

AGENTS IN INDIA

1. Messrs. The K. S. & Co., Calcutta.
2. Messrs. W. & A. G. & Co., Calcutta.
3. Messrs. S. K. & Co., Calcutta.
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Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

SIXTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FIRST
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA

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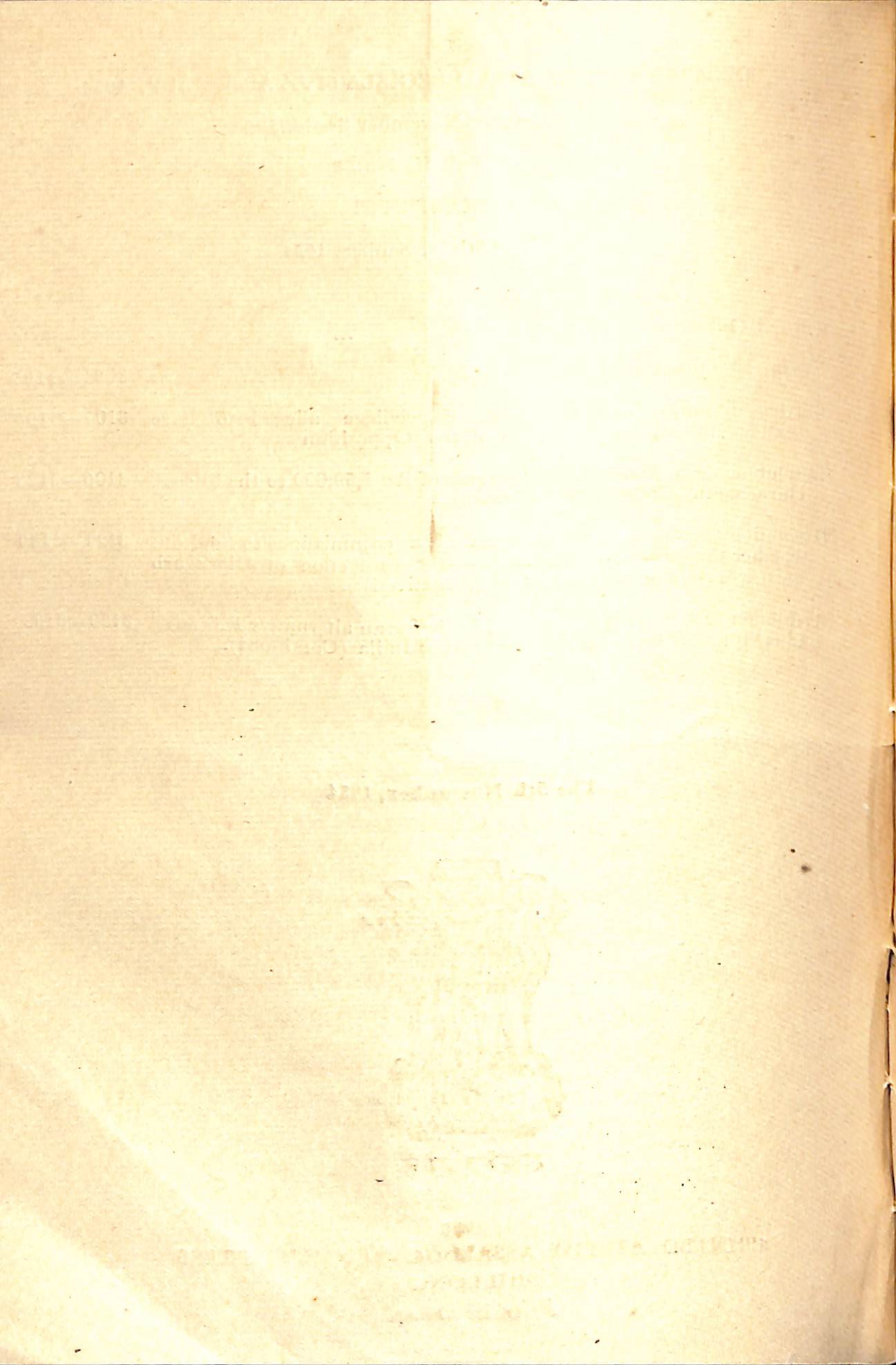


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**Proceedings of the Sixth Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the first General Election
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong,
at 1-30 P. M. on Friday, the 5th November, 1954.

PRESENT

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B. L., Speaker, in the Chair, nine
Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers, two Parliamentary
Secretaries and eighty-five Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Starred questions Nos.19 and 20 standing in the name of
Shri Radhika Ram Das and Shri Ananda Chandra Bezbarua
respectively were not put and answered as the hon. Members
were absent.

Hajo-Nalbari Road

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI asked :

* 21. (a) Will the Minister of P. W. D. be pleased to state
whether he recently received any application for enquiry into
the bad execution of work in the Hajo-Nalbari Road and if
so, what action has been taken on these applications ?

(b) Is it a fact that the earth-work of this road was
started during the rainy season with the result that most of the
earth has been washed away and the road has become muddy ?

(c) How many bridges were proposed to be constructed
on this road and how many have actually been constructed ?

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary)
replied :

21. (a)—None.

(b)—No. Earthwork was not started during rainy
season. Earthwork was done during 1st November 1953, and
March, 1954. Earth has been partly washed away in bridge
approaches due to recent floods. Only 26 miles of the road has
become muddy during rains which generally happens during the
following rainy season after earthwork is done.

(c)—Twenty Bridges were proposed to be constructed
of which five have been completed and ten are in progress and
rest are being taken up.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: When was the work of construction of the road started ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary) : The work of construction was started during the period from 1st November, 1953 to March, 1954.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What is the reason for the failure to construct the remaining 15 bridges ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary): The reason is that some times materials are not available.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Number of Schools of different categories

Shri AARAN SANGMA asked :

21. (a) Will the Education Minister be pleased to state the total number of the schools of the following categories in Assam—

- (1) State Primary Schools ;
- (2) Venture Primary Schools ;
- (3) Aided Primary Schools ;
- (4) State Middle English Schools ;
- (5) Venture Middle English Schools ;
- (6) Aided Middle English Schools ;
- (7) State High Schools ;
- (8) Venture High Schools ; and
- (9) Aided High Schools.

(b) Under whose supervision the above school rests ?

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) replied :

21. (a)—(1) 814.

(2) 1441 (Includes Unaided and Un-recognised Schools).

(3) Aided Primary Schools (Govern- 283
ment Aided).

Under School Boards 9,386

Total 9,669

(4)	44.	
(5)	261 (Includes Unaided and Un- recognised Schools).	
(6)	Aided Middle English Schools (Government Aided).	515
	Under Local and Municipal Boards	9
		<hr/>
	Total ...	524
(7)	26.	
(8)	98 (Includes Unaided and Un- recognised Schools).	
(9)	257.	

(b)—The Primary and Middle English Schools are under the supervision of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools whereas High Schools for boys are supervised by the Inspectors of Schools and those for Girls by the Inspectress of Schools.

The Primary Schools under control of the School Boards are however, under direct supervision of the Secretaries of such Boards.

Artificial Insemination on Cattle

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

22. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the scheme of Artificial Insemination has not been successful in Assam up till now ?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR (Minister) replied :

22.—No. This is a new technique and in view of the fact that our staff have to be properly trained and the prevalent local prejudices overcome, the progress has not been upto expectation as yet. But it is hoped that the scheme will be a success in due course.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : With regard to Question No.22, will the Minister be pleased to state on what species of cattle this artificial insemination was tried ?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister) : It was tried mainly on Sindhi bulls and also English bulls of Upper Shillong Farm.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister be pleased to state what is the number of bulls involved in this trial ?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister) : Till December last we had 305 calves.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: With regard to the last line where it is stated that it is hoped that the scheme will be a success in due course, will the Minister be pleased to say what is the basis of this hope?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): The basis of this hope is the result of last year.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Whether the number of failure is bigger or smaller than the number of success and whether the Minister is aware of it?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): I have some idea, Sir, the number is very small.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Can the Minister give at least the percentage?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): That is not possible, Sir.

Mangaldai Local Board

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA asked:

23. (a) Will the Minister for Local Self-Government, be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Mangaldai Local Board has not received the Government grants for 1951-52 and 1953-54 towards the pay of Second V. A. S. originally sanctioned *vide* paragraph 14 of the Assam Audit Manual?

(b) Is it a fact that the Chairman, Mangaldai Local Board issued 18 (eighteen) reminders to Government from 8th November, 1951 to 20th September, 1954 for issuing necessary authority and for fresh sanction?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR (Minister) replied:

23. (a)—Yes, but steps are being taken for payments of the grants immediately.

(b)—No. Only one reminder was received by Government.

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA: প্রশ্নোত্তরিত যি স্মারক পত্রখন পৌৰা বুলি কৈছে সেইখন কেতিয়া পাইছিল মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে?

Will the Minister be pleased to state when did he receive the reminders?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): The exact date is not given. I do not remember the particular date. It was received during that period.

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA: যেতিয়া Reminder দিয়া হৈছিল, তেতিয়াই কিয় Action লোৱা হোৱা নাই?

Diversion of Champamati River

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli asked :

24. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(a) If he has taken any step so far to make any enquiry regarding the diversion of the Champamati river through its old bed in the district of Goalpara in accordance with his assurance given by him in reply to the Resolution moved by the Questioner in the last Budget Session of the Assembly ?

(b) If not, when he proposes to have such enquiries made ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

24. (a)—The matter was enquired into and preliminary reports submitted by the Divisional Officer by the end of January 1954. The survey work for “Diversion of the Champamati water from Tarrang back to the old Champamati river” has already been administratively approved at an estimated cost of Rs.4,500 and funds to the full extent have also been allotted. The main project is one of the Special Minor Irrigation Schemes included under the enlarged 5-Year Plan at a total rough estimated cost of Rs.10 lakhs.

Feasibility for implementation of the main scheme entirely depends on the results of investigation by detailed survey and collection of necessary hydrological data.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: When does he expect the investigations to be completed ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary): We expect in the next Winter season, Sir.

Gohain Ali, Sensoa Ali and Chokora Ali of Golaghat

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA asked :

25. Will the Minister, Public Works Department, be pleased to state whether the Gohain Ali, Sensoa Ali and Chokora Ali of Golaghat are going to be taken up in 1954-55 ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

25.—Gohain Ali and Sensoa Ali have been selected to be taken up under the extended 5-Year Plan and works on these roads will be started in 1954-55 after receipt of approval of the Government of India.

Chokora Ali has not been included in any programme for improvement and so it is not likely to be taken up this year. However, this will be put up in the future meetings of the Assam Road Communication Board and Development Committee for consideration.

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA : Will Government be pleased to state whether this Chokora Ali was recommended by the previous Road Communication Board Committee ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary) : I have no information.

Opinion of the Attorney General of India regarding the Assam Taxation (on Goods carried by Roads or Inland Water-ways) Bill

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI asked :

26. (a) Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam obtained the opinion of the Attorney General of India regarding the legality of the Assam Taxation (on Goods carried by Roads or Inland Water-ways) Act, before introducing the Bill in the Assembly ?

(b) Is it a fact that the opinion of the Attorney General was also obtained in the case of the Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1954, proposed to be introduced by Shri G. S. Bhattacharjee, M. L. A. ?

(c) If so, what was the amount charged as fee by the Attorney General for giving his opinion ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

26. (a)—No. His opinion was obtained as to whether entry 56 of the State List covers the Bill.

(b)—No. His opinion was sought as to the interpretation of Article 207 of the Constitution generally.

(c)—Rupees 800 in each case.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether the opinion of the Attorney General was received and whether it was in favour or against the measure ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): The opinion was received in favour of the measure otherwise we could not have passed the Bill.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister be pleased to state whether the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer was taken in the matter ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Yes, naturally.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Does the opinion of the Attorney General tally with the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): No. Attorney General's opinion did not tally with that of the Advocate General also.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Whether the opinion of the Attorney General was against or in favour of the measure.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): It was in favour of the measure.

Re : Certain Municipal Boards

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR asked :

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

(a) Whether the Chairmen of the Shillong and Tinsukia Municipal Boards are official members ?

(b) If so, who are they ?

(c) Whether Government proposed to take steps for appointing non-official Chairmen for the said Boards ?

28. Will the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) What is the number of elected members of the Shillong Municipal Board ?

(b) What is the number of nominated members in the said Board ?

(c) Who are the present nominated members and what are their avocations ?

(d) What are the numbers of voters of the Municipal Boards of Shillong, Gauhati, Silchar, Nowgong and Tinsukia as per last electoral roll ?

- (e) What are the numbers of elected members of the Gauhati, Silchar, Nowgong and Tinsukia Municipal Boards ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to increase the total number of members of Shillong Municipal Board to 30 by issuing necessary notification under Section 10(1) of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923 ?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister)
replied :

27. (a)—The Chairman of the Shillong Municipal Board is an official and that of the Tinsukia is a non-official appointed by the Government.

(b)—Shillong ... Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Tinsukia ... Shri Someswar Barua.

(c)—Not at present.

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR : আজি এই গণতন্ত্ৰৰ যুগতো মিউনিসিপালিটিৰ নিচিনা স্বায়ত্ব শাসিত অনুষ্ঠান এটিত official Chairman বখাৰ কি দৰ্কাৰ ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Whether in these democratic days we should keep an official as Chairman ?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister) :
A new Bill is being introduced in this House very soon and the hon. Member will see.....

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR : When the question is put in Assamese, will it not be better if the answer is given in Assamese ? So far my knowledge goes, all the Hon'ble Ministers understand and can speak in Assamese.

Mr. SPEAKER : তেখেতে অসমীয়া বুজে কিন্তু কোৱাত অলপ অসুবিধা পাব পাৰে।

(A voice—ওৰ হিন্দীয়েঁ কোই পুছেঁ তো হিন্দীয়েঁভী বোলে)

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister) :
দৰ্কাৰ হলে মই অসমীয়াতো কব পাৰো। মই কও যে, সেই সম্বন্ধে এখন নতুন বিল ত্ৰুস্তত কৰা হৈছে ; সেই বিলখন অতি সোনকালেই এই সদনত আহিব, তেতিয়া মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে এই বিষয়টো বিবেচনা কৰিব।

28. (a)—Thirteen.

(b)—Three.

(c)—Shri Jormanick, B. L.,...Siem of Myllem State.
Shrimati Suprobha.....Social worker.
Goswami.

	Shri Md. Saharali ...	Assistant, Assam Secretariat (Civil).		
(d)—	Shillong			16,537
	Gauhati			9,921
	Silchar			12,114
	Nowgong			4,641
	Tinsukia			4,489
(e)—	Gauhati			21
	Silchar			20
	Nowgong			16
	Tinsukia			11

(f)—The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR: In reply to my question (f) it is stated that the matter is under the consideration of the Government. May I know how long will it take to consider the matter?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): The Bill is under preparation and it will come very soon before the House.

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR: Whether the consideration will be finished before the next election of the Shillong Municipal Board?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister): Surely.

Water Supply of Shillong Municipality

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR asked:

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

(a) Whether there is frequent dearth of water supply at Shillong?

(b) If so, why?

(c) Whether there was scanty supply of water in the town of Shillong during the last Durga Puja and Lakshmi Puja?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister)
replied :

- (a) No, but scarcity is experienced in some localities at certain periods of the year.
- (b) Due to increase of holdings both Government and non-Government and the corresponding population in the town.
- (c) Special arrangements were made for 24-hour water supply to the places of community-worships and no complaint of scarcity on these occasions was in fact received in the office of the Municipal Board.

29 (b) **Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR :** চিহ্ন মিউনিচিপালিটিৰ পানী কল শাখাৰ যি দুজন চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্ট আৰু সহকাৰী চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্ট আছে, তেওঁলোকৰ হেনো আৱশ্যকীয় যোগ্যতা নাই ? সেইটো সচানে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : How does that arise ?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister) :
সেইটো এটা মতব কথাহে ।

Loans to Municipal Boards

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR asked :

30. Will the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Municipal Boards in Assam took loans from Government for improving the Municipal affairs ?
- (b) If so, what amounts have been given to the different Municipal Boards during 1953 and 1954 and for what purposes ?
- (c) Whether the loans were properly utilised by the respective Municipal Boards ?
- (d) Whether loans were given for constructing houses for sweepers and other Grade IV establishment of the Municipal Boards ?
- (e) If so, to which Municipal Boards such loans were advanced and what are the amounts ?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister) :
replied :

30. (a)—Yes, some Municipal Boards.

(b)—As shown in the statement below—

Statement showing the amount of loan granted by Government to different Municipal Boards for the improvement of Municipal affairs

Name of Municipal Board	1953	1954	Purpose
	Rs.	Rs.	
Hailakandi Town Committee.	10,000	...	For efficient management of the administration of the Town Committee.
Shillong Municipal Board	1,50,000	...	For improvement of Water-Supply.
Gauhati Municipal Board	1,64,000	...	Ditto ditto.
Nalbari Town Committee	28,000	...	For construction of stalls for settlement with displaced persons.
Tezpur Municipal Board	2,00,000	20,000	For improvement of Water-Supply and for purchase of night soil truck.
Nowgong Municipal Board	1,00,000	20,000	For construction of market for the displaced persons. For purchase of night soil truck.
Jorhat Municipal Board ...	2,00,000	15,000	For improvement of Water-Supply. For purchase of night soil truck.
Sibsagar Municipal Board	62,200	...	For installation of water works.
Goalpara Municipal Board	...	1,00,000	For improvement of Chak-bazar Sweepers' shed and conservancy works.
Golaghat Municipal Board	...	20,000	For purchase of night soil truck.
Dibrugarh Municipal Board.	...	1,00,000	For construction of Sweepers' and Majdoors' quarters and maintenance of adequate Fire Brigade.

(c)—No report of any improper use of the loan has so far been received by the Government.

(d) & (e)—The hon. Member is referred to the reply to 30 (b) against Dibrugarh Municipal Board.

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR : 30 (c) চিহ্ন নিউনিচিপালিটিৰ যি ঋণ দিয়া হৈছে সেই ঋণ নিউনিচিপালিটিয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্মচাৰী—বিশেষকৈ হৰিজন আৰু মজদুৰৰ কাৰণে খৰছ কৰিছে নে নাই ; সেইটো চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : সেই কথা কত পালে সেইটো প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ আপোনাক দিয়া নহয়।

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR : 30 (c) সম্বন্ধে মই ক'ব প্ৰশ্নটোৰ উত্তৰ নাপালো। তাৰ উত্তৰ পাননে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : সেইটোৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া নহয়।

Institute of Engineering and Technology at Jorhat

Shri SARJU PROSAD SINGH asked :

31. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government wants to acquire land for the development of the Institute of Engineering and Technology at Jorhat ?
- (b) Whether the families whose lands will be acquired for development of the said institute will be given settlement of land elsewhere in the town ?
- (c) Whether a vast area of land which is lying waste by the side of Jorhat Municipal Water Works, is Government land ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister) replied :

31. (a)—A proposal for acquisition of land for the development of the Institute is under consideration of Government in the Education Department.

(b)—Does not arise at this stage.

(c)—The information has been called for from the Deputy Commissioner and it will be supplied to the Member on receipt.

Shri SARJU PROSAD SINGH : Whether the Government has received an appeal from the residents of that locality against the proposed acquisition of land for the development of the Engineering School of Technology ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister) : That question does not arise. My Friend is asking the Revenue Department to give the reply, but it is a matter for the Education Department ; Revenue Department is only a machinery for acquisition. So the question of representation does not come now. If there is any representation then it must have gone to the Education Department.

Mr. SPEAKER : The representation has not yet been received from the Education Department. Is that correct ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister) : Yes.

Notices served on Zamindars

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA asked :

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

- (a) Whether notices were individually served on some Zamindars of Goalpara for acquiring their Zamindaris on the 1st of *Bohag* 1362 B. S. ?
- (b) Whether any such notice was served on any Zamindar of Cachar District ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that no such notice was served on the Zamindars of Mechpara in the Goalpara District ?
- (d) If the replies to (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, the reasons for not serving such notices ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to acquire the Zamindaris of the Cachar District at all and if so, when ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to acquire the intermediary rights of the middlemen in other districts of Assam ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister) replied :

32. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—There are 5,062 estates in Cachar District. Particulars in respect of all these estates are being collected ; when these are complete, necessary notification will be issued.

As the Mechpara Estate is under the management of the Court of Wards, no notification for acquisition has yet been issued.

(e)—Yes, Government propose to acquire the Zamindaris of Cachar District also and as stated above the necessary notifications to that effect will be issued as soon as the requisite particulars are collected.

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

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : The answer to my question (d) is “As the Mechpara Estate is under the management of the Court of Wards, no notification for acquisition has yet been issued”. My supplementary question is whether any such notification has been issued with regard to the Estate of Sidli which is directly under the Government management ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister) : Sidli and Bijni Estates are unlike other Estates. They occupy a peculiar position. They may be under the management of the proprietor

and under the management of the Government. So both these Estates cannot be compared with other Estates. Anyway, I cannot say off hand whether any notification to the Sidli Estate was issued, but probably it has been issued.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether Mechpara will be acquired at all ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Deputy Minister): The answer is there ; all these estates will be acquired.

North Lakhimpur Town Committee

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY asked :

33. Will the Minister of Local Self-Government be pleased to state the amounts sanctioned for North Lakhimpur Town Committee on account of the following :—

- (i) for improvement of flood and earthquake damaged roads ;
- (ii) for re-construction of earthquake damaged buildings of the said Town Committee ;
- (iii) for improvement of sanitation, and
- (iv) for improvement of drains ?

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Minister) replied :

33.—A statement is given below :—

				Rs.
(i)—1950-51	...	...	...	50,000
1951-52	...	...	...	1,00,000
(ii)—1950-51	...	...	...	Nil
1951-52	...	...	...	Nil
(iii)—1950-51	...	...	...	Nil
1951-52	...	...	...	Nil
(iv)—1950-51	...	...	...	Nil
1951-52	...	...	...	Nil

Complaints against the then District Transport Officer of Tezpur

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI asked :

34. Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he has lately received serious complaints from Motor Owners of Tezpur against Sri Mohini Bora, District Transport Officer of Tezpur ?
- (b) What action has been taken to enquire into these complaints ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary)

replied :

34. (a)—An anonymous letter making certain allegation against Sri Bora, District Transport Officer, Tezpur, was received.

(b)—Ordinarily, Government do not take notice of such letters but these allegations are being enquired into by Government.

Re: Tourist Traffic in Assam

Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI asked :

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

(a) What steps have been taken to organise tourist traffic in Assam ?

(b) Whether any meeting has been held of the Committee appointed for the purpose ?

(c) What places of interest or tourist spots have been improved and what works have been undertaken by Government to encourage and develop the tourist traffic in Assam ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary)

replied :

35. (a)—We have appointed Director of Publicity and Sub-Deputy Collector, Shillong, and Divisional Forest Officer, Jorhat, as Honorary Tourist Officers to assist tourists intending to visit Assam, with necessary information and facilities.

(b)—The proposed Advisory Committee is being reconstituted and steps will be taken to hold a meeting soon after its constitution.

(c)—We have recommended Shillong, Kaziranga and other Game Sanctuaries, Kamakhya Temple and Goalpara for shikar to the Government of India with a view to encouraging tourist traffic. Government of India have so far included Shillong, Kaziranga and Manas Game Sanctuaries in the list of important tourist centres... This Government have spent one lakh, eighteen thousand rupees for the improvement of the Kaziranga and Manas Wild Life Sanctuaries and construction and improvement of buildings for better accommodation of the tourists. At Kaziranga an Inspection Bungalow with facilities for boarding and lodging exists. A new and modern building which will accommodate a larger number of tourists is being constructed there for the convenience of the intending visitors. A car has also been purchased by the Forest Department to

provide for their conveyance at a reasonable charge. Government of India have also recently brought out a folder on Assam with a view to attracting tourists to Assam.

Re: A Sub-Treasury for Nalbari

Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI asked :

36. (a) Will the Finance Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 385 asked by the Questioner in the Assembly on the 29th July, 1954 and state whether he has received the report from the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, regarding a Sub-treasury for Nalbari ?

(b) If so, what is the purport of the report ?

(c) Whether Government will make provision for a Sub-treasury at Nalbari in the next budget ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

36. (a)—Yes.

(b)—He has discussed the pros and cons of the proposal and has pointed out some practical difficulties.

(c)—No. Besides the heavy cost of providing suitable buildings, guards and staff the question of having a suitable Controlling Officer is there. The starting of a Sub-Treasury also needs prior concurrence of Reserve Bank of India and Government of India. Hence the matter is not so simple.

Re: Self-help Grant

Shri BISWADEV SARMA asked :

37. Will the Minister-in-charge of Rural Development be pleased to state the amount of Self-help Grant distributed in each District in Assam in 1954 ?

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Minister) replied :

37.—Grants were distributed to each District as follows :

					Rs.
1. Goalpara	{	1. Dhubri	...	...	26,050
		2. Goalpara	...	...	16,300
					42,350
2. Kamrup	{	1. Gauhati	...	...	43,000
		2. Barpeta	...	...	24,625
					67,625

Rs.

3. Nowgong	...	...	...	...	39,000
4. Lakhimpur	{	1. Dibrugarh	...	...	19,500
		2. North Lakhimpur	...	...	7,000
					26,500
5. Darrang	{	1. Tezpur	...	...	18,900
		2. Mangaldoi	...	...	14,000
					32,900
6. Cachar	{	1. Silchar	...	...	15,000
		2. Karimganj	...	...	17,000
		3. Hailakandi	...	...	7,000
					39,000
7. Sibsagar	{	1. Sibsagar	...	...	25,350
		2. Jorhat	...	...	16,000
		3. Golaghat	...	...	7,500
					48,850

Autonomous Districts

8. Naga Hills	{	1. Kohima	...	...	14,475
		2. Mokokchung	...	...	15,925
					30,400
9. Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	{	1. Shillong	...	...	27,217
		2. Jowai	...	...	7,583
					34,800
10. Lushai Hills	{	1. Aijal	...	...	5,340
		2. Lungleh	...	...	12,060
					17,400
11. Mikir Hills	...	...	...	...	13,000
12. Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	17,400

Tea Garden Factories

Shri BISWADEV SARMA asked :

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

- (a) The number of Tea Garden Factories inspected by the Labour Department Officers of Government since 1952 in Tezpur Subdivision ?
- (b) What steps are being taken by the Government to implement the Plantation Act in Assam ?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister) :
replied :

38. (a)—The number of Tea Garden Factories in Tezpur Subdivision inspected by Labour Officer is—

1952	...	...	...	50
1953	...	...	...	18
1954	...	...	...	22 till October, 1954.

(b)—Rules under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 are being framed in consultation with Government of India.

Permanent Office Building for P. W. D. at Nalbari

Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI asked :

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

- (a) Whether provision will be made in the next Budget for permanent office building for the P. W. D. Subdivision at Nalbari with residential quarter for the Subdivisional Officer ?
- (b) Whether Government will make the North Kamrup Division at Nalbari permanent and make arrangement for construction of necessary buildings in the plot of land already acquired for the purpose ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary)
replied :

39. (a)—No.
- (b)—The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Re : Shillong Hydro-Electric, Limited

Shri A. ALLEY asked :

40. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware that the Shillong Hydro-Electric, Limited does not supply sufficient light of the required voltage to the consumers of Shillong resulting in stoppage of work such as reading, writing, or listening to radio, etc., between 5 p. m. to 8-30 p. m. ?
- (b) How far it is a fact that the said Company has violated the terms and conditions of the license wherein they guaranteed adequate supply of electricity to consumers ?
- (c) Whether Government have taken any step in the public interest in the matter ?
- (d) If so, what is that ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to nationalise this concern ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) replied :

40. (a)—Yes. But only in certain areas away from the existing sub-stations.

(b)—Under the terms of the Shillong Electric License, 1922 renewed in 1952, the licensee was required to improve the conditions of supply of electrical energy within 3 years from the date of extension of the term of license, *i.e.*, by January 1955 so that all reasonable demands for the same within the area of license could be met. The Company was also required to provide electrical energy of the prescribed voltage and to maintain adequate plant and machinery necessary for regular and sufficient supply of electrical energy for all purposes. The licensee's transmission voltage of 2.2 K.V. has been raised to 3.3 K.V. to improve voltage drop. The licensee has already opened two sub-stations and proposing to open 3 more in addition to the 7 sub-stations which they had before the renewal of the license. For improvement of Electricity in Shillong Town, the licensee has taken in hand a Scheme for installing further hydro-electric sets by harnessing the water from the Umshyrpi above the Bishop Falls. The construction of channel bed from Bishop Falls and the laying down of pipe lines are expected to be completed by December, 1954. The licensee expects to be in a position to install

another 400 K.-W. Hydro-Electric generating set by January 1955. A part of the required machinery indented by the licensee for the purpose has already arrived in Calcutta from Switzerland. Pending completion of this new Scheme they have brought two Diesel sets of 100 K.-W. each for immediate improvement of voltage and these are under erection.

(c) & (d)—The Government are watching the progress made for improvement and helping the licensee in securing required lands for opening sub-stations in Shillong where the licensee fails to secure such land by private negotiation. Government have also helped the licensee in procuring blasting powder from Gauhati in connection with the licensee's Scheme for harnessing water from Bishop Falls for the purpose of further development of electricity.

(e)—No.

Amount of Paddy procured by Government during 1953-54

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli asked :

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

- (a) The total amount of paddy procured by Government during the season 1953-54 ?
- (b) The names of godowns where the paddy was stocked and where these godowns are situated ?
- (c) The stock of paddy in each such godown ?
- (d) The total stock issued from each godown ?
- (e) The shortage, if any, in each godown ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

41. (a)—The total procurement during the Khariff year 1953-54 (from 1st November, 1953 to 13th March, 1954, *i.e.*, the date on which procurement was stopped) is 1,27,704 tons in terms of paddy.

(b)—A list showing the number and location of the

godowns of all the areas is given below—

LIST OF GODOWNS AND THEIR LOCATIONS

Gauhati Area

Gauhati	...	...	12
Changsari	...	...	2
North Gauhati	...	...	2
Khetri ...	...	...	2
Rangiya	...	...	10
Nalbari...	...	...	7
Pathsala	...	...	13
Sarupeta	...	...	1
Barpeta Road	...	...	2
Mangaldai	4
Tangla	5
Khoirabari	6
Rowtabagan	5
Udalguri	1
Harisinga	2
Tihu	10

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Cachar Area

Silchar	5
Hailakandi	1
Lababazar	2
Karimganj	1

9

Nowgong Area

Hojai	15
Jamunamukh	7
Kampur	8
Kathiatoli	3
Haibargaon	5
Roha	5
Lanka	5

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Dhubri Area

Dhubri	7
Goalpara	9
Gossaigaon	9
Tamarhat	8
Bongaigaon	3
Basugaon	1
Kokrajhar	4
Bijni	4
Agomoni	2
Fakiragram	4

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Tezpur Area

Mazbat...	6
Orang	2
Dhekiajuli	6
Thelamara	3
Singli	2
Tezpur	8
Jamuguri	8
Gingia ...	...	...	2
Charali...	...	...	2
Rotawa...	...	...	1
Borgong	2
Sootea	1
Gereki	1
Biswanath	1
Barangabari	4
Gamiri	4
Halem	3
Howajan	1

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Jorhat Area

Jorhat	1
Sarupathar	7
Barpathar	1
Bokajan	1
Furkating	9
Golaghat	1

Jorhat Area—concl'd.

Kamarbandha	3
Madhapur	1
Titabar... ..	3
Lahing	1
Amguri	4
Namtiali	2
Nazira	3
Simulguri	5
Bhojo	1
Sapekhati	1
Netaipukhuri	1
Sibsagar	4
Gaurisagar	1
Sepon	1
	<hr/>
	51

Badati Area

Badati	4
Narayanpur	5
Laluk	1
North Lakhimpur	1
	<hr/>
	11

Dibrugarh Area

Dibrugarh	11
Tinsukia	2
Barbarua	2
Naharkatiya	2
	<hr/>
	17

(c)—Stocks as on 13th March, 1954 in each godown of all the areas cannot be shown now as the same are not readily available. However, figures in terms of paddy and in tons have been shown areawise as given below—

Stocks with Government as on 13th March, 1954

(Figures in terms of paddy and in tons)

Gauhati	22,344
Badati	4,102
Silchar	1,576
Nowgong	12,606
Dhubri	8,922
Tezpur	9,040
Karimganj	654
Jorhat	10,257
Dibrugarh	5,621
	<hr/>
	75,122 tons .

(d)—The total paddy issued from the stocks of 13th March, 1954 is 20,712 tons leaving a balance of 54,410 tons in terms of paddy upto 16th October, 1954. The issue figures from each godown cannot be shown now as the same are not readily available.

(e)—The actual shortages in each godown cannot also be furnished now as the godowns are not yet cleared. Due to availability of rice/paddy in the open market in plenty and the question of taking the balance stocks by the Government of India having not yet been finalised, it is not known when these

godowns will be cleared. But from past experience, it can be presumed that godown shortages will vary from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. The actual percentage of shortages can be ascertained only when all the godowns are cleared. However, the average shortage in some of the godowns fully released has been found to work out to about 5 per cent.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: With regard to (e), is it a fact that Government allow certain percentage as shortage ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Definitely, Sir.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: What is that percentage ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Not exceeding $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Further discussion on the Breach of Privilege alleged to have been committed by the Leader of the Opposition

Shri SARVESWAR BARUWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I seek your permission to refer to the complaint which was made yesterday by Shri Mohi Kanta Das against Mr. Goswami? In the course of the debate yesterday we remember to have heard you saying that when the attention of the Member was drawn to the statement made by him in the House and also outside for the Press, he withdrew the statement made inside and also expressed regret for the same. If that was so, then I think it would have been fair according to Rules 149 and 150 of Assembly Rules if he had been given an opportunity yesterday to explain the matter to or exculpate himself from the situation arising from the statements made inside the House as well as outside.

Mr. SPEAKER: That matter was closed yesterday.

Shri SARVESWAR BARUWA: Yes, Sir, but that unfortunately took an unhappy turn and, therefore, I think according to Rules 149 and 150 if he had been given an opportunity in the case then he would probably have withdrawn the statement made in the House and also his statement to the Press and that would have enabled the matter to end well or rather happily.

Mr. SPEAKER : I heard the matter yesterday and closed it. But then if the Member concerned wishes to make any statement in this regard, I shall give him that opportunity and he will have the liberty to do so either now or afterwards. Yesterday he had an opportunity, but no statement was sought to be made. If he wants to do this today he can do so. He has withdrawn the statement made outside the House. But for the remarks made in the House he may make a statement any time, even now.

Sbri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the matter has already been referred to the Privileges Committee, I shall make a statement before this Committee.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

Resolution for a non-recurring grant of Rs.1,50,000 to the Silchar Gurucharan College.

Maulana MAHAMMAD ABDUL JALIL : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার বন্ধু মৌলভী মইনুল হক চৌধুরী সে দিন কাছাড়ের গুরুচরণ কলেজ সম্পর্কে যে প্রস্তাব উপস্থিত করেছিলেন সেই সম্পর্কে আমার যা বলবার ছিল—সে দিন আমি বলতে পারি নাই এবং আজকে সেই প্রস্তাবের সমর্থনে আমি কিছু কথা বলব।

(১) এ সম্বন্ধে বলতে গিয়ে, আমি কাছাড়ের ভৌগোলিক সীমানা আপনাদের কাছে জানাতে চাই এবং বলি যে, এই জেলায়—প্রদেশের অন্যান্য জেলার মত আসা যাওয়ার পথ নেই এবং এই জেলার ছেলে, মেয়েদের সে রকম সুযোগ সুবিধার অভাবে অনেক ক্ষেত্রে অসুবিধা অনুভূত হয়। তাই এই জেলাতে যে কলেজটা আছে, তাহাতে সর্দশয় সরকার যেন অধিক সাহায্য দান করেন—তাহার সর্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি কামনা করা সরকার এবং আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ জানাচ্ছি।

(২) কাছাড় জেলার এই কলেজটি কেবল কাছাড় জেলার জন্যই নয়, সুদূর নর্থ কাছাড় হিল্‌স, লুগাই পাহাড় থেকেও—ছেলেরা আসিয়া ভর্তি হয়। সেদিক দিয়াও যথোচিত বিবেচনা করে মৌলভী হক চৌধুরীর প্রস্তাবটি এই বিধান সভায় প্রথম স্থান পাওয়া সরকার।

(৩) সরকার কলিকাতায়, ৪ লক্ষ টাকা খরচ করে একটা ভবন ক্রয় করবার ব্যবস্থা করিতেছেন। সরকারের এই প্রয়োজনীয়তার চাইতে প্রদেশের আভ্যন্তরীণ শিক্ষা সংগঠন টাও কম নয় ; তাই আমি বলতে চাই—কাছাড়ের এই কলেজটা সংগঠিত করবার জন্য কম পক্ষে ১ লাখ ৫০ হাজার টাকার মঞ্জুরী দেওয়া অনুচিত হইবে না।

(৪) এই জেলায় অনেক হাইস্কুল, এবং মাদ্রাসা আছে যেখানে বহু সংখ্যক ছেলে-মেয়েরা অধ্যয়ন করে। তাহাদের উচ্চ শিক্ষার জন্য এটাই মাত্র কলেজ। আমি জানি, আপনারাও জানেন—আসাম ভেলীর অন্যান্য জেলার ছেলে-মেয়েরা যে রকম ভাবে এক জেলা থেকে অন্য জেলায় আসা যাওয়া করতে পারে—সে রকম সুযোগ সুবিধা কাছাড়ের ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের নেই। তাছাড়া, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের অভিভাবকদের তাদেরকে অন্য কলেজে পাঠাইবারও ক্ষমতা নেই বলেই বাধ্য হয়ে এই কলেজে ভর্তি হয়। এমত অবস্থায় নানা অসুবিধার ভিতর দিয়া শিক্ষালাভ করিতে হয়।

আসাম ভেলীতে স্কুল কলেজ অধিক সংখ্যক থাকিলেও কাছাড় জিলার ছেলেরা অবাধে আসামে আসিয়া পড়া-শুনা করা পূর্ব বর্ণিত কারণে বহু সংকট জনক। আরও একটা কারণ এই যে কাছাড়ের ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মাতৃভাষা ও অন্যান্য জিলার মাতৃভাষায় পাঠক্য থাকায় খেলায়-ধুলায়, চলায়-ফেরায় অবাধে তাহাদের একে অন্য মতের আদান প্রদান করিতে অনেকে সঙ্কুচিত থাকে। সেই হিসাবে

কাছাড়ের ছেলেরা অবাধে আসামে আসিতে সক্ষম হয় না এবং অনগল ভাবে আসামী ভাষার উপর অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ করিতে কাছাড়ের ছেলেদের আরও ১৫২০ বৎসর লাগিবে। যদিও আমরা অনেক ক্ষেত্রে আসামী ভাষায় কাছাড়ে শিক্ষা দিতে চেষ্টা করিতেছি। সেই হিসাবেও কাছাড়ের গুরুচরণ কলেজের গুরুত্ব বাড়িয়া যায়। সরকারের বিশেষ দৃষ্টি উক্ত কলেজের জন্য বিশেষ প্রয়োজনীয়।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপনি জানিতে পারিবেন যে অনেক অসমীয়া অফিসার কাছাড়ে যাইতে অনেক সময় রাজী হয় না, যেহেতু তাহাদের ছেলে-মেয়েদের শিক্ষার অসুবিধা হয়। সেখানকার স্কুল কলেজের Medium বাংলা। এইটা তাহাদের পক্ষে বাস্তবিক একটা সমস্যা। সেই হিসাবেই কাছাড়ের ছেলেদের আসামে আসিয়া শিক্ষা লাভ করিতে অসুবিধা হয়। তাই কাছাড়ে অন্ততঃ একটি কলেজকে কাছাড়ের ছেলেদের জন্য আদর্শ কলেজ করা সরকারের কর্তব্য। তাই আমি গুরুচরণ কলেজের এই প্রস্তাবটি উল্লিখিত কারণ বশতঃ সর্বাস্তকরূপে সমর্থন করিতেছি।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot blame the Government of Assam for the difficulty in communication between the Surma Valley, that is to say, the district of Cachar, and the rest of Assam. But the fact remains that there is a great deal of communication difficulty because, so far as the Hill Section of the Railway is concerned, it often-times becomes impassable with consequent cutting off of the railway communication. So, some arrangement should be made for proper education of the students in that region.

Secondly, Silchar Gurucharan College serves the needs of students not only of the Cachar district but also of Lushai Hills, North Cachar Hills and Manipur and, therefore, this college has a special role to play. The claim of other colleges like Nowgong should not be contraposed with a very sensible and humble resolution like that of Mr. Chaudhury's. While appreciating the necessity of more grants for Nowgong, Dibrugarh and other colleges, one cannot deny the fact that the necessity of Gurucharan College is most urgent and it should by no means be delayed or by-passed.

We have also to consider certain other aspects in this connection. There is no denying the fact that some amount of commotion in the political horizon of Assam is visible and some amount of suspicion and separatist tendencies is also developing. It is necessary for the Government to see the writings on the wall and any valid ground for the growth of such separatist tendencies should be removed before it is too late. If this very just and humble demand of the people, not only of Cachar but of Lushai Hills and North Cachar Hills is by-passed, then the repercussion and reaction will be too bad; it will go against the solidarity and good-feeling in the entire State. I should, therefore, like to urge upon the Government to take this case as a very necessary and urgent one and without

grudging the monetary sacrifice involved therein should agree to the proposal of Mr. Chaudhury. At the same time, my Friend, Maulana Saheb, has already said that for a Government which can afford luxuries to the extent of four lakhs of rupees or even more for having a building—I should say a palace—in Calcutta, there should be no difficulty in providing a paltry sum of only one and half lakhs of rupees for education.

With these few words, I support the Resolution moved by my Friend, Mr. Chaudhury.

Shri MAHENDRA NATH DEKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take my stand here to oppose the Resolution for a grant of one and a half lakhs of rupees for the improvement of the Gurucharan College. I oppose this not because the demand is not genuine and necessary, but because it comes as a solitary case and not with analogous cases.

Sir, the policy of the Government and that of a good Government should be to make reasonable grants to all institutions of similar type at a time. Cases of all private colleges which have got no adequate funds at their disposal for reasonably efficient management of them should receive consideration of the Government. The policy of consideration of a stray case should, in my opinion, be always discouraged.

I agree with the reasonable suggestion of Mr. Pratap Sarma for formation of a Committee to think and decide as to how the institutions of this type can be made better. I want to add a few words in this connection. Mr. Chaudhury's argument appears to me like that of an advocate to win a case before a Court, if possible, by hiding facts.

In his argument in support of his Resolution, he pleaded that the Cachar area is the backwardmost in education.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: On a point of order, Sir. Perhaps only Ministers are allowed to read their speeches and not other Members. Mr. Deka is reading his speech.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think he is copiously referring to his notes and refreshing his memory.

Shri MAHENDRA NATH DEKA: Mr. Chaudhury may claim that Cachar is the backward-most area in the State of Assam, but I say it is not so. I am sorry, I cannot agree with him on this point, nay the present growing generation of Cachar area will not agree with him. His

own statement on this point is belied by his own figures—“The college was started with 100 students in 1935”; the college is even to-day under teen and the enrolment has risen upto 900. What does it show? Does it not show the area is advancing very rapidly in matters of education? Even the number of girl students which is stated to be 120, exceeds the original number of 100 students. What more advance do we expect within a space of nearly twenty years, in an economically poor agriculturist country like ours?

Again, the value of the institution when started was Rs.16,000 and what is its present worth? It is 3½ lakhs of rupees.

Under these very facts, I fail to understand how my young Friend dares to declare in the floor of this privileged House that the district he belongs to is the most backward. The present young generation of the district will, I believe, decide some day, whether Mr. Chaudhury is justified in making such a declaration, which in my considered opinion, is uncalled for. Such a declaration may help in winning a false case, but does not help the matters of public policy.

In this connection, I want to bring some facts before this august House. I think, I will fail in my duty, if I do not bring such facts for removing miscalculation and misunderstanding. The population of Cachar and Lushai Hills is 13,12,067 (11,15,865 and 1,68,272 respectively), which represents nearly 14 per cent. of the State's population of 92 lakhs or so. From the budget figures which appear in page 99 of this year—1954-55—grants to non-Government colleges is Rs. 3,90,020. Out of this, the aided colleges of Cachar area receive, so far my information goes, Rs.60,000, which represents 15 per cent. of the non-Government college grants. Over and above this, last year Gurucharan College got Rs. 8,000 as non-recurring grant. So, Sir, the ratio of population and grant is 14 : 15. The ratio in other parts of the State is 86 : 85.

If Cachar Gurucharan College is badly situated, then what about Dhubri and Lakhimpur Colleges? From Dhubri a letter reaches Gauhati in 4 days, since the flood of August, 1954. Similar is the case of North Lakhimpur. Dhubri, which is situated in the furthest west of this State, has a population of 8,00,000 lakhs and the population of the whole Goalpara district is 12,00,000 lakhs and the only college in that district, the Dhubri College, receives only Rs. 15,000, which is far less than that of Cachar area. Similar is the case of Nowgong district which, with a population of 10,00,000 lakhs, receives

for its only college a grant of Rs. 24,000, besides, there are some other colleges of North Lakhimpur and other places which do not get any grant. So, from this it appears that other institutions of the same type are not getting the grant they deserve. So, I hope, at the time of giving non-recurring grants to colleges, the Government will consider their cases together.

Now, my Friend has dwelt upon the cases of technical institutions, situated at different places of the Assam Valley. Assam Valley has a population of 70,00,000 lakhs. Dibrugarh Medical College being the more important one, is situated at the same distance from Cachar and Dhubri. If Dhubri students can have access to that College, similarly, the Cachar students should be able to attend that College.

What about Cotton College situated at Gauhati? So far my information goes, only 60 per cent. of its students hail from Kamrup and neighbouring districts but the rest 40 per cent. from other parts of the State. This College is practically for the meritorious and for those who receive special consideration such as, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

In the circumstances, Sir, unless and until all the colleges for general education come together, I am opposed to making a grant to a solitary case.

Again, I should like to bring to the notice of the House that as many as 21 per cent. of the whole budget provision has been earmarked for education. This is the highest in comparison to other Departments in the State. By giving more money to this Department, Government cannot ignore the other Departments, such as, the Department for maintenance of peace and order, Agriculture, Medical, Public Health and other such important Departments, besides meeting expenses for catastrophes like flood and erosion. Unless the funds of the Exchequer of the Government is enlarged, it cannot be expected that more fund or more money can be given to education.

So, my humble opinion is that it is really a good sign that we are progressing in all directions including education and that we all are determined to go forward. So, let us create a tendency to augment the income of the State on which entirely depends the grants for demands under different heads so that income and expenditure can go side by side. If the former is weak, the latter is inevitably weak.

Therefore, I appeal to the Mover and the supporters to withdraw the resolution in the light of the suggestions offered by my Friend, Mr. Sarma.

Maulavi MEHRAB ALI LASKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak a few words on the resolution moved by my Friend, Mr. Moinul Haque Choudhury. This resolution is really a very important one, therefore, I want to add only a few words in support of the same. Silchar Gurucharan College was started in the year 1935 with the donations of a few patriotic people. The College was started at first to accommodate a few poor students who could not afford to go elsewhere for higher education. It was meant originally to be an Arts college. The M. C. College, Sylhet served the purpose of Scientific education. As the M. C. College has fallen in Pakistan as a result of Partition, there is no other alternative for the students of Cachar, Lushai Hills, Manipur and North Cachar Hills but to go to that college, viz., Gurucharan College for higher studies. Not only that, some Manipuri students also have to go to this college for the purpose of higher education as we lost M. C. College, with the consequent loss of almost all the facilities of scientific studies. The Cotton College, Gauhati, remained to be the only college in the State with the facilities for the study of Science. As the number of students began to increase daily, it became indispensably necessary to start a Science College at Silchar, and this demand became persistent and clamorous in that part of the State. Afterwards it was decided to start science classes in Silchar Gurucharan College. This College is at present, a first grade Degree College—offering instructions in Arts, Science and Commerce up to Graduate Standard with an enrolment of about 900 students. Sir, it is true that the B.Sc. classes were started of late but the institution has neither building for accommodation of science students nor the minimum necessary equipments, and apparatus, without which teaching of modern science is a mockery. The estimated cost on account of this immediate necessity for a full-fledged Science college is not less than Rs.1,50,000. The House must have been aware that all the M. L. As of the district of Cachar who are 13 in number submitted already a memorandum to the Minister in-charge of Education for making provision of Rs.1,50,000 as non-recurring grant in this supplementary Budget for the implementation of the scheme prepared and formulated by the College authority for equipping the College with minimum necessities for the study of science upto Degree Standard. At present the College has no arrangement for electric installations, water works, gas plants, books on science, etc., without, which nobody in these days can imagine of running classes on Science. Sir, I would like to say that all available sources for the raising of funds from the public were tapped and exhausted. Moreover, as a result of general economic depression of the people

throughout district and of a devastating fire at Silchar there is no such avenue left for collecting any more money from the public. Sir, even the guardians of the students submitted appeals to the Government to extend their helping hands to this college so that their boys and girls may not be deprived of the benefit of the study of Science. It is true that the Education Department granted a non-recurring grant of Rs.8,500, for this purpose but, Sir, this amount is too small to meet the needs of a first grade science college. There would be nothing more disastrous and suicidal for a Government claiming to build a welfare State to refuse this petty sum and to allow this institution to wither away for want of nourishment when the people of the district of Cachar submitted a proposal to the Government to include this institution in the Second Five-Year Plan and to give it a top priority next to the Bank river multipurpose project.

Sir, when our Government is going to spend about three crores of rupees for the Education Department the amount prayed for, and the amount required for this particular college is not at all a bigger one. The matter is of immediate needs and of public importance and as such, it brooks no delay. My Friend, Jonab Moinul Haque Choudhury has already explained the matter in detail. So I need not emphasize any more about the necessity and importance of this grant and I hope all the hon. Members will agree with me when I say that there is no investment more useful and profitable than the investment we are going to make to equip and to mould our boys and girls with the knowledge of modern science. I simply take my stand here to support the resolution moved by him and I hope the House will give its unanimous verdict in favour of it. With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri GIRINDRANATH GOGOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish I had not at all addressed the House on the resolution of Jonab Mainul Haque Choudhury but for the fact that some hon. Members had expressed some sentiment very strongly over this resolution.

When the hon. Mover of the resolution and his supporters said that the amount mentioned in the scheme is not much and the other factors of the college namely, enrolment, etc., are quite satisfactory, the college demands immediate attention of Government. Sir, their demand ought to have been considered long ago. If we do not consider this, it will be very unfortunate. I do not know much about the Gurucharan College, but from the little I have heard from the speeches of Jonab Moinul Haque Choudhury and others I could gather that this institution

is catering the needs of not only the boys and girls of Cachar District alone, but also to the boys and girls of North Cachar Hills, Lushai Hills and some Manipuri students. From the geographical point of view, these areas of the State are at a great disadvantage to come to Gauhati so far higher education is concerned. Moreover, our people in the Hills are not so rich as to be able to send their boys and girls to the Cotton College for scientific education. So, Sir, considering the backwardness of these districts, more particularly of North Cachar Hills, I appeal to the House that the hon. Members will give due consideration and support the motion moved by my Friend, Jonab Moinul Haque Choudhury.

With these few words, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, on behalf of the Opposition wholly support the resolution moved by my Friend, Jonab Moinul Haque Choudhury. Sir, very often there has been a tendency to look matters not on their own merits but ascribe different motives and forget the merit of the resolution. We want to discuss this resolution on its merit and it must be considered so. We need not consider which district, from which district, who or for what ulterior purpose he has proposed it. Sir, if we look into the resolution, we will find that a sum of Rs.1.50,000 is earmarked for different heads, for the extension of a laboratory building, men students' common room, women students' common room, gas plant, electric installation and internal wiring, water works, furniture, library books, laboratory chemicals and apparatus. Let us examine whether these things are necessary or not. Whether the college is properly equipped and has all the necessary amenities. We must have these things in a Modern College and if these things are lacking in a particular college, it does not matter, wherefrom that demand comes. We have to discuss those things on its merit. If another College lacks these things, let a resolution be brought and we will consider that. Because other colleges are ill equipped, there is no reason why we should not consider this resolution. Secondly, just now my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, has said an important thing. In the State of Assam different feelings are raising their heads. In the State of Assam we have seen in the political horizon new troubles and everything appear to be in the melting pot. If a demand is just, we must not overlook it—we must not fail to satisfy the demand because somebody may treat it as appeasement. Sir, I am against appeasement, but we must not decline to do a right thing because someone may treat it as appeasement. We

must take some factors into consideration. Factor 1, is that Cachar has been separated from this side of the State by a hilly region geographical barrier, and that is an important thing. It has made difficult mobility of people and the intercourse we want between the people of Cachar and people of this side. Only through this intercourse we can have better understanding and we can build up a healthier and better Assam. Secondly, another important aspect is that, till the Partition, Cachar had the privilege or opportunity of sending their students to the neighbouring State, namely, to Sylhet district for higher education. The Partition has deprived them of all those facilities and to-day they have either to send their students for higher education or better education to Calcutta or to remain in their own district denying the advantages of education. There was one first-grade college, namely, M. C. College at Sylhet in Surma Valley, with the Partition they are deprived of the facility provided by that College, and today, Cachar people had really lost something due to the Partition. This has to be taken into consideration. Thirdly, Sir, this College is associated also with the name of our great and most respected late lamented Friend, Arun Kumar Chanda, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party who has done so much, who in spite of heavy works, in spite of preoccupations founded this College and till his end remained its Principal. If we better the College, improve the College, we will also perpetuate his memory and complete the work done by him. That factor has also to be considered. Sir, when we look into all these things, we will realise the necessity of a good college in Cachar. We want that our State should be equally developed. No particular part should feel that this part is neglected. So in the matter of education although we have spent a huge sum of money, that is due to the legacy of the past. Because during the British days, education in our State was neglected. We have to take up the leeway and fill the *vacuum* created by their faith. We have to make leeway and put our State, in the matter of education, at par with other States. Sir, it is therefore natural that we have to spend so much of money on education, and therefore, there can be no justification for saying that because we have spent so much on education, we cannot spend more on education. That will be a wrong stand. I am at one with those who think of improving the standard of the education, but till we can't have a better system of education, on that score alone we can't deprive the students the advantage of higher education.

It is complained that there is a mushroom growth of colleges. Who is responsible for this? If Government do not take the initiative, people will do that. When the Government do

not take the initiative we cannot blame the people for taking up these works. In a democratic State, Government should give top-most priority to the field of education. Therefore if people start colleges we cannot blame them because the Government have failed in its duty to discharge their duty. Sir, again at Gauhati we have many colleges. We have started this year the Pragyyotish College again and day before yesterday we read that there is another proposal for starting another Science College at Gauhati. Why? Because there is a necessity for all these. We have our right to know from the Minister-in-charge of Education whether the number of enrolments in this college had gone down or whether it has increased. If it has increased, it proves necessity of more colleges. For greater and better education, we may condemn this system of education, we may not like the present system of education, that is a different thing. But so long we cannot substitute that by a better system we have no right to curb the right of the people for education. If we cannot divert them to other avenues of education, to technical and vocational education, people naturally will flock in the same college and overflow the college. Sir, my Friend, Mr. Sarma has suggested that a Committee should be appointed to go into the matter. I am not opposed to it. It is high time that the Committee should be appointed to go into the matter. But this plea must not be advanced to nullify the move. It appears to be legitimate. Therefore, Sir, this resolution should be studied and should be looked into on its own merit. Figures can be quoted. Many figures have been quoted, but I say, Sir, figures lie very often and our life is also not figures. We must see whether there is actual necessity and if we will look at it from this angle, we shall see that there is a real necessity. To-day, Sir, there is a great disparity between the Government and private institutions in the matter of allotment of fund. Sir, on another occasion, also we had an opportunity to discuss on this subject regarding the disparity made by the Government in granting money between the Government and the private institutions. But, Sir, I say in the matter of education this disparity should not continue any more, this disparity must go if we want our State to prosper educationally. Sir, we have also seen that some of the private institutions have produced better students in many subjects in the last few years, these private institutions have produced better intelligentsia in Assam. So, Sir, I maintain it is our bounden duty to encourage these institutions. If we can better these institutions, we can better our people, we can better our State as a whole. Therefore, Sir, we have to look on this resolution from all these aspects, there is no room

for imputing any motive—there is no room for effusion of sentiments. Therefore, Sir, I would request the hon. Members not to grudge this resolution, from whatever district it may come, we must see whether the college has what really an ideal college should have and we must see whether these things are necessary or not. I would request my Friends here to look at this resolution from this point of view and to see on that basis, whether this resolution can be accepted or not. I personally feel that if we look from this point of view, we should support this resolution. Therefore, we support the resolution.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for giving me an unflinching and general support with regard to the contentions I have made in my resolution before this House. Sir, except Shri Pratap Sarmah and Shri Mahendra Deka, all the other hon. Members who took part in the debate have supported me. Therefore, on my behalf and on behalf of the people of Cachar for whom I have moved this resolution I thank my Friends who have supported my resolution now under discussion before this House. So far my two Friends are concerned, I must give them some reply. In fact my Friend, Mr. Sarma, has not fully opposed my demand but he said that though the Gurucharan College was in need of the money but as many other non-Government Colleges have not come forward with such resolutions or demands therefore this grant should not be given to Gurucharan College, even if Gurucharan College is in dire necessity for the same. He has given stress on his own Nowgong College, of which he is the President and says along with the case of his College, Gurucharan College's case is to be considered. Sir, I feel, his college is not in urgent need of money, and so Sir, my friend did not and does not feel the necessity of coming forward with a demand like this for his own college and as such he feels he must obstruct my demand. So my Friend is obstructing my demand with a *mala-fide* intention and trying to divert the channel as my Friend, hon. Maulana Jalil, has characterised in order to turn the attention of the House from the merit of my resolution.

Sir, If really there is justice in my case and if the college is in need of money, which everyone seems to admit, then why this resolution should not be passed—why this should wait till all others come forward with their demand? Even if all come forward with their demand later and Government accepts a general policy of giving help to all the non-Government Colleges, then in that case Government can deduct the money to be given under this resolution to Gurucharan College while making the grant under a general policy to that College. My Friend, hon. Pratap Sarma, understands all these

things. Yet he wants to torpedo my resolution by bringing forward all parochial and mischievous matters and with this end in view alone he has given a veiled threat to Government that if you give money to Gurucharan College you must give money to every body. That is really an unfortunate attitude particularly after I had given details about the needs of my college and the reasons for giving Cachar priority in this matter. Hence I say he wanted to stop my caravan passing on by all abhorring methods.

Sir, I am now coming to my Friend, Shri Deka—I am really sorry to tell you that I have gathered a very poor impression about my Friend, Shri Deka, as a lawyer.

Mr. SPEAKER: You should not have Mr. Choudhury.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, my Friend while arguing his case stated that I had supported my case like advocates who are in habits of hiding truth in order to win cases. I do not know really that advocates are so mean as to hide truth so as to win cases. Sir, I as a lawyer never hide truth in order to win cases; I never commit such wrong. I always try to do my work sincerely and I study the mind of the Court and act accordingly, but if my Friend, Shri Deka, as a lawyer who has grown old already hides truth and wins cases by misleading the Courts then he should give up that habit; he should not try to mislead Court (*laughter*). He is already old. Yet it is not too late for him to correct himself (*laughter*). If he accepts my advice and corrects himself he will acquire name and fame as a lawyer as well, (*renewed laughter*) over and above his position as a legislator. Sir, my Friend has given certain figures in order to mislead the House while considering my resolution. He said that so far as the educational budget is concerned, Cachar district is getting 14 per cent. or something like that and that is higher than what they actually deserve on the basis of population. Not only this is incorrect, but, Sir, my Friend who is coming from Kamrup district did not give the figures of his own district. My Friend did not tell us how much he is getting for Cotton College and the technical and other institutions situated in that district. He did not tell us also how much he is getting for Nalbari, Barpeta and B. Barua College and the Girls' College at Gauhati. Now, Sir, if the figures for all these institutions are added you will find the difference. Certainly my Friend is having much more for his district than Cachar and many other districts. Sir, Cachar is the worst sufferer of all the plains districts of Assam; and Goalpara also to some extent; though I must say that Cachar is the most backward area so far as education is concerned, so far as the plain portion of the Province is

concerned. I brought it to the notice of the hon. Members that when the British entered my district in 1832, then and then only the first English School was started at Silchar as late as 1883. If the first High School, *i.e.*, the Silchar Government High English School, was started so late, then how could the district advance in collegiate education? So, Sir, there is no reason for me not to say that Cachar is behind in education. My Friend's one of the arguments is that there were 100 students previously in the G. C. College and now there are 900 students and so we cannot be backward as the institution is fast growing. That is an absurd proposition. Sir, what about the Cotton College? Previously there were perhaps 80/90 students, but now there are 1450 students. Is Kamrup backward? That is not a test. My Friend would not see eye to eye with me in all these matters. Sir, that is not the proper way to oppose my resolution by advancing a state argument that since the number of students is growing and more and more students are joining that college, so, Sir, that place is advanced and grants should not be given to that College. Sir, I hope the House will reject these contentions. I would urge upon this House that they should not consider my resolution from the parochial point of view. They should consider my speech as a whole. I would request the Government to consider my resolution calmly and sympathetically and to grant the money asked for. This is not the question of a district, this is not the question of an area; it is a question of spreading education; it is a question of necessity; it is a question of the urge for knowledge and more knowledge; light and more light. Will not Government help people to have education and more education? It is not a resolution of mine, it is not a demand of an individual. It is the demand of the whole people of a district.

Actually, Sir, 900 or so guardians of all the students of the college have filed petitions individually to the Government for this sum, and therefore, Sir, this is an unanimous demand and irrespective of political or otherwise differences as it is a question of education every one is supporting it. My Friend, Mr. Sarma, should not have the apprehension that if this money is given to the Gurucharan College they may come again along with other colleges for more money when the cases of other colleges will be taken into consideration. I say, Sir, this amount if granted to the Gurucharan college they will not come forward with any unnecessary demands. In fact, this money is urgently required as stated in my resolution. So my Friend should not have any suspicion on this demand. Therefore, I feel, Sir, it is only to postpone the demand for indefinite time, that some of my Friends are suggesting appointment

of a committee. I must once again urge upon the Government to allocate this sum of money in the next budget which will be presented in this House in March next, as they have not provided the same sum in the supplementary demand, as requested by us previously.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the discussions on the resolution moved by my Friend, Mr. Moinul Haque Choudhury and also others who took part in this discussion. Some of them have supported the resolution and some have pointed out difficulties. Some have pointed out the needs of their own Colleges. Sir, I do not dispute the object if it had been for the general improvement of college education. I will certainly welcome such a resolution because it has been also my object. I have been also examining this question of the improvement of college education. Mr. Choudhury towards the close of his speech raised certain points which reflect his dissatisfaction about the location of the Colleges. He mentioned about the location of the Medical College at Dibrugarh, about the location of the Janata College at Titabar, about the Ayurvedic College at Gauhati. He mentioned about the Murarichand College which is now in East Pakistan. At the same time he mentioned also that even in the Murarichand College the students from Cachar did not get proper facilities but only the students of particular locality had received better attention than the students of Cachar. He mentioned this during his speech. It indicates that he would not have been satisfied even if this college had been available. With regard to these locations, Sir, as for instance, the location of the Medical College at Dibrugarh, I must bring to the notice of the House that the decision of establishing a Medical College at Dibrugarh was arrived at in 1946 or prior to that, and it was decided because there was a medical school in existence there. That is why the Medical College was established at Dibrugarh. The Agricultural College was established at Jorhat because the people of Jorhat took certain steps by raising funds and there Agricultural research centres had been in existence since the beginning of this century. That is since 1911. Because of this Agricultural Research Station, the Agricultural Department took steps to expand the existing research facilities by establishing an Agricultural College in Jorhat. Then, Sir, regarding the Janata College, I must mention that this College had to be established at Titabar because there were facilities. We have 5 Basic Education Training Centres, one of them is located in Cachar, about 9 miles from the town of Silchar. That was started some time in 1949 or 1950 but the area where this

had been located by the then Government is low lying and there is no possibility of any further expansion, whereas in Titabar there exist has facilities for extension of the buildings, etc. That is why we decided to establish the Janata College which is co-ordinated with Basic Education. My Friend has also mentioned about the Ayurvedic College which had been established at Gauhati and it is still a temporary scheme and I do not know what will be the fate of this scheme in future. However, his point is that he wants expansion of educational facilities in Cachar. I also do not deny that. Certainly Cachar is not without educational facilities. He referred to the Cotton College. The Cotton College was established in the beginning of the century in 1901. It was in the last century when Assam was being administered from Calcutta the educational facilities in Assam were Packing and there was a temporary scheme of an Intermediate College at Gauhati, which was closed down because of financial difficulties. Going into records we find discussions by the then administrators of the time whether it would be feasible to locate this College at Sibsagar. It was in 1873 or so. However in 1901 the Cotton College was established and was however further expanded when Assam was administered from Dacca. Sir, I think my Friend has no grudge against the Cotton College.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I have no grudge, I am not a Utopian.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): My point is, Sir, that the Cotton College is not a district College and it should not be looked from the district point of view only. It is the College for the whole State and the students from all over the State get admission into it. I must bring to the notice of my Friend that in the Science Class, I find in the I.Sc there are 21 students from Cachar at 250 seats in the two classes and there are 22 students out of 150 in B.Sc classes. That shows that the Cotton College is catering to the needs of the students of the different districts of the State. He mentioned about the difficulties in communication from Cachar to Gauhati. I know that there are many students who have gone over to Calcutta for reading in colleges. I sanctioned stipends for some of them. There are some students from our Cachar who are reading in the Presidency College. When the students from Cachar can go to Aligarh and to Calcutta for college education, I cannot understand why they cannot come to Gauhati. It is true that there are difficulties in communication. In the District of Cachar there are two colleges one at Silchar and the other at Karimganj and in both of them there are science classes upto B. Sc. standard.

My Friend has brought to the notice of the House about the standard of teaching and also about the wastage in education and that these problems should be looked into. The University Commission has gone into this question. The Secondary Education Commission has also gone into this question. They have submitted their report, suggesting re-orientation and re-organisation of the whole system of this education. To improve the standard of teaching we require better teachers, and for that purpose we must pay them higher salary. We admit it because we also think of having better teachers for the improvement of our education both in schools and colleges. The Prime Minister himself is also anxious about it. The Prime Minister expressed his anxiety both in his fortnightly letters about the lack of amenities for students. Once he referred that he was shocked to learn that students in Calcutta College have to roam about the streets because they had no common room or a library in which they could spend their leisure hours. If we are sincere about the improvement of college education or the whole system of education in general then we should think of the question from a broader aspect and as such, my Friend, Mr. Moinul Haque Choudhury will certainly agree with me that I have been looking into the question from that broader aspect. It was with the idea to improve the college education we have during the last few years tried to increase the grants to the different colleges. After the year 1949 or 1950 this college, I mean Guru Charan College, has been getting a monthly grant of Rs.900 and previous to 1947 Guru Charan College used to get a monthly grant of Rs.600 only. After 1947 the question of increasing the grant to the colleges was taken up by my predecessor, the late Lokapriya Bordoloi. He examined the whole question and this new scheme was finalised in 1951 in which it was fixed that I. A. and I. Sc. colleges should receive a monthly grant of Rs.1,000, I. A. and B. A. colleges should receive a monthly grant of Rs.1,500, I. A. and I. Sc. with B. A. and B. Sc. colleges should receive a monthly grant of Rs.2,000, and besides this colleges, having I. Com and B. Com classes should have an additional monthly grant of Rs.300 and Rs.500 respectively and accordingly this new scheme was given effect to in the year 1952, and money was provided for in the Budget of 1952-53. Since then we have been running the scheme of grant and applied to for all the colleges. Guru Charan College has become eligible to a grant of Rs.3,000 and besides that, as my Friend has already mentioned, another amount of Rs.11,000 has been granted. Now my Friend says that this sum is quite meagre and is not sufficient to meet the necessity. Sir, I have to look into the

financial position of the State also. According to our financial resources we have been helping all the colleges—not only this college but also other colleges. We have in all 16 colleges in the State which are receiving grant-in-aid and the total amount we have been spending for them in the shape of grants is nearly 4 lakhs. For the improvement of science education, during the last few years we have increased the number of seats in the Cotton College. In 1947 I.Sc. seats in Cotton College were only 64 and this has now been increased to 250. In the same way in the year 1947 or 1948 the number of seats in the B. Sc. class was raised to 85 and in 1952 it has been raised to 150. This Cotton College is not for the District in which it is located but it is for the whole State. Still then, Sir, I want to say that in regard to the further increase of the grant I shall certainly examine the question of increasing the grant to their College on merit.

Before I finish I want to mention one thing. There is a question of requisition of land for this College at a cost of nearly Rs.30,000. In 1951 or 1952 I visited this College. The land in question is in a low-lying area and there may be difficulties even if the land is acquired.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I want to give some information in this connection, Sir. The western part of the land was really low-lying and most of this land has been excluded from the acquisition proceedings. The eastern, southern and northern parts are on high level as that of the college itself and these have been included in the acquisition proceedings. So, the difficulty, which the Hon'ble Minister has mentioned, has been removed since then.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Then take the question of extension of Laboratory building (Rs.25,000), common room, electric installation and all these items. Sir, we are considering to provide in the next year's Budget some amount for giving grants to colleges for building construction on a 50:50 basis; i.e., if the college authorities raise a fund of Rs.50,000 Government will contribute an equal amount for the improvement of the building. This is for all the colleges in Assam, not merely for Gurucharan College. I, of course, cannot give any definite assurance now, but the inclusion of such a scheme in the Budget is being considered. The college authorities will have to share 50 per cent. of the estimate of the cost of construction or improvement of the building.

Sir, with these few words, I request my Friend not to press his resolution. I would ask him to look at this question of education from a broader aspect so that we can improve our secondary education and university education. Sir, the other

day I had to meet a deputation of college teachers regarding improvement in their scale of pay and I assured them that I would take up this question. Sir, this will mean an additional financial burden of nearly three and half lakhs of rupees. So, these are the problems that we are facing.

With these few words, I again request my Friend not to press his Motion and withdraw it. I would ask him to wait and see what we can do.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: In view of the assurance (*Voices*:—What assurance?) given by the Hon'ble Minister that the question of giving grants to colleges for improvement of buildings on a 50 per cent. basis is under the consideration of Government and the question of giving grants for improvement of common room and other amenities is also under the consideration of Government, I hope the consideration will be finished before the next Budget is prepared in order to give a chance to Government and also to show my *bona fides*, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

(The resolution was leave of the House, withdrawn.)

Resolution re: appointment of a commission to find out whether the revetment meant for the protection of Dibrugarh town was responsible for erosion.

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that this Government do immediately set up an Enquiry Commission to find out whether the revetment meant for the protection of the Dibrugarh Town was responsible for acceleration of erosion this year resulting in huge loss of Government and private properties.

Sir, regarding this revetment, I shall read two paragraphs from page 61 of the Five-Year Plan of the State:

“A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made under this scheme. The expenditure in the first two years was Rs. 3 lakhs. The expected expenditure during the year 1953-54 is Rs. 8.16 lakhs. Further expenditure on the scheme is dependent on the results obtained from the experimental model. In view of the lag already incurred in implementation of this scheme, as at present foreseen, the expenditure in the next two years will not go beyond Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 42.48 lakhs respectively. There will thus be a likely saving of Rs. 26 lakhs under the scheme during the present plan period.

A length of 1,500 rft. has been completed and collection of boulders and other materials is now going on. Model experiments on the project are now being carried out at the

Khadakswala Research Institute. It is expected that work on the 4 mile revetment will be completed by May 1956 provided 50,000 Cft. boulders per year can be done."

Sir, it is a sad thing that the expectation of building this revetment has borne no fruit, the whole revetment having been washed away and the boulders, bricks and such other materials collected for the purpose have been thrown into the river Brahmaputra and some disposed of otherwise.

Mr. SPEAKER: Who built the revetment, Central Government or this Government ?

Shri GHANA KANKA GOGOI: It was built by the Central Government in collaboration with this State Government and the State Government passed a Bill in this Assembly a legislation for levying betterment fee and mooring tax on the people of Dibrugarh.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is a different thing. We are concerned with who made the revetment.

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: The execution of the work was in charge of an of Engineer of the Central Government, but the scheme was financed jointly by the Centre and the State.

Now, Sir, this revetment which was expected to protect the town of Dibrugarh, failed utterly. The opinion of the people of Dibrugarh is this: but for the revetment the erosion of the Brahmaputra would not have been as heavy as was this year. Only 1,500 rft., of revetment was completed out of a total proposed length of 4 miles. What happened is this: the floods were unusually heavy and came in rapid succession. The water first knocked at the revetment, swirled round and began cutting at the head of the revetment causing heavy erosion and washing away a lot of land and valuable properties. Then, the current flowed down and began cutting at the tail of the revetment and the revetment itself became like a projection into the river. Then when heavy floods came, the revetment after some resistance, went down and the whole of it was washed away and the erosion became very heavy where the revetment was. The people of Dibrugarh think of revetment was not completed due to slow progress of work. They also think that had the revetment not been there the erosion of the Brahmaputra would not have been so heavy this year. As such, we find that this revetment is responsible for the

extra-ordinary heavy erosion this year. So, I move that a Commission be appointed to enquire into the causes of the heavy erosion caused this year in the town of Dibrugarh and the enquiry will reveal things which we do not know. Laymen of Dibrugarh say that this revetment is responsible mainly for this year's heavy erosion. Whether their opinion is right or wrong should be ascertained by a Commission appointed by the Government? If it is found by the Commission after the enquiry that erosion this year was heavy because of the revetment then the people who lost their everything, their houses, properties, etc., should get compensation from the Government.

With these words, I commend my resolution to the acceptance of the House as after all my resolution is an innocent one, so they will have no difficulty to accept it.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Resolution moved is that this Assembly is of opinion that this Government do immediately set up an Enquiry Commission to find out whether the revetment meant for the protection of Dibrugarh Town was responsible for acceleration of erosion this year, resulting in huge loss of Government and private properties.

Shri JOGA KANTA BARUAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to oppose the resolution moved by my Friend, Mr. Ghana Kanta Gogoi because we should be thankful to our Government for the heroic efforts made by them to save the town of Dibrugarh and what they did, they did on the expert advice. They did their utmost to save the town of Dibrugarh, but we all know that this year the erosion was severe and we cannot say that this was due to the construction of the revetment. This is impossible and I think, a Committee to enquire into this is mere wastage of public money and this will simply tell upon this Government that what they did was of no value. This will be simply discrediting the Government.

Therefore, I hope, Mr. Gogoi will withdraw his resolution.

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে মই সেই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছোঁ। প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ সপক্ষে তেখেতে যিবিলাক কাৰণ দৰ্শাইছে সেইবিলাক কেতিয়াও যুক্তি সঙ্গত হোৱা নাই। তেখেতে কৈছে যে Revetment দিয়াৰ কাৰণেহে খহমীয়া বেচি হল আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে কোন দায়ী ইত্যাদি কথাৰ বিচাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Enquiry Commission বহুৱাব লাগে। মোৰ বোধেৰে তাৰ পৰা বিশেষ একো কাম নহব আৰু শ্ৰীযুত যোগকান্ত বৰুৱাই কোৱাৰ দৰে কিছুমান টকা আৰু সময়হে ধৰচ কৰা হব। Revetment খহাই নিলে যদিও ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা ডিব্ৰুগড়ত বহুত মানুহক সহায় আৰু বক্ষা কৰাও হল।

প্ৰথমতে গড়া খহনীয়া মাইজানৰ ফালেহে বেছি বকম হৈছিল। তাৰ পাছতে ক্ৰমান্বয়ে টাউনৰ ফালে অহাত সেই সময়ৰ অৱস্থা চাই ৰিভেটমেন্ট কোন ঠাইত দিলে সুবিধা হব বা চহৰ খন বন্ধা পৰিব এই কথা বিশেষজ্ঞই ভাল দৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰিহে দিছিল। বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ সাধাৰণ লোকৰ মতামত দিয়াৰ কোনো মূল্য নাই। আমি বিমান চিন্তা কৰো। তাতোকৈ বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলে কম চিন্তা নকৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ দায়িত্ব বুজি সকলো ফালে চাইহে এটা ডাঙৰ দায়িত্বৰ কাম হাতত লয়। ৰিভেটমেন্টে যদিও গোটেই চহৰ খন সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে বন্ধা কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে তথাপি ইয়াৰ পৰা ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ চেউনি আলিটো বন্ধা পৰিল, চৰকাৰৰ বহুত ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ আৰু চৰকাৰী সম্পত্তি বন্ধা পৰিল আৰু লগতে ৰাইজৰো বহুত ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ সা-সম্পত্তি বন্ধা কৰা হল Revetment আন ঠাইত দিয়া হলে আজি ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ বহুত মানুহৰে স্থাৱৰ সম্পত্তি বচোৱাটো দুৰৰ কথা অস্থাৱৰ সম্পত্তিকে বন্ধা কৰা টান হলেহেতেন। বিশেষজ্ঞৰ দ্বাৰা এই কামটো কৰোৱাৰ কাৰণেই ইমান বোৰ মানুহৰ সম্পত্তি বন্ধা কৰিব পৰা হল। দুৰৰ কামটো পৰ্বত বৰ শুৱনী দেখি, কিন্তু যেতিয়া পৰ্বত বগাবলৈ যাৰ তেতিয়াহে কিমান কষ্ট তাক পৰা পৰ্বত বৰ শুৱনী দেখি, কিন্তু যেতিয়া পৰ্বত শুৱনী দেখি ওচৰ পালেই দেখিব বৰ উপলক্ষি কৰিব পাৰি। কাৰণ দুৰৰ পৰা পৰ্বত শুৱনী দেখি ওচৰ পালেই দেখিব বৰ খলাৱমা। শ্ৰীযুত গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে এইটো সমূহ ডিব্ৰুগড় ৰাইজৰ মত যে Revetment দিয়াৰ কাৰণেহে খহনীয়া বেচি হল। সেইটো কেতিয়াও নহয় আৰু হবও নোৱাৰে। অৱশ্যে তেখেতৰে নিচিনা কেইজন মানৰ মত হব পাৰে। কাৰণ ধানটোৱে প্ৰতি কনটো মানুহটোৱে প্ৰতি মনটো। আজি সকলোৱে কয় যে Revetment দিয়াৰ কাৰণেহে মানুহবিলাকে নিজৰ নিজৰ ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ, সা-সম্পত্তি আদি সকলো বস্তু বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ সময় পালে আৰু বন্ধাও কৰিলে। Revetment কৰাৰ কাৰণেই চৰকাৰী ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ আৰু সম্পত্তি বন্ধা কৰিব পৰা হল। সেই কাৰণেই মই শ্ৰীগগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিছো। আৰু এই প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই। লগতে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাইছো যে, এই বাৰিষাৰ আগতে যেন ডিব্ৰুগড় চহৰ আৰু ৰাইজক বচাবৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰে।

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN : Sir, I should like to speak a few words. After the whole question has been tackled by no less authority than the Government of India itself and when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with an army of Parliament Members and other experts came and saw things with their own eyes and when they themselves admitted that this was a colossal problem which affected all sorts of scientific treatment, still Pandit Nehru said that we must fight the nature and we must control the Brahmaputra, if not to-day it must be tomorrow. Since he flew back, steps are being taken energetically upto this moment by sending an army of experts and we know that our Chief Minister had been to Delhi in this connection and the Public Works Department Minister is still there. I understand our Chief Minister is again going day-after-tomorrow and I think, there he will have the most pressing need of revetment and other questions of the Brahmaputra discussed at top level. So, at this moment a Commission, I do not know of what calibre, to enquire into the causes of the erosion is simply a waste and it will not do any good to enquire into the causes why erosion was there.

Mr. SPEAKER : I think, Brahmaputra Commission is already there ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : The Brahmaputra River Commission has already been constituted.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN : So, Sir, I want to impress upon the Chief Minister who is going to New Delhi very shortly to impress upon the Centre to look into the behaviours of the Brahmaputra for the last 60 or 70 years and how the bandalling and other systems were made by the River Steam Navigation Company while they tried to control Dibru River's current. While I was a school boy, as far as I remember, the Brahmaputra River was 6 miles away from the bank of the present Brahmaputra at Dibrugarh. At that time, Dibru river was too small to bring any cargo. So the river was being bandalled by making a channel from the Brahmaputra, *i. e.*, connecting the Brahmaputra and Dibru River near Changajan so that gradually water came and widened Dibru River. Again a big *char* was formed at the southern side throwing the current of the Brahmaputra on the northern side. The bandalling up was on the western side to bring the steamer to the town. So in this way, by regulating the stream by the River Steam Navigation Company, they actually brought the Brahmaputra itself and that is done by bandalling the stream. Whether it is fact, is to be examined. But, I myself like to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to this fact so that he may impress on the Central Government. I cannot exactly remember, but at that time there was an enquiry made by the Government of India or by the Provincial Government. There is a big voluminous report presented by one Superintending Engineer (probably his name was Mr. White). It might be in the year 1908 or 1909. In that report they suggested many important things. As far as I remember, one such suggestion was how to dredge out the river and how as a result of that the river could be made navigable throughout the year. But at the present moment, it is not only the silt alone, but silt is being carried along with the drifting timbers that are lying there, and the Steamer Company used to remove these snags.

So, Sir, when we were seeing it with our own eyes that when the dredging was carried out on a smaller scale the channel was deeper. At that time, the snags were not at all a problem as they are at present. But after the Great Earthquakes, in the year 1897 and 1950 the whole topography was changed both in hills and plains, and as a result of which, the whole character of the Brahmaputra has also been changed. So, when Government is going to tackle the problem, they should not do it in a piece-meal way. What I have seen is that

the Central Government have not possibly taken into account all these factors. What we feel, in my opinion, is that they should feel more than the ordinary man, because they will have the help of experts. When Government is going to spend crores and crores of rupees to control the river, they should also go deeper and deeper into the problem and its history. But, Sir, our only anxiety is that the too much expert knowledge may spoil the broth. We should require all of them as well as we should not ignore the common sense point of view. That is to say, we should not ignore the experience of 60 or 70 years of the people of this locality. The Government of India should take into account all these factors, and I wish that our Government will not fail to bring all these factors to the notice of the Central Government. With these words, Sir, I would request, my Friend to see his way to withdraw his resolution which if it means anything, it means nothing.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it will be better if there is an initial answer from the Government whether they will oppose the Resolution.

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Sir, I want to oppose the Resolution and I shall give my argument later on.

Shri GHANAKANTA GOGOI: Sir, I have heard many arguments put forward by many of my Friends in this House. I have also heard from my Friend, Shri Nilmani Phookan that too much expert should not be there. But, whenever any project is undertaken, Government always depend on the experts' advice and I personally feel that Government is to be saved from such experts, because they have made us to put faith in anything they say and in many cases, our hopes are ended in disappointment.

Sir, I am of opinion that if a Commission is constituted to go through the causes of erosion and washing away of Dibrugarh Revetment, some useful purpose will be served and Government will be able to go with necessary caution in undertaking projects, thereby Government will be benefited. So, Sir, I suggest that if a Commission is constituted to enquire into or go into the causes after taking opinion and advice of the people of the locality, *e. g.*, there are so many businessmen and fisher men alongside the river, whose opinion will be of much help to the experts and Government. Therefore, I suggest that a Commission should be constituted on the lines as indicated by me to go through the causes of such havoc made by the Brahmaputra. With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that I shall oppose this Resolution. I shall try to be very brief in giving my reasons. Mr. Gogoi has brought this Resolution with a view to impress the House the necessity of constituting an Enquiry Commission to enquire whether the revetment which was done at Dibrugarh has actually accelerated the progress of erosion. In support of his Resolution, he has said that as a result of construction of this revetment, erosion at Dibrugarh was more than what it should have been. Further he has said that this was also the opinion of laymen of Dibrugarh.

Sir, to this, I should like to say that in these days of science, if we are to take the opinion of laymen as against the opinion and advice of experts, then, I don't know where the world will go and where Mr. Gogoi will remain. This revetment was done by the State Government with the advice and instruction of the experts of the Government of India. It has also been said that but for this revetment the Dibrugarh town would have experienced a greater catastrophe. It is a fact that due to the unprecedented flood of the Brahmaputra this year there has been unprecedented erosion in Dibrugarh. It has been so not only in Dibrugarh, but also in Palasbari, Soalkuchi and Majuli. So, this sort of erosion has not been seen by people before.

Sir, not to speak of others such erosion has not been seen even by Mr. Gogoi in his life-time. Due to the unprecedented flood and erosion, the revetment also gave way. But it is not a fact that due to this revetment, the erosion in Dibrugarh has been accelerated. Therefore, Sir, I don't think I should say anything more to oppose the Resolution moved by my Friend, Mr. Gogoi. Mr. Gogoi has said, in moving his Resolution that it is also the opinion of the laymen of Dibrugarh Town that the revetment accelerated erosion. This was contested by two hon. Members of Dibrugarh who are laymen also.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: It is you Hon'ble Sir.

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Sir, the hon. Member of this motion Mr. Gogoi knows who is the layman.

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: Who said that the Minister is not the layman ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) : I don't say that I am an expert. I said simply that the revetment was done at the advice of the experts and it was made to protect the Dibrugarh Town from flood and erosion. Due to unprecedented flood, of course, the revetment gave way. And so, Sir, I cannot agree with him and therefore, I oppose him.

Sir, Mr. Gogoi has expressed his own point of view in this Resolution and I should not be sorry for that as he has got the liberty to express his view. But I would like to request him to reconsider his point of view in the light of the fact that the world cannot go and move on in these scientific days with the views of layman like that of Mr. Gogoi. So I hope he will be pleased to see his way to withdraw his Resolution and not to press for it.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is that this Assembly in of opinion that this Government do immediately set up an Enquiry Commission to find out whether the revetment meant for the protection of the Dibrugarh Town was responsible for acceleration of erosion this year, resulting in huge loss of Government and private properties.

(The Resolution was negatived).

Resolution to move Government of India for an alternative Railway Link Line between Assam and rest of India

Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of the opinion that the Government of Assam do request the Government of India to find out a suitable alternative route of the Railway Link Line between Assam and the rest of India within a short period, so that present state of frequent dislocation in the existing Railway Link Line may be avoided.

Sir, it is well known that after Partition, Assam was disconnected with the rest of India. There was no way out to India and for sometime we had to keep our contact with India through Pakistan. Afterwards, a new Rail-Link was constructed to provide transport facilities with the rest of India. This new Rail-Link had to be constructed in a great haste and speed. It was surely a remarkable achievement no doubt. But now we have been experiencing great deal of difficulties in having our transport facilities properly, because during the rainy season this new Link has been subjected to dislocation in many points and for many times in a year.

At present, Sir, the handling capacity of this Link is approximately 21,72,000 tons of commodities imported annually and 4,29,000 tons are exported from Assam annually. But that is not sufficient for our purpose. The estimated quantity for import was 30,40,000 tons annually whereas the handling capacity of the Link Line at present is only 21,72,000 tons imported. Our estimate for exports was 5,21,000 tons whereas at present the handling capacity of the Link is only 4,29,000 tons exported annually. So, Sir, it is evident that the handling in both for imports and exports cannot be carried out by the present Link Line. Sir, in addition to the insufficient carrying capacity of the Link Line, there are frequent dislocations in the line which causes holding up of sufficient stock. So, transport cannot be done as quickly as possible, and during these few years we are experiencing a lot of difficulties in our State every year. We want much more than the estimated quantity for handling by the Railway.

About 30 per cent. or more than that of goods are held up every year in Calcutta and Amingaoan ends. Capacity of the Link is very much limited because of inadequate rolling stock and grading of the track. Grading of the track is very bad and for that train has to be divided into two. Breaches in the link line have become a regular feature now-a-days. This year we are the worst sufferer. From the last June, the link line is not yet been restored. The people have been experiencing great difficulty during these months. Scarcity of sugar is well known to all, but other essential commodities which hitherto used to come from the rest of India are also become scares. Not only that, even during the months from June to to-day, the prices of all essential commodities rose very high and some of these articles are even out of market for sometime or other. People of our State are deprived of going to the rest of India. Only a few rich people who could not avoid going, they went by' plane to the rest of India. Most of the people could not go out from the State because of the stoppage of the train communication. Due to high cost of air fare they could not go to Calcutta by' air and they were held up for the last three or four months. Under the circumstances, our request to the Government of India is to find out an alternative route, a convenient route, which will not be subjected to frequent dislocations. The Government of India should take immediate necessary steps to construct such a new route as early as possible. The existing Link line should also be made broad gauge or be doubled line for transport facilities. But even the doubling of the Link will not be so safe because this Link is frequently subjected to dislocations by flood. Whether this Link line is doubled or converted into broad gauge, that

will not solve our problem. So under the circumstances a new alternate route must be found out and constructed.

Mr. SPEAKER: By which way ?

Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: Sir, this is a matter of experts' opinion and suggestion ? it is not my job to suggest an alternate route at once ?

Mr. SPEAKER: What is your suggestion ?

Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: I don't like to suggest anything at present, because my resolution is that an alternate route should be found out. I understand that our State Government has already undertaken the matter and they have submitted some proposals to the Railway Authority. If I suggest anything now, that may be wrongly interpreted by the Government of India. I do not like to insist on a particular route even the route suggested by our State Government, let it be best found and let it be convenient for all of us. The alternate route should be found out by the experts and this should be done as speedily as possible, the sooner we have an alternate route in addition to the existing one the better it is for Assam as well as for the whole of India. This new route may be from Siliguri, it may come from Siliguri to Sarbhog by an alternate route. But I do not like to insist on particular route, let it come any way, but let it connect Assam with the rest of India. Sir, from the reports it is seen that the dislocations in the Link Line in 1954 were 40 times, 1954 is still not ending, this is only November, and we have already get 40 dislocations.

Sir, even now this Link is not yet restored upto Calcutta. The dislocations in 1953 were 4 times and in 1952 were 22 times. The existing alignment of the Link Line—particularly from Ali-purduar to Siliguri, being near the foot of the hills is subjected to flood, causing frequent dislocation in the Line. So from all these facts it has become necessary that a new route shall be found out immediately and the construction of this alternate line should begin from now without the least possible delay.

Of course, I like to suggest and give emphasis that the existing Link Line should also be converted into the broad gauge with ferry crossing of goods wagons between Maniharighat and Sakrigalighat, so that goods wagons can come directly from

Calcutta to Amingaon. This is at present very essential. If we depend only on one route that is very risky to our State as well as to India ; therefore, there should be an alternate route both from the transport point of view and also from the political and strategical point of view. I do not like to say anything more, Sir, if I find that it is necessary, I shall speak later on. So with these few words I beg to move the Resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER : The Resolution moved is that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do request the Government of India to find out a suitable alternate route of the Railway link line between Assam and the rest of India within a short period, so that present state of frequent dislocation in the existing Railway link line may be avoided.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M., on Saturday, the 6th November, 1954.

SHILLONG :	}	R. N. BARUA,
THE 29th July 1955.		Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.

Calcutta in August, 1957, in a very important way. It was
 decided that the Government should take steps to our State as
 well as to India. It is not only the Government of India
 but also the Government of West Bengal and the Government of
 Andhra Pradesh. I do not like to say anything
 more about it. I shall be very glad to talk later on
 with those who are interested in the subject.

MR. SPEAKER : The Government intend to take the Atoms-
 by Bill through the Council of Ministers of West Bengal in respect of
 Government of India. It is a matter which has been under the
 consideration of the Government of India since the time of the
 formation of the Government of India. I do not like to say anything
 more about it. I shall be very glad to talk later on
 with those who are interested in the subject.

Adjournment

The Assembly adjourned till 10 A.M. on
 Saturday, the 27th July, 1957.

R. M. BANERJEE

Secretary

Legislative Assembly, Assam



AGENTS IN INDIA

1. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.
2. Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
3. Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
4. Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., 6 and 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
5. Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., 103, Meadow Street, Fort, Post Box No.187, Bombay.
6. The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
7. The City Book Company, Post Box No.283, Madras.
8. The Director, The Book Company, Limited, Book Sellers and Stationers, 4/4A, College Square, Calcutta.
9. The Manager, The Imperial Publishing Co., 99, Ry. Road, Lahore.
10. Messrs. Chapala Book Stall, Shillong.
11. Messrs. Sirbhumi Publishing Co., Calcutta.
12. The Proprietor, 'Graduates Union,' Gauhati.
13. Mr. Banwarilal Jain (Book Seller), 1719/2002, Mati Katra, Agra (India).
14. Messrs. Low Book Society, 65/3, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
15. The Director, Benares Corporation, University Road, P.O. Lanka.
16. Messrs. Law Book Society, 4A, Wellington Square, Calcutta.
17. Messrs. Bodh Raj Marwah, Booksellers, Shop No.63, Pusa Colony Market, Delhi-Karol Bagh, New Delhi.