস্ত বিভাগ বন্ধকরে দেবার পূর্বে যে কয়টা দিন আছে তিনি কি চিন্তা করে দেখবেন সেই সময়ের মধ্যে কাছাড়ের উদ্বাস্তদের পুনর্বাসনের জন্য কোন পরিকল্পনার কথা ?

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) :** Mr. Speaker, transfer of power in August 1947 has brought to some of us freedom it has brought Independence but at the same time it has brought misery, suffering and privation to some others numbering more than a lakh people. These displaced Persons can be really described as the victims of Independence of India. Before partition of the Country national leaders gave some assurance that if a section of the minority community are obliged to come to the Indian Union, they will be accommodated in our country. This assurance was

given both by the Central Government as well as the State Government. They were also given assurance that they will be rehabilitated in our country. But we have found now that the scheme for rehabilitation of these people has been done in a most unplanned manner. The influx of refugees has been sporadic, but there is no planned scheme as to how many of them can be rehabilitated, or where they will be rehabilitated or how much land they will be given to rehabilitate themselves. All these things are not there in the scheme. In other words there is no comprehensive scheme for rehabilitation of the refugees. Before the scheme is submitted it should have been properly formulated as to how the refugees would be rehabilitated, how much land should be given to them and in what industries, cottage or otherwise they will be employed so as to fit them with the economy of the country. But, as I have said; there is no planned or comprehensive scheme and therefore this rehabilitation scheme of the displaced persons is not likely to succeed. Unless the scheme is implemented in a comprehensive way, unless the scheme is formulated in a planned manner, the scheme will not succeed. Nothing has been done to fit in the scheme for rehabilitation of the refugees with the economic pattern of the country. For example, it would have been better if the money was provided for rehabilitation of the displaced person. It is said that the economy of any country depends much on its industrial development. Therefore, it would have been better if the money provided for rehabilitation of the displaced persons and the money provided for industrial development of the State are pooled together so that with that money big industries could have been started where the refugees could be rehabilitated. But that has not been done. For example, the fishermen refugees could have been settled with fisheries. If this is done it could go a long way not only to rehabilitate this particular class of refugees but also it will help develop the fishery industry in the State and.....

***Shri HARESWAR DAS:** On a point of clarification Sir, in the matter of settlement of fisheries we have made certain rules by which we give no discrimination as to whether the applicant is a fisherman refugee or a non-refugee.

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Yes because there is no plan there is a competition among the refugees and the local fisherman with the result that the refugees who get only a meagre help from the Government, die out. If this is the result of planning then I do not know what is planning. So in the settlement of fisheries or in the matter of starting industries these should be done in a planned way. Because this is not done most of the money for rehabilitation of the refugees is wasted. Even in my subdivision a kind of loan was granted for starting grocery shops. Now, if 3000 such grocery shops are started in a particular place naturally the smaller grocer shops started by the refugees die out in no time. In this way also the advance of loan to these people is simply wasted. So Sir, the whole thing is unplanned.

Sir, as I have said at the beginning, our Government has given solid assurances to those displaced persons who have come to settle in our country to help rehabilitate them and otherwise in industries, it is the duty of the Government to find out or to devise scheme to help these people in all possible

ways. If a comprehensive scheme is taken up to fit in with the economic pattern of the country then all this bungling would not have happened. Take for instance, in the matter of granting rehabilitation loans, this also has not been done in a proper way. Unless a refugee could satisfy the Rehabilitation Officer he is not likely to get any loan because investigation will be delayed and thereby issue of loan also will be delayed. It has also been reported that corruption is rampant in the matter of granting this refugee loan. In many cases where certain people have been registered for giving loan after due investigation, the Rehabilitation Officers does not make any investigation some people are saying. Now, if the Government wants that this money should be utilised in the manner it is intended to be utilised, Government should have been more vigilant and proper check should have been made before implementation of the scheme.

Now Sir, in a certain place about 500 refugees have been promised that agricultural land would be settled with them but from 1955-56 to 1960 these people have been anxiously waiting for the implementation of that promise. They have built some sheds in a tilla cutting the forest and selling the trees as fuel but now the forest also is exhausted and these people are practically starving. Similarly in Umpling here in Shillong the people have been promised $\frac{1}{2}$ a bigha for each family but now it is reported that this has been reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ bigha per family and as a result of this it is rumoured that the bulk of the land there originally reserved for the displaced persons would be given to non-refugees. Again in the matter of giving loan to the refugees an amount of Rs. 3,250 is given to them in two instalments. Now after the first instalment is given the people naturally raised structure etc, but the second instalment is not forthcoming even after long time so that the structure became decayed. I am afraid Sir, that during the 2nd Five Year Plan the scheme for rehabilitation in the sense as it is placed is not likely to be completed, so Government may have to extend the scheme for another five years in order to be able to rehabilitate the displaced persons who have already come from the different States, particularly in our State.

As far as loans are concerned, we should first have a scheme and see what quantity of business loans both in the rural and urban areas can be made available, but no such survey has been made. If 100 petitions will come, and if all the petitions are eligible for getting loans, the necessary money will be sanctioned by the Relief and Rehabilitation department without taking into consideration whether any of the persons will invest the money in any particular industry or in a particular enterprise, so if this is done in a haphazard way, the scheme is not likely to succeed. Therefore, there must be a total scheme for the whole State to be taken into consideration. There is a Subdivisional Advisory Board and also a State Advisory Board, I do not know if the scheme submitted by the Subdivisional Advisory Board has been taken into account by Government. Whatever may be, I will therefore, suggest that the scheme should be extended for another five years.

Then again I want to speak a few words regarding the notices for termination of services of about 600 employees of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department and that will create a new problem. These employees have been serving the Government for 12 years and now they will be retrenched. It is the declared policy of the Government and we have agreed

in principle that those employees who have served for more than five years should be absorbed in the Relief and Rehabilitation Department and those surplus employees who cannot be absorbed in the Relief and Rehabilitation Department should be reabsorbed in some other department of the Government.

With these few words, Sir, I commend the cut motion from this side for the acceptance of the House.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভগ্ননীর পুনৰ সংস্থাপন (Refugee Rehabilitation) সম্পর্কত এই সদনত প্ৰত্যেক বছৰতেই আলোচনা কৰি অহা হৈছে আৰু প্ৰত্যেক বছৰতেই বিৰোধী দলৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কোৱা হৈছে যে যিসকল ভগ্ননীয়া আমাৰ দেশলৈ আহিছে—সেই সকলক চৰকাৰৰ কাৰলৰ পৰা ভাল সুবিধা কিম্বা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই, নাই বা কৰিব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰৰ কাৰলৰ পৰা কোৱা হৈছে যে আমাৰ দেশলৈ যিসকল ভগ্ননীয়া আহিছে সেইসকলৰ সকলোবিলাক অভাব অভিযোগ দূৰকৰি যিবিলাক সা-সুবিধা দিব লাগে তাক দিবলৈ চৰকাৰে আশুপাণ চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে। এই দুটা কথাৰ ভিতৰত যিটো বিশেষ ভাবে সত্য সেইটো স্বীকাৰ নকৰিলে অন্যায় কৰা হ'ব। আজি আমাৰ এই অসম ৰাজ্যত ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা নদীৰ সোতৰ দৰে যিসকল ভগ্ননীয়া মানুহ আহিছে সেই লোকসকলক পোৱা আৰু থকা-মেলাৰ সুবিধা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনে দিব লাগা হৈছে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনৰ শক্তি বা সামৰ্থ্য কিমান আছে বাহিৰৰ মানুহ পোহাৰ বোজা আৰু আমি কিমান বৰ পাবো তাইলৈও বিবেচনা কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। আজিও যদি অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা লাখ লাখ মানুহ আহি অসমত সোমাইছি সেই মানুহ বিলাকক চৰকাৰে, দেশৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া লোক সকলৰে সৈতে সমানে সা-সুবিধা দিব পাৰিবনে নোৱাৰে সেই কথাও বিবেচনা কৰিব লগীয়া। আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যিখিনি খিলঞ্জীয়া মানুহ আছে আৰু তেওঁবিলাকৰ যি অভাব অভিযোগ সেই অভাব অভিযোগ বিলাককেই সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে দূৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই বুলি বাবে বাবে অভিযোগ কৰি অহা হৈছে। তেনেদৰে আজি এই ৰাজ্যৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া লোক সকলৰ, যি সকলৰো এনেই দূৰবস্থা তেওঁলোকৰ সংস্থাপন আৰু সা-সুবিধা দিয়াত চৰকাৰে যেনেকৈ বেচি মনোযোগ দিব লগীয়া হৈছে ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা ভগ্ননীয়াৰ সকলকো সমান সুবিধা দিয়াৰ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰে বহন কৰিছে। খিলঞ্জীয়া লোক সকলৰ কথা আওকান কৰি বাহিৰৰ লোক সকলৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণেহে চৰকাৰে মনোযোগ দিছে। তথাপি আজি এই সদনত কোৱা হৈছে যে—যিবিলাক ভগ্ননীয়া এই ৰাজ্যলৈ আহিছে—সেই বিলাকক আমাৰ চৰকাৰে মাটি বাৰি দি, টকা পয়চা দি, সহায় কৰা নাই। ই বৰ অন্যায় কথা। আনহাতে এই সদনতে বহুতো সদস্যই ব্যক্ত কৰিছে যে আজি ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যবিলাকত বত চৰকাৰে ভগ্ননীয়াৰ সংস্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে—তাৰ ভিতৰত অসম চৰকাৰে যি সা-সুবিধা এই ভগ্ননীয়া সকলক দিছে যি আন ৰাজ্যৰ তুলনাত বহুওনে বহুক্ষেত্ৰত উন্নত। মই নিজে কৰিমগঞ্জ, হাইলাকণ্ডি চিৰচৰ আদি ঠাই ভ্ৰমণ কৰি দেখিছো যে, সেই অঞ্চল সমূহত যিবিলাক ব্যৱস্থা ভগ্ননীয়াৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কৰিছে—সেইবিলাক যথেষ্ট নহলেও যথেষ্ট হৈছে বুলি স্বীকাৰ নকৰি নোৱাৰো। চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট সুবিধা তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে কৰি দিছে আনহাতে ভগ্ননীয়াৰ সকলৰ ভিতৰতো যে কিছুমান দোষ নাই—এই কথা মাননীয় বক্তা আৰু সদনৰ সদস্য সকলে স্বীকাৰ নকৰি নোৱাৰিব। তাৰত চৰকাৰ তথা অসম চৰকাৰে ভগ্ননীয়াৰ সকলৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপন সম্পর্কত বেপাৰ, বাণিজ্য আৰু কৃষি কৰিবলৈ যি অথ তেওঁলোকক দিছে—সেই অথ সাহায্য ভাৰতত লৈ পুনৰ পাকিস্থানলৈ, নিজৰ ঘৰলৈ ঘূৰি

গৈছে; আৰু আকৌ কিছুমান আহি সাহায্য ভীক্ষা কৰিছে। এইদৰে ধান আদি লৈ যদি ইয়াৰ পৰা গুচি যায় অথবা বেপাৰ বাণিজ্য কৃষি আদিত নলগায়, তেন্তে—ধানৰ উদ্দেশ্য ব্যৰ্থ হবলৈ বাধ্য আৰু আনহাতে ভগনীয়া সকলৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিৰ লগতে তেওঁলোকৰ অভাব অভিযোগৰ পৰিমাণ প্ৰয়োজনতকৈ বেচি হৈ উঠিব। সেই কাৰণে এনে অৱস্থাত মই কও যে, আমাৰ ইয়াতলৈ অহা ভগনীয়া বিলাকক অধিক সা-সুবিধা দিব পৰা শক্তি আৰু সামৰ্থ আমাৰ কিমান? যত, আমাৰ নিজৰ ৰাজ্যৰেই হাজাৰ হাজাৰ খিলছীয়া লোক সকল তেনে সা-সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈ ধুৰি ফুৰিছে। এনেস্থলত এওঁলোকক পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ দায়িত্ব আৰু লাখ লাখ ভগনীয়াৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ দায়িত্ব সমানে বহন কৰা কিমান দূৰ সম্ভবপৰ হব সেইটোও বিবেচনা কৰিব লগীয়া কথা। মোৰ বিবেচনাৰে বাহিৰৰ ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা অহা লোকক অসমে আৰু মাটি দিব নোৱাৰে। অসমত মাটিৰ অভাব হৈছে। মাটি পাবৰ আশাত এই ৰাজ্যতলৈ যাতে বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহে নাহে। চৰকাৰে এই মৰ্শে শীঘ্ৰে ঘোষণা দিয়া উচিত।

এই সদনত মিকিৰ পাহাৰৰ বৰবিলৰ উচ্ছেদ সম্পৰ্কত তীব্ৰ আলোচনা কৰিছে। আৰু সেই আলোচনা শুনি মই মনে মনে ভাবিছোঁ হয়। আজি এই দেশখনৰ খিলছীয়া মানুহ বিলাকৰ কি দুৰ্দশা হব। তেওঁবিলাকক আমি কত মাটি দিম। এনে অৱস্থাতেই উঠিছে—হাজাৰ হাজাৰ ভগনীয়াক আমাৰ দেশত পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰি মাটি বাৰি দিয়াৰ দায়িত্ব বহন কৰাৰ কথা। ভগনীয়া সকলক যেনেকৈ আমি নিষ্ঠুৰ ব্যবহাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেনেকৈ এই খিলছীয়া লোক সকলৰ অধীকাৰ অবজ্ঞা কৰিব নোৱাৰো। মাটিৰ কাৰণে কৰা শোভাযাত্ৰা আৰু ধ্বনীত স্থায়ী বাগিন্দাৰ সকলৰ অধীকাৰৰ কথাকো পাহৰি যামনে? কিন্তু উপায় নাই—পৰাপক্ষত মানবতাক সহায় কৰা উচিত হব। তথাপি মনত পৰে সেই গৰা-খহনীয়া মানুহ বিলাকে একে অৱস্থাত হাহাকাৰ কৰি মাটি বাৰি বিচাৰি চৰকাৰক আমনি কৰাৰ কথা। ভাবিব লগাহৈছে—একে অৱস্থাত—কোনফালে কি কৰিব। চিন্তা আৰু উদ্বেগৰ কাৰণ হৈ পৰিছে। এই ভগনীয়াৰ গোটেই দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ সহানুভূতি লাগে, সেই কাৰণে সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰত সকলো অৱস্থাত এই ভগনীয়া সকলক সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। শ্ৰীমন্ত্ৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই ভগনীয়া সকলৰ বিশেষ ভাল কৰিব পৰা নাই বুলি গৰণমেন্টক আক্ৰমণ কৰিছে, সেইটোত মই ভাল পোৱা নাই। তাকে নকৈ যদি কলে হেতেনে এওঁলোকৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট চেষ্টা কৰিছে কিন্তু চাই কাম কিটা হোৱা নাই ভাল কৰিবলৈ যেন চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰে তেনেহলে মই তেখেতৰ শলাগ ললো হেতেন। তেখেতে তাকে নকৰি চৰকাৰ আৰু দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণক দোষাৰোপ কৰিছে। তেখেতে কৈছে জনসাধাৰণে একো কৰা নাই তেওঁলোকে ভগনীয়া সকলক খেদাই দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে।

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Schedulad Castes)] : আমি দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণকে দায়ি কৰি নি, আমি বলছিলাম গৰণমেন্ট কি কি করতে পাৰছেন না।

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA (Teok): চৰকাৰক দোষাৰোপ কৰা মানে জনসাধাৰণক দোষাৰোপ কৰা একে—কাৰণ চৰকাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰতিনিধিৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত। চৰকাৰক যেতিয়া দোষাৰোপ কৰিছে তেখেতে জনসাধাৰণকো দোষাৰোপ কৰিছে বুলিয়েই কব লাগিব। চৰকাৰে ভগনীয়া সকলৰ বাবে বৰ্তমানলৈকে যিমান বোৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে শলাগ লোৱা উচিত। আৰু লগে লগে চৰকাৰে যিবোৰ ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়াও কৰিব পৰা নাই সেইবোৰ সোনকালে কৰি দিয়া উচিত। সেই কথাটো আমিও এক মত।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): মাননীয়া সদস্যই জানেন যে গুৱাহাটীৰ ওচৰত একেটা ঘৰতে ১৮-১৯টা পৰিয়াল আছে ?

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal): আমাৰ তাতে তেনেকৈ অনাভগনীয়া মানুহেই আছে ।

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Sri, with you permission may I give the name of boy referred in my speech to the Chief Minister, Shri Pranay Lal Das was selected by the Engineering College Committee for admission into the Civil Engineering Course last year i.e. during last academic year. But he was asked to produce his citizenship certificate countersigned by the Sub-divisional Officer or Deputy Commissioner of his area. He was given only two days time. His name was published in the Assam Tribune along with all the selected persons.

Sir, my question is why the citizenship certificates duly granted by the competent authority are to be countersigned by the Subdivisional Officer or Deputy Commissioner ?

Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The point is whether the boy is in the college.

***Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিষয়ে মই মাত্ৰ দুই মিনিট মানৰ ভিতৰতে কেটামান কথা কব খোজে ।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : কওক ।

***Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চৰকাৰে বিফিউজি সকলক সকলো ফালৰ পৰা সহায় সুবিধা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো । তেওঁলোকৰ সকলোকে বসবাসৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব পৰা নাই সেইটো সচা কাৰণ বসবাসৰ কাৰণে লাগে মাটি । আমাৰ যিহেতু মাটি সমস্যাটো সমাধান হোৱা নাই সেইকাৰণে বিফিউজি সকলবোৰ বসবাসৰ সমস্যাটো সমাধান হোৱা নাই । গতিকে আজি বৰাডাঙৰীয়াই যে কৈছে চৰকাৰে বিফিউজি সকলৰ বাবে ফিচাৰীৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই সেই কথাত মই তেখেতক কওঁ যে যদি তেখেত মোৰ লগত যায় মই তেখেতক টেখোৱাত দেখুৱাই দিব পাৰো তাত শ শ বিফিউজি লোকৰ ফিচাৰী ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়া হৈছে । মানুহ বোৰে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিণাম আনি গোহপাল দি আছে । কিন্তু স্থানীয় মহলদাৰৰ উচিতনিত বিফিউজি সকলে কিছ্ সুবিধা ভোগ কৰিছে । তাকে দেখি স্থানীয় জনসাধাৰণে D. C.ক জনাইছে যে বিফিউজি সকলক সকলো সুবিধা দিব লাগে, তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা আমাৰ উপকাৰেই হৈছে কাৰণ আমি তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা মাছ ধৰা কৌশল কিছ্ শিকিবলৈ সুবিধা পাইছো । গতিকে মই আশা কৰে এই ধৰণৰ ময়লাৰ আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ এজেণ্ট সকলৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰে action লব বুলি ।

পাটোৱাবী ডাঙৰীয়াই বিফিউজি সকলৰ বাবে কোনো শিক্ষা অনুস্থান চৰকাৰে কৰি দিয়া নাই বুলি কৈছে । এই কথা মই স্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰো । মই নিজে দেখিছো তিনচুকীয়াত বিফিউজি মহিলা সকলৰ বাবে চিলাইৰ ট্ৰেনিংৰ বাবে অনুষ্ঠান খুলি দিছে ।

বিফিউজি মহিলা সকলৰ ৫০ জনকৈ শিক্ষা সেৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। ডিব্ৰুগড়ত ৬০ গৰাকী বিফিউজি মহিলাৰ কাৰণে Stipend ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। টাউনত থকা সকলৰ বাবে ১০ টকা আৰু বাহিৰত থকা সকলৰ বাবে ৩০ টকাকৈ দিছে। কিন্তু দুখৰ কথা যে কিছুমান দলৰ মানুহে এই লোকক বিপথে নিয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্যে উচতাই দিছে যে চৰকাৰে সকলোকে ৩০ টকাকৈ দিছে অনুষ্ঠানে পয়ছা পাইছে সেই কাৰণে আইনত থকা মাত্ৰ ১০ টকা দি বাকী টকা তেওঁলোকে খায়। এই অৱস্থাটো মই সহ্য নোৱাৰা হৈছে। মোৰ এনেকুৱা লাগে যেন এই অনুষ্ঠান এৰি দিম। এনেকুৱা মানুহবোৰৰ বাধাৰ বাবে আৰু উচ্চশিক্ষিত পৰি কিছুমান অনা বিফিউজি মানুহে কৰবাৰ পৰা চাৰ্টিফিকেট যোগাৰ কৰি প্ৰকৃত বিফিউজিৰে সন্নিধি বিলাকত হস্তক্ষেপ কৰিছে। এনেকুৱা চাৰ্টিফিকেট বিচাৰি মোৰ ওচৰলৈকো নাহে সমজে দুই এখন আহি ওলাইহি আৰু কয় কৰি দিয়ক আপোনালোক অলপ দিয়া হব। গতিকে সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি এই বোৰ কাৰণত প্ৰকৃত বিফিউজিয়ে পাব লগা সন্নিধি বোৰত বাধা পাইছে। গতিকে মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো।

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, the refugee problem is the very important problem of the State, and frankly speaking, we have not been able to solve this problem cent per cent. There is distress among the refugees. There is want of accommodation, housing, insufficiency of educational facilities—all these things are there. But I would like to submit that the economic problem of these refugees is tied up with the general economic problem of the State. We cannot separate general economic problem of the State with the economic problem of the refugees. These should not be neglected. Therefore, I on the other hand would like to submit that this problem of the refugees cannot be solved by money alone. I am glad that some of the hon. Members over there made a reference to the West Pakistan refugees for the success of their rehabilitation. Sir, it is an achievement for the West Pakistan refugees because they have tackled this problem successfully and almost half of the West Pakistan refugee problem has been solved. It is very necessary for us to study how that problem was solved. Sir, there does not involve the question of money alone, there is other factors also. Sir, it may be that the success is due to the fact that the West Pakistan refugees are more hardy and healthy as compared to the people of Assam and West Bengal who are by nature softer and not capable of doing hard work. This is a big handicap also. Nevertheless, what is to be done here has been referred by many hon. Members. Sir, crores of rupees have been spent for refugee rehabilitation work, yet the problem remains unsolved.

Sir, I feel that one of the snags with the rehabilitation of the refugees is the mental resistance of the rest of the population of the State. Honourable Member Shri Gopes Namasudra said that in the minds of the general people there is no resistance. But I would like to say that this resistance may have reduced gradually since sometimes back, but still this tendency is present in the minds of the leaders and some section of the people. I know also that many of the public leaders who spoke in the public platform in favour of rehabilitation of the refugees by giving land and again in another platform they oppose this settlement of land with the refugees saying that Bimala Chaliha has given land to the refugees. I have got many instances. I have letters also to show what type of propoganda and criticism is going on. So, I would like to submit that it

will be wrong to say that there is no resistance whatever may be the degree, there is that resistance. So if we are the real friends of the refugees, and if we want to solve the refugee problems we have to create a healthy atmosphere by our combined efforts for the solution of this great economic problem of our State. Sir, as I said before, I should not hope or claim that we have done enough for the refugees. We want to do much more than what we have done upto now, because we do not want that anybody in the State whether he is a refugee or non-refugee, should remain in distress. It is beyond the capacity of any Government or any individual or Rehabilitation Minister or any Chief Minister to solve this problem unless there is full cooperation from everybody. Sir, I hope that co-operation will be forthcoming from both sides, to solve this problem. There may be difference from this side or that side. Because we do not want our refugee brothers and sister who were living happily in their permanent home, should remain in distress and difficulty. It is our duty to educate, it is the duty of every civilised Government and every civilised society to give shelter to those who are in distress. So if we can create such an atmosphere we will be able to solve 50 per cent of the problems. I have another example to learn from the West Pakistan refugees. They have started many small scale industries. But here the responsibility of promoting the small scale industries has left entirely to the Government alone and the Rehabilitation Department and therefore, as indicated earlier, the growth of this programme is very very slow. With the combined efforts of all of us, if we can promote small scale industries of our State, the economic problem of the refugees as well also the general economic problem of the State will be solved. Therefore, Sir if we are to succeed in this aspect of this matter as I referred above about land, I feel time is coming to tell our people, refugee and the rest of the population, it would not be possible to give them any more land. Because progressively our population is increasing and the land more or less stationary. Therefore, it would be impossible to provide land even if we open all the reserves, VGRS and PGRs and all other surplus land. Even then we shall not be able to give land to 5 to 10 percent of the people. I feel that it is high time that we should encourage to start small scale industries, poultry farms and other things. Sir, I share fully the anxieties of the Hon. members for the speedy rehabilitation of the refugees. Therefore, whether it is believed or not, I have full sympathy for the refugees, and I want co-operation from all to remove their distress. Let us avoid all agitational approach. Let us have constructional approach and I am sure Sir they would not find me or this Government lacking in co-operation so far as this problem is concerned.

Now Sir the one question which is agitating the mind of the hon. Members is that the Refugee Rehabilitation Department is going to be closed down. Well, that is a very minor thing—whether a Refugee Rehabilitation Department is there or not—the responsibility for the solution of this problem rests on some body, *i.e.*, on the Government. Whether that responsibilities are discharged through a particular department or through different divided departments that matters very little. In one sense it is good that this Department is closed down. Why it is good I shall say. Now everybody feels, well it is not our business—it is the business of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department. People are compartmentalised that refugees are different and the rest are different. But since the refugees have come here and settled down here, now they are the people of Assam and their education, their industries, their health and all other things have to be looked into in the same way like the other people of Assam,

Now, Sir, there is the question of the residuary problem what is to be done now. We have drawn up some schemes for that, and as a matter of fact two Government of India top officials are reaching here to-day or to-morrow for having a discussion on this scheme. I hope Sir that we would be able to get through our schemes and we would be able to go ahead with the rehabilitation work of the refugees.

Sir, while concluding I would only repeat my appeal to everybody in this House—whether on this side or the other side to create an atmosphere in the country so that we can tackle this problem of rehabilitation.

With these few words Sir I would request that the hon. Member would be pleased to withdraw the Cut Motion.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA: I withdraw my Cut Motion.

(The Cut Motion, with leave of the House, was withdrawn)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 37,73,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head "57—Miscellaneous [VI.—Expenditure on Displaced Persons]."

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No.57

“82.—Capital Account of the other State Works outside the Revenue Account”

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.19,77,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1961 for the Administration of the head “82.—Capital Account of other State Works outside the Revenue Account.”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.19,77,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head “82.—Capital Account of other State Works outside the Revenue Account.”

(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

GRANT No.65

“Loans and Advances, etc.—VII.—Loans to Displaced Persons”

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.74,90,000 (Rupees seventy-four lakhs, ninety thousand), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the Administration of the head “Loan and Advances, etc.—(VII—Loans to Displaced Persons).”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.74,90,000 (Rupees seventy-four lakhs, ninety thousand) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the Administration of the head “Loan and Advances, etc., (VII—Loans to Displaced Persons).”

(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

GRANT No.45

“63—Extraordinary Charges”

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,000 (Rupees one thousand) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the Administration of the head “63—Extraordinary Charges.”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved is that a sum of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charge which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961, for the administration of the head “63.—Extra-ordinary Charges ”

(The motion was put as a question and adopted).

GRANT No.28

25.—General Administration and 47.—Miscellaneous Departments”

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.14,00,830 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head “25—General Administration and 47—Miscellaneous Departments.”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.14,00,800, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1961 for the administration of the head “25—General Administration and 47—Miscellaneous Departments”.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs 14,00,800 under grant No. 28, Major head "25.—General Administration and 47—Miscellaneous Departments (Labour Department)", at page 385 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.14,00,800, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise discussion and to criticise Government).

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.14,00,800 under grant No 28, Major head "25.—General Administration and 47.—Miscellaneous Departments (Labour Department)", at page 385 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the whole grant o Rs.14,00,800, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general dis cussion).

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.14,00,800 under grant No.28, Major head "25—General Administration and 47— Miscellaneous Departments (Labour Department)", at page 385 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i. e., the amount of the grant of Rs.14,00,800, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general discussion).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All the Cut Motions are moved as above.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)** : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in moving my Cut Motion to this demand, I propose to make only a few observations. My first point is that the Labour Department is showing a partisan spirit in favour of the I. N. T. U. C., as against other Unions. In support of that contention I am placing only a few instances. There are two Unions in the Assam Match Co., at Dhubri one is the Assam Match Co., Sramik Union with a membership of less than 160. This is an INTUC Union ; and the other is the Assam Match Co, Workers' Union with a membership of 555. This is non-I. N. T. U. C. Union. Now in spite of the recommendations accepted by the Government at the Nainital Conference, in this case with the connivance of the Labour Department the management has refused and is refusing to recognise the latter Union with a membership of 555 and is recognising the other Union which has got only a membership of 160. And in order to smash this bigger Union they also hired people and in one such Skirmish one of the workers of this big Union Lala Chandrika Prasad had to give his life. He was killed. And in spite of that the Management so managed that the police is not taking proper steps even in such a murder case. Then we have also seen that there is another Union in the Indian Shipping Co., Bengal and Bengal Steamship Co. Ltd., Here also the Non-I. N. T. U. C. Union is about three times stronger than the I. N. T. U. C. Union and the Labour Department has been showing favour to the I. N. T. U. C. Union.

(A voice)—What way ?

By influencing the Management or rather by pressing upon the Management to recognise the I. N. T. U. C.

Then in the matter of registration of Unions it is very well known from our own experience that when applications are submitted for registration of the Unions then the Labour Department make certain investigations and even at that stage going out of their way for enquiring as to who are the office-bearers of this Union; and if these are I. N. T. U. C. persons there is no difficulty in getting registration but if these are non-I. N. T. U. C. persons then all sorts of difficulties are created. Several such Unions from Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Gauhati and Tezpur have sent their applications for registration and yet these Unions have not get registration under this or that plea. But there are also instances where some spurious Unions or rather preliminary Unions have been started but they got registration. There are some such cases, e. g., a Union was started under leadership of some known leader of I.N.T.U.C. and who is also a respected Member of this Legislature and, as a matter of fact, the Union got registration though ultimately after 1 or 2 years the Union could not master any support from the worker. This I mean in the State Electricity Supply at Umtru and also at Gauhati. In spite of all these things we find that though we have been making representations to register a Trade Union against this sort of partisan spirit and yet this partisan spirit is always there. The same thing happened in Ledu and Margharita and as a matter of fact I did not participate the other day when a very wrong statement was made by my friend Mrs. Sen Gupta. Later on I enquired into the matter and found that it was at the inspiration of Mrs. Sen Gupta and others that all these things happened there at Ledu and Margharita and the management and the Labour Office joined hands in crushing the workers organisation there and all sorts of slanders and lies were spread there that the workers had made demonstration in favour of China. All these things were absolutely false and these were done only to victimise the workers, break the labour union and to bring a disruption in the solidarity of the worker there in Ledu and Margharita. In all these things the Labour Department has been joining hands with the I.N.T.U.C. leaders, be they men or women.

Then Sir, so far as the Labour Court is concerned, from 29th January last it is going on without any presiding officer, with the result that about 32 cases which were ready in the Court for hearing have not been attended to and 24 more cases have been registered there. We all know that the labourers go to the Labour Court only when they are pushed to go there because from the disposal of the cases we find that for various reasons the labourers do not get the expected results there. In spite of all that when they go to the Labour Court being pushed to the wall and if there be no Presiding Officer there then we can easily imagine the position rather than describe. Their cases remain pending in the Labour Court for years together without being attended to. So this is the condition of the Labour Court today.

So far as the Industrial Tribunal is concerned, we find that a grand old man has been appointed there after his retirement and he is being given extension after extension. In the Industrial Tribunal there are 48 cases pending and even within stipulated time only 3 cases could be disposed of. After that about 58 new cases have been registered and the progress is going on at a snail's pace. I do not blame the Officer there because after all an old man cannot move fast and he moves slowly. We have been saying in the floor of this House that in the matter of employment in the Industrial Tribunal there should be some amount of special consideration by the Labour Department. We know that the situation in our country is changing and the attitude towards the workers is also changing or is going to change. So, if we bring those people with old ideas who had always

conducted cases in the High Court or in the other Courts on the old principle of master and servant then we cannot expect them to march with the time and therefore, without going into the merits and demerits we can say that the labourers cannot expect to get the desired results if the retired persons of old schools of thoughts are brought as the Presiding Officer in the Labour Tribunal. Therefore, we have been suggesting that in the matter of employment of the Judges in the Industrial Tribunal or in the Labour Court there should be an effort to bring in people with modern ideas and aptitude to learn the changing circumstances in our country.

We have also seen that of late the Registrar of Trade Union is becoming a legislator in the matter of registration from one point of view. Some Trade Unions for some technical reasons may not be submitting the annual reports and it is not always the case that all the members of the Executive Committee are responsible for it. As a matter of fact it is often Secretary or the office Secretary who is charged with the job and all the office bearers of the Union are made responsible and in case anyone of them is fined with Rs.5 for the technical mistake of non-submission of annual report, he is again made an office bearer in a subsequent Union which seeks registration and registration is generally rejected. Some such cases have been brought to our notice by one Santi Roy of Dhubri.

Then Sir, we find that in the matter of Shops and Establishment Act the Labour Officer is charged to look after its proper implementation. Unfortunately for the last 12 years this Act has been in the Statute Book only and it has not been properly implemented. We all know that Gauhati is the Commercial centre of the State but there this Act has not been given effect to. This Act is being applied there for the convenience and comforts of the Labour Officer at Gauhati. He is applying that Act so that he can get necessary things for himself. He goes to a shop and says "well, you have kept your shop open till 7 P.M.?" Legal steps will be taken against you." After that he asks the shopkeeper "what is the price of this or that, My wives likes it or my daughter wants it." So, naturally out of fear of legal step the shop-keeper packs the things and sends them to the Officer's residence.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY:** I would have been happy if the Hon. Member would have brought it to the notice of the authorities.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARJEE:** Letters have been written to the Labour Department in this regard. Besides leaflets and pamphlets have been distributed and in spite of that the Labour Department did not take any steps.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY:** In that case the Hon. Member might have brought the matter to the notice of the Minister.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARJEE:** I do not know that it has not come to the notice of the Minister. Sign-boards are there in the shops that the shops will remain closed once a week. This provisions is also there in the Act itself.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY:** About the corruption of the Officer I will be happy if the Hon. Member can bring a specific case to my notice.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARJEE:** Alright, I will bring it to your notice. If you go to Fancy Bazar or other places at Gauhati you will find that the shop-keepers do not observe the provisions of the Act. In the Act there is a provision that the employees will get all types of leave

but they are not given leaves. These matters were brought to the notice of the Labour Officer but to no effect. He is only interested in his getting things for his own comforts and so the employees do not get any remedy, and an agitation is going on for a long time.

I should, therefore, like to suggest that those who are at the top of the Labour Department should themselves make an enquiry into the matter. They should go there in private capacity and should find out whether the provisions of the Shops and Establishment Act are respected at Gauhati. They will themselves be satisfied about the truth or otherwise of my statement, if they themselves make an enquiry.

I should like to sum up by suggesting that the Labour Department should not make any discrimination between I. N. T. U. C. and non-I. N. T. U. C. Trade Unions in any way. Secondly there should be a proper enquiry about the implementation of the Shops and Establishment Acts in different towns of Assam, particularly in big commercial centres like Gauhati and Dibrugarh.

Thirdly, so far as labour disputes are concerned, the Labour Department should see and move the police that simply because the management asks them, they should not come in and interfere in favour of the management as against the labourers so long as there is no fear of the breach of the public peace.

Fourthly in the matter of those cases where the police has to come for the maintenance of public peace and tranquillity, the Labour Department should impress upon the Police Department to drive it home that they should remain strictly neutral. So far as the industrial disputes or labour disputes are concerned, let it be settled according to the principles of industrial disputes and labour laws.

Then, there should be proper arrangement for disposal of labour cases in the Industrial Tribunal and also for application of registration in the office of the Registrar of Trade Unions.

Last but not the least—whether the Labour Department, in the case of an office bearer of a Trade Union who defaults in submitting returns, should pass summary orders disqualifying him from being elected as a member of the executive committee of another union. I have not been able to find any provision in the Labour Acts whereby the Registrar of Trade Union can do that. But there are instances where applications for registration of certain trade unions were stayed on the plea that certain persons should be removed from the executive committee simply because they had at one time paid a penalty of Rs. 5.00 for default in submitting returns of another Trade Union.

With these words, I commend my cut motion for the acceptance of the House.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! इस कर्तन प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में मैं सदन की सेवा में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ । हमारे श्रम मंत्री महोदय एक सर्वमान्य सर्वभारतीय श्रमिक नेता हैं । श्रमिकों की सर्वांगीण उन्नति, विकास और उनकी समस्याओं का उन्हें पूरापूरा अनुभव है । केवल अपने ही देश में नहीं बल्कि विदेश में भी उनका नाम है । विदेश के श्रमिकों की समस्याओं का अनुभव भी उन्हें प्रचूर है । हम समझते थे कि उनके नेतृत्व में हमारे राज्य के श्रमिकों का सर्वांगीण विकास होगा । उनकी समस्याओं का सन्तीषजनक रूपसे समाधान होगा । किन्तु आज हमारे राज्य के श्रमिकों की दशा दुखकर हमें ऐसा नहीं लग रहा है । इसके विपरीत हम यहीं देख रहे हैं कि आज सरकार ने वहाँ के श्रमिकों के लिये कोई स्पष्ट और सुन्दर

नीति नहीं अपनाई है। हमने यहीं आशा की थी कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय के नेतृत्व में श्रमिकों का भला होगा। श्रमिकों की उन्नति होगी। किन्तु हमारी आशाओंपर ठंडा पानी पड़ गया है। हमें यह देखते हुए बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि आज भी श्रमिक पिछड़े हुए ही रह गए हैं। उनकी इस दशा के लिए सरकार की श्रमिक नीति ही जिम्मेदार है। यह देखते हुए हमें बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि सरकार Trade Union में भी पक्षपात की नीति अपना रही है। मजदूर की इच्छा के प्रतिकूल होनेपर भी उन्हें I. N. T. U. C. Union में दाखिल होने और उसका समर्थन करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से दवावा दिया जाता है। और यह I. N. T. U. C. वाले भी ऐसे हैं कि वे हमेशा मालिकों के साथ हात मिलाया करते हैं। और मालिकों से हात मिलाकर मजदूरों के स्वार्थपर कुठाराघात किया करते हैं। इसलिए हमारे मजदूरों को I. N. T. U. C. के प्रति न तो विशेष विश्वास है और न श्रद्धा। फिर भी उन्हें I. N. T. U. C. का समर्थन करने के लिए एक तरह से दवाव सा डाला जाता है। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि सरकारी कर्मचारी मालिकों से हात मिलाते हैं और मजदूरों के स्वार्थ के प्रतिकूल कार्य करते हैं। अगर सरकारी कर्मचारी और I. N. T. U. C. के कार्यकर्ता मालिकों से हाथ मिलाया करें और मजदूरों के स्वार्थ के खिलाफ कार्य करें तो हमारे मजदूरों का कैसे भला हो सकता है? उनका संगठन कैसे मजबूत बन सकता है।

(Voice—आप नाम बताइये किसने वैसा किया है।)

मैं किसी का नाम बताना नहीं चाहता। क्यों कि नाम बताने से आपको दुःख ही होगा (Laughter).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : आप मिनिस्टर साहब को भी बता सकते हैं।

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY :** महोदय! हमें दुख है कि बगानों में अच्छे व सच्चे मजदूर कर्मियों का कोई स्थान नहीं है। मालिक ऐसे उत्साही और सच्चे दिल से काम करनेवालों को अपने बगान में रहने ही नहीं देते हैं। उदाहरण के तौरपर मैं खैराबाड़ी बगान के ऐसे एक कर्मियों का नाम आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उस बगान में श्री मिश्र नाम के एक सज्जन कार्य कर रहे थे। उन्होंने लगन सच्चे दिल से मजदूर संगठन किया था। केवल संगठन ही नहीं मजदूरों के लिए Night School खोलकर उनकी शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध भी करते थे। किन्तु उनके लिए उस बगान में स्थान हुआ। उनका वहाँ रहना और मजदूरों का संगठन करना मालिक को पसन्द न हुआ। क्योंकि मालिक यह नहीं चाहते कि मजदूर शिक्षित हो। क्यों कि वे जानते हैं कि अगर मजदूर शिक्षित हुई तो उनको दाल न गलेगी। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वे बगान से निकाल दिये गये। वहाँ के S.D.O., I. N. T. U. C. और Magistrate ने भी मालिक का ही समर्थन किया और यह सच्चे कर्मियों बगान से निकाल दिये गये। इस कर्मियों को खुद त्रिपाठी जी भी जानते हैं। एकबार त्रिपाठी जी ने खुद कहा था कि इस तरह के कर्मियों की ही हमें जरूरत है। किन्तु फिर भी वे बगान से निकाल दिये गये। उनका कसूर था कि उन्होंने मजदूरों के लिये Night School खोला था और मजदूरों के संगठन में सच्ची लगन के साथ किया था।

अगर हमारी सरकार इसी तरह की मजदूर नीति अपनावे तो इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हमारे मजदूर भी उसे बरदास्त नहीं करेंगी और वे भी सरकार के खिलाफ विरोध करेंगे। सरकार को ऐसा काम करना चाहिये कि मजदूर यह सकथें कि

सरकार हमारे साथ है। उनके दिलमें यह भावना थी कि सरकार वास्तव में हमारे स्वार्थ के लिये कार्य कर रही है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं सरकार के खिलाफ विप्लव करें। अगर मैं विप्लव करें तो इसके लिये सरकार की पक्षपातपूर्ण नीति ही जिम्मेवार होगी। क्योंकि सरकार I. N. T. U. C. को बढ़ावा देती है और अन्य Trade Union के लिए कोई बढ़ावा नहीं देती है। और उधर मजदूर सकझते हैं कि I.N.T.U.C. उनकी स्वार्थ रक्षा नहीं कर सकी है। I.N.T.U.C. को नहीं चाहते हैं।

महोदय, हमने यह भी देखा है कि आज मजदूरों की नौकरी की कोई Security नहीं है। अगर मालिक किसी मजदूर से खफा हो जाता है तो उसे नौकरी से हाथ धोना पड़ता है। उसे यह कहा जाता है कि तुम अपने देशमें ले जाओ। क्या यह हमारा देश नहीं है? उनको इस तरह नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाता है। ऐसे उदाहरण भी हमारे पास काफी हैं।

अपाध्यक्ष महोदय ! चाय उद्योग से हमारे राज्य की आमदानी बहुत ज्यादा होती है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय अपने बयानमें कहते कहा है कि इस उद्योग से हमें टैक्स के रूप में ही ५.३३ लाख रुपये मिलते हैं। अथवा Control Excise तथा अन्य जरिये से भी हमें चाय उद्योग से आमदानी होती है। हमने देखा है कि इससे करीब ५० फीः सदी आमदानी State की होती है। फिर भी हम चाय मजदूरों के विकास के लिये कोई अच्छी योजना नहीं बना रहे हैं, उनकी शिक्षा के लिये कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या यह उचित है? मैं नहीं चाहता कि केवल वोट के बवत भी हम मजदूरों के पास जावें और भोले-भाले अनपढ़ मजदूरों की अज्ञया का लाभ उड़ाकर उनका वोट ले। और वह भी कैसे? उन्हें शराव पीलाकर उनके सामने बड़ी-बड़ी और लम्बी चौड़ी वाते करके क्या यह उचित है? चाय मजदूर कांग्रेसी सरकार कायम रखने में बहुत मदद करती है। फिर भी उनकी अवहलना करना उनके स्वार्थ की रक्षा न करना, तथा उनके विकास का रस्ता न देना सरकारको उचित है। हमने यह भी देखा है कि आज शासन के जरिये मजदूरोंपर शोषण चल रहा है। जिसतरह State Trading के नामपर State पर Trading अर्थात् Trading on the State हो रहा है उसी तरह शासन के नामपर शोषण चल रहा है। यह कभी नहीं होना चाहिये। वे जिस के प्रति विश्वास रखते हैं, चाहे वह कांग्रेस हो या कम्युनिष्ट उन्हीं को Union बगान में बनने देना चाहिये। Trade Unionsim में सरकार की और से क्यों हस्ताक्षेप हो? अगर वे किसी कम्युनिष्ट Trade Union के चाहते हैं तो वह होने देना चाहिये। क्या कम्युनिष्ट बुरे होते हैं? नहीं! वे भी देश का भला चाहते हैं। जब मैं उन्हें और उनका काम देखता हूँ तो मुझे भी कभी कभी ऐसा लगता है कि मैं खुद एक कम्युनिष्ट बन जाऊँ।

इसलिये मैं सरकार के सामने अपना कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ।

- (१) मजदूरों की शिक्षा का पूरा पूरा और अच्छा प्रबन्ध हो।
- (२) उनको अपनी नौकरी की Security रहे।
- (३) बगानों में Total Prohibition चालू किया जाय।
- (४) पंचायत शासद की सुविधायें बगानों में भी दी जावे।
- (५) बगानों में काम करनेवाले Driver Handiman जंगाली और मिस्त्री को भी Plantation Act द्वारा दी गयी सुविधायें मिला करे।

और एक बात में कहना चाहता हूँ। बगानमें खाद की पूरी व्यवस्था हो। हम यह देखते हैं कि बगान के मालिक Agriculture quota की खादखरीदकर इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इससे हमारे किसानों का खाद से वंचित रहना पड़ता है। किसानों को Fertilism सस्ते दामों नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये किसानों की Fertilism quota का कोई भी अंश बगानों में जाना चाहिये।

(Voice—How does fertilm come in here

जी हा, यह मजदूरों के Bonus से संबंधित है। इसलिये यह आता है। बगान के मालिक बगान में अच्छी तरह खाद नहीं डालते हैं। इसलिये उत्पादन कम होती है और मजदूरों को इसकी वजह से कम Bonus मिलती है।

इतना कहकर मैं इस कर्त्तन प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHAYA (Patharandi): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय! हमारे दोस्त श्रीभट्टाचार्य साहब ने सदन की सेवा में जो कर्त्तन प्रस्ताव पेश किया है उसके समर्थन में मैं २।४ कहना चाहता हूँ।

आप जानते हैं कि काह्लाड़ जिले में जो श्रमिक छांट दिए गए हैं, उनकी समस्या आज बड़ी विकट हो गई है। हमें वह देखकर बड़ा अफशोस होता है कि डी छांटे हुए श्रमिकों को पुनर्वसन के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई भी योजना नहीं ली गई है। इनके पास न तो कोई धन-दौलत है और न जमीन जायदाद है। ये लोग ऐसे ही गरीब हैं। रोजी करके ये अपनी रोटी कमाते थे। जो कुछ मजदूरी उन्हें मिलती थी उसीपर अपना गुजारा करते थे। अब छंटाई के कारण इन लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस हालत में भी इनके पुनर्वसन के लिए किसी तरह का इन्तजाम न होना बहुत ही अफशोस की बात है। इनकी संख्या भी बहुत बड़ी है। काह्लाड़ जिले में करीब ३० हजार गरीब श्रमिक छांटे गए हैं। सरकार इनके पुनर्वसन के लिए क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई न कोई इन्तजाम जल्द-मे-जल्द हो। नहीं तो इनकी हालत और भी बिगड़ जायगी और समस्या समाधान के बाहर की बात होगी।

उस दिन मैंने कहा था कि चाय बगानों में भी पंचायत कानून लागू किया जाय। इसके उत्तर में माननीय अर्थ-मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि इस बातपर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए तथा कोई रास्ता निकालने के लिए वे चाय बगानों के मालिकों की एक सभा बुलानेवाले हैं। उन्होंने मैं यह भी कहा कि छांटे गए श्रमिकों को पंचायत की सभी सुविधायें प्राप्त होगी। मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे छांटे गए श्रमिकों को पंचायत कानून की सुविधायें कैसे मिल सकेगी क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि छांटे गए श्रमिक बगान में ही अपनी परिवार के साथ रहते हैं। इसलिए मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि मिकों को किस तरह पंचायत कानून की सुविधायें दी जा सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पंचायत कानून बगान में भी लागू किया जाय और यह सुविधा सारे मिकों को मिले। इन श्रमिकों को General Election में वोटधिकार है। ये Local Board में भी वोट देते थे। तथा इन्हें Local Board की सुविधायें मिला करती थी। इस हालत में पंचायत में वे क्यों वोट नहीं दे सकते? इन्हें पंचायत कानून की सुविधायें क्यों नहीं मिल सकती है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

अब एक बात यह है कि जाय उद्योग के लिए उद्योगपतियों को हजारों एकड़ जमीन दी गई थी। किन्तु हम देखते हैं कि वास्तव में सारी जमीनपर चाय की खेती नहीं है और न तो करने की कोई व्यवस्था है। हमने यह भी देखा है आज कुछ बगानों की इस पड़ी हुई जमीन को मुपारी अन्नानास या कोई दूसरी चीज उत्पादन करने के काममें लगाया जा रहा है। यह जमीन तो चाय उत्पादन के लिए ही दी गई थी। किन्तु चूंकि ये बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं इस लिए मालिक लोग वहां इस तरह दूसरी चीजों की खेती करवा रहे हैं और अपनी अपनी आमदनी के लिए पैसा कमा रहे हैं। सरकार इस जमीन का उपयोग छांटे हुए समिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए कर सकती है।

Adjournment

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

After Lunch

The Assam Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1960

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):**

Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration. Sir, at present the stamp duty is levied for demarcation petition in Assam Valley at Re.1. A special rate has been fixed for Cachar district. But according to rule 32 of the Assam Land Records Manual there is a uniform rate of Rs.2 as Stamp Duty to be realised from boundary demarcation petition upto 5 bighas and additional stamp is to be levied for more than 5 bighas of land. To make clear provision in the Assam Land Record Manual, it is proposed to fix up a uniform rate in conformity with the provision of the Act. So I hope it will receive support of the hon. Members.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration. There is no amendment.

I put the question—The question is that the Assam Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted.)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, I beg to move the Assam Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration clause by clause.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion moved is that the Assam Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration clause by clause.

(The question was adopted.)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion is moved. The question is that the Assam Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be passed.

(The question was adopted.)

The Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirits and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1960

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minisier, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirits and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration. Sir, the hon. Members may have noticed that at present Crude oil is taken under Sales Tax Act, 1947. But under the Petroleum Lubricating and other liquid product are taxed for sale under the Assam Petroleum including Motor Spirits and Lubricants Taxation 1955 in gallon basis. It is proposed to transfer crude oil to the Assam Sales of Petroleum products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants for assesment. Secondly it is necessary to convert the present gallon basis of assessment in this Act in terms of Metric system. Therefore the amendment has been suggested.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved. I put the main question—The question is that the Assam Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirits and Lubricants Taxation (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir I beg to move that the Assam Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirits and Lubricants Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved. I put the main question—The question is that the Assam Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirits and Lubricants Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be passed.

(The question was adopted)

The Assam Sales Tax (Amendment Bill, 1960)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration. The hon. Members will remember that there is a provision in the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947 to impose sales tax on manufacture goods, finished products, etc. But there is an evasion of this tax by the manufacturers. There is no such provision in other states except in West Bengal, East Punjab and Bombay. To make the rate uniform it is proposed to modify section 15, sub-clause 1(b). I hope the hon. Member will support the amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved. I put the main question—The question is that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendement) Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted)

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1960 be passed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved. I put the main question—The question is that the Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1960 be passed.

(The question was adopted)

Government Resolution for approval of an expenditure of Rs.1,000 under the head "37-1-Education"

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) to move :

That this Assembly do approve to an expenditure of Rs.1,000 (Rupees one thousand) only under the head "37-1-Education" for the item noted below. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

(1)	General (2) Rs.	Sixth Schedule (3) Rs.	Total (4) Rs.
1. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	4,52,13,300	48,16,400	5,00,99,700
2. Additional Grant voted by the Assembly during this year.	77,88,660	10,40,490	88,29,150
3. Sub-head under which the appropriation will be accounted for.	..	.....	....
"37-1-Education-S-Misc.-5-Grants-Grants for Misc. purpose.	1,000	.....	1,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) A sum of Rs.1,000 is required for making payment as contribution of this State to the Chairman, Reception Committee, the New Education, Fellowship Tenth World Conference, Delhi. Necessary budget provision under the appropriate head could not be made in the current year budget due to its unforeseen nature.

(b) The aforesaid sum of Rs.1,000 is proposed to be re-appropriated from the savings out of the provision of Rs.2,69,000 under the head "37-1-Education-Q-Inspection-Pay of officers-General-Voted". The saving is due to non-entertainment of staff.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Resolution is moved. The question is that this Assembly do approve of an expenditure of Rs.1,000 under the head "37-1-Education" for the items noted above. The amount involved will be met from the sanctioned grant.

(The question was adopted)

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 26th March 1960.

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