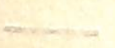


AGENTS IN INDIA

1. Messrs. J. L. & Co. Calcutta.
2. Messrs. W. B. & Co. Calcutta.
3. Messrs. J. K. & Co. Calcutta.
4. Messrs. J. C. & Co. Calcutta.
5. Messrs. J. B. & Co. Calcutta.
6. Messrs. J. S. & Co. Calcutta.
7. Messrs. J. P. & Co. Calcutta.
8. Messrs. J. M. & Co. Calcutta.
9. Messrs. J. N. & Co. Calcutta.
10. Messrs. J. O. & Co. Calcutta.
11. Messrs. J. Q. & Co. Calcutta.
12. Messrs. J. R. & Co. Calcutta.
13. Messrs. J. S. & Co. Calcutta.
14. Messrs. J. T. & Co. Calcutta.
15. Messrs. J. U. & Co. Calcutta.
16. Messrs. J. V. & Co. Calcutta.
17. Messrs. J. W. & Co. Calcutta.
18. Messrs. J. X. & Co. Calcutta.
19. Messrs. J. Y. & Co. Calcutta.
20. Messrs. J. Z. & Co. Calcutta.



Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

ADJOURNED BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

No. 21

The 24th June, 1955



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1956

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Legislative Assembly

Debate

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1921

ADJOURNED BUDGET PERIOD

VOLUME I

1921

Perth, Western Australia, 1921

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER
1921

DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1955

(Adjourned Budget Session)

Vol. I, No.21

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The 24th June, 1955

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**Proceedings of the Seventh 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 24th June, 1955.

P R E S E N T

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Quota of Corrugated Iron Sheets allotted to Gauhati and Barpeta

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI asked :

- *53. Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state —
 (a) What was the quota of C. I. Sheets allotted to Gauhati and Barpeta Subdivisions for this year and last year ?
 (b) How many bundles have been lifted and how many are still to be lifted ?

†**Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister)** replied :

53. (a)—

		1954	1955 (upto June)
Gauhati	...	3,442 bds. (app.)	3,250 bds. (app.)
Barpeta	...	3,000 ,, (app.)	1,200 ,, (app.)

(b)—

		Quantity lifted (during 1954 and 1955 upto May)	Quantity to be lifted
Gauhati	...	21,068 bds.	3,250 bds. (app.)
Barpeta	...	7,958 ,,	2,138 ,, (app.)

These quantities include arrear quotas of previous years.

†The question was answered by Shri Ramnath Das in the absence of Shri B. Mookerjee.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: What is the reason for failure to lift this 3,250 bundles for Gauhati and 2,138 bundles for Barpeta ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Sometimes there is shortage of transport and sometimes production of galvanised C. I. sheets by the factories falls short.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is the Hon'ble Minister sure that this is not due to the fault of the agents ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Yes, Sir, it is not due to the fault of the agents.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: May we know, Sir, whether this lifting from Calcutta was made by the Government or by the consumers ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): By the Government agents, Sir.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Will the Hon'ble Minister in-charge be pleased to say what was the total quantity for 1954 and 1955 that remains unlifted ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The reply is there that these quantities include arrear of previous years also.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: How many bundles remained undistributed at Gauhati during 1954 and 1955 and what quantity still remains in the stock of the agents ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): I want notice of the question, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is there any possibility of lifting these unlifted bundles, viz., 3,250 for Gauhati and 2,138 for Barpeta within a short time hence ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Possibility is there, Sir.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Is it a fact that a large number of C. I. sheets remains unlifted at Gauhati for want of demand ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): Sometime there may be cases like that, Sir.

Maulavi MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Is it a fact, Sir, that while there is large number of C. I. sheets undisposed at Gauhati, whereas there are other stations where there is acute demand ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): What is the basis of my Friend's information that there is large number of C. I. sheets undistributed at Gauhati ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: I know that my information is correct, can the Government deny that ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): I do not know from where the hon. Member has got his information ?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: I want him either to support or deny my information.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, the Hon'ble Minister has already given his reply.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Is it a fact that there is a great demand for C. I. sheets at Gauhati now ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): It may be so, Sir.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Shri Madhab Chandra Das, District Transport Officer

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a case was lodged against Shri Madhab Chandra Das, D. T. O., Dhubri ?
- (b) If so, what was the case against him ?
- (c) Whether he has been convicted in that case ?

- (d) If the reply to (c) above is in affirmative, whether it is a fact that he appealed to the Assam High Court and the appeal was rejected by the High Court ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that he is in Government service up till now ?
- (f) If so, will the Minister be pleased to state whether under the Rules a convicted person can be re-appointed in Government service ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : replied :

143. (a)—Yes. A complaint was lodged against Shri M. Ch. Das, in the Nowgong Court, while he was D. T. O., at Nowgong.

(b)—Shri M. C. Das, while he was the D. T. O. at Nowgong, was charged in the Nowgong Court under Sections 342/500, Indian Penal Code on complaint lodged by one Hiralal Biswakorma for detention of his buses with passengers for about 2½ hours on way to town from weekly bazars, for failure to produce fitness and registration certificates on demand.

(c)—The Criminal Court found Shri M. C. Das, guilty under Section 342, Indian Penal Code and convicted him accordingly and sentenced him to a fine of Rs.100 only and in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Shri Das was however found not guilty under Section 500, Indian Penal Code and was accordingly acquitted.

(d)—Shri Das filed an appeal in the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Lower Assam Districts, Gauhati. The appeal has been admitted and is still pending in that Court.

(e)—Yes, he is still in Service.

(f)—Government may, if they so desire, dismiss a person for his conviction by a Court of Law. But they exercise their discretion in such matters because of the fact that there are various nature of Criminal cases and only in case of a Criminal offence involving moral turpitude, the appropriate authority can pass orders of dismissal, removal, etc., without following the detailed procedure prescribed by Rule 49 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.

Number of Industrial Disputes settled in 1954 through conciliation and adjudication in the State of Assam

Shri BISWADEV SARMA asked :

144. (a) Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state the number of industrial disputes settled in 1954 through conciliation and adjudication in the State of Assam ?

(b) Will the Minister be pleased to state the time taken in these cases for adjudication and reason thereof ?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister) replied :

144. (a)—The number of industrial disputes settled in 1954 through conciliation proceedings is 223 and through adjudication is 47.

(b)—A statement showing the time taken in each case for adjudication is placed on Library Table.

Delay was due to the fact that in most of the cases disposed of in the year under report the parties took adjournments and the final hearing of the same was thus delayed.

Number of Rural Panchayats in Assam

Shri BISWADEV SARMA asked :

145. (a) Will the Minister-in-charge of Rural Development be pleased to state the number of Rural Panchayats functioning in the State ?

(b) Whether any inspection of these Panchayats are made by Government from time to time ?

(c) If the answer to (b) above is in affirmative, what is the report of the officer concerned regarding the Panchayat and their working ?

(d) How many new Panchayats are proposed to be started in the next year and in what place ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

145. (a)—Ninety-eight Rural Panchayats are now functioning in the State.

(b)—Panchayats are ordinarily inspected by Rural Development Officers and Inspectors and also by the Panchayat Officer. The Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers and the Director of Rural Development also inspect them.

(c)—The question is vague. The working of the Panchayats generally has been found satisfactory.

(d)—One hundred sixty-six Panchayats are proposed to be established in the year 1955-56 and 165 in 1956-57 as shown in the table below :—

	Existing	Proposed in 1955-56	Proposed in 1956-57
1. Goalpara	7	4	4
2. Dhubri	9	16	16
3. Gauhati	14	23	22
4. Barpeta	11	7	8
5. Tezpur	6	12	11
6. Mongaldoi	3	11	12
7. Nowgong	11	21	20
8. Jorhat	6	11	10
9. Sibsagar	7	9	9
10. Golaghat	5	9	9
11. Dibrugarh	6	18	17
12. North Lakhimpur	3	9	9
13. Silchar	3	10	10
14. Karimganj	4	3	4
15. Hailakandi	3	3	4
Total	98	166	165

Further discussion on the Private Members' Resolution to raise the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology to the status of a full-fledged Engineering College.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই

সিদিনা কৈছিলো যে আমাৰ গটৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই প্ৰিঞ্চ অৱ ওবেলছ কাৰিকৰী স্কুল খন কলেজত পৰিণত কৰিবৰ বাবে যিটো প্ৰস্তাব আনিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱত মোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সহানুভূতি আছে। আৰি স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিছত দেশ খন গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ নানা প্ৰশ্ন আহি পৰে। গতিকে এই স্কুলখন কলেজত পৰিণত কৰিব পাৰিলে দেশ গঠনৰ বাটত আমি এখোজ আগুৱাব পাৰিম। কিন্তু আমাৰ বনেজ্ৰ মোহন দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই সমালোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো Parochial আৰু Localism বুলি নানা বকম অৱাস্তৰ সমালোচনা কৰি তেখেতে ঠেক মনোবৃত্তি পৰায়ন বুলিও আখ্যা দি গৈছে। কিন্তু মোৰ বোধেৰে নিজৰ গাও, নিজৰ ঘৰ, আৰু নিজৰ মৌজা খনৰ বিষয়ে ভবাটো কোনো অস্বাভাবিক কথা নহয়। সেই হিচাবে দাস ডাঙৰীয়াৰ মুখৰ পৰাও সদায় কৰিমগল্পৰ কথা ওলায় তেনেহলে তেখেতবোৰ ঠেক মনোবৃত্তি নহব নে? তেনেস্থলত, তেখেতে আমাৰ বিশিষ্ট সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত ফুকন

ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু শ্ৰীযুত গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰতি তেনে মনোভাৱ পোষণ কৰাটো শোভনীয় নহয়। আমি পোন প্ৰথমে নিজৰ ঘৰ খন, তাৰ পিচত নিজৰ গাঁওখন আৰু এই দৰে ইটোৰ পিচত সিটোকে নানান কথা ভাবি যাব লাগিব। কিন্তু তাতে এটি কথা—এইদৰে যাওতে আমি চাব লাগিব ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই আমাৰ বৃহত্তম স্বার্থত কিবা আঘাত পৰিব নেকি? আমাৰ দেশখন আমি সৰ্ব্বতো প্ৰকাৰে উন্নতি কৰিবই লাগিব। আপোনালোক সকলোৱে জানে আমাৰ অসমত ডাঙৰ চহৰ অথবা লেখত লব লগীয়া City নাই আৰু এই কাৰণে অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যবাসীয়ে অসমক হয় চকুৰে চায়। সেই ফালৰ পৰা চালে আমি আজি অসমৰ বিভিন্ন নগৰ বিলাকৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰাৰ উপৰিও নতুন ডাঙৰ City নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ কথা চাব লাগিব। এতিয়া কথা হৈছে ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং কলেজ খন পতাৰ স্থান লৈ। শ্ৰীযুত ফুকন ডাঙৰীয়াই গোহাটীত এনে কলেজ নিৰ্মাণ হলেও বেয়া নাপায়। কিন্তু কথা হৈছে—এই অনুষ্ঠান কলেজত পৰিণত কৰিলে আমাৰ দেশৰ উপকাৰৰ ঠাইত কিছু অসুবিধা হবনে নহয়? যেনেকৈ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ 'বেৰীহোৱাইট' মেডিকেল স্কুলখন ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰি মেডিকেল কলেজ স্থাপন কৰা হল আৰু তাৰ পিচত L. M. P. ডাক্তৰৰ সৃষ্টি বন্ধ হোৱাৰ ফলত ডাক্তৰৰ অভাৱত কিমান অসুবিধা ভোগ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচত, সকলো ঠাইতে উঠি পৰি লাগিছে—ঠায়ে ঠায়ে ডাক্তৰখানা পাতিবলৈ। ফলত আমি L. M. P. ডাক্তৰৰ অভাৱত ঢাকা National পাচ কৰা মানুহকে ৰাখিব লগা হৈছে। এনেকি কিছুমান ঠাই 'ফলচ সার্টিফিকেট' (false certificate) লই ও বহুতে পিচপৰা ঠাইবিলাকত ৰোডৰ আৰু subsidised ডাক্তৰখানা সমূহত কাম কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত কিমান মানুহ যে বিপদাপন্ন হব ধৰিছে তাৰ আদি অন্ত নাই। M. B. পাচ ডাক্তৰ এতিয়া আমাৰ ১৫০ জনৰ বেচি নাই। অথচ, 'ভোৰ' কমিটি ৰিপৰ্ট মতে আমাক লাগে ১,২০০ জন ডাক্তৰ। এই বাৰশ ডাক্তৰ গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ আমাৰ যে কিমান বছৰ লাগিব তাক আপোনালোকে জানেই। গঢ়ি তেলোকক তুলিলেও তেওঁলোকে নগৰ এৰি পিচ পৰা অঞ্চল সমূহত কৰিবলৈ জানো যাব? এইটোৱেই হৈছে প্ৰধান প্ৰশ্ন। গতিকে আন আন উন্নত ঠাইৰ সমৰ্থক হব খুজি আমি হঠাতে নতৰা নিচিস্তাকৈ L. M. P. courseটো উঠাই—মেডিকেল কলেজ স্থাপন কৰি এতিয়া ইমান বিলাক অসুবিধাত পৰিছো। আজি আমি দেখিছো—বহুতো ঠাইৰ বাইজে নিজে ডাক্তৰখানা পাতে বুলি হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ কৰি সুন্দৰ সুন্দৰ ঘৰ সাজি দৈ আছে—আৰু ডাক্তৰৰ অভাৱত সেইবিলাক চৰকাৰে লব পৰা নাই। তেনেস্থলতো কিছুমানক কোৱা হয়—“আপোনালোকে ডাক্তৰ নিয়োগ কৰক—ডাক্তৰখানা আমি লম।” বেছেবা বাইজেনো কৰ পৰা ডাক্তৰ মাতি আনি নিয়োগ কৰিব? এই দৰে আনি কিমান যে অভিযোগ শুনিব হগা হৈছে—তাক আপনালোক সকলোৱে জানেই। M. B. পাচ ডাক্তৰ পালেও দৰ্শনা আদিৰ প্ৰশ্ন আহি পৰে। প্ৰেকটিচ নাই বুলি নগৰ এৰি গ্ৰাম্য অঞ্চললৈ যাবলৈ আপত্তি কৰিব। L. M. P. ডাক্তৰ বোৰেই বা পিচপৰা ঠাইবোৰত কাম কৰিবলৈ দিলে বহুত সময়ত resign পৰ্য্যন্ত দিয়া দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়। এইবিলাক অসুবিধাৰ দৰে ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং কলেজ হলেও নানান অসুবিধা আহি দেখা দিব : যদি সৰু স্মৰা টেকনিচিয়ান, ফিটাৰ, ড্ৰাইভাৰ আদিৰ কাৰণে স্কুলৰ সুবিধা নাথাকে। কাজেই এইবিলাকে খাৰিব লাগিব আৰু কলেজও পাতিব লাগিব। এই সকলোবিলাক গুণাগুণ বিচাৰ কৰি আমাৰ দেশখন আমি সৰ্ব্বতো প্ৰকাৰে উন্নতি কৰি আগবঢ়াই লৈ যাব লাগিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আগতে উল্লেখ কৰিয়েই আহিছো যে, আমাৰ দেশত আমি উল্লেখযোগ্য নগৰ, চহৰ নতুনকৈ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবই লাগিব। আৰু অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ দৰে, Important Educational Institutions বিলাকো, কেন্দ্ৰীভূত কৰি আমাৰ চহৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ কামত বৰঙনী যোগাব লাগিব। কাজেই, আমি যেতিয়া, গুৱাহাটী নগৰখন উত্তৰে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ পৰা দক্ষিণে খানাপৰাতলৈ আৰু পূবে চানমাৰীৰ পৰা

পশ্চিমে জালুকাবাৰীলৈ সপ্তসাঁৰণ কৰি চহৰত পৰিণত কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছো তেনেস্থলত, তাত এই অনুষ্ঠান বিলাক কেন্দ্ৰীভূত কৰিবই লাগিব তেতিয়াহে মানুহ বহিব। অনুস্থানেই হৈছে ঠাইবোৰ উন্নত কৰিবলৈ একমাত্ৰ উপায়। আজি আমি কলিকতাত কি দেখিছো সকলোবোৰ অনুস্থান তাতেই কেন্দ্ৰীভূত নহয় নে?

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ কথাটো অপ্রাসঙ্গিক হৈছে।

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: নহয় চাৰ, মই বোধ কৰো থাকেই কৈছো। এনে অনুস্থানবোৰ স্থাপিত নহলে নগৰ বা চহৰ নিৰ্মান কৰা সম্ভব নহয়। তেখেতসকলে যেনেকৈ যোৰহাট আৰু শিৱসাগৰৰ কথা কৈছে সেইটো দেশৰ উন্নয়ন পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত হবই লাগিব আৰু তাত যিখন স্কুল আছে সেইখনৰ দ্বাৰাও দেশৰ বৃহত স্বার্থত ব্যঙনী যোগাব। উল্লেখ কৰি আহিছোয়েই ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণী মৰাৰ আগতে শ্ৰীযুত বৰ্ণেশ্বৰ মোহন ডাঙৰীয়াক কব খোজো যে তেখেতে যেন এনেকৈ 'পেৰকিয়েল', স্থানীয় ভঁৰাপনা আদি মন্তব্যৰ সমালোচনা নকৰে, যেহেতু তেখেত নিজেও এনে দোষৰ পৰা মুক্ত নহয় কাৰণ তেখেতৰ কথাত সদায় কৰিমগঞ্জ, কাছাৰ আদিৰ উল্লেখ থাকেই।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with due deference to the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion up till now, I must frankly admit that I have not been able either to follow the purport of their speeches or to understand the meaning of the Resolution before us, because we should first of all remember what we are. Are we here so many engineers, so many experts or so many technicians as to know which particular institution should be developed, in what particular manner, to what particular degree and what is the proper place for such and such a type of institution? Is it not a matter for the experts to decide? Our first care should be as to whether we want a particular type of institution, secondly whether we have the means to do this and so far as the details are concerned, we should leave it to the experts to decide. As to whether this or that should be the place of proper location, what should be the size, how many wings there should be of such a type of institution, whether there should be one institution or there should be many institutions, all these matters are for the experts to determine. As for me, I do not know whether His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology is a proper institution to be developed into a full-fledged engineering college with all the three wings or whether the Gauhati Engineering School will be better for the purpose. Nor the hon. Member who had tabled this Resolution has enlightened us about these things. We heard about the reference of Expert Committees, Committees on this, Committee on that, but this much we know that these Expert Committees have always differed from one another. For instance, there were so many Committees

about the Medical College and there were so many Committees about the Drainage and Embankment and so on, but we have always seen these Committees differ from one another.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: Here there is no difference.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: We have seen that a particular Committee say something while another Committee say another thing. These are matters of administration which should be left to the experts and those who are fit to discuss these things.

Now about the trend of the speeches. Instead of showing the strength of their arguments in favour of the Resolution, what they said? "We are very much alarmed to hear that the engineering college is going to be located at Gauhati". If this be the proper place, why there should be so much alarm? In certain speeches references have been made about newspapers. In these newspapers we have seen reports that some people gathered and demanded that if the institution is located in such and such place, then you should resign as though we are here just to work under the pressure of some vociferous people. If you cannot educate the masses—your masters—if you allow yourselves to be guided by local and parochial interest, then we shall find that national interest will always suffer. Of course, I do not decry local patriotism outright. If the love of the individual can be enlarged to that of the family and love of the family to that of the district, that is not a bad thing. But in doing so, we should not only see to the interest of the constituency from which we come, but we should also look to the interest of the State as a whole. Sir, in my opinion, the question now before us—I mean the site for the engineering college—is one which is of State-wide importance. In a matter like this, it is naturally expected that we should have a wider view of things. Sir, it is most unfortunate that upto now there is not a single engineering college although in the fitness of things there should have been more than one engineering college. Now that we are going to have one engineering college at long last, we should consider ourselves quite fortunate. But there should not be any cause for complaint regarding its location. It should naturally be in the place where it is most suited. In this matter we should be guided by the opinion of the experts. If we have any suggestion of our own, let us place it before the Government. Let us not allow our local patriotism to develop into parochialism and local jealousies. Now, from the newspaper reports it appears as though it is a local quarrel between Jorhat and

Gauhati, and it is unfortunate that some very responsible Members of this House and some enlightened people outside should have taken very active part in this controversy as to where this engineering college should be located. We all become very critical when our Friend, Shri Ranendra Mohan Das, speaks about Purbachal or when Rev. Nichols-Roy pleaded before the States Reorganisation Commission in favour of a Hills State, or Raja Ajit Narayan Deb spoke in favour of a separate Kamatapur Rajya. But what is this Jorhat *versus* Gauhati agitation? Does that not betray almost the same attitude?

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN: Not at all.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: I say it is almost the same attitude. My suggestion is—let us not think only in terms of Gauhati and Jorhat. Let us also look at the matter from the standpoints of people living in Goalpara or in Cachar or in other parts of Assam. In other words, let us begin to think in terms of the whole of the State of Assam. Let us think whether the interest of Assam as a whole is bigger or smaller than my own district or home town, then there will be, I am sure, no controversy regarding the location of the engineering college.

These are my humble suggestions. With these few words, I request my Friends to shake off feelings of parochialism, if there be any. I hope my Friends will not misunderstand me for looking at the matter from the standpoint I do.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to speak on the Resolution but in the papers today we have seen that the matter has already been settled, and if that is so, let us hear a statement from the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge on that point before the Mover of the Resolution speaks.

Mr. SPEAKER: We are not concerned with newspaper report. Mr. Gogoi will speak.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to clear one point. Some of my Friends who have taken part in the discussions of my Resolution and spoke against it, has charged me of introducing parochialism and local patriotism by referring to certain extraneous matters unrelated with my Resolution, such as the location of the site of the proposed engineering college—whether it should be located at Gauhati or at Jorhat. Sir, I never uttered a single word to that effect. My Resolution is quite clear and definite. It runs as follows;—

“This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate steps to raise the His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology to the status of a full-fledged Engineering College of the State”.

Sir, this is my Resolution. We have an already established engineering school at Jorhat, and by my Resolution, I only want that it should be raised to the status of a full-fledged engineering college. Therefore, I maintain, Sir, that my Resolution is quite a definite one and is far from any tinge of parochialism. I am a lover of Assam, and I want that my State should flourish and prosper as much as any other Member taking part in the Resolution. I want that there should develop a flourishing city in my State. Sir, the other day we read in the newspaper that West Bengal has as many as five cities.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Gogoi, we are not concerned with newspaper reports.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Sir, my intention simply to table this Resolution before this august House is that the Government of Assam do take immediate steps to raise His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology to the status of a full-fledged Engineering College of the State. Possibly I am quite right in saying in reply to Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyy and Shri Dharani Basumatari that this school should be up-graded to a full-fledged Engineering College.

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

Shri OMEO KUMAR (DAS Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must thank the hon. Mover for moving this Resolution, as it has given me an opportunity to clarify the misunderstanding which has been for sometime past noticed amongst certain section of the people. A revered Member like Shri Nilmani Phookan has mentioned about this misunderstanding. He has referred to a personal discussion with me and as such I feel I must clarify the position of the Government.

Shri NILMANI PHOOKAN : Sir, I only referred to what he had told me about the Government decision already proposed.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Phookan, I think it is quite irrelevant in mentioning about personal discussion in the House.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) : Sir, this Resolution was tabled by my hon. Friend, Shri Girindranath Gogoi, in the last Budget Session of the Assembly and it would have been better if it could have been discussed in the March Session. Unfortunately, Sir, this Resolution could not be discussed

before the Assembly adjourned. I received a notice of a Short Notice Resolution from my hon. Friend, Shri Ananda Chandra Bezbarua, and I agreed to take up this Resolution provided the Resolution tabled by my hon. Friend, Shri Girindranath Gogoi, does not come up for discussion in the House.

Sir, the question of upgrading the existing institution known as the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology has been under the consideration of the Government for sometime past. Previous speakers taking part in this debate mentioned about the past background. Sir, a reference was made to the appointment of a Committee by our late Lokapriya Bordoloi and the Committee which was appointed in 1948 recommended the conversion of the Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology into a college. I must point out that while this recommendation was being examined, the Government of the time decided to establish a civil engineering college at Gauhati, and as a matter of fact, took up construction of necessary buildings. The House may be aware that subsequently when the State Government was faced with a financial crisis due to stoppage of Post-War Development Grants from the Government of India, this scheme for establishing a civil engineering college at Gauhati had to be abandoned, and the Government decided to start the Ayurvedic College in the same buildings which were constructed for the Civil Engineering College.

On the other hand, Government of India turned down the recommendation of the Committee to convert His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Technical School into a college instead they increased the number of seats available in some of the engineering colleges in India assessing our needs. But the State Government did not leave the matter at that. With this object, they provided an amount of Rs.10 lakhs in the First Five-Year Plan. The total amount for upgrading this school into an engineering college was estimated at Rs.56 lakhs, out of which this amount of Rs.10 lakhs earmarked for this purpose is in the process of expenditure for procurement of tools and equipments, and for construction of hostels and laboratory buildings, etc. The question of acquiring more lands for this purpose was also taken up last year as the total area of the land occupied by the present institute was not sufficient for the purpose of upgrading the school.

While the Government took all these steps for upgrading of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Technical School, the Eastern Regional Committee of the All-India Council of Technical Education did not approve of our efforts to convert the school into a college. All India Council of Technical Education

subsequently approved of the decision taken by the Regional Committee. As such the scheme for upgrading or converting came to a stand-still. But still the State Government did not leave the matter at that stage. Last year towards the end of October, in a meeting of the All-India Council of Technical Education, our Resolution for establishing engineering colleges was, however, accepted.

A meeting of the All-India Council of Technical Education was held towards the end of last October.

I could not attend as the Assembly was in Session ; however, a representative was deputed to represent our State, and after my personal approaches to the Union Education Minister, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, the All-India Council of Technical Education agreed to accept our proposal, and the officers of the Eastern Regional Committee were sent to enquire into all our engineering institutions at Gauhati and Jorhat.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: What was the recommendation of that Council ?

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): The Resolution was that we must have an engineering college in Assam. Sir, while these steps were being taken up, the question of conversion of the school into a college was also further examined. The House is aware of the difficulties we have to face in implementing the schemes of development because of lack of trained personnel. Our Public Works Department suffered from dearth of engineers, overseers as well as mechanics and foremen. Sir, the existing school was turning out foremen and mechanics besides mechanical overseers and many of these trained personnel are being utilised in many fields. For example, after we had adopted the National Certificate Course and accepted the syllabus prescribed by the All-India Council of Technical Education, our trained personnel are being employed in the railways, etc., which were being denied to us previously. Sir, the House is aware that before Partition our Public Works Department depended for overseers and other trained personnel on the Dacca Institution. After Partition, the Dacca Institute went beyond our reach, and we had to establish a civil engineering school at Gauhati a few years ago, and that also with an intake of 40 students only. But with the development schemes having been put into execution, our demands for trained officers commenced to grow and, therefore, we had to increase the intake to 80 students

Last year we had to increase this to 120. Even then this intake is found to be not sufficient to meet the requirements. On the other hand, the House is aware that we have taken up development schemes. The Umtru Project is coming into execution and in the Second Five-Year Plan we have envisaged many electrical schemes in other towns and in industrial areas, as such, we cannot abandon this existing school which is known as His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales Technical School at Jorhat. It has become more urgent and necessary to maintain the existing school.

On the other hand, we have to take into consideration the demand made by a certain section of the people about the change of the name of the His Royal Highness "The Prince of Wales Technical School". The demand has been there for some years past. This section of the people wanted, after Independence, to change the name of the His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Technical School into the B. Barua Technological Institute. This demand for changing the name of the institution has legal implications. We had to consult the legal advisers. But, it was found that there was some difficulty in changing the name of the school. The advice of the legal advisers was that they could not go beyond the wish of the donor. This institution was started with a munificent donation of late B. Barua. It was the donor's wish to name the school like this and we must respect the donor's wish. Therefore, we cannot change the name of the school. We were not competent to do it. On the one hand, there was a demand for upgrading the school and on the other hand there was also a demand to change the name of the institution.

Mr. SPEAKER: You need not dilate on that point. Nobody objects to it.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): We received a representation from the students of this school to that effect; so I have to mention the fact.

Mr. SPEAKER: Quite right. But nobody in the House objects to it.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Sir, I have already said that owing to certain legal implications we cannot change the name of the institution.

Mr: SPEAKER: It was in the trust deed.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Yes.

Sir, we realised the necessity of building up an engineering college. As such, during the last Budget Session, Government took a decision to establish two colleges—one for civil engineering at Gauhati and the other for electrical and mechanical engineering at Jorhat. During these months, there had not been any departure from the decision taken in March last by the Government.

Sir, I must bring to the notice of the House another fact. That an engineering college in modern times requires the services of most efficient men. Our country, India, has taken up schemes for development. Other States also have taken up development schemes. It has become very difficult to secure highly qualified persons. On the other hand also we are lacking in financial resources, and we may not also get the services of the highly qualified teachers. I was myself discussing with my colleagues and friends outside, whether to build up the institution as a single unit. I need not go into the details. But I must mention that colleagues in the Cabinet did not accept my view, to build up into a single unit. As such there was no alteration of the past decision. I had already mentioned that during the last Budget Session, it was decided to establish two institutions—one at Gauhati as a civil engineering college and one at Jorhat as an electrical and mechanical engineering college—but not by upgrading the existing school. We have already taken a decision that we should not upgrade this institute and it will remain a separate institute.

My Friend, Mr. Hareswar Goswami, wanted that I must clarify by a statement because it has been published in the Press that there has already been a settlement in this regard. I must say that there is no question of any settlement. Government has not altered its previous decision. (*A voice from the Opposition*): What is the present decision? I have already mentioned that we decided in March last to establish the civil engineering college at Gauhati and to start a separate electrical and mechanical engineering college at Jorhat.

Sir, I think I have sufficiently explained the position and clarified the view-point of the Government. Therefore, I oppose this Resolution of Mr. Gogoi and I request him to withdraw this Resolution.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: On a point of information, Sir, the Minister has just now said that Government has decided to establish a separate college of mechanical and electrical engineering at Jorhat, but would not upgrade or convert the existing Prince of Wales Technical School into a college. May I know, Sir, what is the legal difficulty to do so or is it on sentimental ground ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Sir, I will explain the position. In the existing technical institute at Jorhat, a class of persons up to a certificate course is turned out and we are in great need of such persons. As for instance, we are in need of electricians, motor driver, mechanics, drivers for our diesel-engine vehicles and diesel engines. We have a programme of taking up rural electrification in an extensive scale and we require a great number of electricians and engine drivers, and such electricians, etc., can be turned out in this institute of Jorhat and for that reason we also want to increase the capacity for admitting more trainees in these lines in this institute. We also want to start a workshop so that we can manufacture different parts of motor vehicles and for that purpose we will surely require a large number of machanics and also electricians at this institute. We do not intend to upgrade this technical institute of Jorhat, as in this institute, at present, such personnel can be trained up within a course of 2 to 3 years. We require such personnel to meet our present and future need also. We cannot expect to train our people outside the State. We want to increase the present capacity for admitting more and more trainees to meet our requirement. We propose also to have well equipped workshop which may serve the Transport Department for training of motor mechanics and drivers. In the present institute, Matric and under-Matric students are trained to different grades upto a certificate course. The engineering college conferring degree in electric engineering, mechanical engineering will be started at Jorhat where students with the minimum educational qualification and Intermediate science will be admitted and this will be limited.

We do not propose to upgrade the present institute at Jorhat to degree course as it will deprive the Matriculate and under-Matriculate students of the facility of training such classes of technical personnel we are at present in need of. We want to have an engineering college on the same line as the engineering colleges at Jadabpur and some other places. Similarly, we are not going to convert the present civil engineering school at Gauhati which turns out overseers. As we are very short of overseers at present, we have started a condensed course

for 6 months for imparting condensed course for training personnel for taking up jobs for collection of data in connection with river valley projects and some other projects under the Public Works Department. Instead of converting our civil engineering school at Gauhati into a civil engineering college we propose to increase the capacity for giving more admission in the school so that we can turn out more and more personnel to take up the jobs under the Public Works Department.

At present in the civil engineering school of Gauhati, the capacity for admission has been increased to 120, and in addition another set of 60 students are trained in the condensed course. So, the total number of students taught in this school is 180. We are increasing the number of seats and we want to give them training, if necessary, by shifts. At present we are short of about 200 engineers and 300 overseers to work under the Public Works Department under different projects at different areas. I think in time we may need more than two engineering colleges proposed to be started. After 5 years or so, we may be in need of more engineering colleges. We have already taken up the installation of River Research Station for river training. I must mention that we propose to establish the civil engineering college not in the Gauhati town itself but at a site near the Gauhati University.

The reason why we want to establish the proposed civil engineering college there is that a large number of professors teaching chemistry, physics, mathematics, etc., in the Gauhati University will also be readily available for teaching the same subjects in the civil engineering college. So, it appears that for the purpose of economy also we are going to start the civil engineering college at a site near the Gauhati University at Jhalukbari. Another reason for selecting the site near the Gauhati University for the civil engineering college is that while we are already in dearth of highly qualified and experienced professors to take up classes immediately in the civil engineering college, we shall very easily get the services of those professors of the Gauhati University for teaching such subjects. I have already mentioned by holding classes, if necessary, by shifts. We want to make progress according to our needs and convenience. But on account of certain objections raised by the owners, the land proposed to be acquired for Jorhat College could not be acquired and the matter has been delayed to some extent. Sir, I am quite sure that due to some misunderstanding, agitation was carried on and some heat was generated outside the House, because they were not fully acquainted with the problems

of the State. But I hope the hon. Members will appreciate our stand-point. We want as many engineering institutions as possible to turn up in quick succession larger number of technical personnel of different grades. As a matter of fact, last year the Jorhat institution has been upgraded to certificate course. Before last year, the students of that institution were not recognised outside Assam, even by the Industries here like the Assam Oil Company, etc. With its upgrading last year, several Matriculate students can be and are given training there to meet the requirements of trained personnel in the country. We feel the need of a mechanical and electrical engineering college where the intermediate passed students will undergo their engineering course. Our purpose will not be served by simply upgrading the existing institution, as it will cease to supply lower-grade technical personnel, which we need so much to-day. In view of what I have stated, Sir, I feel sure Mr. Gogoi will withdraw his Resolution.

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: On a point of information, Sir, when do the Government propose to start the engineering college at Jorhat?

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): The money has already been provided in the First Five Year Plan and we are in the process of spending it.

Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA: May I know whether any Demand in the Assembly will be necessary?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): It must be known to Mr. Bezbarua that sometimes when the Assembly is not in Session, we spend money according to the needs of the State and the urgency of the matter. That is why the House have provided a Contingency Fund of Rs. 75 lakhs to the Government and we can draw from that fund. I do not understand why he is anxious. The Resolution, as it stands, is against the policy of Government. Mr. Gogoi wants to upgrade the institution; that will not meet the requirements of the State. We want to develop the existing institution, and at the same time to start a mechanical and electrical engineering college at Jorhat. In view of this, I request him to withdraw the Resolution,

Mr. SPEAKER: What does Mr. Gogoi want to do?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard the statements made by the Education Minister as well as the Chief Minister. They have stated that the Prince of Wales Technical School should not be upgraded.

(*A vice*—He is making a speech.)

Mr. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seat? If I have understood the Chief Minister aright, Government will start a mechanical and electrical engineering college separately at Jorhat. The existing institution will stand because we are in need of such technical personnel as are turned out this institution. That means, instead of converting the present institution into a full-fledged college, they will separately start a college of mechanical and electrical engineering. Am I correct?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Yes, Sir.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: All is well that ends well. I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

(*voice*—Yes, yes.)

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

Private Member's Resolution to appoint a Committee to suggest the Union Government for making necessary amendment to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

With a view to bring about better understanding between the people of the hills and the plains, this Assembly is of opinion that a committee having real representatives of hills and plains people be appointed to suggest to the Union Government for making necessary amendment to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India capable of satisfying the true urges and aspirations of the hill people living in the autonomous districts of Assam.

Sir, I move this Resolution with the only idea of paving the way for better understanding between the hills and the plains people. The hills people are the blood of our blood and the flesh of our flesh. To-day, due to various factors and mainly due to the legacy left by the foreign rulers, there is some amount of suspicion and misunderstanding. If we are to develop to-day as a free people, prosperous and healthy, it is necessary that every limb of our body-politic, every component part of the people should be without suspicion and there must be the best of feelings amongst them.

Sir, it is known to this House that when the States Reorganisation Commission visited the State, a demand was made for a separate Hills State. During the Budget Session of the Assembly, myself and on behalf of my Friends sitting on this side, made it clear that the creation of a separate Hills State was neither congenial for the growth of this Frontier State nor was it beneficial in the interests of the hills people. Sir, to-day, in our State certain centrifugal tendencies are at work and when it is time for us to stand united we should try to avoid these centrifugal tendencies. But by merely decrying these tendencies we cannot put an end to them. We must go deep into the root of it. It may be possible that certain interested persons are misleading the people, but we have also our obligation to see that no one can mislead the people and that can be done first by creating an atmosphere of happy relationship of free and unfettered growth and also by doing work which will be appreciated by all people.

Sir, it is not possible for this House to amend the Constitution. In the Constitution, the Sixth Schedule is there.

Mr. SPEAKER: I see Mr. Goswami, that there is a provision in paragraph 21 of the Sixth Schedule which gives Parliament power to amend the Schedule without amending the Constitution.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I will refer to that, Sir. Paragraph 21 of the Sixth Schedule provides for the amendment of the Sixth Schedule: "(1) Parliament may from time to time by law amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the provisions of this Schedule and, when the Schedule is so amended, any reference to this Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended.

(2) No such law as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368."

Sir, that paragraph in the Sixth Schedule provides a machinery for the amendment and it is only Parliament that can amend the Constitution by mere majority. My point is that I am not denying that right to Parliament, rather, I cannot, but the important point is that we are vitally concerned with the people of Assam, we are vitally concerned with it and as we are vitally concerned, we cannot only sit tight and let Parliament do it. We know of other precedents in this House when we have moved the Central Government, when we have suggested also that certain things are to be done which really fall within the orbit of the Central Government or Parliament; so here, also as we are vitally concerned about the welfare of these Hills people living within the State and

what is more we are more concerned about better understanding between these people and it is within our competence to have a Committee to discuss these matters and to suggest to the Union Government that these things should be done. In my Resolution, I have taken sufficient care to avoid that mistake because I have suggested that real representatives of Hills and Plains people to be appointed to suggest to the Union Government for making necessary amendment to the Sixth Schedule. We are to suggest to the Union Government instead of leaving these things to some Members of the Parliament and even to some other people. Sir, if we take all these matters into our own hands and if we try to evolve some means by which this misunderstanding can be avoided, then it will be better for our State and it is only with that view we want to take the responsibility, this House want to take the responsibility, for evolving a formula for removing this misunderstanding so that in time to come we may live as amicably, as peacefully and as in a friendly manner as possible.

Sir, I do not want to go into the different paragraphs of the Sixth Schedule because there are many things to be studied. Perhaps most of the Members know also that before the demand for a separate Hills State came into existence, there was a Memorandum submitted by representatives of the Hills People for amending the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. It will not do any good at this moment to say what amendment should be suggested, what is bad in the Constitution that should be left to the representatives of these people so that by mutual agreement, by mutual consultation, we can with one voice place before the Union Government that these things must be done and for these things the Sixth Schedule is to be amended.

Sir, it is also known that when we sit round the table, discuss mutual matters and problems, which concern us, difficulties are obviated. Even here we find that although when we meet in Committee as Members of the Opposition and of Government Party, we set aside our conflicts and try to come to grip with the problems and come to certain settlement. If such a thing is done in this very vital problem also, the Hills and Plains people's representatives sit round the table, talk to each other, then many difficulties, many misunderstanding, many grievances will melt away. It is a fact that there is an urge, there is an aspiration among these Hills people to be ruled in their own way and that urge no one should decry. As we believe in democracy, we believe also in the decentralised form of Government and if we believe in decentralised form of Government as we have ourselves provided in our Constitution,

the idea of decentralised form of Government, then if we allow these people to be governed in their own way, if you allow them to run their administration in their own way, without affecting the larger interest, *i. e.*, the national interest, then, I am sure, the things will shape out better.

We believe, so far as Assam is concerned, there is no possibility of separating Hills from the Plains. I do not know what the States Reorganisation Commission will recommend, but thinking as we do as ordinary man, we believe that for the greatest interest of India as well as of Assam, the whole of area east of East Pakistan should be treated as one unit and it should be large enough so that we can pursue a policy of economic self-sufficiency. We know even during the normal times when there is some flood, when there is dislocation of communication, we are at the mercy of the profiteers. We do not get our food and other necessary things and therefore even at normal times these Hills areas should be treated as one unit for the purpose of planning for better growth and for that better purpose there can be no question of separation. If that is taken as correct premise, the second premise is if we are to live together we should live in peace, to live through mutual accommodation, through mutual respect and through mutual toleration and therefore in matters where Hills people feel very keenly about running their administration in their own way, we should allow them to do so. This Sixth Schedule unfortunately provides a form of diarchy. In judicial and in all matters, there is a system of diarchy and because of this diarchy, there is a Constitutional conflict between the State Government and the District Councils and without going further into what amendments we should suggest, I personally feel that certain new formula must be evolved which will do away with this form of diarchy.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami, I have not studied this matter, but you being a lawyer, I want your suggestion whether we are competent to have a Committee by which the House will be committed also to take the function which belongs more to Parliament than to ourselves.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, we have a right to suggest but not to legislate.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am asking you whether it is proper on our part to commit ourselves the functions of Parliament to suggest anything by a Committee in which the House will also be committed. Are you competent to do that?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, in so many matters we have expressed our opinion and this House has expressed its opinion and we have also made it known to the Central

Government that this is the expressed will of the people of Assam.

Mr. SPEAKER: Somehow or other I don't see this matter either in the State List or the Concurrent List.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Even accepting that this is a matter wholly in the Union List, even then we have a right to express our opinion because we are not going to legislate.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is all right.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: As I said, Sir, even in a matter which is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Union Government where we have an interest, we have our right to express our opinion.

Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: Sir, this is not a matter of expressing our opinion only, it is definitely said in the Resolution itself that a Committee be appointed to suggest to the Union Government for making necessary amendment to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Mr. SPEAKER: He said clearly for giving suggestion only.

Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: But the procedure of making amendment in Parliament, Sir, is that some M. P. will have to bring out that amendment.

Shri A. ALLEY: I rise on a point of order, Sir. (*A voice from the Opposition side: It is too late.*)

Mr. SPEAKER: All right let him speak.

Shri A. ALLEY: My point of order is very simple, Sir. It is only this. I want to inform the House that by moving an amendment now to the Sixth Schedule it will serve no purpose because an amendment to the Sixth Schedule has already been tabled in Parliament by our Tribal M. P.

Mr. SPEAKER: You mean by Mrs. Khongmen?

Shri A. ALLEY: Yes, Sir, by Mrs. Khongmen.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, so far as Sriman Prafulla Goswami is concerned, I must say he has missed the bus in the sense that he has missed the point that by making a suggestion it does not mean that we will take upon ourselves the task of legislating or amending. We are only suggesting and for that we have our right to do even today. So far as Mr. Alley is concerned, although there is already an amendment, we know even in our rules there is a provision that we can table an amendment to an amendment though they may or may not accept it. Now, Sir, knowing as we do that our Union Government is a very democratic Government, knowing as we do that they will take into consideration the expressed opinion of the people and knowing as we do that they will respect the

will and sentiments of the people, we are sure that if such and such a formula can be evolved, they would respect that. There is no doubt about it.

Now, Sir, the most important thing in the Sixth Schedule of which, as I have said, there is constant trouble and constant cause of friction and conflict, with its idea of diarchy whether on the administrative side or in the judicial side or even in the legislative side, there is this idea of diarchy in it and this diarchical provision is very often misunderstood by the people. Sir, if we look to the Sixth Schedule administration today we will see that the District Councils are more in the nature of glorified Local Boards. The powers have been given under the Sixth Schedule in such a way that they only create misunderstanding and a wrong impression. This is so, Sir, because the whole thing was drafted and done in a very hurried manner and at the shortest possible time so that many things in it could not be appreciated at the time. Take for instance the most important thing in paragraph (3) (1) (g)—appointment or succession of Chiefs or Headmen—on the other hand we have by legislation abolished the Chiefs' rights in Mizoram.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): At the request of the District Council.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: That is all right, I am not blaming you, Sir, but I am only suggesting that these are the things where there is scope for misunderstanding. So far I know of Mizoram, so far I know of Umpho, this has created a lot of misunderstanding because the Constitution envisages retention of the office of these Chiefs or Headmen, but we on the other hand, at the request of the District Council, have abolished their rights—we have taken away their rights.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Rights over land.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Yes, rights over land. But if you know anything of the customs in Mizoram, if the Chiefs are denied their rights over a 'ram' then they cease to be Chiefs and are only ornaments.

So these things have created a lot of misunderstanding. Similarly, Sir, if we come to the social customs also we will see that a lot of bad blood has been created not only between the District Council and the State Government, but between the District Councils and the Hills people themselves. I do not like to go item by item into each of the probable amendments, but all that I say is that the Sixth Schedule needs a lot of amendments, and it will be a very good thing if we can evolve out some amendments by both the Hills and the Plains people sitting together. On the other hand, although these District Councils

are there, their resources are entirely inadequate. The most important thing to be considered is, therefore, their sources of income. The different sources of income enumerated in the Sixth Schedule are so few and so very inadequate at the present level of their consciousness, that the question of fund today stands as the most burning problem before the District Councils. It is therefore necessary to see whether any arrangement can be made between the State Government and the District Councils for distribution of the various resources in a way satisfactory and acceptable to both. Sir, I do not propose to go deep into the matter at the present stage, but if it is agreed to by the House and more particularly by the Hill Members that it is the time that we should sit down together and evolve a formula that will satisfy our aspirations, then we can accept this Resolution. With these few words, I commend my Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Resolution moved is that with a view to bring about better understanding between the people of the Hills and the Plains, this Assembly is of opinion that a committee having real representatives of Hills and Plains people be appointed to suggest to the Union Government for making necessary amendment to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India capable of satisfying the true urges and aspirations of the hills people living in the autonomous districts of Assam.

Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is one of the Resolutions which was brought in for discussion during the last sitting of the Budget Session in the month of March, but unfortunately, due to the adjournment of the Assembly *sine die* it could not, however, be moved as a result of which it has come up before the House now in the month of June. Between then and now, many things have happened. We have seen how the people not only of the Hills districts but the people of the Plains such as those of the Cachar district, have been smarting under certain grievances and how much strongly their minds are agitated over these matters. Hills people have submitted certain Memoranda before the States Reorganisation Commission for a separate Hills State and so also the people of Cachar submitted another Memorandum for a Purbachal State. Now under the background of a situation like this Resolution comes before the House.

But before entering into any further discussion on the

matter I would like to refer to rule No.94(1) of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules which runs as follows :

“Every resolution shall be in the form of a declaration of opinion by the Assembly indicating, whenever necessary, a line of action to be taken by the Government and no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects, namely—

- (i) any matter which is under adjudication by Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of the Union of India ;
- (ii) any matter relating to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.”

Sir, now my point relates mainly to Rule 94(1). This Resolution does not indicate as to what particular line of action Government should take. My second point is that this matter is now pending for a decision or adjudication before the States Re-organisation Commission, which is the highest Tribunal of the land. In this connection I would also refer to Rule 55(3) (ix) of the Assembly Rules, that a Motion or Resolution like this is not admissible because it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State.

Rule 55(3)(ix) says that “In order that a Motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely, that :— (ix) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State.” I submit that this matter is a burning topic of the time and in almost all the States in India.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Goswami, Mr. Khongphai has raised a pertinent point. Resolution is a Motion and a Motion cannot be moved on the grounds stated under rule No.94(1) of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules. He has also referred to Rule No.55(3)(ix). What have you got to say? Resolution is of course a Motion.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : No, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Khongphai, have you finished your objection? Please let us know.

Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI : Sir, this is an all-India matter. There is no doubt about it even if we take the States Re-organisation Commission as a Court of Law. I submit, Sir, that the States Re-organisation Commission was set up only under the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution of India.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, Articles 2 and 3.

Shri A. S. KHONGPHAI: So, Sir, this is an all-India matter. Therefore, this House is not capable of discussing this Resolution.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, there might be some more preliminary objections?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, so technical.....

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, so far as Articles 2 and 3 are concerned, I would like to say, first of all, I have not denied that Parliament is competent to do this. It is only the Parliament which could do it. Sir, I would like to submit that Articles 2 and 3 have no relevancy to the matter under discussion.

Then, Sir, about Rules 55 and 94—so far as rule 94 is concerned, it has no relevancy to the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, a little there is. Mr. Khongphai must be an acute lawyer.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: No, Sir, it is only by a stretch of imagination we can say that it is an adjudication.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Khongphai was referring to the line of action that must be taken by the Government.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, Mr. Khongphai's was a different matter. That is your suggested objection and I appreciate that. So far as Mr. Khongphai's objection is concerned, this House is not a Court of Law, therefore, this matter can be discussed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Khongphai is referring about the line of action.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, no suggestion is made about the line of action. Line of action is the formation of a Committee and the Committee is to suggest to the Union Government for making necessary amendments to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. So the line of action to be taken by the Government is to be decided by the Committee which is to be formed with a view to bring about better understanding between the people of the Hills and the Plains.

Mr. SPEAKER : But you have not indicated the line of action to be taken. It forms a preamble only.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Sir, with a view to bring about better understanding between the people of the Hills and the Plains, this Assembly is of the opinion that a Committee having real representatives of Hills and Plains be appointed to suggest to the Union Government for making necessary amendments to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India capable of satisfying the true urges and aspirations of the hill people living in the autonomous districts of Assam.

Now, Sir, so far as rule 55(3) (ix) is concerned, it has also no relevancy. The Resolution is primarily for the appointment of a Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER : The matter does not concern the State.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : So far as the real allocation of power and redistribution of power is concerned.....

Mr. SPEAKER : This is not our concern.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : The Article—*Sixth Schedule* at the Head Line refers to the—"Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in Assam" and we want a declaration.

Mr. SPEAKER : We are discussing his objection. This is an amendment and it is the primary concern of the State.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : It is the primary concern of the State. I have suggested that with a view to bring about better understanding between the people of the Hills and the Plains.....

Mr. SPEAKER : I think your primary concern is the amendment. You may wriggle out as you like.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : With a view to bring about better understanding between the people of the Hills and the Plains the Resolution has been tabled before the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : But this is entirely an amendment.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : The necessary amendment is the indirect concern.

Mr. SPEAKER : Your primary concern is to suggest amendment and that can be denied. However, I like to hear you.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Sir, I have already said during the course of my speech that the whole purpose of my speech is to bring about better understanding between the people of the Hills and Plains. That is the whole purpose of my speech as well as my Resolution.

Mr. SPEAKER : I don't want your speech.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Sir, my Resolution seeks to bring about better understanding between the people of the Hills and Plains, and what is the vehicle or instrument to it? The instrument to amend the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution is the Committee and that only can bring better understanding between the people of the Hills and Plains.

Mr. SPEAKER : Your main purpose to bring about better understanding between the people of the Hills and Plains is by amending the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. I do not know whether it is in order or out of order. However, I will hear Mr. Lalmawia.

PU LALMAWIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to say whether this is in order or out of order, but what I want to say is about my opinion regarding this Motion. Sir, I feel very much inclined to support this Motion of Shri Hareswar Goswami, but for one reason only I cannot support it, that is, because we the Hills people have been demanding a Hills State, and I am confident that the majority of the Hills people want a Hills State. So, Sir, until and unless this case has been settled by the States Re-organisation Commission, I do not think that it is time for us to demand or suggest any amendment to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. Had it not been so, I would willingly support the Motion. I would like to suggest that with a view to bring about better understanding between the people of the Hills and Plains, this Assembly do form a Representative Committee truly representing the Hills and Plains people to find ways and means to bring about better understanding between the people of the Hills and Plains.

Sir, even now the condition can be improved, if the State Government really wants to do so. That is my opinion. Thank you.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Alley has spoken and said that this Resolution is not in order. Mr. Hareswar Goswami has brought in this Resolution with the best of his intention, and I think this is one of the best Resolutions that we had for sometime past, but at the same time, the Resolution, as framed, I think, is not within our competence to discuss it in this House. Mr. Alley has already said that it is not within the competence of the House to discuss that it is not in order, and Mr. Khongphai has more pointedly said that it is not within the competence of the House to discuss it. He mentions Rule 55(3)(ix) which says—"It (a Motion) shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of the State."

So the amendment of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution is not primarily the concern of the State Government. It is mainly the concern of Parliament. Mr. Alley has also pointed out that Resolution for amending the Sixth Schedule is pending there, and notice was given by Mrs. Khongmen, M.P., for amending the Constitution.

As the rule stands, I find that, I am unable to allow this Motion to be moved. The Motion is out of order.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, in view of the ruling--whether the speeches that were delivered will remain in the proceedings.

Mr. SPEAKER: The speeches will remain.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: But the Resolution is out of order.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is alright but yet the speeches will remain in the record as it should be.

Private Member's Resolution to appoint a Committee to examine existing syllabus prescribed in Middle English and High Schools from classes IV to VIII and suggest a comprehensive one

***Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that in order to suit the changed conditions and present day needs, this Assembly is of opinion that a committee be appointed by the State Government to examine the existing syllabus of study prescribed in the classes in Middle English and High Schools from class IV to class VIII and suggest a comprehensive syllabus for study.

Sir, I moved earlier Resolution No.43 wherein also I suggested appointment of a Committee in this respect and the Resolution was accepted. But this Resolution is concerned with another phase--the second phase. The first Resolution concerns with Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools, that is, from classes IV to VI. Now this Resolution concerns with classes VI to VIII. I have not included classes IX and X because it does not come under the purview of our State Government. The syllabus for Matriculation concerns with the University.

Mr. SPEAKER: What about High Schools?

***Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI:** Syllabus up to class VIII are under the purview of the State Government, classes IX and X come under the purview of University. So, Sir, I have omitted classes IX and X, because our State Government has no authority to prescribe any syllabus

for classes IX and X. This is the second phase. I have demarcated the educational system into two phases. The first is the primary phase, then the secondary phase and the other phase concerns classes IX and X,—the matriculation phase, which I have left. So, Sir, if our Government appoints a committee which will examine the syllabus from classes IV to VIII, I have no objection. I have already spoken on the first Resolution, so I will not take much time of the House to speak more on this Resolution. I want to speak that the committee will have to go through various syllabus which has been continuing from a long time so that the committee can make necessary changes. Along with the change of syllabus we may also require to change some subjects and to introduce some new subjects. For example, in the upper classes Hindi has now been introduced, but this subject of Hindi has not become a part of examination. Thus Hindi has been excluded from examination. Now there is a necessity that Hindi should be included in the examination so that the students can obtain marks in this subject. We may also see that when there are some optional subjects like Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, we can also include some other languages. The students should be given such facilities so that they can learn their mother tongue and along with that they can also learn other languages like Hindi, English, and so on. Specially in Assam there are so many languages and dialects like the Khasi language, Lushai language, Naga language, Kachari language, and so on. So, it is to be seen that in the high schools in the plains district the boys are also taught any of the hill languages along with the compulsory subjects and similarly in the high schools in the hill areas the hill boys are taught Assamese along with their own hill languages. This question is to be examined so that every student get the facility to learn any other language or languages other than his own. For all this a change is necessary in our syllabus to meet our present day need. We are now independent and so our needs are quite different now from what we had during the foreign rule. So, under the present democratic setup we should have a change in our syllabus according to our needs. As I stated earlier while moving my Resolution No.43, our students are taught now more about America and Europe than about our own country. Now time has come that our students should learn much more about our own country than other countries and on that account also a change in the syllabus is necessary. Now our students should learn more about Indian and Assamese history than

the history of other countries like America, Europe, etc. Of course, they have got to learn history of the world as well so that they can have a wider outlook, but that comes next, after learning the history of their own countries first. Along with that certain subjects, like civics, need also be prescribed so that our students in high schools can learn about citizenship, something about the administration and so on. After that the students can learn anything for having a general knowledge, and for that aspect also we need some change in the syllabus. All these various aspects will have to be examined to have a new syllabus. With that end in view, Government may appoint one committee for examining the syllabus upto class VI and another committee for higher classes.

I do not like to take up more time of the House and some other Members may also like to speak on this Motion.

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

Mr. SPEAKER: The Resolution moved is:

“In order to suit the changed conditions and present day needs, this Assembly is of opinion that a committee be appointed by the State Government to examine the existing syllabus of study prescribed in the classes in Middle English and High Schools from Class IV to Class VIII and suggest a comprehensive syllabus for study.”

Shri JADAB CHANDRA KHAKHLARI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শ্রীযুত গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে, তাতে মই কব খোজো যে আমাৰ স্কুল বিলাকত আমাৰ পাহাৰীয়া ভাষাবিলাক যেনে নগা, খাচীয়া, কছাৰী ইত্যাদি ভাষা প্ৰাথমিক অবস্থাত স্কুল বিলাকত দিলে, বহুবকমে আমাৰ উপকাৰ হয়। ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ ভৈয়াম আৰু পাহাৰীয়া ভাই সকলৰ মাজত শিপাই থকা বৈষম্যতাও দূৰ হব। যোৱা কালি আমি খাচীয়া সকলৰ নাচ চাবলৈ গৈ দেখিছো যে ইংৰাজী ভাষাত হে আমাৰ ভাবৰ আদান প্ৰদান কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু সাধাৰণ খাচীয়া ভাই সকলে ইংৰাজী নুবুজে আমিও খাচীয়া ভাষা নজনাৰ কাৰণে তেওলোকক আমাৰ ভাব প্ৰকাশ কৰিব নোৱাৰো। গত সমুদ্ৰ সিপাৰত থকা এটা ভাষাৰ দ্বাৰা আমি আমাৰ অসমীয়া পাহাৰি সকলৰ লগত কথা পাতিব লগীয়া হোৱা কথাটো এটা লাজৰ কথা হৈছে। ইংৰাজ সকলে ইংৰাজী ভাষা প্ৰচাৰ কৰিবলৈ স্তুবিধা লৈছিল। তেওঁলোকৰ ভাষাৰ দ্বাৰা খৃষ্টান ধৰ্ম প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছিল। এতিয়া আমাৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ দিনতো আমি ইংৰাজী ভাষাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ লগত কথা পাতিম নে? স্কুলত নহলে এনেই কোনেও কাৰো ভাষা নিশিকি। আজিলৈকে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত পাহাৰ ভৈয়ামৰ কোনো ভাবৰ আদান প্ৰদান কৰিবলৈ হলে ইংৰাজীৰহে সহায় লবলগীয়া হয়। এই ভাষা নজনাৰ কাৰণেই পাহাৰ ভৈয়ামৰ মাজত এটা ডাঙৰ অন্তৰায় ঘটি আছে। অৱশ্যে চৰকাৰে কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক নিৰ্দেশ দিছে যে পাহাৰীয়া ভাষা সকলোৱে শিকিব লাগে কিন্তু এনেকৈ কলেই ফল নহব সেইটো বাধ্যতামূলক কৰি দিলেহে কাম হব। আমাৰ Syllabus ৰ ভিতৰত, নগা খাচীয়া, কছাৰী ইত্যাদি যিবিলাক ভাষাক দোৱান বলি ভাবি আছে, সেইবিলাকো অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰি সকলোৱে শিকাৰ এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই কথাটোত মই বিশেষ

গুৰুৰ আৰোপ কৰি এই প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো, আৰু আশাকৰো চৰকাৰেও
কথাটো ভালকৈ গনি চাব।

আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে এই যে এই পাহাৰী আৰু কচাৰী বা বড়ো ভাষা বিলাক
গবেষণা কৰিলে বহুতো পুৰণা ঐতিহাসিক তথ্য বাহিৰ হব। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত
আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য হ'ল এই তথ্যবিলাক উৎখাটন কৰা, আৰু সেই অনুসাৰে পৰস্পৰ
মাজত প্ৰীতি বঢ়োৱা।

Shri DALBIR SING LOHAR : নেপালী ভাষাৰ কথা দেখোন
একোকে নকলে ?

Shri JADAB CHANDRA KHAKHLARI : নেপালী ভাষাটো
ইতিপূৰ্বেই ডাঙৰ ভাষা মই ইয়াত উল্লেখ নকৰিলেও হব।
ইয়াকে কৈ প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) : Mr. Speaker,
Sir, I have listened to the hon. Mover of this Resolution,
Sriman Goswami, and also Shri Khakhlari. I do not propose
to discuss the points raised with regard to the details of the
syllabus proposed, but I have no objection to accept the
Resolution.

While accepting the Resolution, I must mention that
the question of reorientation of Secondary Education has been
under consideration for the last few years. The Ministry
of Education at the Centre and also Education Department
of the State Government have taken steps for reorienta-
tion of Secondary Education. The Ministry of Education
appointed a Commission known as the Secondary Educa-
tion Commission. This Commission toured throughout the
whole country, met many people, examined many witnesses
and headmasters and having examined the whole
question, have submitted their recommendations. Their
recommendations also include reorientation of the curri-
culum. Of course, the curriculum they have suggested is
only a bare outline. After this, the Ministry of Education
appointed an Expert Committee to go into the details of
the syllabus and this Committee had also gone into this
question. Subsequent to this, the Ministry of Education
organised seminars of headmasters where even foreign
experts were brought in. In these seminars the question of
curriculum was also discussed. Following up the work
that has been done by the Ministry of Education by orga-
nising seminars, the State Government had also organised
seminars of headmasters where this question of curriculum
was discussed. In this connection, I want to mention that
the curriculum as suggested by the Expert Committee
lacks the knowledge of local conditions, which vary from

State to State throughout India. As such, there is necessity for the matter being examined by a small committee, so that local conditions may be considered. As such, the Department of Education has been considering this question of appointing a committee. This Resolution, as it is worded, limits the curriculum only from class IV to class VIII. In this connection, I must bring to the notice of the House that the Secondary Commission has recommended a higher secondary course, which includes the Intermediate course. As such, this Resolution, as it is worded, is limited only to the syllabus upto class VIII, I have no objection to accept the Resolution. We have already accepted the principle and are following it.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that in order to suit the changed conditions and present day needs, this Assembly is of opinion that a committee be appointed by the State Government to examine the existing syllabus of study prescribed in the classes in Middle English and High Schools from class IV to class VIII and suggest a comprehensive syllabus for study.

(The Resolution was adopted.)

Private Member's Resolution to convert Phulbari Public Health Dispensary and Hospital into Medical Dispensary and Hospital

Shri EMONSING SANGMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that the existing Public Health Dispensary and Hospital of Phulbari be converted into Medical Dispensary and Hospital within the next financial year of 1955-56.

Sir, I have brought this Resolution to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity for providing adequate medical facilities to the people of this important area of my district. We have got a Public Health Dispensary and Hospital at Phulbari; my request to Government is to convert it into a full-fledged medical dispensary and hospital. Sir, if this is done, a population of over 20,000 living in the northern part of Garo Hills will be benefited. If the existing Public Health Dispensary is converted into a medical hospital, then I expected maternity facilities and other medical assistance may also be provided there, and thus give relief to the suffering masses of this important area in a much better way.

With these few words, I commend my Resolution to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Resolution moved is that this Assembly is of opinion that the existing Public Health Dispensary and Hospital of Phulbari be converted into Medical Dispensary and Hospital within the next financial year of 1955-56.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is known to the hon. Members that our Public Health dispensaries were formerly meant to deal with certain specific diseases like *kala-azar*, malaria and leprosy, etc., but now they are doing curative works of other diseases. So, practically speaking, there is no difference now between civil medical dispensaries and Public Health dispensaries. Regarding the particular dispensary mentioned in the Resolution, it is known to the hon. Members that Phulbari is a very important place, just on the gateway to Tura in the Garo Hills and inhabited mainly by Tribal people like Garos, Rabhas, etc. Considering the importance of this locality, we have done a lot to improve the dispensary there. Generally our Public Health dispensaries are outdoor dispensaries. But in this particular place we have made arrangement for indoor treatment of *kala-azar* patients. We have provided a ward to accommodate as many as 30 *kala-azar* patients. Then, Sir, from the money available under Article 275, we have sanctioned Rs.10,000 for improving the existing buildings; over and above this, Rs.5,500 has also been sanctioned for purchasing furniture, instruments, etc. Now, Sir, my Friend, Mr. Sangma, wants that this should be converted into a civil dispensary. I see no point in it as there is practically no difference now between a Public Health dispensary and civil dispensary. As a matter of fact, we have got a proposal under examination to amalgamate the two Departments of Medical and Public Health. So, in future there will be no other dispensaries except State dispensaries. All these Public Health dispensaries will also be named as State dispensaries. In view of what I have stated, I hope my Friend, Mr. Sangma, will withdraw his Resolution.

Shri EMONSING SANGMA: I want one point to be clarified. Whether other cases besides *kala-azar* will be admitted to this hospital?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): I shall look into it and see if other patients can be accommodated there.

Shri EMONSING SANGMA: With the assurance of the hon'ble Minister, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

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

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
COUNTY OF [illegible]
I, the undersigned, Clerk of the County, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County at [illegible] this [illegible] day of [illegible] 19[illegible].

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

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. Cambay & 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.
18. The Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi/17, Park Street, Calcutta-16.