

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on
Wednesday, the 27th June, 1962.

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTION

(To which oral answers were given)

**Re: Engagement of Advocate from outside the State in connection
with Silchar Police Firing Enquiry Commission**

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

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

- (a) Who was the Advocate imported from outside the State to defend the officers and to plead for the reasonableness of police firing, before the Enquiry Commission, that took place on 19th May, 1961 at Silchar ?
- (b) Whether no suitable Advocate from within the State was available for the purpose ?
- (c) What was his daily fee and the total amount of fee paid or due to him ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

46. (a)—Shri Nageswar Prasad and his junior, Shri Surendra Prasad from Patna were engaged for the State before the Silchar Firing Enquiry Commission.

(b)—Shri B. C. Barua, Advocate General, Shri M. C. Pathak, Junior Government Advocate, Assam High Court and Shri Nural Husain Majumdar, Advocate, Silchar were also engaged but the Advocate General could not attend due to unavoidable circumstances.

(c)—Rupees 1,074 and Rs.160 per day to Shri Nageswar Prasad and Shri Surendra Prasad respectively. An amount of Rs.57,242.90 nP. to Shri Nageswar Prasad and Rs.9,082.50 nP. to his junior have so far been paid and bills amounting to Rs.16,807.88 nP. and Rs.2,730.22 nP. respectively are pending for settlement.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, what was the amount paid to the local lawyers?

Mr. SPEAKER: What was the amount paid to the Advocate General Shri B. C. Barua and Shri M. C. Pathak?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, the figure is not handy?

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Sir, what are the unavoidable reasons for which our Advocate General could not appear.

Mr. SPEAKER: That question was replied some time past. I can remember the reply also.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Nowgong): Sir, here the question was that these advocates were engaged to plead for the reasonableness of the police firing. May I take it that the Government did not engage the advocates to help the Commission in arriving at the truth?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The hon. Member may kindly repeat his question.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA: Sir, here the question was that these advocates were instructed to plead for the reasonableness of the police firing. May I take it Sir, and the Government also have not denied it, that the advocate was brought not to help the Commission in arriving at the truth, but to defend the police officers?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, the hon. Member is giving his own opinion.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question was that the advocates were engaged to plead for the reasonableness of police firing. Now his question is whether they were engaged to defend the police officers.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, our reply is that they were engaged for the State to appear before the Silchar Police Firing Enquiry Commission.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Instead of bringing these advocates from outside the State, why Government could not engage a local learned lawyer as they have done in the case of the Jorhat Firing, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: That was the question of Shri Das also.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, local lawyers were also engaged, but in addition to them, these two advocates were brought.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Sir, what was the purpose and necessity behind engaging some advocates from outside the province at such a high amount?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, my information is that some of the local lawyers were not inclined to appear on behalf of Government.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Nowgong): Who were those local lawyers, Sir, approached for the purpose by the Government?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I cannot tell the names now.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, when we have the Advocate General, whether he was considered to be incompetent to conduct the case, for which reasons advocates from outside were engaged?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I may inform the hon. Member that the Advocate General at that time was functioning as Legal Remembrancer also because we did not appoint a Legal Remembrancer then and therefore he could not be spared from Shillong to appear in this case.

Re: District Library in Dibrugarh Town

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked:

*47. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Why the construction of the District Library in Dibrugarh Town, already sanctioned by Government, could not be started till now?

(b) Whether Government is aware of the dissatisfaction prevailing amongst the students and other literate section of the inhabitants of Dibrugarh for the delay in starting the said Library?

(c) If so, what steps Government have proposed to take for the starting of the Library there without further delay?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister of Education) replied:

47. (a)—Sanction will be issued on receipt of Plans and estimates which is under preparation.

(b)—The reply is in affirmative.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, is it a fact that due to negligence on the part of the Department, the work could not be expedited?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Sir, due to circumstances over which the Department had no control, this had to be delayed.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Is it a fact that the District Library is functioning in a rented house and if so, what is the rent paid by Government ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Sir, it is true that due to the inability of the Department to build a house for the District Library, it is now sited in a rented house, but I will require notice for the amount of rent paid.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Will Government be pleased to expedite the construction considering the matter of public importance ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: We have already selected the site, Sir, and I have personally requested the P.W.D. to expedite the estimates and plans.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Sir, in how many district headquarters, there are district libraries ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: We have district library in all the district towns, but we do not have house at Dibrugarh and Dhubri ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, is there any proposal of starting library in the Subdivisional headquarters ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Yes, Sir.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): How many of libraries are under occupation of Central Police ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: As far as my knowledge goes, a part of the Nowgong Library building is under the occupation of police. I am sorry, Sir, I stand corrected ; Silchar has a good library, but has not a good house.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I suppose Silchar building has been completed.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Silchar Library is also under occupation of the police ; so is Nowgong temporarily. At Dhubri, there is a district library, but there is no house for the district library.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: In that case, Sir, whether the functioning of the library is not being hampered ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Certainly, Sir, it is hampered.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Will the Chief Minister consider the necessity of removing the Central Police Force from the Libraries as early as possible ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Yes, Sir, as soon as alternative accommodation is available.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): How long the Police force have been occupying the library buildings ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): They have been in occupation since the language disturbances started.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Have Government taken up this question with the Military authorities ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The question was about the construction of the District Library in Dibrugarh town (*laughter*). Mr. Barooah assured me yesterday that he would not open the flood-gate for irrelevant supplementary questions. But to-day he has himself opened it.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: This is a matter in which the members would be interested. Spread of learning is very near to their heart. So, I wanted to help them.

Mr. SPEAKER: It would, no doubt, be appreciated by the hon. Members.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: May I know at what stage the proposal for construction of subdivisional libraries is lying at present ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: At the consideration stage.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): Is it a fact that four libraries are going to be started this year in Subdivisional towns ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: In this matter the hon. Member's guess would be as good as mine.

Re: Re-organisation of Police Administration

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

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

- (a) The name of the person who was entrusted with the task of re-organising the Police Administration in the State ?
- (b) Whether his report has been finalised and submitted to the Government ?
- (c) Whether that report will be published and made available to the public ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the report was drafted by someone else but signed and forwarded to the Government only by the Officer engaged ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

48. (a)—**Shri S. M. Dutt, I.P., O.S.D.**

(b)—Yes.

(c)—There is no such proposal.

(d)—Government have no such information.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : What are the recommendations made by that gentleman ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : There are various recommendations—increasing the number of Police stations improving the communication system by telephone and wireless, and so on and so forth. He has made a series of recommendations.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : What would be the amount involved in implementing the new scheme ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I cannot give the amount. Actually, when the full scheme will be implemented it will run to crores.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : How many of these recommendations have been accepted by Government and are being implemented ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Government have yet to take a decision with regard to the report as a whole. But some of the recommendations which were common with the earlier recommendations have been taken in hand, as the hon. Members would find in the Budget provision of the current year.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Is there any recommendation for strengthening the Village Defence Organisation ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I do not remember whether any recommendation has been made with regard to this particular matter.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : In most of the thanas there is no telephone connection and, therefore, the work of the Police station is hampered. Will Government consider installation of telephone connection in the Police stations ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Yes, Sir, this is one of the priority items which we would like to do.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Nowgong) : Sir, the question in (d) was “whether it is a fact that the report was drafted by some one else but signed and forwarded to the Government only by the Officer engaged ?” The reply is “Government have no such information”. Why can't Government deny this straightaway ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Government have no such information. That is the reply.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Nowgong): But this leaves some doubt in our mind.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): A suspicious mind is always doubtful. That cannot be helped. When we say we have no information it should be taken at that.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): When the scheme is going to be implemented ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: As I said, the implementation of the whole scheme will be a matter of many years to come. It involves a lot of finance also. Therefore, we propose to go by stages. If the hon. Member will kindly go through the Budget of the current year, he will find that quite a large sum of money has been provided for the police.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Is it not a fact that the gentleman who was entrusted with the reorganisation of the Police force had no knowledge of the district Police administration ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): So far as my knowledge goes, and the records show, he was one of the best Police officers in the State. He got a large number of commendations. To cite one particular instance, he did a very good job about the occupation of the Karimganj Court. After the partition of the country, hon. Members may be aware that the Karimganj Court was occupied by the Pakistani officials. This Police officer at that time did a very creditable job in taking over the building from those people.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): When the Chief Minister has already revealed some of the important recommendations made in the report, what is the difficulty in publishing the report for enlightenment of the public ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: There is no difficulty, but I do not know what purpose would be served by publishing the report now. There are various recommendations, some of which may be possible for the Government to accept and some may not be possible to accept. A stage will come when we will be in a position to publish it. But at this stage, I do not think any useful purpose would be served by publishing the report.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): What are the recommendations which have attracted the attention of Government in the matter of giving priority ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Communications are very important, so also in increasing the number of Police stations and properly equipping the Police force. Actually, Sir, I cannot say that the report has suggested something very novel or new. These matters were discussed before also, but they have been put in a systematic order in the report.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Is it in the recommendations to provide conveyance facilities in each Police Station ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I think so.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Negligence of Development Works at Jorhat area**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :**

119. Will the Minister, Community Development Project be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that an amount of Rs.80,000 was sanctioned by the State Government from the provision made by the Government of India under "39.—Public Health and 47-C.—Development, etc." in November last year ?
- (b) If so, for what purpose ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that in spite of the instruction communicated to withdraw the amount for execution of certain works the Development Commissioner did not care to do the same ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that works of relative Panchayat of Jorhat area are at a standstill as a result of which people have been suffering a lot ?
- (e) What measures Government are going to take against the Development Commissioner concerned for such negligence of usual duties to the people ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to take steps for getting the said works executed ?
- (g) If so, how and when ?

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

119. (a)—No. An amount of Rs.1 lakh and Rs.18 lakhs were, however, sanctioned in the month of November, 1961 under the Heads "39.—Public Health" and "47-A-II.—Community Development Projects, N. E. S. and Local Development Works" respectively.

(b)—The amounts mentioned in reply to (a) above were sanctioned for improvement of drinking water supply in the villages as well as for taking up roads including small bridges, culverts and village school buildings.

(c)—The Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional Officers were asked to draw the sanctioned amounts and hence the question of the Development Commissioner not caring to do the same, does not arise.

(d)—It is not understood what is meant by relative Panchayat. But as far as Government information goes, the work of no Panchayat of Jorhat is at a standstill.

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

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): With regard to (c), Government have replied "The Deputy Commissioners and the Sub-Divisional Officers were asked to draw the sanctioned amounts". This clearly shows that in respect of Jorhat the Deputy Commissioner did not draw the amount in time. What steps Government are going to take in this respect ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Development): It appears from the information I have received that all the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers had drawn the amount except the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat. As the amount has lapsed, steps will be taken to renew it this year.

Mr. SPEAKER : His question was whether any steps had been taken against the defaulting Deputy Commissioner.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister for Panchayat and Community Development) : He will be asked to explain the position.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Will the money be made available for the public ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Community Development): That is under consideration.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Whether the lapsed grant can be renewed ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Yes, Sir.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I may point out that in the case of Jorhat perhaps on account of delay of the authority slip from the Accountant General being issued, the amount could not be drawn in time.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, so far my information goes, this authority slip was for the whole amount under that Scheme and the Deputy Commissioner need not ask for any authority slip from the Accountant General ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, it is not a question of Deputy Commissioner asking for the authority slip. But whenever an amount is sanctioned, the sanction is communicated to the Accountant General. The authority slip from the Accountant General thereafter is issued to enable the withdrawals of the sanctioned amount.

Mr. SPEAKER : His question was while all the other Deputy Commissioners got the authority slip, why not Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, because there was some delay, and for that reason an enquiry is being made as to why this amount could not be withdrawn.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): If the Accountant General is responsible for the delay, how the Hon'ble Minister says that Government are going to ask for the explanation from the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. SPEAKER: The enquiry will reveal.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): If the Government has communicated the sanction of the amount to the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner did not withdraw the amount, why steps could not be taken?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Because the matter is still under enquiry.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, whether the delay lies with the Accountant General or the sanctioning authority?

Mr. SPEAKER: That will be known after the enquiry is completed.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): How long Government will take to complete the enquiry?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I cannot give the exact date the only thing I can say is that this will be disposed of very early.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): It has also been noticed that the functioning of the Jorhat Anchalik Panchayat was also being hampered on account of this delay for drawing the grant?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): What the Jorhat Anchalik Panchayat has conveyed to us will be taken into consideration. I cannot give any date but early action will be taken, Sir.

Shri PABIN NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): May I know on what date the authority slip was issued by the Account General?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I have no information, Sir.

Shri MOHI KANT DAS: On what date the sanction was communicated by the Finance Department?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: That was long ago; it was on the 10th November.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bahipnria): Sir, if there are so many highly paid officers, why this sum could not be drawn in time? Whether Government will enquire into this and take action against the officers concerned?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, I have already replied that we do not know whether the delay is due to the authority slip being issued by the Accountant General or by the Deputy Commissioner. But the matter is under enquiry.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): In that case whether appropriate action will be taken against the delaying agencies ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Yes, if such agencies are under our jurisdiction.

Re: Remission of fees to Backward Class Community Students

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked :

120. Will the Minister-in-charge of T.A.D. be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total number of students belonging to Scheduled tribes/Backward community who were granted scholarship/stipends from Central/State Budget during 1960-61 and 1961-62 ?
- (b) What was the rate of such scholarships/stipends ?
- (c) What was the total amount involved in each case annually ?
- (d) What are these districts from which the students who get the stipends or scholarship hail from ?
- (e) The figures of expenditure incurred both from Central and State district-wise ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that students of backward scheduled tribes are entitled to remission of tuition fees and fees paid by such students are re-imbursed as compensatory grant ?
- (g) If so, what is the percentage of such remission ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that in some schools (both private and Government Aided) the schools authorities have realised the tuition fees from the tribal/backward students but the same has not yet been reimbursed to them ?
- (i) Whether Government is aware that the fees from such students have been realised in certain schools situated in Backward areas ?
- (j) Whether it is a fact that many educational institutes have not been able to realise the same grant in spite of the pressure given on the authority ?
- (k) If so, what steps Government is going to take for payment of the same from the said grants ?
- (l) Whether it is a fact that some H. E. Schools have not yet received the Scheduled tribes/Scheduled castes grant for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.) replied :

120. (a)—A statement is laid on the table.

(b)—In respect of Central Post-matric scholarships the rates vary according to the courses of study and also whether the scholarship holder is a boarder or non-boarder. The rates vary between Rs.27 to Rs.75 per mensem.

In respect of State Post-matric scholarships the rate is Rs.15 per mensem.

In respect of Secondary scholarships the rate is Rs.5 per mensem in the Middle school stage and Rs.7 per mensem in the High school stage.

(c)—The total amount involved during 1960-61 and 1961-62 is detailed below :—

	1960-61	1961-62
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Post-Matric (Central) ..	25,68,028	31,13,287
(ii) Post-Matric (Normal) ...	1,800	1,800
Total	25,69,828	31,15,087
(iii) Secondary	8,67,542	8,48,000

(d)—Students hailing from all the districts of the State were covered by these scholarships but district-wise figures are not readily available.

(e)—The yearwise expenditure out of Central grant-in-aid and State Revenue is given below :—

	Central	State
	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	20,75,154	11,97,174
1961-62	25,62,231	14,00,856

The district-wise expenditure figures are not readily available.

(f) & (g)—Yes, in respect of those students whose parents' or guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs.3,600, but it is not possible to work out the percentage of such remission.

(h)—There are standing instructions from D. P. I. to all heads of recognised educational institutions not to realise any tuition fee from regular students belonging to Scheduled tribes and Scheduled castes communities whose parents' or guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs.3,600. The institutions are reimbursed the loss of fee income on this account by compensatory grants-in-aid sanctioned by D. P. I. according to the rules prescribed by Government for the purpose.

Instances have come to the notice of Government that in respect of some of the educational institutions the loss of fee income could not be re-imbursed in time partly due to paucity of funds and partly due to non-receipt of applications from them in time. But such arrear grants were released in subsequent years if the institutions could satisfy D. P. I. that the fee remissions were actually granted by them to the eligible students.

(i)—Covered by reply to question No. (h).

(j)—Whenever such instances are brought to the notice of Government steps are always taken to meet the demands in genuine cases.

(k) & (l)—Covered by reply to question No. (j).

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Johat): In reply to (i), it has been stated that the institutions are re-imbursed the loss of fee by compensatory grants-in-aid sanctioned by the D. P. I. Is Government aware that specially from my constituency, Bahana and Aryya Vidyalaya are not getting the grants since 1960?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.): Sir, the information is not with me at present. But I shall look into it if the hon. Member furnishes the names of those institutions.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): মহোদয়, মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে প্রশ্নান্তরত (h) ৰ শেষৰ ফালে কোৱাৰ কথাটো হৈছে আমি মৰিলে ৰজা হোৱাৰ নিচিনা যে But such arrear grants were released in subsequent years if the institutions could satisfy D. P. I. that the fee remissions were actually granted by them to the eligible students?

কিন্তু যদি fee realise নকৰে তেন্তে শিক্ষক সকলৰ দৰমহা দিব কৰ পৰা? তাৰ কাৰণে যদি *Ad-hoc* compensation ৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰি প্ৰমাণৰ কাৰণে বাট চোৱা হয় তেন্তে সেই কাল ছোৱাত শিক্ষকৰ দৰমহাৰ বিষয়ে কি হব?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): এই ক্ষেত্ৰত সদস্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰশ্নটো সমীচীন হৈছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা কেইখন মান স্কুলৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে বুলিও মই গম পাইছো। সেই অসুবিধা বিলাক যাতে আতৰে তাৰ যথোপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা সোণ কালে কৰা হব।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে যে বহু স্কুললৈ বৃত্তি বাবদ যি বিলাক টকা যায়, সেই টকা ছাত্ৰ সকলক নিদি শিক্ষক সকলে নিজৰ কামত বা স্কুলৰ কামত খৰচ কৰে সেইটো বোধ কৰাৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে।

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: তেনে এটা ঘটনা গুৱণ প্ৰেচৰ পৃষ্ঠিগোচৰ হৈছে সেই বিষয়ে সোনকালেই তদন্ত কৰি যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হব।

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled-Castes)]: Sir, in regard to answer (h) it is stated that there are standing instructions from the D. P. I. to all heads of recognised educational institutions not to realise any tuition fee from regular students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Is it a fact that the standing orders, in some cases, are disobeyed by the recognised institutions?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Sir, no such cases come to my notice except in one case where I informed the headmaster of the school that if he realises any fees from the students, the Government will have to consider stopping of the grant to that school because it is against the national policy.

Shri RAM NATH DAS (Dergaon Reserved for Scheduled Castes): Sir, in view of the fact that the Hon'ble Minister has got only one instance, and in view of the complaint made by many hon. Members in many instances, will the Minister be pleased to issue further instructions to the recognised educational institutions so that they may not realise fees from the poor students?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Yes, Sir. The complaint has been till now that many schools could not pay their teachers' salaries because the compensatory grant was not made available to them in time. If the hon. Member has any case in which fees have been realised from the students, I will look into it and take whatever necessary in that behalf. So far as issue of a directive is concerned, I bear in mind and do the needful as early as possible.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, the Hon'ble Minister said about cancelling of the grant of the school. Will it not be hard on the institution to cancel the grant for the fault of the headmaster?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Sir, let me make it very clear that it is a national policy which we are implementing. Any defiance of or wilful deviation from the national policy will not be in the interest of the State.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, in view of the fact that there are some schools where there is a large number of tribal students and the teachers could not be paid in time and some schools are reluctantly inclined to realise the fees from the students, may I know from the Government whether any arrangement is possible to pay the school on *ad-hoc* basis on the basis of the previous years' figures so that the schools may run without realising the fees from the students?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Sir, I am glad to inform the hon. Member that this has been done in respect of such schools where the number of tribal and scheduled caste students are above 50 per cent. We have decided to give them an *ad-hoc* grant immediately in conformity with what they got last year.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): My question was whether Government are aware that many M. E. and M. V. schools have not been paid the compensatory grants for the last 12 months. How the schools are running?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: In one or two schools, they have not been paid for the whole year, 1960-61.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Sir, if the money is not paid regularly, say monthly, how the staff will be paid?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Sir, I do not know whether the compensatory grant can be paid monthly, but it can certainly be paid periodically from time to time. But so far as defiance of the National policy is concerned, that is a matter which no Government can allow it.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): If the compensatory grant cannot be paid monthly then at least an *ad-hoc* grant should be given. Otherwise, how the staff will be paid?

Mr. SPEAKER: They can be paid out of the Reserve Fund.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: If there is no Reserve Fund?

Mr. SPEAKER: There is 40 per cent Reserve Fund.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): The Hon'ble Minister has said that grants will be stopped in those schools which have deviated from the National policy. May I ask the Hon'ble Minister whether any action will be taken against the Head Master and the Head of the Institution, if they are also found guilty?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: Yes, Sir, commensurate with the offence.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Sir, out of the scholarships awarded to the Scheduled Castes and other backward communities, may I know how many scholarships have been awarded to the students belonging to Bhangi community?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: For that I suppose notice will be required.

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko): Are Government aware that Boko High School will be closed for non-receipt of grant?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: The hon. Member has brought it to the notice of the Government and needful will be done.

Re: Suklei Bridge

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

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

(a) What amount has been sanctioned for the Suklei Bridge on Charali-Ramgao Road in North Kamrup Division?

(b) What is the length of the bridge?

(c) Whether the bridge will be a timber bridge or R.C.C. bridge?

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

121. (a)—Rupees 2,10,000 (Rupees two lakhs, ten thousand) only.

(b)—250 ft

(c)—It will be a major timber bridge with R. C. C. Sub-structure.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, what is the difference between a major bridge and a minor bridge ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Major is major, minor is minor.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Whether the difference is due to length of the bridge or type of construction ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Due to length of the bridge as well as construction of the bridge. So far as this bridge is concerned, its length is 250 ft. and it will be a major timber bridge with R. C. C. Sub-structure and R. S. joists.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Whether the Minister knows the difference between a major bridge and a Minor bridge ? Is there no definition in the Public Works Department Code, defining major and minor bridges ? Whether the Minister has studied it ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: I have not studied the Code but so far as my knowledge goes, major is major and minor is minor.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: My question has not been answered. The first question was of a general nature. What is the difference between a major bridge and a minor bridge.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: I have already stated that according to length and construction it is considered whether a bridge is a major bridge or a minor bridge. A major bridge should be of so much length, R. S. joists and R. C. C. ties.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, these are very small streams. So, will the Government examine whether this can be made a narrow timber bridge ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: I have already stated that the length of the bridge is 250 ft. The Executive Engineer is collecting hydraulic data and carrying on survey. After that if it is found possible it will be a smaller one.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: I am asking the Minister what is the definition of Major bridge and Minor bridge.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Sir, I cannot define, but I have described it.

Demand for Grants

Mr. SPEAKER: Now grant No. 13—Mr. Tripathi.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):

On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.2,00,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "26.—Miscellaneous Department".

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.2,00,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963 for the administration of the head "26.—Miscellaneous Department".

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts এই শিতানত চৰকাৰে বছৰি বহুত টকা খৰচ কৰি আছে। এইবাৰ খৰচ কৰিবলৈ লৈছে—

	Rs.
(1) Pay of officers	14,734·00
(2) Establishment Charges	12,301·00
(3) Allowance and Honoraria	16,200·00
(4) Contingency	11,000·00
(5) Grants to Associations	500·00
Total	54,735·00

মুঠ ৫৪,৭৩৫ টকা এই বছৰ খৰচ কৰি কি কি কাম কৰিব খুজিছে কব নোৱাৰো। কিন্তু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত এতিয়ালৈকে কি কাম কাৰছে তাৰ কথা একো গম পোৱা নাই। ইমান টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে যেতিয়া কি কি পৌৰাণিক কিতাপ এতিয়ালৈকে সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে, সংৰক্ষণ কৰিছে আৰু অনুবাদ কৰিছে আৰু এই বছৰত কি কি কৰিব খুজিছে সেই বিষয়ে জানিব খোজো।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, unfortunately the hon. Members did not give any cut motion on this grant; otherwise the details regarding this matter could have been brought and replied here. If it were a question of general policy, I could have replied but since details are required as to what are the items which are being undertaken in the State of Assam, it would be appreciated by the House, it is not possible for me to give the details. We shall have to collect the detailed information. If the hon. Member is desirous of knowing this, certainly this can be give later on. As a matter of general policy, I think it will be appreciated, preservation of monuments is a duty which is undertaken

in every country and every State. Sir, past is preserved into present. Therefore, to say that it should not have been undertaken would be wrong. Obviously when we have undertaken such a task, we have to maintain a Department for this. But how far the Department is commensurate with the requirement, it is inter-related and the Finance Department is constantly keeping a track on it. Obviously no extra expenditure than what is actually required is being made. We have this Department and it is carrying on the work of preservation of monuments according to the highest standard, a standard which is followed in other countries and according to the financial capacity of the State. Sir, I assure the hon. Member that whatever information he requires will be given to him later on. Therefore, I suppose, the hon. Member would not press any division on it.

Mr. SPEAKER. The motion is that a sum of Rs.2,00,700 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "26—Miscellaneous Department."

(The motion was put as question and adopted)

GRANT No.27

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.46,65,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "35.—Industries—II—Cottage Industries".

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.46,65,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "35—Industries—II—Cottage Industries"

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, I beg to move that the provision of Rs.61,03,700, under Grant No.27, Major head "35—Industries—II—Cottage—Industries", at page 285 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1 *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.61,03,700 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Sir, my object is to criticise the Government policy and I am bringing this cut motion to point out a few things about the department. Sir, in the budget provision a huge amount has been made for this department. Every body will agree that this is a very essential department to develop local and original industries of Assam, but although Government, has been spending a lot of amount under this head still these things under this department are not functioning properly and no effort has been made to develop the cottage industries in a proper manner,

no facilities have been given to our people to enthruse them to develop their local industries. I want to point out that there is an industry which is known as Karonga Bell-metal industry and another industry Kamar-silpa industry, but due to mismanagement there is no proper control and proper development of these industries.

Similarly, Sir, there are some other industries such as, bell-metal industry, for want of giving proper facilities by the Government this industry is not properly developed in Siladal mouza in my constituency. If the artisans there do not get proper facilities from the Government side this industry will not develop. Therefore, my humble submission is that to develop this original industry, Government should take serious measures by giving all sorts of facilities. Simply appointing officers, Inspectors, etc., moving about here and there without giving real attention to proper functioning of such industries will not solve the problem. I would also suggest that our people should be given the facilities of using scientific method and scientific instruments and they should be given training in a suitable manner so that they can properly develop the industries. If they are given proper training in the upto date methods of the industries, many problems, such as, unemployment problem of our rural people will be solved and also giving them chance to earn extra income during their leisure hours by engaging themselves in these industries. We have seen so many of our boys loitering about, if they are trained in these industries and made to earn their livelihood, this will go a long way towards developing the undeveloped State of ours.

Coming to other points in respect of the Grant, I want to mention about the loans granted to the people for development of different industries. I know that there are vast number of applications lying in the offices but these are not taken into consideration and no loan has been granted upto now. Due to want of financial aid many people have to abandon their ideas of starting new industries or improving their own industries in which they are engaged, thus they are demoralised and disheartened. Unless Government give them financial help they will not be able to proceed further.

Then, Sir, Government have not been able to establish industrial production-cum-training centres and because of this negligence on the part of the Government and this Department lakhs of rupees are being surrendered to the Government of India for the failure of the Department to utilise the same. There is such a training-cum-production centre at Charing, but for want of proper attention it is not functioning properly. The department should give its whole-hearted attention for the success of these production-cum-training centres.

Now, our Government have taken up establishment of industrial estates. I am sorry to say that the few they have established have not been functioning properly. In the name of industrial estate huge amount has been spent, but nothing tangible has been achieved upto now. The workers in the industrial estates should be given proper training but for the failure on the part of giving them facilities for training, there is no progress in this line. The haphazardly manner in which the Government is moving in the establishment of industrial estates will not serve the real purpose. In establishing these industrial estates also I find proper places have not been selected and I would suggest to the Hon'ble. Minister through you Sir, to see that in establishing these estates proper places should be selected.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): What is the suggestion of the hon. Member, where such industrial estates should be established.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): It may be started in Dibrugarh and Jorhat and some other such places where all facilities in industries can be made available.

Then let me come to cottage and village industries. These industries are practically in name. There has been much misappropriation taking place in the name of these industries. For instance, a sum of Rs.69,000 was given as loan to Manman Ahram for Ghani industry. I do not know where the money has gone. In this way in Ramdia a huge amount was given, but Government has not taken any action to realise the loan. In another case that of Barpeta Society there, a loan of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned, but I am afraid, no action has been taken by Government to realise the money and to see whether the purpose for which the loan in these cases were given is served. Therefore, I would request the Minister to see that in the name of development of industries money is not given haphazardly and in this manner we are not going to achieve the purpose of developing our industries in the right direction. We should, in giving such loans and grants be very cautious especially because of our precarious financial position of the State and at the same time, people should not lose confidence on the Government. It should be the endeavour of the Government to see that such grants and loans are given to proper parties, who will utilise the money for fruitful purposes and will help in production and improvement of the industries of the State. Unless the Government gets the co-operation from the people, we cannot expect to develop our industries. Therefore, I would draw the pointed attention of the Hon'ble Minister to these things and to see whether money given for the purpose of development of industries is wasted.

Then I want to say about money spent for village and Khadi industries. I have noticed in one case in Charigaon, and I have reasons to believe that due to reasons known to the officers, the money was given there on party basis. Here, I do not want to state the names, but if required I will furnish them to the Minister afterwards. If you want to give proper stress on the development of industries you should give money without considering political affiliation. There are a large number of officers in this department, but they are not rendering substantial work and distribution of work is not even and they do not know what are their real work.

Uptil now no rules have been framed governing the conditions of services. Therefore, the employees are offended; because without the service rules there is no security of their services and they cannot get proper facilities. So, I request the Government to see that rules are framed without further delay, and I specially request the Hon'ble Minister that he will be kind enough to look into the grievances of the employees. Uptil now the post of the Joint Director has not been filled up and I do not know how the works are divided. If we are to raise the standard of living, if we are to raise the *per capita* income of our people and if we are to achieve industrial development in our country, we must give proper attention to this Cottage Industries Department so that money sanctioned by this House serve the real purpose. Thank you Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Cut motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.61,03,700, under Grant No.27 Major head "35—Industries—II—Cottage Industries", at page 285 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.61,03,700, do stand reduced by Re.1.

Shri DEBENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to oppose the Cut Motion. The Cottage Industry in a poor State like ours is absolutely necessary. Not only can we develop our country economically through Cottage Industry but it can solve the unemployment problem of our State also. Sir, it should be seen that our unemployed youths are trained in modern technique of production and their interest is properly aroused so that they can take up Cottage Industry as their main livelihood. So far I know, Sir, very little has been done in this respect. Sir, industries like Bell-metal industry, black smithy industry, hat making industry and the industry for the preparation of bags from straw, etc., etc., have been totally neglected. Sir, I know that there is a Bell-metal industry in Sarthebari area. Thousands of people earn their livelihood from this industry. But it is my painful duty to say that nothing has been done to improve the technique and remove other difficulties. Very little financial assistance has been given for the development of this industry. Sir, I hope the authority concerned for Industries will give special interest for the development of this industry on which nearly 7 to 8 thousand people depend their livelihood. Sir, I find that smithy industry or black smithy industry can be easily developed in our State. I have seen some new pruning knives in Titabar area. If proper arrangements are made to improve these industries. I think, Sir, our State will do a lot in helping our people to raise their standard of living. Next, Sir, the schemes should be drawn up for preparation of bags, out of straw. I think this thing can be done at a cheap rate and even cheaper than the gunny bags. In many cases these bags can be utilised in place of gunny bags. Now, Sir, I like to say something about bamboo and cane industry. Of course, a start has already been given for the development of bamboo and cane industry in our State. But I am not satisfied with this development. I expect more improvement in this regard. Sir, with these observations I again support the demand and oppose the Cut Motion moved by my friend in the opposite bench.

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patarcharkuchi): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি কুটিৰ শিল্প বিভাগৰ বিষয়ে অল্প কথা কব খুজিছো। কলাকৃষ্টি এটা জাতিৰ মানদণ্ড, ঠিক সেইদৰে কুটিৰ শিল্পও জাতিৰ মানদণ্ড। কিন্তু এই বিভাগে আমি আশা কৰা মতে কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই বৰং এই বিভাগে বাইজৰ টকা অপব্যয় কৰিছে। আমাৰ যিবিলাক এমপৰিয়াম আছে সেই এমপৰিয়াম বিলাকে অসমৰ কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ বস্তু নাৰাখে, তাৰ ঠাইত অন্য ঠাইৰ বস্তু ৰাখিছে। মোৰাদাবাদৰ বস্তু তাত পাব অৰ্থচ-বাৰীৰ বস্তু নাই। সেই কাৰণে কও আমাৰ এমপৰিয়াম বোৰত বিহাৰ, ইউ, পিৰ বস্তু নাৰাখি অসমৰ বস্তু ৰাখি সেইবোৰ বস্তু বিক্ৰী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে আমাৰ অসমৰ কাহ পিতলৰ বাচন জনপ্ৰিয় হৈ উঠিব। কাপোৰ-কানিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো সেই একে। আমাৰ অসমৰ গাৱে, ভঞে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা কাপোৰ এমপৰিয়ামত নাৰাখি, মণিপুৰ, কেৰেলা বা বিহাৰৰ পৰা বস্তু আনি বিক্ৰী কৰাটো এটা নীতি হৈ পৰিছে। তাৰোপৰি এমপৰিয়াম বিলাকে কলত তৈয়াৰ কৰা কাপোৰ কাণিও বিক্ৰী কৰে।

এই বিভাগটো ডাঙৰ কৰিছে হয়, অফিচাবো বহুত বাঢ়িছে, কিন্তু এই বিভাগৰ ছিলঙত কাম নাই। এই বিভাগৰ সম্পৰ্ক ভৈয়ামৰ গাওঁ-ভূঞাৰ লগতহে। গতিকে এই বিভাগটো তৎক্ষণাত গুৱাহাটী বা যোৰহাট বা ভৈয়ামৰ যেই-কোনো ঠাইলৈ নিব লাগে।

মহাশয়, মই খাদী আৰু ভিলেজ ইন্দ্ৰাষ্ট্ৰিৰ বিষয়ে কম। এই শাখাটো এটা টকা খোৱা সমবায় সংঘ হৈছে। মই কেটামান উদাহৰণ দিও।

যোৱা বিধান সভা শেষ হোৱাৰ লগে লগে চেক্ৰেটাৰীৰো কাম শেষ হব লাগিছিল, কিন্তু] তেওঁক এতিয়াও কিয় বখা হৈছে আমাক জনাবনে? এই বৰ্ত্তৰ আয়স শেষ হোৱাৰ লগে লগে চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়ে চিফ্ এঞ্জিকিউটিভ অফিচাৰক কাৰ্য্যভাৰ শোধাই দিব লাগিছিল--কিন্তু সেইটো কৰা হোৱা নাই তেনেহলে চিফ্ এঞ্জিকিউটিভ অফিচাৰ বখাব কি প্ৰয়োজন? মই ভাবো এইটোৰ কাৰণ হৈছে যে এই বিভাগত সম্পাদক আৰু বহুতৰে টকা খোৱাৰ কেলেঙ্কাৰী আছে। মই জনাত তেনে বহুত কেচ ও পৰি আছে। আমি জনাত খাদী মানে পবিত্ৰ হব লাগে--কিন্তু এতিয়া খাদীৰ নামত ইমান অপবিত্ৰতা সোমাইছে যে শুনিলে গা-নুব শিৱৰি উঠে।

১৯৬০ চনত কোকৰাঝাৰত প্ৰদৰ্শনী পাতিলে তাত যি কাপোৰ বিক্ৰী নহল সেই কাপোৰৰ মূল্য ১০,০০০ টকা। সেই কাপোৰ গুৱাহাটীলৈ ঘূৰি পঠোৱা হ'ল--সেই কাপোৰ চোৰাং বজাৰত বিক্ৰী হ'ল, আৰু চোৰাং বজাৰত বিক্ৰী কৰা বুলি প্ৰমাণো হ'ল, কিন্তু সেই কৰ্মচাৰীজনক এতিয়াও চাকৰীতে বখা হৈছে। এই বিভাগৰ সম্পাদকে তেওঁক বাখিলে। এই বিষয়ে criminal case হ'ব লাগিছিল, কিন্তু তেওঁ পুৰস্কাৰহে পালে--চাকৰীও থাকিল আৰু টকাও পালে। এই জন কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে আৰু অন্যান্য দহ জন কৰ্মচাৰীৰ লগত লগ লাগি ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত Central Store ৰ পৰা ১০,০০০ টকাৰ আৰু ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত ১৪,০০০ টকাৰ কাপোৰ নোহোৱা কৰিলে।

গুৱাহাটী খাদী ভাণ্ডাৰত ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত ১৯,০০০ টকা আৰু ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত ২০,০০০ টকা Shortage হৈছে--কিন্তু ইয়াৰ কোনো নিচাৰ এতিয়াও হোৱা নাই।

১৯৬২ চনত গৈবোৱাত খাদী প্ৰদৰ্শনী পাতিছিল ৰাইজ আৰু ডেভেলপমেণ্ট অফিচাৰ মিলি এই প্ৰদৰ্শনী চলালে, কিন্তু শুনা যায় যে চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়ে ১০,০০০ টকা খাদী বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা খৰছ হোৱা বুলি চৰকাৰলৈ বিল দিছে। ইয়াৰো কোণ হয় কোনো নিচাৰ নহব।

গতিকে বহু টকা অপব্যয় কৰিছে। এই বিলাক চৰকাৰী টকা আৰু এইটো ভাৰি চাবলগীয়া কথা হৈছে। কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ শ্ৰীবৃদ্ধিৰ নামত যদি বাজহুৱা টকাৰ অপচয় হ'ব তেন্তে শিল্পৰ উন্নতি হ'ব কেনেকৈ?

আকৌ খাদি বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা এটা Rebate দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। এই Rebate ৰ নামত বহুত বহুত টকা, খাইছে। অতি শীঘ্ৰে চৰকাৰে তনু-ভ্ৰূকৈ হিচাব কৰি বাহিৰ কৰিব লাগে যে কোনে কিমান টকা খালে। তদন্ত কৰি অপৰাধীক শাস্তি দিয়াৰ উপৰিও যাতে তেনে ঘটনা ভবিষ্যতে ঘটিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই গিৰানত চৰকাৰে যিখিনি টকা ধৰিছে তাক সমৰ্থন কৰি মই দুই-টাৰিটা কথা কবলৈ থিয় দিছোঁ।

মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশখন কৃষি প্ৰধান দেশ। কৃষক সকলৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ পৰিপূৰক হিচাবে আমাক কুটিৰ শিল্প ব্যৱহৃত হয়। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও একেবাৰে কুটিৰ শিল্পত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰা মানুহো নোহোৱা নহয়। ইয়াৰ পৰা দেখা যায় এই বিষয়টোৰ জৰিয়তে বহুমুখী সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা যায়। সেই পৰিমাণে ইয়াৰ বিষয় বস্তুত যিমান যোৰ দিব লাগিছিল সেইদৰে যোৰ দিয়া হোৱা না ই।

এই অৱহেলার কাৰণে আমাৰ বাজাৰ যিবিলাক প্ৰকৃত শিল্পি অৰ্থসঙ্কটত পৰি আছে তেওঁলোকক তেওঁলোকৰ শিল্প উন্নয়নৰ অৰ্থে সুবিধা দিব পৰা নাই। এই মৰ্ণে বাজেটত যিবিলাক আঁচনি আছে তাত ধৰা টকাৰ সবহ ভাগেই Establishment ৰ দৰমহাতে খৰছ ধৰা দেখা যায়। কিন্তু সেই টকাৰ পৰা প্ৰকৃততে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি হ'ব বুলি মনে নধৰে।

গতিকে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে বেচি মনোযোগ দিব লাগে অৰ্থাৎ বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগে। বিভাগৰ কাম হ'ল আমাৰ শিল্পি সমাজক এই বিষয়ে কাৰ্য্যকৰী অনুপ্ৰেৰণা দিব পৰাটো। আমাৰ গাওঁবিলাকত অতি জৰে পৰা চলি থকা কিছুমান ঘৰুৱা শিল্প আছে, যেনে, কিছুমানে জাপি সাজি বাগান-বিলাকত বেচি যথেষ্ট উপাৰ্জন কৰে—এনেধৰণৰ আৰু কিছুমান অন্যান্য শিল্প আমাৰ সমাজত চলি আছে। এই খিলঞ্জীয়া শিল্পসমূহত য'ত মানুহে পূৰ্বৰে পৰা লাগি আছে, যদি চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক মঞ্জুৰী বা ধাৰৰ দ্বাৰা সহায় কৰে তেন্তে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি হ'ব পাৰে। তাৰ পিচত সেই শিল্পবিলাক আধুনিক উপা-দানেৰে গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ আমাৰ ডেকা ল'ৰাবিলাকক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। বৰ্ত্তমানে যিবিলাক ডেকাক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হৈছে, তেওঁলোকে আত্মনির্ভৰশীল নহৈ চাকৰী বিচাৰি ঘূৰি কৰে। ইয়াৰ পৰা কুটিৰ শিল্প বিষয়ক উন্নতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। তাৰ পিচত, প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰবিলাক আছে ওপৰত আৰু গাঁৱৰ শিল্প-সকলৰ পৰা বহুত দূৰত। এতিয়া কাঠৰ কাম কৰা মিষ্টি জনে বিভাগৰ দিহা পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া বিষয়াজন ওচৰত পালে তাৰ পৰা অনামাসে দুই-এটা নতুন প্ৰণালী শিকিব পাৰে বা আৱশ্যকীয় সহায় সহানুভূতি লাভ কৰিব পাৰে। গতিকে চৰকাৰী বিভাগবিলাকে চাব লাগিব যে হয়তো এজন বিষয়া কাঠ মিস্ত্ৰি শিল্পৰ কাৰণে নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে; তেওঁ কিমান মানুহক কাম শিকাত বা সহায় কৰিলে তাৰ হিচাব ৰাখিব লাগে। তেনেকুৱা নকৰি এটা বিভাগ পাতি দিলেই প্ৰকৃত কাম নহ'ব। এনেধৰণে কাম কৰিলেহে আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে বৰ্ত্তমান ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ যিসকল অফিচাৰ, তেওঁলোকে অকল কল কাৰখানাৰ আৰু নগৰৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক ৰখাতকৈ গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক ৰাখিলেহে বেচি কাম হ'ব।

বহুতো মানুহে কিবা এটা ফাকি দি টকা পাইছে—এইবিলাকত চৰকাৰে মন দিব লাগে। কোনোবাই দুখন তাত শাল যোগাব কৰি এটা ঋণ লৈছে—ঋণ দিয়াৰ পিচত চৰকাৰে চাব লাগে যে টকাটো প্ৰকৃত কামত খাটিছে নে নাই; কোনোবাই চৰকাৰৰ ধাৰ লৈ নামত এটা শিল্প পাতি থৈছে কিন্তু আছিলতে তাত কোনো উৎপাদনৰ ব্যৱস্থাই নাই।

সেই কাৰণে মই কও যে প্ৰথমতে আমাৰ যিবিলাক স্থানীয় মানুহ আছে আৰু খিলঞ্জীয়া শিল্প আছে সেই বিলাকে যাতে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা অনুপ্ৰেৰণা পায় আৰু সেইবিলাক কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি সাধিবলৈ চৰকাৰে যত্ন কৰিব লাগে।

আজি বহুতে ভাবে যে বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ লগে লগে কুটিৰ শিল্পই গা কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আচলতে সেইটো নহয়, মাদ্ৰাজ আদি ঠাইত দেখা গৈছে এই দৰোবিধ শিল্প সমানে বৰ্ত্তি আছে—Spinning mill ও আছে আৰু একেঠাইত য'তবেৰেও সূতা কাটিছে। আমাৰ ইয়াত এই মৰ্ণে যেনে উৎসাহ চৰকাৰে দিব লাগে—সেইটো দিয়া নাই। তাৰ পিচত আৰু এটা কথা হ'ল কোনো এটা কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ সাহায্য দিয়া বিষয়ে এটা হেতা ও পৰা হৈছে। এটা শিল্পৰ টকা, এটাই ক'ব আঞ্চলীক পৰ্যায়তে দিব, ইটোৱে ক'ব Community Project

এ দিব—সমস্ত কোনো ঠাইৰ পৰা নাপায়। আকৌ কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে খাদি বোর্ডও আছে—এনেধৰণৰ ওপৰা-ওপৰি কথা বিলাক চৰকাৰে শুচাব বুলি আশা কৰিলে। এতিয়া কৰণ কৰাৰ শিল্প আছে তাৰ বিলাক নিবনুৱা আছে সেই বিলাকৰ সংস্থান কৰিলে চৰকাৰে ভাল কাম এটা কৰিলে হোৱেন। কিন্তু দেখা যায় ভাল হোৱাৰ ঠাইত ই নোহোৱাহে হবৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই মঞ্জুৰীটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কুটিৰ শিল্পই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ, জাতিৰ মানদণ্ড নিৰ্ণয় কৰে।

অসমত প্ৰায় সকলো কুটিৰ শিল্পৰেই উপযোগী কেচা মাল মজুত আছে, উপযুক্ত মানুহ বা শিল্পিবোৰ অভাৱ নাই—ঠাৱৰো যথেষ্ট আছে—এই কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ দৰ্কাৰীতা অসমত অপৰিহাৰ্য্য তেনে অৱস্থাত যদি আমি কুটিৰ শিল্প জিৱাই ৰাখিব নোৱাৰো তেন্তে তাৰ কাৰণে জগৰীয়া কোন?

আমি দেখিছো, আমাৰ কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে যিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে সেই অনুপাতে আমাৰ কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। এনে এটা বিপৰ্য্যয় কিয় হৈছে আমি বুজি নাপাও। কিছুমানে সংঘ কৰি চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দৰ্কাৰীতা দিছে। কিন্তু কোনো খবৰেই নাই। কিছুমানে টকা নিছে কিন্তু সেই টকা ঠিকমতে খৰচ হোৱা নাই—এনেকৈ অনুষ্ঠানবিলাকৰ ঠিক উন্নতি হব নে নহয় সেইটো চৰকাৰে মনোযোগেৰে চোৱা উচিত।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে যে অনুস্থান কিছুমানক চৰকাৰী অনুদান দিয়া হৈছে। সেই টকা নি অনুস্থানবোৰে কি কৰে বা যি উদ্দেশ্যেৰে টকা নিয়ে তাত খৰচ কৰেনে নকৰে এইটো আমাৰ অফিচাৰ সকলে মুঠেই খবৰ নকৰে। তেওঁলোকে ভাবে যে টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিলেই তেওঁলোকৰ কাম শেষ হয়। বৰপেটাৰ এটা অনুস্থানে প্ৰায় ৫০ হাজাৰ টকা পাইছে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা; কিন্তু এতিয়া গলে দেখিব তাত মাত্ৰ চালি এখন আছে আৰু একো নাই। তাৰ মুখিয়ালজনে এতিয়া আকৌ আন এটা অনুস্থানত যোগ দিয়া দেখা যায়। কিন্তু অফিচাৰ সকলে কোনো বিচাৰ কৰা নাই। চৰকাৰে ওপৰৰ পৰা নিৰ্দ্দেশ দিব লাগে যে চৰকাৰী অনুদান লোৱা অনুস্থানবোৰ চৰকাৰী অফিচাৰে মাজে-সময়ে পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিব লাগে আৰু বিচাৰ কৰিব লাগে যে টকাৰ সদব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছেনে নাই। যত তাৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম ঘটে অৰ্থাৎ অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰে বা আত্মসাৎ কৰে তাৰ যথোচিত বিচাৰ কৰি শাস্তি দিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে দহৰ আৰু দেশৰ উপকাৰ হব আৰু উন্নতি কৰিব পৰা হব। এনে ধৰণৰ অনুস্থানবোৰ চৰকাৰৰ অৱহেলাৰ কাৰণেই নষ্ট হৈছে। কোক্‌ৰাঝাৰত কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ এটা অনুস্থান কৰা প্ৰায় ১৫ মাহ হল। তাৰ অফিচাৰসকলক ১৫ মাহ দৰমহা দি বহুৱাই ৰাখিছে কাৰণ এতিয়ালৈকে তাত কোনো কাম আৰম্ভ হোৱা নাই। ৰাজহুৱা টকা এইদৰে চৰকাৰৰ অৱহেলাৰ কাৰণেই অৰাবত, খৰচ হৈ আছে। ৱাৰ্কৰ মানি এটা বৰ ভাল বস্তু। তাক কিম্বা আনি বহুত ঠাইত এনেয়ে পেলাই থৈছে কামত লগোৱা নাই। এই কথা চৰকাৰেও অনুসন্ধান কৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে কমিতি কৰি তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে যে গোটেই অসমত কি কি অনুস্থান আছে আৰু সেইবোৰে টকা নি কেনেকৈ খৰচ কৰিছে। তাত দেখিব শতকৰা ৯৫টা অনুস্থানৰ টকাৰ গুণগোল ওলাব।

কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ বস্তুবোৰ প্ৰদৰ্শন আৰু বেচিবৰ কাৰণে emporium বোৰতা ৰাখিছে। সেই বস্তুবোৰ সাধাৰণতে বজাৰতকৈ সস্তা হব লাগে যেহেতুকে উৎপাদনৰ খৰচ আৰু অনাৰ খৰচ কম। কিন্তু দেখা যায় বজাৰতকৈ ২-৩ গুণ

একোটা বস্ত্রৰ দাম বেচি । বৰপেটা এম্পৰিয়ামৰ পৰা মই এখন এৰি চাদৰ কিনিছিলো ৩৫ টকাত । কিন্তু ধুই দিয়াৰ পিচত এনেকুৱা হল যে বজাৰৰ চাৰি আলিত চিৰবি ফৰিলেও ১৫ টকাতো নিকিনিব । ইমান বেয়া কাপোৰখন । অঞ্চ দাম ইমান বেছি । এম্পৰিয়ামৰ বস্ত্রৰ যদি এয়ে নমুনা তেবেহলে কোনো মানুহে নিকিনে । নিয়ম মতে বস্ত্রবোৰ গাৰৰ পৰা গোটাই আনি এম্পৰিয়ামত ৰাখিব লাগে যাতে দাম কম হয় ; কিন্তু মই শুনিছো যে মেনেজাৰে স্থানীয় বজাৰৰ পৰাই কিনি আনি ৰাখে আৰু সেই কাৰণেই বোধ কৰো দাম বজাৰত-কৈও বেচি ।

আমাৰ এটা ফকৰা আছে “কেবোলাতকৈ গুটি দীঘল ।” বাজেটত দেখা যায় Pay of officers তকৈ Allowance and Honoraria বেচি । ইয়াত pay of officers শিতানত ধৰিছে ৪৫,৪৫০ টকা আৰু Allowance and Honoraria শিতানত ধৰিছে ৬৬,৮০০ টকা । এনেকুৱা প্ৰায় প্ৰত্যেক বিভাগত দেখিব যদি দৰমহাতকৈ Honorarium ইমান বেচি হয় তেন্তে দৰমহা উঠায় দিয়া উচিত । ইয়াৰ প্ৰত্যেক Item তে দেখিব দৰমহাতকৈ Honorarium বহুত বেচি ।

Mr. SPEAKER: ইয়াৰ লগত Travelling allowance ধৰা আছে বোধ হয় ।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Cut Motion. Sir, I much complement our Hon'ble Industries Minister for bringing about the Industrial climate in the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is three minutes.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Sir, I shall only mention the points. Sir, in our State the unemployment is occurring in the rural sector and as such the importance of Cottage Industries has grown much bigger.

Sir, as a student, I have read in Economics about the localisation of Industries. Sir, I therefore, suggest whether we can take up some Cottage Industries near about the big or small-scale industries where our people can profitably start these Cottage Industries near about big industries. Sir, as there is no time, I shall not speak much.

The second point, Sir, as I have felt that unfortunately because of the geographical position of our State, our people have no idea about these industries at all. So it has become necessary for the Government to give guidance both technically as well as commercially and also finance necessary for these industries. Now, whether it is possible for the industries Department to set up a machinery by which the intending entrepreneurs can be given guidance both commercially as well as technically so that they can easily set up Cottage Industries in the State.

Now, Sir, there is a very important question as to how to finance these industries. Unfortunately, due to lack of agencies for giving adequate finances, to these cottage industries I would suggest that the Industries Department should try to find out financing agencies who can come to the rescue of our Cottage Industries:

Sir, another important point is about marketing of these industries. There is a large number of Cottage Industries in our State which require reorientation one of those is referred by the hon. members regarding the Bell Metal Industries. Sir, I have myself seen that industry, but what I feel, Sir, I think days have gone now, for the people to purchase these utensils at a higher cost. So whether these utensils can be produced on cheaper cost by mixing some other metal. Sir, I know Government is a big buyer of so many goods which are produced by our Cottage Industries, take for instance, "Ashtrays", and linens for screens. These can be supplied by the Bell Metal Industries at Sarthebari. Also these are purchased by Government either from Calcutta or from Bombay. Whether these goods can be purchased by the Government from the different emporium or different weaving societies which can develop if they get ready market in the State itself.

Sir, all these industries, for instance, the Endi and Muga, Bell Metal and such kind of indigenous industries, we should see whether these can be reoriented by the efforts of the Industries Department, such as Muga or the Endi whether these can be produced at a cheaper cost and also in great quantity so that we can capture the foreign market. Sir, I know the Muga has a good market in America and other places. But, unfortunately, our producing Centres are such that they are not in a position to supply in bulk, because of the huge quantity demanded by the foreign markets. So, I would request the Industries Department to examine whether an integrated scheme can be made both for foreign markets and for our home markets, so that these small scale and cottage industries can grow up and get proper market in different areas.

Sir, lastly, I would request the Industries Minister, who also happens to be the Planning Minister as well as of Electricity, to bear in mind that if this cottage and small scale industries can be developed, our unemployed youths can be easily absorbed.

The next point is about power shortage. What I have gathered, I am subject to correction, that the power to be generated by the Umiyam Power Project has already been booked. Now, I do not know what will happen, if some people come forward for cottage industries in our State, where from they will get power. I hope our Minister for Electricity knows well that if cheap power is not available one can imagine that without power these small scale and cottage industries cannot grow. So, I would request our Minister of Industries also to bear in mind about these factors also.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। আজি চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ মন্ত্ৰী দপ্তৰ কৰা হৈছে আৰু বহু সংখ্যক কৰ্মচাৰীও নিয়োগ হৈছে। আগেয়ে যেতিয়া, বেলেগ মন্ত্ৰী দপ্তৰ আছিল, তেতিয়াত কৈ এতিয়া বেলেগ মন্ত্ৰী দপ্তৰ হোৱাৰ পিচত, লাহে লাহে, কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ অৱস্থা বেয়াৰ ফাললৈ আহিছে। আমাৰ দেশত, বহুতো খিলকতীয়া কঁহাৰ, কমাৰ, কুমাৰ, সোমাবী আৰু হীৰা আদি ব্যৱসায়িক সম্প্ৰদায় আছে। যিসকলে আগতে নিজৰ ব্যৱসায় কৰি জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰিছিল আৰু আজি সেই কামৰে তেওঁলোকে জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰিবলৈ টান পাইছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান

কাৰণ হ'ল, এইবিলাক ব্যৱসায়ত আজি বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা বহুত মানুহে ভাগ লৈছেহি আৰু সেইবিলাকৰ প্ৰতিযোগীতাৰ ফলত আমাৰ মানুহবিলাক দিনকদিনে নিষ্ঠুৰ হৈ পৰিছে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কাঁহ-পিতলৰ কাম কৰা আৰু বাহিৰ কাম কৰা মানুহৰো সেই একে অৱস্থা। এওঁলোকেও বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা মানুহৰ, বিশেষকৈ ভগনীয়াসকলৰ ভিতৰত থকা তেনেকুৱা শিল্পৰ লগত প্ৰতিযোগীতাত টিকিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। ভগনীয়া কুটিৰ শিল্পজীবিবিলাকক বহু টকা ধণ দিছে। আমাৰ খলুৱা শিল্পবোৰ ঠুন ধৰিব পৰাকৈ চৰকাৰে খলুৱা উপবোজ কুটিৰ শিল্প মানুহ বিলাকৰো আৰ্থিক সহায় আৰু প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে, এই প্ৰতিযোগীতাত আমাৰ মানুহবিলাক টিকিব পাৰে। এনে প্ৰচেষ্টা চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কৰা দেখা পোৱা নাই, যদিও কমাৰ আৰু নিষ্ঠুৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কিছু পৰিমাণে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। খলুৱা কমাৰ বিলাকে চাহৰ কলম কাটা অৱশ্যকীয় সজলি তৈয়াৰ কৰে, সেইবিলাক যদি চাহ বাগিচা-বিলাকত বিক্ৰী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰি দিয়ে, তেন্তে কমাৰ সম্প্ৰদায়টোৰ এটা স্তম্ভস্থান হয়। আমাৰ খলুৱা কমাৰে তৈয়াৰ কৰা চাহৰ কলম কাটা কাটাৰি চাহ বাগানত বেচিবৰ বাবে আজি কিছুমান বছৰৰ আগেয়ে চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰিছিল--তাৰ কোনো ফল হোৱা আমি এতিয়া দেখা নাই। চা-বাগানৰ মালিকহঁতক আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত উৎপন্ন হোৱা কুটিৰ শিল্প জাত কাটাৰি কিনিবৰ বাধ্য কৰাৰ লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত আজি আমাৰ দেশত ঘৰৰ চালি সাজিবৰ বাবে টিং পাৰ্টৰ অভাৱ পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। টিন পাতৰ অভাৱৰ কথা প্ৰত্যেক বাৰতে সদনৰ অধিবেশনত আলোচনা কৰা হয়--টিন পাতৰ ছাহিদা অদূৰ ভৱিষ্যতে পূৰণ কৰা সম্ভৱ নহব। গতিকে ঘৰৰ চালৰ কাৰণে 'টাইল বা খাপৰি' তৈয়াৰ কৰা শিল্প আমাৰ ইয়াত প্ৰয়োজনীয় হৈ উঠিছে কিন্তু আজিও মানুহে এই শিল্প গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈকে কোনো প্ৰচেষ্টা চলোৱা দেখা নেযায়--আৰু চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত কোনো মনোযোগ দিয়া বা চেষ্টা কৰা নাই। এই 'টাইল' শিল্প গঢ়ি তলিব পাৰিলে, আমাৰ ইয়াৰ বহুতো নিবনৱা সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব; আৰু ঘৰৰ চালৰ সঁজুলিবোৰ অভাৱ পূৰণ হ'ব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে কিয় চৰকাৰে টি দিয়া নাই বুজি নাপাও। খাদি বডৰ জৰিয়তে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ পৰাও ইটা আদি তৈয়াৰ কৰিবলৈ, বহু মানুহক বহুতো ধণ দিয়া দেখা যায়; তথাপি কিয় যে এই শিল্পটো গঢ়ি উঠিব পৰা নাই তাক মই ভাবি নাপাও। 'টাইল আৰু ইটা'ৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হলে, টিনপাতৰ অভাৱত ঘৰ সজা অসুবিধাবিলাক দূৰ হয়। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে, যাক যাক এই কামৰ কাৰণে ধণ দিয়ে, তেওঁলোকে প্ৰকৃততে সেই কামত টকা লগায় নে নলগায় তাৰে খবৰ ৰাখিব।

তাৰ পিচত খাদী বৰ্ডে বহুতো টকা মঞ্জুৰী দিয়ে, খন্দৰ কাপোৰ উৎপন্ন কৰা শিল্প এটি প্ৰধান কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ ভিতৰত পৰে আৰু খাদি বোৰ্ড (ৰাজ্যিক) জৰিয়তে চৰকাৰে এই শিল্পটো বচাই ৰাখিবৰ বাবে আৰু তাৰ পৰিবন্ধনৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। এতিয়া নানা ধৰণৰ বিভিন্ন বিভিন্ন "ডিজাইন"ৰ খন্দৰ কাপোৰ উৎপন্ন কৰা হৈছে আৰু সেই কাপোৰবোৰ চকুত লগাও হৈছে। চৰকাৰে যাতে নিজৰ কামত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে কিনা এই কুটিৰ শিল্পত উৎপন্ন হোৱা কাপোৰহে কিনে তালৈ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। চৰকাৰী পৰ্দা, লিভাৰী আৰু নানান কামৰ কাৰণে, চৰকাৰৰ বিভিন্ন 'ভেৰাইটিৰ' কাপোৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন আৰু তেনে কাপোৰ চৰকাৰে কিনেও। আমি দেখাত, এই বিলাক ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে, খাদী বডৰ জৰিয়তে উৎপাদিত কাপোৰ কিনা নাই। আমাৰ খন্দৰ পৰ্দাবোৰে খাদীৰ নহয় মিলৰ কাপোৰ হৈছে। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এই খাদী অনুষ্ঠান

বিলাকৰ পৰা কাপোৰ কিনি বন্দৰ কুটিৰ শিল্প গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ যত্নান্বিত কৰিব । ইয়াকে কৈ নহৈ, 'কাট মচন'টো সমৰ্পন কৰিলো আৰু চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি ওপৰোক্ত অঁসোৱাহ বিলাকলৈকে আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো ।

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) : Sir, I quite appreciate that the purpose of the plan is to provide employment to our people. No doubt that this is a very welcome move. But now, I would lay special emphasis on the implementation of the plan so far flood affected areas concerned. Sir, every year, floods cause damages and loss to the maximum extent to the people of these rural areas. At that time people are left to their own fate. Now, for about 6 months in the year, people of these particular areas shall have to remain idle having no work whatsoever. Now to speak of the women, even men are sitting idle without any work.

So, I would have to suggest to the Government that this is no doubt a very big problem so far our State is concerned, because we know every year damage is caused to the extent of several crores by this floods havoc and this is no doubt a national loss of wealth also.

Now, in these particular areas, if Government encourage the people to take to spinning or weaving or paddy husking or manufacture of Japis, etc., I think, Sir, people will be provided to some extent with jobs. But, up till now, I have seen no special attention has been paid by the Government in his respect.

So, I would request the Government that when large areas are affected by floods every year and when specially there is loss of individual and national wealth, the people of that particular area should be encouraged to take to these industries and top priority should be given to these particular areas by sending Government officials to create an atmosphere in that areas so that people can be encouraged to take to these industries, namely, spinning, weaving, etc. As I have seen the people will readily accept this offer, if given by the Government because on their part it will cost a little. Even in the flood affected area, when the flood is passing over their roofs, the villagers will make accommodation or they will find time for making a small room or a place for spinning or weaving. There will be no difficulty in this respect. So, in respect of expenditure, the people shall have to bear not much. I hope this aspect of the matter will be seriously taken up by the Government. Now, Sir, from my experience, because I come from the flood affected area, I find that as a result of this, when people are faced with unemployment and only left to their fate, most of the people are migrating from the areas to the towns. It is also an unhealthy sign because as the planners of our plan say that it is not a healthy sign on the part of the country that people from the countryside will migrate and over crowd the urban areas. So, Sir, from that angle also, the Government have to consider whether they will stop migration of the people every year from the flood affected areas. Now, if provisions of this nature, as I have suggested to the Government, are made for these areas, I am sure, the people will be provided and this migration will be stopped and they will be able to meet their demands. I hope, Sir, Government will pay attention to this matter.

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Sorbhog) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the demand, I beg to place my reaction on this Department. As I see, this department is a stubborn and desperate resistance against aggres-

sion of the new on behalf of the old. This thing, Sir, is very very manifest in to-day's society. Even during the course of the discussion to-day here on the floor of the House, the hon. Member from Tarabari Constituency observed that if people could get articles cheaper there than in the market, they would have gone to purchase articles from the emporia. That shows dearth of love for our cottage industries goods. We go to emporia if we get articles cheaper in the emporia than we get in the market, but should they not go to the emporia if they get things at an equal price as in the market? But the statement was very categorical. Regarding Barpeta Emporium, what is the report of the current year, I do not know, but I know definitely that during the last year, it was running at a net profit. I do not know how many emporia are running at a profit in this State. I hold no brief for the Emporium, but probably we should desist from making hyperboles in making statements. My Friend referred to a certain Barpeta society; probably he meant the Barpeta Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society; and during that statement, he said that they had a loan of Rs. 80,000 and in a subsequent statement, it was stated as approximately one lakh. Sir, this is far from truth. I know that it does not exceed Rs. 15,000. So, this sort of hyperboles do not help the discussion. (Interruptions).

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. Let him continue.

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Sorbhog): Then probably under the same sort of hyperbole, he was referring to purchase of certain articles from the Barpeta Emporium. Probably he would do well if he actually offered his purchased article for sale at the chowk at the Barpeta Bazar. Then actually his articles would have fetched much more than Rs 15. I do not know whether his original statement regarding his purchase of articles at Rs. 15 is a mistake or his subsequent inaction was a mistake. Then, Sir, as I stated in the opening, the difficulty has been with the Department that the people have taken to new things; people have taken to fancy things. It is only an attempt to bring them back to see at least that they can take to old things also, I mean old pattern things. Now during this war, it is not very unnatural that there will be losses here and there. These losses I never mean, should be ignored or condoned. Every possible step must be taken against any loss, but this schoolmaster-like attitude of punishing will not help matters. There must be occasion to stop any wastage or loss. At the same time, there must be all-out effort also to see that the old pattern things can be maintained for utility of the society.

Regarding Sarthebari bell-metal scheme, the Government paid a good deal of attention for improvement of the industry. I personally believe that even now, it is not beyond improvement provided a bigger scale is adopted for the improvement. At that time, though it would have been quite advantageous to purchase some machinery, certainly the purchase of machinery by itself is not enough. Beyond that, some more funds also should be placed for manufacture of articles, may be alloys; no doubt bell-metal itself is an alloy.

Sir, with these remarks, I support the demand and request the Government to pay more attention towards improvement of cottage industries articles.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):
 অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার কুটির শিল্প বিবৃতি সংকটের সম্মুখীন হব লগা হৈছে। এতিয়া
 কুটির শিল্পত যত্ন ব্যবহার কৰিছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: এই demand ত যত্ন কৰা লোৱা নাই ।

Shri KHOGENDR NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

কুটিৰ শিল্পত যত্ন লগালে যক্ষ্মা শিল্প লোপ পাব সেই কাৰণেহে যত্ন কৰা কৈছো । যত্ন শিল্প কৰিবলৈ হলে যক্ষ্মা শিল্পৰ বস্তু মানুহে বেচি দাম দি কিয় কিনিব ?

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Sorbhog): No, Sir, I never said like that. What I stated was that we should not expect that because it is cottage industries production and because it is sold in the Government emporium, therefore it should be cheaper than in the market.

Shri KHOGENDR NATH BARBARUAH: এটা বৌ মাছৰ দাম যদি ৪ টকাতে বজাৰত পোৱা যায় তেতিয়া কোনোবা এনেকুৱা মূৰ্খ আলে নে যে তেওঁ কব নহয় ৮ টকা লোৱা ।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, মূৰ্খ is an un-parliamentary word.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is an unparliamentary term.

Shri KHOGENDR NATH BARBARUAH: এই সন্দেহতে বহুতে insane আদি শব্দ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে সেইবোৰ unparliamentary নহয় নেকি । তেওঁলোকৰ বস্তুবিলাক কিম্বা তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ উপায় দিব লাগিব । আমাৰ দেশ গৰীব নহুৱে যত্নপাতি আৰু দৰ্কাৰী বস্তু বাহণিৰ অভাৱত নিজৰ শিল্প বাদ দিব লগীয়া হৈছে । এই কথা এই সন্দেহ আৰু চৰকাৰে উপলব্ধি কৰি যাতে তেওঁলোকৰ সেই শিল্পবিলাক জীয়াই ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হয় তাৰ কাৰণে ভাবিব লাগে । চৰকাৰে সেই সামগ্ৰীবিলাকৰ যোগান ধৰিব লাগে । এতিয়া এজন কাঠ মিষ্টিৰ হাতুৰী বটালি আদি আৰু কাঠৰ দৰ্কাৰ—সেই মানুহ জনে যাতে তাৰ অভাৱত বহি থাকিব লগীয়া নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে কাঠৰ গোলা ৰাখিব লাগে আৰু আৱশ্যক অনুসাৰে দাব দিব লাগে ।

বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত মানুহে শিল্প ঋণ বিচাৰি দৰ্খাস্ত কৰে কিন্তু ধাৰ নাপায় । সহায় দিয়া যদি চৰকাৰৰ ইচ্ছা নাই তেন্তে কৈ দিব লাগে—সেই মানুহ জনে চৰকাৰৰ টকাৰ আশা এৰি আন ঠাইৰ পৰা টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব । তাৰ পিচত ধাৰৰ কাৰণে যি খন চৰকাৰৰ দৰ্খাস্তৰ form আছে—সিও অতি জটিল । তাক মানুহে বুজিয়েই নাপায় । ধাৰ পাব কেনেকৈ ?

দৰ্খাস্ত কৰি ধাৰ নোলোৱা মানুহ বহুত আছে । কলাৰাৰীৰ কমল হাজৰীকা আদিৰ অবস্থা সেই ধৰণৰ । এনে দৰ্খাস্ত বহুত আছে । এই ধাৰ দিয়া ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি ক্ষিপ্ৰতা অবলম্বন কৰিব লাগিছিল সেইটো হোৱা নাই ।

আজি আমাৰ গাঁৱত এনেকুৱা মানুহো আছে, যি সৰু-সুৰা যন্ত্ৰও আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰিব পাৰে ।

নিধিবামে স্কুতা কটা যগ্ন এটা বাহিৰ কৰিছে—আৰু বহুতে বহুত কৰিব পাৰিলেহেতেন। কিন্তু স্কুবিধা নোপোৱা কাৰণেই এইলোকসকল অকামিলা হৈ বহি আছে।

সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আমাৰ দুখীয়া স্থানীয় শিল্পি সকলক উৎসাহ দিব লাগে। কিন্তু সেইটো আজি চৰকাৰে কৰা নাই।

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে সেই শিতানত যিখিনি টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী বিচাৰিছে, সি অতি যুক্তিবদ্ধ হৈছে।

বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ অসমৰ গাঁৱলীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ জীৱন নিৰ্ব্বাহৰ ই এটা প্ৰধান সৰল হৈ পৰিছে। আমাৰ গাওঁবিলাকত বহুত কমাৰ, কহাৰ, কুমাৰ, ময়ৰা, তেলি, ভাতী আদি বহুতো শিল্পি অতিজৰে পৰা আছে। বৰপেটাৰ হাতিদাতৰ কাম, সৰ্বেবাৰীৰ কাহৰ সাজ-বাচন, হাজোৰ পিতলৰ বাচন আদিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰসিদ্ধ। তেনেকৈ বহুতো ঠাইত তেলীৰ সৰু সৰু ঘৰুৱা তেলশালী, কুমাৰ হিৰাৰ চাক ঘূৰি আছে—কমাৰ সোণাৰী আদিৰ গঢ়শালৰ নিঃকীন ভাবেহে কাম চলি আছে। এইবিলাক আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত পুৰণী কালৰে পৰা চলি অহা ঘৰুৱা শিল্প—এতিয়া আমাৰ জাতীয় চৰকাৰে সেই শিল্প বিলাকৰ উন্নয়ন আধুনিক মন্ত্ৰপাতিৰ সহায়ত কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া সহজতে এই শিল্প-বিলাকৰ উন্নতি হব আৰু বহু নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব। গতিকে চৰকাৰে তেনে গঠনমূলক দৃষ্টি উদ্ভাৱে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বলি মই আশা কৰো।

অৱশ্যে আজি চৰকাৰৰ কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উদ্যোগবিলাকে আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত এটা অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগাইছে। আজি আমাৰ ডেকাসকলে এটা নতুন চিন্তা আৰু দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে কাম কৰিবলৈ প্ৰস্তুত হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে আজি শ্ৰমৰ মৰ্য্যদা উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত এনে এটা পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভব হৈছে যে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ যদি উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন কৰা নহয় তেন্তে ৰাজ্যত বহুমুখী সমস্যাবিলাক জটিলতৰ হৈ যাব।

দিনে দিনে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মানুহ বাঢ়িব লাগিছে কষিব কাৰণে মাটিৰ অভাৱ—গতিকে যেতিয়ালৈ আমি বৃহৎ শিল্প গঢ়ি তুলিব নোৱাৰো তেতিয়ালৈ আমি কুটিৰ শিল্পত যোৱা দি এই লোকবিলাকৰ জীৱন নিৰ্ব্বাহৰ এটা উপায় আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে পুৰণী গাঁৱলীয়া শিল্পবিলাক আধুনিক ধৰণে জীৱিত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট টকা মঞ্জুৰী দিব লাগে। তেওঁ লোকক আধুনিক সজুলীবিলাকেৰে সুসজ্জিত কৰি নতুন ধৰণৰ সামগ্ৰী গঢ়িবলৈ টকা সহায় কৰিব আৰু প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এইবিলাক আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ পঞ্চায়তৰ যোগেদি আধুনিক প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি বৈজ্ঞানিক সাজ-সজুলীৰ কাৰণে সাহায্য দিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে আমাৰ অতিজৰে পৰা চলি থকা কুটিৰ শিল্প বিলাক জীয়াই ৰখা হব আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ বহু লোকৰ জীৱন নিৰ্ব্বাহৰ পথ হব।

মহোদয়, মই আজি আমাৰ কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰদৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো। মোৰ সমষ্টিতে আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে প্ৰায় ৮০ হাজাৰ টকা খৰচ কৰি ঘৰ বান্ধি থৈছে। আজি চাৰি বছৰৰ পৰা ঘৰ দুৱাৰ নষ্ট হব পৰিছে। ইমান টকা খৰচ

কৰাৰ পিচত সেই খৰচ গৰু-ছাগলীৰ গোহালী হৈছে। তাত যি উদ্দেশ্য লৈ ইমান টকা খৰচ কৰি যবটো বন্ধা হৈছে, সেই মতে কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিলে কিছু পৰিমাণে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হয়। নহলে যিখিনি টকা ইতিপূৰ্বে খৰচ কৰা হ'ল সেইখিনিও অপব্যয় হৈ হ'ব।

সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে এই বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে তাত কাম আৰম্ভ কৰে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই মঞ্জুৰীটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Srimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিশেষকৈ অসমৰ মিচিনা এখন ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে কুটিৰ শিল্প অত্যাবশ্যকীয়। তাৰ কাৰণে যিখিনি টকা এই বাজেটত ধৰিছে, যি আৱশ্যক অনুসারে অতি তাকবহে হৈছে।

আজি আমাৰ কেৱল পুৰুষেই নহয়, মহিলা সকলেও এই কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ যোগেদি এটা আয়ৰ পথ বিচাৰি লবলৈ অনুপ্রাণিত হৈছে।

মহোদয়, অসমত অতিজৰে পৰা বহুতো ধৰ্ম্মীয়া শিল্পী আছে। বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে তেওঁলোকে কুটিৰ শিল্প বিভাগৰ পৰা সুবিধা পাব পৰা নাই। আজি বহুতো অসমীয়া শিল্পীয়ে মাক্ৰাতায়ুৰ্গৰ সাজ-সজ্জীৰে কাম কৰি আছে। তেওঁলোকক আন নীক Design, Pattern আদিৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ অভাৱত সেই পুৰণীকলীয়া নমুনাৰেই কাম কৰি আছে আৰু সেইবিলাক নব্য সাজত নকৰা কাৰণে বৰ্তমান বজাৰত কাৰো চকুত নপৰে। এই অসুবিধা বিলাক দূৰ কৰিবলৈ এটা প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আৰু কুটিৰ শিল্প বিভাগৰ বিবিলাক বিশেষজ্ঞ আছে তেওঁলোকে অফিচতে বহি নাথাকি সেই শিল্পীসকলক আৱশ্যকীয় Guidance দি তেওঁলোকক উৎসাহিত কৰিব লাগে। আধুনিক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে অসমীয়া শিল্পীক শাস্তি নিকটন আদি ঠাইলৈ পঠিয়াব লাগে। আমাৰ যি বিলাক শিল্প আছে তাক যাতে উন্নত কৰিব পৰা যায় তাৰ আৱশ্যকীয় Guidance দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

কেইজনমান সদস্যই কৈ গৈছে যে চৰকাৰী ঋণ লৈ অপব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে। হয়টো দুই-এজনে কৰিব পাৰে। কাৰণ ঋণ লোৱা মানুহ বিলাকে যি ধৰণে আঁচনি কৰিব লাগে সেই ধৰণে কৰিব পৰা নাই। কলত টকাৰ সদব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে আঁচনিৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অফিচৰ সকলে পৰামৰ্শ দি সহায় কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া টকা অপব্যৱহাৰ হোৱাৰ কোনো আশঙ্কা নেথাকে।

আমাৰ তিবোতাসকলে উনী আৰু গোখা কাম হাতেৰে কৰে কাৰণে বহুত সময় লাগে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে আজি-কালি মেচিন ওলাইছে বিশেষকৈ জাপানী Knitting মেচিনত চুয়েট, ব, মোজা গেঞ্জী আদি কৰিব পাৰে। সেই মেচিনৰ যোগান ধৰা হলে বহুত মানুহৰ বোজগাৰ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা হ'লহেতেন। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে যোগান ধৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। ইয়াকে কৈ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটোৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিলো।

Shri HALADHAR UZIR [(Tamalpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতিৰ অৰ্থে যি হিচাপে সাহায্য দিয়া দৰকাৰ সেই হিচাপে দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এই কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি

নোহোৱা বাবে গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলত আজি নিবনুৱা বাঢ়ি গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে নিবনুৱা সমস্যালৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি চৰকাৰে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব লাগে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই কব খুজিছো যে কুটিৰ শিল্পানুস্থানবোৰ সাধাৰণতে গাঁৱত বা পিচ পৰা অঞ্চলত হ'ব লাগে। তেতিয়া গাঁৱলীয়া নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধানৰ লগতে গাঁওবোৰৰ যথেষ্ট উন্নতি হ'ব। কিন্তু দেখা গৈছে সেইবোৰ ডাঙৰ চহৰ বা তাৰ ওচৰে পাছৰেহে পাতিলে। Bee Keeping, Blacksmithy, Soap Making, Paper making আৰু Toy making আদি সৰু সৰু শিল্পবোৰ চহৰত পতাৰ কাৰণে গাঁৱলীয়া ডেকাবোৰ নিবনুৱা হৈ বহি থাকিব লগা হৈছে। সেই ডেকাবোৰক কাম দিবৰ কাৰণে এই শিল্পবোৰ গাঁৱত বা পিচ পৰা ঠাইত পাতিব লাগে।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে Superintendent of Industry আৰু Director of Industry এই দুইটা অফিচ একে ঠাইতে আছে। ফলত কামৰ duplication হোৱাৰ বাহিৰে আন একো হোৱা নাই। গতিকে এই অফিচ দুটা একেলগে নেৰাখি বেলেগ বেলেগ ঠাইত ৰাখিব লাগে। যদি Superintendent of Industry অফিচটো গাঁৱলীয়া ঠাইত পাতে তেনেহলে Supervision ভাল হ'ব আৰু duplication নহ'ব।

Loan আৰু Grants-in-aid বিলাক ঠিক মতে ব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা দেখা নোমায়। এই Grants-in-aid বিচৰা বহুত দৰ্খাস্ততো pending হৈ থাকেই তাৰোপৰি বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত দুৰ্নীতিয়ে ঠাই লোৱা দেখা যায়।

এই Grants-in-aid পাবৰ কাৰণেয়োৱা ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত বহুত application আহিছিল। কিন্তু সেইবোৰ put up কৰা নহ'ল, budget provision নাই বুলি আৰু পিচত reject কৰি পেলালে। পিচে in the meantime বহুত হেজাৰ টকাৰ provision আছিল। আগৰ application বিলাক reject কৰাত অফিচৰে L D আৰু U D বিলাকে নিজৰ আত্মীয় আৰু পৰিচিত মানুহৰ নামত দৰ্খাস্ত কৰি টকা লৈ গৈছে। এই কামত Director ৰো জৰিত। এই বিলাক কৰাৰ check ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছে মই জানিব বিচাৰো।

Loans আৰু Grants বিলাক সচৰাচৰ ধনী মানুহক দিয়া হৈছে, কিন্তু দুখীয়া মানুহে পোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে এই বোৰ ঠিক মতে বিতৰণ কৰিব লাগে যাতে deserving মানুহেহে পায়। তাকে কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু দৰ্খাস্ত বিলাক যাতে pending হৈ নেথাকে তাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ হলে অসমখন zonal basis ত ভাগ কৰা প্ৰয়োজনীয় বুলি মই কব খুজো। কাৰণ Director of Industry এ district level ত মাথোন আটাই হাজাৰ টকাৰ case dispose of কৰিব পাৰে। তাৰ ওপৰৰ কুৰি হেজাৰলৈকে যি বিলাক দৰ্খাস্ত আছে সেই বিলাক সকলো Head quater Shillong লৈ আহে। গতিকে ইয়াত দৰ্খাস্তৰে ভৰি পৰে আৰু সেই বিলাক verify কৰি dispose of কৰোতে বহু দিন পাৰ হৈ যায় ফলত বহুত দৰ্খাস্ত তেনেকৈ pending হৈ থাকে। গতিকে অসমখন কেইবাটাও zone ত ভাগ কৰি প্ৰত্যেক ভাগতে একোজন অফিচাৰ দি তেওঁবিলাকক ৫ হেজাৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত case dispose of কৰিবলৈ power দিব লাগে যাতে applicant বিলাক হতাশ হ'ব লগা নহয়। এই Loan আৰু Grant সম্বন্ধে কোনেও একো নেজানে। যাতে সকলো মানুহে জানিবৰ সুবিধা পায় তাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব লাগে।

Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar) অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলত কুটিৰ শিল্প আৰু ক্ষুদ্ৰ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে যিবোৰ অঁচনি লৈছে, সেইবোৰ সঁচাকৈয়ে বৰ ভাল অঁচনি। কিন্তু সেই অঁচনিবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত যি টকা ব্যৱ কৰিছে সেই টকা properly utilise কৈছেনে নাই সেইটো চৰকাৰে অনুসন্ধান কৰা নাই। মই জনাত আমাৰ Sub-division ত যিবিলাক টকা Loan আৰু Grants-in-aid হিচাপে আছিলকৈ দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ বেচি ভাগ টকা properly utilise হোৱা নাই। বৰীত্ব এজন কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ বিষয়া আছে আৰু তেওঁ যোৱা কেই বছৰ মান willing মানুহক কুটিৰ শিল্প আৰু ক্ষুদ্ৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে টকা দি আছে।

কিন্তু মই জানো যে দক্ষিণ শালমাৰা আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত area ত যি বিলাক মানুহক ঋণ বা গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া হৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ এজন মানুহে যি উদ্দেশ্যৰে ঋণ বা গ্ৰাণ্ট লৈছে, সেই উদ্দেশ্যত টকা ব্যৱহাৰ নাই। ইয়াক বেডিও কিনিছে, নহয় 'চাইকেল' কিনিছে, নহয় লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিহাত এই টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। মই মান কাছাৰ সমষ্টিৰ প্ৰতিনিধি আৰু মোৰ ফ-ট্টৰ বহুতো পাব লগা মানুহে আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিও এই বহুৰ ঋণ পোৱা নাই। কিয় পোৱা নাই তাৰ কাৰণ সোধাত কয় যে তেওঁলোকে দৰ্শাস্ত কৰিছে, সকলো 'কণ্ডিচন' (condition) 'কুৰফিল' (fulfill) ও কৰিছে—মাত্ৰ এটা অ লিখা condition fulfill কৰিব পৰা নাই, সিটো পূৰণ কৰা তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষমতাৰ বাহিৰত। সেই 'কণ্ডিচনটো' নো কি, চৰকাৰৰ নজনা নহয়, মই আশা কৰো এজন মাধ্যমৰ উন্নতি আৰু কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে সেইটো condition উঠাই দিব। দৰ্শাস্তকাৰীৰ বহুতৰ তিতবত এজনৰ নাম কও—যি জনে লোন (Loan)ৰ কাৰণে দৰ্শাস্ত কৰিও স্থিতিৰ পোৱা নাই—সেইজন হৈছে মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ শ্ৰীযুত ব্ৰজ। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন আমাৰ মহকুমাত, Cottage Industry আৰু Small Scale Industry ৰ কাৰণে টকা দিয়াত যি দুৰ্নীতি চলিছে তাৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰি দিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কুটিৰ শিল্প বিষয়টো বৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কুটিৰ শিল্প সম্পৰ্কত আজি বহু বছৰ ধৰি, বহু কথাই শুনি আহিছো যদিও কাৰ্য্যতঃ কিমানখিনি কুটিৰ শিল্পত আগবাঢ়িছে, বেখি নাপাও। যিবিলাক আমাৰ 'এম্পৰিয়াম' আৰু 'খাদী ভাণ্ডাৰ' আছে সেই বিলাকত বস্ত্ৰ বাহানি কন আছে আৰু তাৰ বজাৰৰ দামতকৈ ১।। ২ গুণ পৰ্য্যন্ত বেচি, যদিও কোৱা হৈছে, ইয়াৰ দাম কম। এই যে চৰা দাম ইয়াৰ কাৰণে, মানুহৰ মনৰ ভাব এই যে 'এম্পৰিয়াম' অথবা 'খাদী ভাণ্ডাৰ' বিলাকত দাম বেচি আৰু তাৰ লগতে তাত আস্থা নোহোৱা হৈছে। গিৰাৰ, মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ বেতিয়া প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী আছিল, তেতিয়া তেওঁৰ কাৰ্মিনৰ জৰণৰ সময়ত ময়ো গৈছিলো আৰু কাৰ্মিনৰ কটিৰ শিল্প দেখিছিলো। অকল কাৰ্মিনৰবেই নহয়, দক্ষিণ ভাৰতৰ মহীশূৰৰ কুটিৰ শিল্পও দেখিছিলো। সেই বিলাক অতি চমৎকাৰ। এই বিলাকত দেখিলো কুটিৰ শিল্প বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম কন আৰু মনোহোতা। পৰচা থাকিলে আটাইবিলাক বস্ত্ৰ কিনিবৰ মন যায়। কিন্তু অসমৰ কুটিৰ শিল্পজাত বস্ত্ৰৰ মূল্য অতি বেচি অধিৰ নিচিনা। কিয় ইমান বেচি দাম বন্ধি নাপাও। কুটিৰ শিল্প গুটি উঠিবলৈ হলে, এই কুটিৰ শিল্পজাত বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম কম হব, লাগিব, মনোপ্ৰাণী হব লাগিব আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বজাৰ থাকিব লাগিব আৰু এখন কেন্দ্ৰীয় এম্পৰিয়াম, কাশ্মীৰ বা মহীশূৰৰ নিচিনাকৈ ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত উৎপাদন কৰা শিল্পজাত বস্ত্ৰ বাহানি পাব লাগিব—তাৰ উচিত দামেৰে। দেখা যায়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ এম্পৰিয়াম বিলাক একোখন মাত্ৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰ দোকান মাত্ৰ। অসমৰ বিভিন্ন জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ মাজত যিবিলাক আজিও অতিজাৰ পৰা চলাই অহা

কুটির শিল্প আছে, সেইবিলাক আহৰণ কৰিব পাৰিলে, বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ বস্তু পোৱা
বাৰ। এই সকলোবিলাক সমাবেশ কৰিব পৰাকৈ এখন ডাঙৰ এম্পৰীয়াম আমাৰ
ৰাজ্যত হব লাগে, যত অগমৰ বাহিৰৰ ভ্ৰমণ বিলাগী লোকসকলৰ চকুত পৰিব
পাৰে। তেতিয়া হলে ইয়াৰ মূল্য বাঢ়িব আৰু অনুষ্ঠান হিচাবে টনবীয়াল হব
পাৰিব। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এই ধৰণৰ এম্পৰীয়াম পাতিবলৈ দৃষ্টি দিব।
নহলে, কুটির শিল্পৰ শিতানত অল্পশু টকা পয়চা খৰচ কৰি তাৰ ফল পোৱা
টান হব।

ইয়াৰ লগতে চৰকাৰক আন এটা পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াও যেন এমেকো আন এটা
অনুষ্ঠানো পাতিব লাগে, যত কুটির শিল্প প্ৰসঙ্গত, যাৰ যি ধৰণৰ বাৰ্জীৰ প্ৰয়োজন
সেইবিলাক পাব পাৰে। ধৰক এজনে 'গজাল' তৈয়াৰ কৰা চিন্তা কৰিছে; এই
প্ৰসঙ্গত কতকেনেকৈ কি অনুদান কৰিব লাগে, মানুহে নাজানে। সেইবিলাক ধৰণ-
ধাতা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পৰা, অনুষ্ঠান চৰকাৰে পতা নাই। এই ধৰণৰ অনুষ্ঠান পাতি
তাৰ জৰিয়তে--কৰ্ম দিয়া কাঠকি কৰিব লাগে তাৰ ঠিকনা আচনি আদি দিয়া
আৰু 'কৰ্ম' কেনেকৈ পূৰণ লাগে তাৰ খিৰান আৰু ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগে।

শি: স্পীকাৰ :--প্ৰকৰ্ম। --আঁচনি নহয়।

Shri KHOGENDR NATH NATH (Goalpara) : হয়, কৰ্মবিলাক
পূৰ কৰা এটা ডাঙৰ কথা।

তেতিয়া হলে, বহুতো ব্যৱসায়িক মনোবৃত্তিৰ মানুহৰ শিল্প গঢ়ি তোলাত
সহায় হয়। অকল গিয়েই নহয়, এইবিলাক গঢ়ি উঠিলে আমাৰ প্ৰবল বেগে বাঢ়ি
অহা বেকাৰ সমস্যামেৰ সমাধান হয়। ইয়াকে কৈ মই চৰকাৰক অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ
কুটির শিল্পৰ উন্নতি আৰু প্ৰসাৰৰ কাৰণে চকু দিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Mr. Speaker,
Sir, enough has been said for and against on the problem of cottage indus-
tries in the State of Assam. I will draw the attention of the House on three
points. Firstly, about mismanagement at the offices of this department,
secondly, lack of proper schemes and lack of sincerity on the part of the
Government for fruitful production, and thirdly, marketing facilities.

Really speaking, the cottage industries offices are also corrupted as they
are in other departments also. I have one example to cite. Recently in
Nowgong a case came to me. There was a soap factory. That soap factory
was run by a Bengali gentleman. In the meantime, another gentleman
who managed to get sanction of Rs 7,000 as loan in name of sufferer's
cottage industry loan and he offered this same factory as mortgage against
his loan and he showed this factory as his, after spending Rs. 2,000 because
payment is made on instalment and for getting the further instalments he
had to show how much money he has utilised of the loan. The Provincial
Investigator, Shri Kabin Kakoti and others were taken to that factory by
the officers at Nowgong who are in charge of cottage industries and in the
absence of that proprietor the officers present there said that the factory
was started by the other gentleman who wanted further loan and when this
was brought to my notice I filed a petition to the Sub-Divisional Officer
and he made an enquiry and it was found that some of the officers there
were in collaboration with that man and that factory was shown as factory
run by other person. But actually no factory was run by him. This is
one instance and another instance is ...

Mr. SPEAKER: Did the enquiry over ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Yes, it is over. Officers are also there even now.

Another point, Sir. There is a Gopal Trunk Factory in Nowgong town; we have seen it since our school days. The proprietor applied for a loan in 1960, but he could not trace out the application. When I was elected M.L.A. he requested me to look into the matter. On being enquired in the respective department, I came to know from the dealing clerk that the petition was there in the file. At first, he did not want to say anything, but, when another person who happened to know me as M.L.A. whispered to his ear that I was an M.L.A., he showed the file to me. I found that the petition was there pending since 1961. On being asked, I came to learn that the petition was lying there since December 1960 and many who applied after Government Registration. Sir, petitions of those persons who are liked by the officers are taken up early by the Government.

Sir, I would also like to refer to what my friend Sri Tajuddin Ahmed said about Kokrajhar Production Centre, Cottage Industry Department. This was started in the year 1960. Houses were constructed and completed in 1960. Two officers were appointed there. These officers were appointed in 1961. Trades which are to be started there are (1) Blacksmithy (2) Carpentry and (3) Leather works. Appointment of Staff.—

- (1) Foreman Expert (leather) appointed in the month of March 1961, in the scale of Rs. 150 to 300 per month.
- (2) Foreman In-charge, Carpentry Section appointed in the same time in the scale of pay Rs. 150—300 per month.
- (3) Tool setter-cum-Wood Machinist for Carpentry Section appointed in the same time in the scale of pay Rs. 125—275 per month.
- (4) Supervisor, Blacksmithy Section appointed in the same time in the scale of pay of Rs. 125—275 per month.

Sir, there are other staff also appointed. Now it is 15 months passed, but till to date, the centre has not started functioning. There are hundreds of petitions pending from very skilled men who want to work in the factory and materials are also there in the godowns. I do not find any earthly reason why the Kokrajhar Production Centre has not yet been opened.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are these officers drawing their salary ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Yes, Sir. They are drawing their salary since they were appointed, but they are not given any job or responsibility to carry out.

Sir, as regards the marketing facilities, I like to say that small town like Nowgong has about 50 small shops within 50 nals—one is Cottage Industry, another is emporium and the third is a Show Room with a Sign board "Assam Khadi Board or State Khadi Board" and so on and so forth. Sir, there are three different shops—one is run by the Marketing Corporation, another is run by the Central Government and the third is run by the Khadi Board. I do not know why there are so many varieties. Another

thing, Sir, we have seen a booklet published by Assam Government Marketing Corporation Limited. From this booklet we find that this department has taken up only some resolutions. Sir, I quite agree with Hon. Member Shri K. Nath who said that we must have something to attract not only people of Assam but also to the people outside of Assam so that their attention can be directed to these shops. You know people from outside while going to Kaziranga had to pass by Trunk Road through Nowgong Town. My suggestion is that we should put all the things of cottage industry in one show room and make it a decent one we should not name one is Cottage Industry, another a Khadi Board and the third an Emporium in one district headquarters. We should not make these Show Rooms just like Pan Biri shops. They must give a decent and dignified look.

Sir, in the booklet, perhaps the Assam Government Marketing Corporation want to show that there is a loss. Now, Sir, I am going to show to what extent this department is giving loss. I am reading it out, Sir :—

Accounts—The Profit and Loss Account after deducting all charges and setting aside sums for depreciation to the extent of Rs.2,367.35 nP. shows a net loss of Rs. 71,787.19 nP. An amount of Rs. 4,770.56 nP. being debit balance of Profit and Loss Account for the previous period is carried forward and thus the total debit balance of Profit and Loss Account upto 31st March 1961 comes to Rs. 76,557.75 nP. which is proposed to be carried forward.

Mr. SPEAKER : Which Marketing Corporation you are mentioning ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : I am speaking in general, Sir.

There is another side, Sir. There is no initiative created in the minds of people and officers. The Cottage Industry should be made remunerative. Not only Government should provide loan, but Government should see that proper marketing facilities are also there for the product of the cottage industry. Thank you, Sir.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the House for having given constructive suggestions and I welcome them. Some of the hon. Members have made some allegation on the floor of this House, regarding corruption. Yes Sir, I know it.

Mr. SPEAKER : Deputy Commissioner made enquiry and the enquiry report has been completed.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : This is true Sir, I have accepted this. So Sir, my request to the hon. Members is that as soon as they get such information they should be kind enough to send it to me so that I may make enquiry and save money of the State from being wasted.

Now Sir, it has been said that this industries department is neglectful with the result that nothing has been achieved and the very existence of this department seems to be unnecessary. Other people have said that it is a

very important and necessary department, it should exist and it should be expanded, the required officers should be appointed immediately so that the rural areas may also get the benefit of this department. Sir, I am pointing out this conflicting nature of discussion which has been held on the floor of this house. Sir, it will be my duty to promote Cottage Industries in rural areas as well as small scale and major industries urban areas. Sir, for the purpose of development of agriculture it will be seen when huge establishment is maintained in district and rural areas both by Agriculture Department and Community Development Department. But compared to the same the Staff in District of Industries department are nominal and in rural areas nil. It will be appeared therefore that unless the department is given adequate staff to district and rural areas guidance and Assistance will hardly be possible. There is only one Assistant Director for a district. We have not got any technical man for appointing as Assistant Director. We had to appoint arts graduates mostly.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whom have you appointed ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): In the absence of technical staff we have appointed arts or commerce graduates. Sir, instead of keeping the posts vacant, we have appointed these officers in the district level so that the loan applications might be disposed of and loan is distributed. We have, of course, decentralized the loan cases. Formerly the loan upto Rs.1,000 was sanctioned from Shillong. But after the decentralization loan upto 2,500 is sanctioned in the district level. Shri Biswadev Sarma, on the question of finance, has raised a very pertinent question that unless and until we improve the financial side of the Industries, it would not be possible to set up industries.

Sir, after the decentralization, loan upto Rs.2,500 can be sanctioned in the district level and loan upto Rs.10,000 is given from here. The Director himself can give upto Rs. 5,000. Loan upto Rs.20,000 is given by the State Government and from Rs 20,000 and beyond is given by the Finance Co-operation.

Question of loan of information has been raised up. So we have opened Industries Library at Gauhati Industrial Estate. There is the office of the National Small Industries Service institution which finds hindrance to industries. We shall have to expand the industries department on the line of agriculture department. We shall have to introduce industries extension service like the agricultural extension service if we are to develop the rural industries. Expansion of rural industries requires the expansion of the cottage industries at all levels.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Baipara): Sir, what I said is that some commercial banks should be started for financing these industries.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Commercial banks do not make investment in these industries. Therefore, the Finance Corporation has been set up for proposed investment capital. Sir, Shri Khagendra Nath said that some very big Emporium should be started at Gauhati and in some other district towns. Money was provided for Gauhati. But the Gauhat people refused to permit the use of the land selected and as a result Chief Minister had to drop this idea.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Alternative plots were suggested.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Alternative plots are less suitable than the first one.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): What was the name of the place?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Near the Thana;

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): It may be started in some other districts.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Gauhati is the gateway of Assam that is why this place was selected. Now Sir, it is said that we have done nothing on this line since 1951 onwards. Sir, I may tell the hon. Members that we may do as much as our resources permit. Sir, it is also said that about Rs.75 lakhs has been loaned out has not been utilised and this money has been outstanding. Sir, it is not a fact. But it has been utilised properly and an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is outstanding. So Sir, it cannot be said that this money has been wasted. Of course, it may be true that in some cases the money has not been properly utilised. Some of the loanees might have purchased cycle and somebody might have spent in marriage.

Mr. SPEAKER: I want to close this demand before the lunch. You can speak only 10 minutes more.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I shall not be able to finish within 10 minutes. I have got to cover so many points Sir. Sir, so I say the money has not been wasted. We are asked what have the Industries Department done? Mr. Barua said Industrial Estates have done nothing. Sir, I beg to point out that the Industrial Estates have done very good work. I was just looking through certain estimates prepared by our department. I had asked my department to tell me what has been the amount of production there. This is the only criterion for assessment which is correct. The information is that the total amount of production in Gauhati Industrial Estates have been 32,90,163.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: In which year Sir?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I think, this is with regard to last year, Sir.

Similarly, in regard to Dhekiajhuli, the production has been 1,46,828. It has not been a complete failure. Sir, the figures of lakhs might surprise anybody.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: What are the names of Industries, Sir?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Sir, in Dhekiajhuli, the names are Training-cum-Common Service facility Centre, M/S. Duros Steel and Wire Fabrics, M/S. Wood Craft, M/S. Industrial Traders and Co-operative Societies, M/S. Indian Steel and Wire Industries, M/S. Assam Paper Packers, M/S. T. P. Engineering Works, Shri G. R. Das, M/S. S. K. Sarma and Company.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Sir I want the names of industries.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The names are Tea Garden and Agricultural implements, Wooden furniture, etc., woven wire fencing, Post etc, Nails, Umbrella manufacturing. Stainless Steel Utensils etc. Manufacturing of different types of paper container, Funders and Bucket making, Saw Mill, Wire Products, Press and Glass bead, shoe making, Trunk and Bucket Making, Wire products and nail making. These are the items which have not gone into production.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order please.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Now in Gauhati there are Jeep trailers, Agricultural implements, Steel furniture, window grills, and light steel structures, Wire and Wire products Industry, Fencing products, barbed wire, nails, fencing, posts, gates, grills, etc., Tarpaulin, tents, folding, camp, cots, holdal, kitbags, Jeep hoods etc., Hand-loom, Weaving Industry, Bucket Factory, G. I. Bucket Fire bucket, [etc., Wire and Nails, screws including roofing screws, galvd, barbed wire rope wire nets etc., Distilled water, Electrolyte, battery charging and repairing, Ridgings, Weaving Products, (i. e. Makhela, Sadar, Scarf, Sari, Screen of indigenous design), Lime Sulphur Solution, Steel and Iron Foundry, Hand-Loom Products, Plastic, Wire, Rubber, Wire Products, Dyeing of Cloth, Yarn, etc., Steel-wire drawing, Chemical Industry, Plant protection chemicals including D. D. T. and B. H. T. formulation and lime sulphur solution, antiseptic, industrial chemicals, soaps, wood preservation, paints varnishes and sidtempers toilets and polish, etc., Manufacture of Sewing machine and Parts, Carbon Products, Metal Moulding.

In this list, 4 have not gone into production. They have not shown in Production, that is The Eastern Assam Industry, Assam, Light Industry, Assam Carbon Industry, Modern Metal Moulders and Bagrodia Metal Industries. These are not gone into production.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): It appears, Government have produced a huge stock. Is there any Godown for keeping all these things Sir?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It is private production. Each Party has a Godown.

Sir, I was looking to find out what is the production of Industries. People say that nothing has been produced in this State. Sir, may I point out that the Import Licence for procurement of steel etc. was given for Rs.25 lakhs. With the assistance of the department the investment in Small-scale Sector has gone up high. The latest figures of investment till the year ending 1962 is of the order of Rs.7 crores. The production in the Small-scale Sector

would be of the order of Rs.11 crores. I did not believe that it could be Rs.11 crores. So, I wanted to cross check it. I asked the Department to find out from the Sales tax returns. I was surprised to find from our Director of Statistics corresponding to Sales tax returns the production would be about $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Now this $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores includes sales to other people than dealers.

Shri DEVENDRANATH SARMA (Gauhati): Sir, I have not heard anything from hon. Industries Minister regarding Copper Industry, Zinc Industry, and Alloy Industry for which permits are issued to import these necessary things.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): These are not in the Industrial Estate. This $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores is the figures obtained after excluding sales to registered dealers and exports to outside the State because sales tax is not payable on things which are exported outside the State or sold to registered dealers. Now, if the direct sales brought $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees out of Small-scale Industries then the figure of 11 crores would seem to be correct.

Therefore, I say, Sir, the idea that the Industries Department has been merely sleeping and doing nothing should be given a good by. Let us give some encouragement to the Industries Department, they work very hard, I can tell you. They are working with skeleton staff, so also people who have invested their money, time and material, and produced so much employment. Sir, I was looking to the employment. If you look to the Statistics published, you will find that the Factory employment has increased from 1956 to 1961.

Mr. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 p. m.

Adjournment

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

After Lunch

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Sir, you asked me to enquire the case of Mr. G. Rahman of Nowgong, who applied for loan of Rs 7,500 as Political Sufferer. There was good report from leading person of the locality about character of the applicant. He was certified as political sufferer by the Subdivisional Advisory Board for Political Sufferer.

His scheme for starting a new soap factory was found feasible and he was agreeable to spend 25 per cent of the loan from his own sources.

As such, after recommendation of the Loan Board for grant of Rs.7 500 in two instalments, Rs.2,200 was paid to him as the first instalments for purchase of implements and equipments. On enquiry about the utilisation of the first instalments, misutilisation was found, and he has shown a small soap factory of another man. Hence payment of Rs.5,300 was stopped. He was asked to refund the amount with interest. On his failure to comply with, the D. G. was requested to recover the amount as an arrear of the land revenue.

One cheating case was lodged to the A. D. C. I., Nowgong with the S. D. O., Nowgong. This was a case recently dismissed on report of the Police Report.

As regards alleged corruption or otherwise, proceeding has been looked after by the Anti-Corruption Branch.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): What steps was taken against the officer in whose presence the person showed a soap factory belonging to other person?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Steps will be taken.

Mr. SPEAKER: I hope you will conclude in 10 minutes.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I think, I was misunderstood by some Members; what I said was that, I had asked the Director of Statistics, to verify from the sales tax returns what was the actual amount of Industrial goods produced in the State. He had verified and found that on the basis of the sales tax returns amount of Industrial goods produced is worth 4½ crores. Then he says that two items are left, one those which are sent outside the State and the other those which are sold to dealers. Now, since most of the goods are sold to dealers, therefore, I was arguing that the figure of 11 crores which was obtained from Director of Industries may be correct.

Sir, our tanks have been sold as far as in Punjab, our C. T. C. machines as far as in Kerala, our State has been manufacturing nailmetrics machines, Heavy press, which used to come from England has been manufactured in Tinsukia.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Sarma, when you want to know anything, you please address the Chair.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Sir, we are almost self-sufficient in the matter of manufacturing tea machines excepting tea driers and I have asked one or two firms of Tinsukia to manufacture these tea driers. I think they will succeed. Therefore, Sir, not merely in matter of production of consumers goods but also in the matter of manufacturing machines we are now advancing. It is remarkable achievement considering that we started only five or six years ago.

Now, Sir, question of marketing was raised. It is a fact that small scale and cottage industries cannot succeed without proper marketing arrangement and it is for this reason we have set up Marketing Corporation.

Now, Sir, question was raised about Karanga Co-operative Societies. We have given loans and sufficient assistance to Karanga society. It is wrongly thought that we have not given any assistance.

Mr. SPEAKER: His contention was that whether money was given to the Co-operative societies or to the industry as a whole.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The money was given to the Co-operative societies as well as to Industry as a whole. Now, Sir, we gave a machine to Sarthebari but that machine is lying idle. Somebody was discussing yesterday whether industrial estate at Sarthebari based on

bell metal can be set up. This is a very good idea and I think our department will be looking into this matter.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for whose negligence the machine is lying idle at Sarthebari.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Sir, the machine was given to the society but the society has not been able to utilise it. The amount of processing which has to be done by this machine can not be consumed in Sarthebari. It can be consumed in the whole State of Assam. Therefore, we wanted to shift the machine to Gauhati but they did not agree. If they would have agreed to shift it, its produced materials could be distributed from Gauhati to the whole State. But nobody listened to it. Therefore, this idea of having industrial estate based on bell metal at Sarthebari for the purpose of producing many other things, some of which was suggested by Shri Biswadev Sarma, might be considered.

Now, since the Government undertook marketing of the products of Karanga Society, we found that the standard of manufacture had gone down. Yet we arranged with an European firm for the purpose of sales agency. This firm came forward and took the sales agency, but later on it could not market the products successfully. It is very difficult for the Government to market the products because marketing is a special art which is not fully known to the Government, unless it is of the monopoly type.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, regarding this bell metal industry, it involves nearly more than 2 thousand families. If that machine is shifted to industrial estate of Gauhati and if in that machine manufacturing is going on how the people will be benefited?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I have understood the question. This is a rolling machine. Sheets can be rolled by this machine and can be transported to Sarthebari. But, if this rolling is done in Sarthebari by this machine, this cannot be consumed in Sarthebari, and the balance has been transported to Gauhati and then distributed.

Mr. SPEAKER: If that bell metal machine works in Sarthebari, I think, many people who work there will get more benefit.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Sir, the amount of rolled materials comes to many times more the consumption in Sarthebari. Therefore, if it is located in Gauhati sheets can be taken after rolling for manufacturing to Sarthebari. That was the suggestion. Any way, that suggestion did not materialise.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any concrete proposal forwarded to the Government about that?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Sir, my friend need not be afraid, because I am not thinking about shifting of the machine at all. I am thinking whether some scheme can be improvised for the purpose and in that case we can try. This may be a special type of industrial estate. It may be concerned with the production of bell-metal utensils. Then we can try other modern developments suggested by the hon. Members which can be marketed.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): My point is that this industry must be developed. It employs eight to ten thousand people, who have no land of their own.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): I fully agree, but the whole problem of cottage industries has been very well put by Shri Madhusudhan Das and also by my friend Shri Mahananda Bora. The problem of cottage industries is the problem of modernisation and mechanisation. If anybody here thinks that cottage industries in certain form would continue, he is wholly mistaken. Unless you modernise the method and the tools of production you cannot stand. Therefore, as I said, Sir, it is a problem of modernisation and mechanisation and retraining of individual artisans may have to be manufactured also. To put in a nutshell, the problem is (a) mechanisation and (b) retaining. After all, everything has to flow into the same river, which is the market. The production cost must be lowered. If goods at lower cost are available in the market nobody will purchase goods at higher cost. Sir, you went to China and Japan and you remember what has happened to the cottage industries in the West, how cottage industries have developed there. They are instead of producing utility goods are producing handicraft and art goods. Machine produces goods of the same quality at uniform cost. The people who dislike them go for cottage industries. The cottage industries produce for individuals who go for artistic things. My friend, Shri Khogendra Nath said that he had gone to Kashmir and Mysore and saw beautiful goods of art. The goods of utility will always be replaced by machine-made goods, but goods of art cannot be replaced. Here the competition is not between a large machine and a small machine, but between machine and the individual mind. If the small machine is to compete with the giant machine, it cannot compete in the same field, viz., the field of uniform productivity. It must switch on from the production of mere utility goods to the production of works of art. This is what has kept the Kashmir and Mysore industries alive. It is this which is keeping Barpeta ivory works alive. I have a feeling that our ivory work cannot improve unless it improves in design. The problem, therefore, is how to give the Barpeta artisans modern tools, designs and ideas so that things might improve. Sir, it was given to Mrs. Lily Sengupta to give the idea of marketing research. Every day new ideas come into the market, old fashion changes and new fashion comes in. Where is the capacity is a living at a distance of 101 miles from Gauhati to know what changes have come in the mind of the purchaser? Therefore, marketing research is necessary. Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that we cannot judge our marketing corporation by seeing their performance for two years. It is too early. We have taken a very important place in Calcutta for our Emporium. It is a costly undertaking in the beginning. It will take at least three years for it to make its way. If you say "oh, it has incurred a loss of Rs. 71,000", I would reply that it should not be regarded as a loss. This should be taken in the nature of a subsidy. If the marketing organisation succeeds then only we succeed in the world. This is our window on the world. Therefore, if we subsidise, it is worth-while. If we can have one of the items sold out in the world market, this will open up the world market for our products. Therefore, people should not grudge this loss in Calcutta. I feel, Sir, it was a very wise step to set up this Emporium in Calcutta. Now, we have gone further. All these emporia are being taken over one by one. In many of these emporia a lot of useless and high-priced goods are lying idle. The other day a question was put by Shri Biswadev Sarma why Mr. Marak had not been helped and another party had been helped.

I found, Sir, that Mr. Marak was selling at a high price to our emporium. It should be remembered that the emporium is not the consumer. The consumer is he who will purchase from the emporium and he will not purchase from our emporium if he gets similar goods in the market at a lower cost. Therefore, we must try to reduce the price. Why have you opened the Spun Silk Mill at Jagiroad? One of the important points is to make yarn cheaper. Handspun yarn is more costly than mill yarn and if our weavers can get cheaper yarn from the mill they will be able to produce cheaper endi and other spun-silk products. This is one of the ways in which we are trying to make things cheaper. I agree with Mrs. Sengupta that our marketing research has not been successful up till now. In fact, it has not been undertaken up till now. The Calcutta Emporium is one of the main centres where marketing research should be undertaken. It has not been possible for us to advance far in this field yet. Then, Sir, we have taken further steps. We have given 10 per cent price preference to cottage industries with regard to purchases by the State Government. You know, Sir, the State Government purchases a lot of goods. We have given 10 per cent preference for cottage industries goods and 7 per cent preference for small scale industries goods, in order to give fillip to these industries. We had also a Conference with the Railway people, another with D. G., S. and D., and ultimately with the Tea people. These three conferences were held in order to request them to give more preference to the products of this State.

Then, Sir, we have not been very slow in the matter of disbursement of loan. Our loans have been disbursed. We have not been slow in meeting the requirements of the people. In the matter of disbursement of loan it will be seen that in 1955-57, we paid Rs.6,70,562; in 1957-58 Rs.8,81,120. In 1958-59, there was a decline; it came down to Rs.5,72,405. But it went up in 1960-61 to Rs.10,21,010. In 1961-62, it was Rs.9,29,000. In 1959-60, we have distributed at the district level also. We spent Rs. 5,10,900 in 1959-60; the next year the corresponding figure was Rs.8,19,400. Now the total disbursement in 1959-60 was Rs.10,09,500; in 1960-61 Rs.18,40,410 and in 1961-62 Rs.13,93,000. So, practically all that was provided has been disbursed. Some applications are pending also.

So far as loans to political sufferers are concerned, our estimated requirement for 1962-63 is Rs.39,28,200. Most of the cases are under scrutiny. Similar is the case with private individuals. A lot of cases are under scrutiny and enquiry. So far as procedural delay is concerned, we are considering to remove them. We have decentralised a lot of our loans to remove the procedural delay.

Sir, there were a very large number of points raised and I have no time to answer them, but I have no doubt that the hon. Members would realise that these points would be met as and when possible. There was a question raised with regard to Kokrajhar. Sir, I have verified that our Kokrajhar unit was running for a long time. It was running in a hired house. Buildings had been made and new unit has been brought back to this building. It is true that the leather unit has not been started and we have to obtain machine for the leather unit. That is the only unit not running.

Then, I come to the Khadi Board. The Khadi Board has not been able to register that amount of impact on our society by developmental activity as it should have done, but, I think the charges levelled

are not all correct. So, far as the Khadi Board Secretary is concerned, I think, the allegations made against him are not correct.

So far as Wardha Ghani is concerned, formerly it was too heavy for our bullocks and they could not pull them. This mistake was discovered in the course of two years and we had to change the ghani. The design had to be changed. We have found a lighter ghani and it has been a success.

Sir, so far as the exhibition is concerned.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): On a point of information, Sir the hon. Minister referred to loan given to Moumaria Ashram and other things. I want to know about that.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): I will come to that. Sir, there was an allegation about the exhibition and it was stated in the background that some funds raised were misappropriated. We have no information about it. Whenever an exhibition takes place, many people raise funds for running the exhibition and Government have no information about misappropriation.

So far as Charigaon bee keeping is concerned, some loan was asked for, or some grant I suppose, which have not been given upto now. It has not been given, it is true.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Already Rs.16,000 sanctioned Sir.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Have they got it? It was given direct, he says.

About Moumaria Ashram, they have got a oil ghani which is working very well, but the soap industry has not been able to run properly.

So far as hand pounding industry in Barpeta is concerned they have not able to do well and steps are being taken towards that end.

So far as Gauhati Emporium of the Khadi Bhandar is concerned, there has been some discrepancy in the accounts which are being looked into.

Mr. SPEAKER : Some hon. Members spoke about rebate.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : So far as rebate is concerned, the rebate is as a result of Government of India's policy with regard to giving fillip to the Khadi industry and I think the rebate is taken invariably by the purchasers. There no fault can lie in the door of the khadi industry department.

These are the points mainly made with regard to the Khadi Department. Then a question was raised, Sir, why the Industries Department surrendered. Sir, it can be seen that Rs.4,87,000 was surrendered, but out of this, Rs 2,50,000 was provided for the Shellac Industry which was not ultimately sanctioned to the Department. So the actual surrendered amount was only Rs.2,37,000 lakhs, i. e. only about 3.5 per cent. So, in a plan, if there is 3.5 per cent non-performance, I think it is a very bad performance. So far as the Industry Department is concerned, where most

of the works are done by the third party, I think it should be regarded as a vary creditable performance. Sir, the other points raised have practically been met.

So far as Mr. Islam's question is concerned that some body has misused the funds, it will be looked into. So far as Mr. Nath's contention is concerned that we should have a big emporium at Gauhati, I believe that the idea is quite good. It will be again taken up with Gauhati people if they will be kind enough to give the land required. We will again go forward for the land not the one which they gave new, but that in view before.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Sir, nothing has been said about the schemes by which our unemployed youths may be interested in having training in modern techniques of production, so that they can start cottage industries themselves at the initiative of the Government.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Sir, I have got so much to say now, but I am very unfortunate, due to limitation of time, it does not become practicable to meet all the points raised.

Mr. SPEAKER: Shri Barua, are you going to withdraw the cut motion?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: I want a further clarification Sir, regarding the service rules and appointment of Joint Director.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, we have already advertised for the post of the Joint Director. No technical hand is readily available and unless technical hand is available, the Joint Director's post cannot be filled up. We are taking proper steps in this matter. As a matter of fact, we are coming forward with reorganisation of the whole Department including framing of service rules as I have already spoken.

Mr. SPEAKER: The cut motion stands withdrawn by leave of the House. I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 46,65,300 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, for the administration of the head "35.—Industries-II-cottage Industries".

(The motion was put as question and adopted)

GRANT No. 28

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 6,75,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, for the administration the head "35—Industries—III—Major Industries".

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that that a sum of Rs. 6,75,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "35—Industries—III—Major Industries".

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.9,00,000 under Grant No. 28, Major head '35—Industries—III—Major Industries', at page 307 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.9,00,000, do stand reduced by Re.1.

Sir, while moving this cut motion, I most painfully made certain observations on the policy as has been explained to us by the Industries Minister on the floor of the House day before yesterday. While there was a question from one of the hon. Members regarding allocation of site of Spun Silk Mill at Jagi Road and also whether the water shortage could be visualised at the time of selection of the site, the hon. Minister for Industries' reply was that the selection of site was made on political ground. Sir, I take a very serious view of this when we are talking of industrialisation of the State of Assam.

Mr. SPEAKER: He said it is a political decision and not that a decision is made on political ground.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Now, Sir, when we have expressed our concern regarding industrialisation of Assam, and when the poor State of Assam has a forward march in the line of industrialisation, we do not expect such a reply from the Ministers. Sometimes when we criticise Government that the administration of the Government is sometimes politicalised, the most renowned of the Cabinet members, for their sobriety, also have become sensitive. We are not here, Sir, to subscribe a single farthing or to vote a single pie on political ground. We are here to subscribe or to vote the grants only for industrialisation of Assam, only for advancement of this poor State of ours. So, Sir, it is really a misfortune, I take it as misfortune for us, that the Minister should come before the House and reply to the questions that at the time of selection of sites for industries, they do not decide the site on the recommendations of experts but on political grounds.

Mr. SPEAKER: Political decision, not political grounds. There is a distinction between them. Selection of site was a political decision.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Now, Sir, in selection the sites, we want that our Government should make a decision on the basis of the recommendation of the experts,

Mr. SPEAKER: Sometimes the decisions were overruled as was the case of Gauhati Refinery and sometimes expert opinion is ruled out. To locate the Refinery in Assam is a political decision.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: When we have brought the example of Gauhati Oil Refinery, there are other aspects and other considerations also such as proximity to the place of oil production and all these things. When we hear the Minister stating clearly that it was a political decision and when we wanted to know whether this Government has any knowledge or is responsible for this political decision, the Minister came forward to take the responsibility by saying 'Yes, surely'. Now, Sir, here I have a Booklet entitled 'Assam Spun Silk Mills Limited'. I will read out a paragraph from this booklet. "On 31st March, 1960, a Government

Company styled 'The Assam Spun Silk Mills Ltd., was registered in Shillong with an authorised capital of Rs.70 lakhs, out of which consent to the issue of capital to the value of Rs.66 lakhs was obtained from the Controller of Capital Issues to be wholly subscribed by the Government of Assam. The State Government have so far purchased Shares in the Company to the extent of Rs.15 lakhs and granted a loan to the Company of Rs.10 lakhs for working capital. The construction of the factory buildings at an estimated cost of Rs.15 lakhs has already been taken up through the State Public Works Department. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.12.80 lakhs has already been spent".

Now, Sir, this is the report on Assam Spun Silk Mills Ltd. So far as this House is concerned, the procedure of this House warrants us to take the reply of the Ministers for granted. Whatever this booklet may contain, I am more concerned with the statement of our Industries Minister. Not only that, Sir, a few days back the Minister-in-charge of Co-operation, when we said that the constitution of the Board of Directors for the Jute Mill has been politicalised, made a statement that when the Congress was voted to power and is in the majority, it is natural that such Boards should be predominated by the party in power. Sir, we are here in democratic set-up; we are here as a legislative body to determine the policy of the Government and not to determine the policy of any political party. We are here not to vote any money of the Government to strengthen any party, and to spend the money on party decision, but to spend the money for the advancement of the whole State. So, Sir, I have already said.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Sir, I may point out that the discussion about decision is irrelevant.

Mr. SPEAKER: When he says that the selection of the site was a political decision, it has some relevance.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, what I said was that the decision was not taken on political ground. If he confines to my statement alone then the question of political party is irrelevant.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think the Jute Mill is under Co-operative. But regarding issue of import licenses and given loans, these are done by the Industries Department.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Now, so far as this Grant is concerned, this House has been asked by the Industries Minister to vote this amount in order to make techno-economic survey of Assam, contribution to the national commercial of Applied Economic Research and for selection of sites for industries, etc. I have therefore, moved this cut motion to criticise the entire industrial policy of the Government of Assam which does not have any economic consideration in view and which does not take into consideration the opinion of the experts. I do not find any reason why this House should be asked to maintain such a huge number of experts in the name of economic survey and for selecting site for industries in Assam. Therefore, Sir, so far as this side of the House is concerned, we are not going to vote on any grant which is sought on grounds of political decision or on political consideration,

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Cut Motion moved by my friend, Shri Goswami, I like to say a few words. Just now the mover of the Cut Motion has said that the selection of the site is done on political decision. So I shall not repeat those things again. I would only just draw the attention of the Minister-in-charge to the State of affairs of Industries in Cachar. Sir, it is known that India is going to be industrialised and we may term it as India is passing through industrial revolution. But in comparison with that if we look to Cachar we see no sign of industrialisation. Nothing is visible there. Sir, if we go through the survey report made by the experts, we find that there is good potentiality for paper pulp industry in Cachar.

Mr. SPEAKER: That subject has already been discussed in the course of Budget discussion and in the course of Debate on Governor's address. The question of paper pulp industry has already been discussed thread-bare. Are you going to bring some new points?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: I will try. In this connection, I would draw the attention of the House that the demand for paper during 1965-66 will be 7 lakhs tons and the total production at present is about 4,10,000 tons. In every State this industry is growing and after the Third Plan we may have a total production of about 8,20,000 tons of paper from these industries. Now, Sir, so far as Cachar is concerned, it has already been discussed in this House that though licenses were issued to different parties, none has yet started the work. I do not understand what our Industries Department is doing all these years. Two years back the licences were issued and after two years licence from one Company has been withdrawn. But the other firms have not yet started even the preliminary work. Sir, if we want to industrialise Cachar then we have to do something more. There is communication difficulty in Cachar. So, the improvement of Badarpur-Lumding Road should be taken up immediately and the Jowai Road which is hanging for the last 12 years should also be improved immediately. Sir, in papers we have seen that we shall get electricity from the Umiam Project, but when we shall get, is not known. If these things are not done immediately then the progress of industrialisation will face a set-back.

Besides this industry, there is other potentialities also in Cachar. Sir, there is tea industry in Cachar but the condition of tea industry is not very good. Already there are 38,000 tea garden labourers who are out of employment. Sir, if we want to employ these unemployed tea labours then we must find out some other alternative means. Sir, a few years back the Burma Oil Company undertook a survey to see whether petroleum could be found in Cachar. We do not know even now what is the result of that survey. We are also told that mineral resources are there in Cachar. So, our Government should take up some survey to see whether these things are really there or not.

Sir, there is also scope for Sugar Mill in Cachar, but no action has yet been taken up to set up Sugar Mills there. Besides, there is scope for development of other industries also, but no action has yet been taken in this regard. Some experts also say that there is enough coal in Cachar but Government has not yet taken any step to see whether these remarks are based on some facts or not. Sir, the Oil and Gas Commission may be

a ked to submit a report, after studying the whole situation of Cachar and whether there is any scope for development of any industry in Cachar. So, I would request our Minister of Industries to take some urgent measures so that Cachar may be developed. Sir, the people of Cachar think that they are neglected like anything. I like to remove that misunderstanding from their minds so that they may feel that they are also treated equally like the people of other districts. Therefore, special attention should be given to Cachar.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Mr. Speaker Sir, our Indian people fought for the Independence and fought to throw off the shackles of the foreign domination with a view that our country would be industrialised and our agricultural country would be transformed into an industrial country and the unemployed and half-employed hands both in urban areas and rural areas would get employment in the industries. Luckily, Sir, the nature has given abundant scope for the development of industries in Assam. For instance, we have enough raw materials provided by nature to set up four paper Mills here. If we look in this way, we find that many industries can be set up here in the soil of Assam. But Sir, what we find to-day? The industries that have grown in Assam are not giving employment to our unemployed people. In Gauhati Refinery in the high posts with Rs.1,000 and Rs.2,000 per month the local people are almost nil. The jobs are given to the outsiders on the plea that qualified persons are not available here. Sir, if the qualified persons are not available here then the Industries Department should provide for necessary training so that our people may be made suitable for the posts. So, Sir, I feel that an injustice has been done to our people in this respect.

Secondly, Sir, we see in the newspapers that our foreign exchange is gradually becoming shorter and it has come down to the neighbourhood of 100 crores. We do not know what will happen to us, whether it will react on the development of industries. I want to know from the Minister. If our industries are to be pruned the subsidiary industries will suffer as well as scope for employment will suffer.

Then, the selection of site in every industry, I say, is made on a wrong proposition. For instance, at Barbamungaon our sugar mill is installed, but in the neighbourhood there is no sugar cane. If it would have been installed in Sarupathar or Barpathar certainly the mill would have been fed well with sugarcane or if it would have been installed near Farkating Railway Junction which is connected by three railway lines it could have been sufficiently fed with sugarcane.

Then, Sir, I am referring to the Spun Silk Mill at Jagiroad; this mill is remaining idle for want of sufficient water and for that purpose a 4 miles pipeline have to be constructed to bring water from the river Kopili and this involves an extra expenditure. In this way, huge amount have been lavishly wasted.

In Umiam, so far as I understand, tunnels are dug from different sides but one is going in one direction and the other on the other direction and their ends do not meet.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): That is already over.

Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): With all these extra expenditures from our Public Exchequer.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): I could not follow what the hon. Member said about tunnels. (Laughter).

Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH: In Umiam, tunnels have been dug from one side to the other but their ends could not meet. The tunnels were dug with a view to meet both sides at one place but they did not meet. (Laughter).

So far as grant-in-aid and loans granted for some industries are concerned, these are not being properly given. Petitions for such grants and loans have been received in numbers by the department but it is seen that some industries for the same purpose get loan within two hours and some do not get. I understand one Jajaria Company got a loan of rupees twenty-one lakhs within two hours, whereas in this case, our local people who was also an applicant he was refused this loan. I want to know from the Minister whether it is a fact or not. I do not understand the reason of giving this priority to Jajaria & Co., ignoring the local party. In this manner loans are given to favoured parties without considering the genuine claims of local parties.

The Refinery authority wanted to produce sulfodioxide; it was refused and now the Jajaria & Co. has been entrusted with the task. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the reason.

This is why, Sir, I support the Cut Motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই প্ৰাণ্ট সম্পৰ্কে এটা কথা কব খুজিছো। আমাৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ দলং আৰু গুৱাহাটী তেল শোধনাগাৰ, ইলেকট্ৰিক উন্নয়ণ নাহৰকটীয়া, মৰান আদিত তেল টালওয়া আদি কেবাটাও ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কাম হৈ গৈছে--মাত্ৰ ৪ বছৰ কালৰ ভিতৰত। গতিকে অসম সময়ত শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত যে যথেষ্ট আগুৱাই যাব তাত সন্দেহ নাই। এাতয়া তৃতীয় পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত শিল্পৰ উন্নতি থাকে বাজহৰা ব্যক্তিগত এটা দুটা মূৰত লোৱা হৈছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত কেবাধৰণৰ শিল্পৰ আঁচনিও লৈছে। যেতিয়া এই শিল্প বোৰ গঢ়ি উঠিব তেতিয়া অসমৰ বহুতো নিবনুৱা লৰাই চাকৰী পাব। লগতে এই কথা কও যে অসমত স্কুল বচাৰ লগে লগে যেতিয়া শতকৰা ৯০ ভাগ মানুহ শিক্ষিত হবগৈ তেতিয়া শাৰীৰিক প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ প্ৰতি মানুহৰ হীন দৃষ্টি আতৰি যাব। তেতিয়া মানুহৰ শাৰীৰিক প্ৰশিক্ষণ খেতি কৰা হাজিৰা কাম কৰা আদিতৈ শৃঙ্খা বাঢ়িব। সেই অৱস্থা যেতিয়া পাবহি তেতিয়া নিবনুৱা সমস্যা বহু পৰিমাণে কমি যাব। ইয়াতে আৰু এটা কথা জনাও যে অলপতে যোৰহাটত ৪ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত ২ খন বাগিছা বিক্ৰী হৈ গল তাৰে এখন কিনিলে স্থানীয় মানুহে আৰু এখন কিনিলে অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ এজন মানুহে। স্থানীয় মানুহৰ বাগিছাত ৩ জন অসমীয়া লৰাই মেনেজাৰৰ কাম পালে কিন্তু বাহিৰৰ মানুহ জনে লোৱা বাগিছাত এজনো অসমীয়া লৰাই নেপালে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে এনেকুৱা এটা স্বৰ্ত্ত কৰিব লাগে যে বাহিৰৰ মানুহ আহি ইয়াত কিবা শিল্প খুলিলে স্থানীয় মানুহক তাত চাকৰী দিব লাগিব। এতিয়া নাহৰকটীয়া নুনমাটি আদিত allied industry কেবাটাও গঢ়ি উঠিব আৰু সেইবোৰৰ লাইচেন্সও দিয়া হৈছে। সেইবিলাক শিল্প গঢ়ি উঠিলে তাত যাতে আমাৰ স্থানীয় লৰাই কাম পায় সেইটো চৰকাৰে যেন দৃঢ়-ভাৱে বিবেচনা কৰিব। লগতে ইয়াকো জনাও যে আমাৰ লৰাক সেইবোৰ কামৰ

বাবে উপযুক্ত কৰিবলৈ কাৰিকৰী বিদ্যাৰ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। আমাৰ প্ৰথম বা দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত যদি এই ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলেহেতেন তেনেহলে আমাৰ বহুত লবাই ইতিমধ্যে কাৰিকৰী কামবোৰ ল'ব পাৰিলে হয়। যি হওক এতিয়াও একেবাবে সময় নাইকীয়া হোৱা নাই--এতিয়াই তৎক্ষণাত এই ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে ললে আমাৰ যি বোৰ শিল্প উৰিষ্যতলৈ হ'ব তাত আমাৰ স্থানীয় ল'বাবোৰে অতি সহজে চাকৰী পাব।

অসমত এতিয়ালৈকে যিবোৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ শিল্প হৈছে সেইবোৰ আটাইবোৰ বাজুৱা স্বৰূপে হৈছে আৰু যিবিলাক শিল্প হ'বলগীয়া আছে সেইবোৰো যাতে বাজুৱা স্বৰূপে হয় সেইটো চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

মই আৰু বেচি কথা নকও; এটা কথা কৈ সামৰণী মাৰো। কথাটো হল আমাৰ অসমৰ কিছুমান শিল্পানুৰাগী মানুহক নানাবিধৰ শিল্পানুষ্ঠানবিলাক দেখুৱাব লাগে; অকল সেয়ে নহয় এই সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰো শিল্প আৰু শিল্পানুষ্ঠানবিলাকৰ বিষয়ে যথেষ্ট অভিজ্ঞতাৰ দৰ্কাৰ। আজি গোটেই ভাৰতত নানা ধৰণৰ শিল্প গঢ়ি উঠিছে। সেই বিলাক শিল্প যাতে নিজ চকুৰে চাই আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ শিল্পীসকলক আৱশ্যকীয় আভাস দিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতে সকলে যাতে নিজ চকুৰে এই শিল্পবিলাক পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা হ'লেও ল'ব লাগে। সময়ত এই অভিজ্ঞতাটো বহুতো কামত লাগিব সমালোচনা কৰোতেও অভিজ্ঞতাৰ দৰ্কাৰ। চকুৰে চালে নিশ্চয় বহুতো সদস্যই মূল্যবান সমালোচনা আগবঢ়াব পাৰিব।

সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে অন্ততঃ ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলক শিল্পবিলাক দেখুৱাবলৈ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। এতিয়া দামোদৰ ভেলী প্ৰজেক্টলৈকে অসমৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ মানুহক নি দেখুৱাব পাৰে। তাৰ পৰা কলকাতাবিলাক বেমেৰৈক সূচাবৰূপে সজাব পাৰে তাৰ অভিজ্ঞতা হ'ব। সেই মৰ্মে আমাৰ ৰাইজক শিক্ষা দিয়া প্ৰয়োজন। আমাৰ Hydro Electy Project হৈছে সেইবিলাক ৰাইজক বেচিকৈ দেখুৱাব প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে।

আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে কথাটো বিবেচনা কৰি চাব।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):

Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am thankful to the honourable members for having given a good guidance in the matter of this debate. I have expected better guidance from the Leader of Opposition, but since he is preoccupied, so the necessity of guiding us leads to despair. I am glad that Sri Sarbeswar Bordoloi has drawn the attention of the House to an important matter, *viz.*, that all the large scale industries should not be provided in the private sectors. People should come forward to take share of such industries. Socialistic pattern of society itself is absolutely necessary. So, most of the industries should go to the people.

The investment in the public sector during the Third Five Year is to the extent of Rs. 30 crores, but Government investment in public sector is going to be about 58 crores.

I think, our State has come out very well indeed with this pattern of industry. Sir, so far as the gas distributor as owned by Assam is concerned the investment is Rs. 2 crores, to the fertilisers owned by the Central Government, is 12 crores, to the Electricity owned by Government of India at Naharkatia including the Dibrugarh system is 14 crores. Then in Refinery already

18 crores have been invested and the investment in Oil India about 28½ crores. So, Sir, it will be seen that the investments in the public sector is very good indeed.

Now, Sir, so far as the question raised by Mr. Goswami, the leader of the Opposition, with regard to political decision having been taken is concerned, I beg to submit, Sir, that the decision regarding finding out suitable sites for particular industry was taken on the basis of party politics. Had it been taken like that as Mr. Barua alleged, it should have been established at Barpathar instead of at Dergaon. Because, Sir you should know sugarcane have to be brought from a distance of 20 miles, for this reason. There are other technical reasons also for which we have to take into consideration. So, it is not due to political reason that we have established the Sugar Mill at Dergaon. In a backward State like Assam, we have not been getting any data. We had to work sometimes without data. In the matter of Jagioid also the mistake was due to not having proper data. There was no sufficient water for the Spun Silk Mill at Jagioid. When there is no sufficient water, we cannot set up a big industry. For, without water it is gone. So, Sir, for setting up an industry, we have to take so many consideration from the Experts.

Another point as mentioned by Mr. Goswami, is why Gauhati was selected for the Refinery. Sir, I like to say in this connection that the first decision was taken by the Expert was at Silghat. A. O. C then published a report that Silghat should be the best site. But Government of India did not consider it to be suitable. They might think that electricity will not be available easily or due to so many other factors Silghat was ultimately not selected.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): I did not mean that, Sir.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Mr. Goswami simply said that in a country where there is more than 50 per cent congressman, the decision of any matter will be taken according to the decision of the party.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, I did not mean that. What I meant is that the other day the Minister in charge of Co-operative said one thing and today Minister in charge of Industries said another thing.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): I have just given the right interpretation, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami, we will have to wait till Minister Co-operative comes.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Even the Government of India at first did not think that it would be possible to take pipe lines from Gauhati to Barauni. But only after 4 or 5 year later they have come to a decision. So, Sir, I again say that it is not due to political reasons that we have decided to establish certain industry in certain place. So, I hope my friends will not misunderstand me.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Sir, one Minister should not give different colour to what the other Minister said.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : I stand by my statement. I submit that this decision should not be interpreted as political decision rather it is a technical decision if I may say so.

Sir, so far as the Cachar is concerned it is said that she has been already neglected. This is far from our mind. Sir, if the State of Assam had no linguistic disturbance, I have no doubt that the industrial tempo of Cachar would have gone ahead. It created a damper to whole industrial activities of the State. Therefore, the other day I requested the people of Cachar not to have more Sangram Parishad which has retarded the industrial progress. I stand by my statement again. In Cachar there are huge potentialities for paper pulp industries. In Assam there are 14 lakhs tons of bamboo and Cachar zone alone has 10 lakhs tone. So, we have given license to 4 companies, but, unfortunately, one of them has withdrawn because this company could not arrange financial accommodation. This Company spent about Rs.27 lakhs for investigation but after the investigation is over they abandoned.

Mr. SPEAKER : Why the company left it ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir, This company could not arrange bank gurantee although they have connection with foreign firm. It has also collaboration with the Tata Company. There are other parties which are already in the field. Two other paper mills would also be started at Cachar and these will be very gigantic industries at the cost of Rs.10 crores. Apart from these there will be one more mill. Negotiation has also been concluded to start two other industries at a cost of 20 lakhs each. This would indeed be great development. So long we have not been able to utilize the timber and we have set up a timber treatment factory at Tinsukia.

Sir, regarding tea industry its condition is not very satisfactory. We have to negotiate with the Government of India for giving some financial assistance. The Tea Board has given a sum of Rs.5 lakhs and it will be utilised in replantation. Another sum of Rs.2 has been sanctioned by the Government of India for tea industry for the purpose of machinery. If the Tea Planters of Cachar are forward they may take advantage of this loan and if they are backward they will not be able to avail this advantage.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Will the Government nationalise the tea industry ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : This matter has already been discussed. I have every faith in the tea planters of Cachar. They will not allow the tea industry to ruin.

Sir, with regard to other industries, I may inform the hon. Members that during this year the Indian Refineries Limited and Spun Silk Mill at Gauhati and Jagiroad respectively have gone into production. Messrs. India Carbon Limited for the manufacture of calcined coke, is expected to go into production towards the later half of this year. Messrs. Associated Industries, for the manufacture of Alum, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphur Dioxide, Superphosphate and Yarn, are also progressing very well at Chandrapur and quite a number of their units will be in production towards the end of this year.

Messrs. Bharat Kal Bhandar at Tezpur is going to produce Yarn towards the later part of 1962. The State Government feels pride for the fact that there are about 16 plywood factories in the State which has got capital investment of approximate 2.50 crores, producing Rs.1.50 crores approximate worth of goods; it employs about 3,500 people.

Recently the Assam Gas Company has been formed to take over the fractionization and distribution of natural gas at Naharkatiya. The Fertilizer Corporation of India is progressing very well at Naharkatiya in meeting up their factories. Recently a big licence has been approved for Messrs. Manjushree Industries for the manufacture of Acrylic Fibre (Synthetic wool). This will have an investment of about Rs.10 crores and one of the main industries in Petro-chemical field. M/S. Assam Hard Board Limited for the manufacture of hard board from Waste timber has issued the prospectus and are arranging for import of machinery. Another licence has been recently given at Sibsagar for manufacture of tubes to Assam Tube. The Company is arranging loans and foreign exchange through the Industrial Finance Corporation.

Further, Sir, the Everest Industrial Corporation, Gauhati has gone into production in 1961 for manufacture of complete cycles. The cycle manufactured by this company has become very good and they are being exported to Calcutta, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi. The quality of this cycle must be good, otherwise, how they will be able to export them outside Assam. Assam Udyog has also been given another 12,000 rupees. In Dibrugarh Agarwal and Agarwal company has also been given financial assistance.

Sir, these are the large-scale industries which are going to come up. A large-scale industry may be large-scale, but it is like a child and it requires nursing; it requires nursing from all sides including psychological nursing. Therefore, Sir, it would be necessary with all the assistance of the hon. Members here as well as outside, so that we may be able to make a drift into our static condition. Once we make progress, one step ahead, then we have gathered momentum. Now, if we gather the momentum, it will be possible for us to go ahead.

Sir, a question was raised by Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi and Shri Khogendranath Barbaruah, with regard to technical education. We have already opened two Engineering Colleges and these Colleges are coming up which will be Regional Colleges. The present Engineering Colleges have got Electrical, Mechanical and Civil sections. Assam has so much of gas and so much of pulp industry that a Chemical Section is necessary. I hope that the Regional Engineering College will have a Chemical Section there and they are producing about 420 students per year. One Industrial Training Institute will be set up in the Third Plan. Four are already existing and I hope 2,000 boys will be coming out, of these Industrial Training Institutes. Then it will be understood that without apprenticeship, the technicians of the existing industry, do not become perfect. It is for this reason that our training-cum-production centres fail to produce technicians who can take jobs. Therefore, we have heard the Government of India passed a law for making the Industrial Units obliged to train certain percentage of workers as apprentices. For them we have provided scholarships of Rs.40 for internal training and 100 rupees for outside training. All the boys will be given scholarship for the purpose of practical training for 6 months or as the period may be. Sir, in the mean-time, we have tried to arrange training outside also. We have arranged with Perambore Factory, but unfortunately, 200 rupees per student was required which our finance could not pay for these seats. Now we have surrendered these seats. Now, for this, I say we have to pay 100 rupees or so. I do not know what the actual cost may be, but we

have booked these seats and students are also selected; they are going to Madras. So far as Sympson Company is concerned, they have also agreed to take some boys for apprentice course and have also selected students and they are being sent out.

So far as the Fertilisers are concerned, they have already selected 100 boys and they are being sent to Nangal for the purpose of practical training. Unfortunately, in the second selection some boys were selected but they did not ultimately join and go, so we have to re-advertise and re-select students. I hope the students selected will later on come forward for the purpose of accepting the responsibility of training.

Then in Tezpur Project Tusker the Military Force has come forward to assist us by taking about 20 boys and there are also we have booked seats and we are in the process of selecting candidates, but it will be seen that in the matter of employment, we are very concerned; we are trying to do as far as we can, but the scope of employment or training even in the rest of India is very limited. Everywhere things are like this. We are to make every effort. Therefore, it should be understood that we are working when other States have gone ahead and we are lagging behind, therefore, to some extent, we will have to suffer. But we must suffer for industrial units. Once it comes up, then we can utilise. But at present, apart from Digboi, there is no other unit in Assam which is of standard character where we can train our boys. Similarly, at any cost, if any unit is willing to come and set up itself in Assam, they may not employ a single boy of Assam but we will be able to get the advantage of apprenticeships course in that unit. So we are so far behind the rest of India. We must look to this. The other day, I was saying that in Assam in the whole year a number of companies floated which are equivalent to one Company in Calcutta. From that we can realise how backward we are. Therefore, we should not be trying to raise the question of employment all the time. It is cheaper for the industry to train up local boys but if the industry itself does not come up there is no hope of training local boys. So we are trying to make the leeway. So we must guard our loyals and try to set up as many industrial units as possible so that our boys get chance for training. India has gone ahead very fast. We are trying to step into it. All the industries want to come and then go back again come and again go back. They are in a sort of tremour. We have to give confidence and once we can set up a climate of confidence, Mr. Biswadev Sarma referred to climate of Industry, I am now referring to a climate of confidence. Climate of confidence will usher in an industrial era which we desire. I have no doubt that with all the assistance of the Members of the House and outside, it may be possible for us to become a State of Major industries.

Mr. SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing the Cut Motion ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : No Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Now the question is that the total provision of Rs.9,00,000, under Grant No. 28, Major head "35.—Industries—III—Major Industries", at page 307 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.9,00,000, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(The question was negatived)

Mr. SPEAKER: The main question is that a sum of Rs.6,75,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "36.—Industries—III—Major Industries".

(The motion was put as question and adopted)

GRANT No.30

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.10,50,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "37.—II—Local Development Works."

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.10,50,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "37.—II.—Local Development Works."

(As there is no Cut Motion, motion was put as question and adopted)

GRANT No. 31

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.14,42,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "38.—Labour and Employment and 39.—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations".

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that a sum of Rs.14,42,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 for the administration of the head "38.—Labour and Employment and 39.—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations."

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.19,22,600, under Grant No.31, Major head "38.—Labour and Employment and 39.—Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisation", at page 319 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, *i. e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.19,22,600, do stand reduced by Re.1.

Sir, while moving my Cut Motion, I want to point out only a few things about this. Sir, for the labour welfare, our Government has taken up many plans and projects to give proper facilities to the labourers. Of course, I agree that so many facilities have been given to the labourers; but until and unless Government try to give moral impetus to these labourers, it is not possible on the part of these labourers to rise on the occasion or march along with the other community. Sir, there is a very important point, on which I am making my observation that until and unless strict prohibition of liquor is adopted by the Government it is not possible on the part of us or Government to make welfare of the labour class in a proper way. So, Sir, with your permission, I want to say that our Government have taken up labour welfare measures simply in name but in practice they are doing nothing. So many matters have been discussed about the labourers, about their condition, about housing facilities, about education and other things.

I have seen in many tea gardens these state of affairs is going on and the people are in dissatisfaction. Now it is pleasant to tell that labourers' condition is improving because so many labour welfare programmes have been taken. But it has not been implemented in practice. Now, I want to say that there should be moral upliftment of the people and this can be achieved by giving them proper education, proper facilities as well as by taking other development projects for the welfare of these people. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Ministers as well as the labour leaders that if they actually want to uplift the labour class of people then they have to give moral impetus to them by all means.

In the way, the first thing that should be taken up is the liquor prohibition. Until and unless we give proper implementation to that scheme or giving them moral impetus, it is useless to say that we are going to do labour welfare and this and that.

The tea garden managements have made two classes, one is Faltu and the other is labour and there is discrimination between these two classes. As for instance, one young boy has died recently in the month of April, 1962. His name was Kalu Ram Uria. He died due to the negligence of the Doctor of the particular tea garden. Yet no action has been taken in that respect. So, Sir, there is dissatisfaction prevailing among the tea garden labourers.

There is also another dissatisfaction in the tea garden labourers. That is regarding the employment of the local people. I am just referring the Sukalatinga Tea Estate. In that tea garden typist has been recruited from Kerala, Provident Fund Clerk from Madrass and Cashier from Rajasthan. Even Chowkidars are pouring from outside. Though the Government is going to take sufficient measures in this respect, *i. e.*, for giving employment to the local people, by negotiation with the management yet the atrocities of the management is increasing day by day.

As for instance, about one particular case I referred to the Minister. I approached the officers concerned, but I am sorry to say that no action has been taken by the Government. On the other hand the Manager of the tea garden is just trying to suppress the people by all means, through police and by other means. Therefore, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister, as well of the labour leaders just to see that such kind of atrocities upon the innocent labourers is put to an end.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry) :
What is the nature of atrocities, Sir ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : I have already told that they were arrested. Again their cases are pending. The tea garden management, on some charges brings the police to arrest the people and all these things are going on.

Recently, all the labourers of the tea garden marched to the residence of Manager and they wanted to start rioting. I have referred it to the Deputy Commissioner and S. P. concerned. The situation is deteriorating day by day. From the Government side, if sufficient step is not taken, I am afraid, there will be another riot in many of the tea gardens. Therefore, it is my humble request to the Government through you, Sir, to look into this matter.

Moreover, Sir, educational facilities is not given to the labourers and these people are claiming for educational facilities such as for night classes, etc., but the management is always refusing it.

Our labour leaders have already mentioned about scholarship to the labourers. I do not find any reason why the labourers are not getting such scholarships when there is provision for that. I appeal to the Minister-in-charge to look into this matter personally.

Now, Sir, I am coming to the most important point, that is about employment exchange. Almost every speaker spoke on the unemployment problem, but actually what I feel, Sir, is that there should be co-relation between the employment exchange and the Labour force, because employment exchange is not in a position to attract the minds of the labour force.

Another thing, we have got one Liason Officer to make negotiation with the management to employ local youths. But, there is no co-relation between the Liason Officer and the employment exchange. There should be proper co-relation between the two. This Liason Officer has been appointed only in name, Sir. As for instance, this Lia-on Officer recently recommended 30 qualified youngmen for tea garden managership, but hon. Members will be astonished to know that not a single from among them has been appointed. It was published in the paper, some days back that a youngman from U. P. has been appointed, who even does not know what is called tea, a flower or tree and he has been considered to be qualified. On the other hand, our boys are disqualified. Therefore, I would appeal to our Government to make such legislations, such rules and regulations so that employment in tea garden are made through employment exchange only. There should not be any appointment without employment exchange.

Therefore, it is a serious matter that we are just crying, we are just hankering after employment and here I can differ with the Minister's statement that apart from the major industries there are local industries and why should we complaint that our local youths are not absorbed. In this respect, I want to draw the attention of the hon'ble Ministers-in-charge, through you.

Another important matter, Sir, I want to raise. There is a Labour Provident Fund Scheme and some sort of discrimination is going on in respect appointment in that department. In this department appointment and promotions are done at the whims of the officers of that department and some sort of dissatisfaction is going on. The Secretary is not following rules and constitution made by the Board. Therefore, I appeal to the hon'ble Minister, through you Sir, to look into this matter so that all these irregularities are removed to the satisfaction of the staff and the people. I would also request the Minister to see that in the name of administration these things are not done.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri SARBE'SWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই গ্ৰাণ্ট সমৰ্থন কৰি মাত্ৰ কেটামান কথা কব খুজিছো। অসমৰ চাহ-বাগিছাৰ লাইন আৰু বস্তিত থকা শ্ৰমিকৰ সংখ্যা ৬৭ লাখ হ'ব। তেওঁলোকৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী লৈ মুঠ ১৩ লাখ মান হ'ব। চাহ বাগিছাৰ শ্ৰমিক কৰাৰ বাহিৰে আৰু ১১ লাখ মান অন্য শ্ৰমিক আছে তেওঁলোক ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰে সৈতে ৪ লাখ মান হ'ব। গতিকে দেখা যায় অসমৰ ঠু ভাগ মানুহ শ্ৰমৰ ওপৰত জীৱিকা নিৰ্ব্বাহ কৰি আছে। এই সংখ্যা ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ তুলনাত একো কম নহয়। ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত লেবাৰ বিভাগ যিমান শক্তিশালী অসমৰ এই বিভাগটো সিমানে শক্তিশালী হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ শ্ৰমিকৰ সংগঠন শক্তিশালী কৰিবলৈ হলে চৰকাৰ তথা শিল্পকাৰী সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ ওজৰ আপত্তিবোৰ মনোযোগেৰে শুনিব লাগিব। কিন্তু দুখৰ কথা আমাৰ লেবাৰ বিভাগটো এতিয়াও **minor Head** হৈ আছে। এই বিভাগৰ লগত জৰিত পৰিসংখ্যা (**Statistical Department**) বিভাগটোত **minor Head** হৈ আছে। এই দুটা বিভাগ **major Head** হ'ব লাগে। এই কথা মই কেবাৰাৰো কৈ আহিছো।

মই জনাত শ্ৰমীকসকলৰ নিম্নতম মজুৰী নিৰ্ণয় কৰিবলৈ ১৯৫২ চনতে **Minimum Wages Advisory Committee** হৈছিল, কিন্তু এতিয়াও বহুত শিল্পানুষ্ঠানত সেইমতে তেওঁলোকৰ মজুৰী ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হোৱা নাই। আজি অসমৰ চপাখানাবিলাকে অপৰ্য্যাপ্ত লাভ কৰিছে—ঠিক তেনেকৈ আৰু বহুতো কাৰখানা অসমত আছে, য'ত মজুৰী সকলৰ মজুৰী নিৰ্ণয় কৰা হোৱা নাই। তেনেকৈ আমাৰ বহুতে ধান কল, **Plywood Factory** আদিত বহুতো শ্ৰমীক আছে, সেই শ্ৰমীক-সকলক **Minimum Wage** দিব লাগে। তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ যিবিলাক **Sweeper** আছে তেওঁলোকে বহুবাৰ ধৰ্ম্মঘট কৰা স্বত্তেও তেওঁলোকৰ **Minimum Wage** এতি ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হোৱা নাই। ঠিক সেইদৰে আমাৰ গুৰুকাপ্তানি বিভাগে বহুতে শ্ৰমীকক **Muster Roll Labour** হিচাবে বহু বছৰ ৰাখি থৈ দিছে—এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আনৰ চকুত আদৰ্শবাদী হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ বুলিই মই বিবেচনা কৰো।

আজি ১৯৫২ চনতে **Minimum Wages Advisory** কমিটিয়ে এটা সিদ্ধান্ত কৰাৰ পিচত অন্ততঃ সেই মতে এটা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি সকলো কল কাৰখানাৰ মজুৰী সকলক তাৰ **effect** দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। সেই দৰে আমাৰ **State Transport**, আৰু **Electric** কাৰখানা বিলাকত যি বিলাক মজুৰী আছে তেওঁলোকৰো বিষয় বিলাক এই সিদ্ধান্তৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিব লাগে।

Labour Welfare য়ে যিবিলাক কাম কৰিছে সি ভালই হৈছে। বিশেষকৈ মজুৰীৰ মাজত মদ বন্ধ কৰাটো আজি অতি সুন্দৰ কথা হৈছে। এই মদ বন্ধ নকৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো উন্নয়নমূলক কাম সফল হ'ব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে প্ৰথমেই মদ বন্ধ কৰিব লাগিব।

মোৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্ত্তী মাননীয় সদস্যই কৈ গৈছে যে বানবাৰী বাগানৰ মজুৰীসকলক অন্যায়াভাৱে খেদাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। মই খবৰ পাইছো যে মজুৰীসকলৰ **Cost of living** লৈ গোলমাল হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে **Tripartite Organization** এটা কৰিবলৈ মালিককে নিমন্ত্ৰণ কৰিছিল, কিন্তু তাত মালিক উপস্থিত নাথাকাত ভাল আলোচনা নহল।

এতিয়া এটা **Parliamentary Committee for enquiry in to the implementation of the Plantation Labour Act**, এটা কৰি বিচাৰ কৰা দৰ্কাৰ।

তাৰ পিচত, ইয়াৰ বিশদ আলোচনাৰ কাৰণে মন্দত এটা দিন কাট কৰা হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ আলোচনাও নই সিদিনালৈ পলো।

সেই দিনাই নই Labour Welfare ৰ বিষয়ে কম-আজি ইমানতে সামৰী মাৰিলো।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বিভিন্ন শিল্পানুষ্ঠানত কাম কৰা কিছুমান শ্ৰমীকৰ কিছুমান বিষয়ৰ প্ৰতি নই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে।

নই দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে যদিও বহুত কাম শ্ৰমীকৰ মঙ্গলৰ অৰ্থে হাতত লোৱা হৈছে তথাপি কুই-চাৰিটা ঘটনা চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ এতিয়াও হোৱা নাই। নই ইয়াত মাত্ৰ দুটামান কথাহে উনুকিয়াই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিম।

এই কথা কৰো অবিদিত নহয় যে আজি এসপ্তাহ আগতে আমাক প্ৰধান মন্ত্রী শ্ৰীজহৰলাল নেহৰুৱে কৈছে যে কোনো শ্ৰমীকে ধৰ্ম্মঘট কৰিব নালাগে। তাৰ লগে লগে আমি এই কথাটোও কোৱা দৰ্কাৰ যে কোনো মালিকে শ্ৰমীকক দুৰ্যোগত পেলাবলৈ কোনো কাৰখানাৰ তলা বন্ধ কৰিব নালাগে।

কিন্তু ইয়াৰ পিচতে মিছামৰা চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকে সেই বাগানৰ তলা বন্ধ কৰিলে। যোৱা ১৬ তাৰিখে নই এই Telegram খন পালো---এই খন কল্পপক্ষলৈকে পঠাইছে তাত লিখিছে "Management Misamari Tea Estate Golaghat lock out (.) caused Seven hundred labourers unemployed Situation Tense (.) Move Government (.)"

তাৰ পিচত আৰু এখন চিঠি পালো সেই চিঠি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ শ্ৰমীক সংঘৰ পৰা লেখিছে। শ্ৰমীক আৰু মালিকৰ যি সংঘৰ্ষ হৈছে তাৰ এটা মিনাংসাৰ কাৰণে শ্ৰমীক সংঘই মালিকক মাতি এটা পৰামৰ্শৰ কাৰণে আনিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো আলোচনা বহিব পৰা নাই। সাতশ শ্ৰমীক য'ত কৰ্ম্মহীন হৈ বহি থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছে--আৰু মালিকে ইচ্ছা কৰিয়েই কোনো মিনাংসালৈ আহিব নোখোজে তাত এটা শ্ৰমীক মঙ্গলকামী চৰকাৰে নিষিদ্ধকাৰে হাত সাবতি নহি থাকিব নোৱাৰে। নই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে সোনকালে বিষয়টো হাতত লৈ এটা মিনাংসা কৰি দিব। প্ৰধান মন্ত্রী যি ইচ্ছা সেই ইচ্ছা কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে বুলি নই ভাবো।

আনফালে চাহবাগিছাৰ পৰাই খবৰ পাইছো যে বহুত বাগিছাত চিকিৎসাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই আৰু কিছুমানত নামতহে ডাক্তৰখানা আছে কামত একোৱেই নাই। কিছুমানত হগতো বা ডাক্তৰ আছে ঔষধ নাই আৰু কিছুমানত ঔষধ আছে ডাক্তৰ নাই। আচল কথা আন্তৰিকতা নোহোৱাৰ বাবেই একো হোৱা নাই। যিখন Report of the Pailliamentary Committee তাত লিখিছে whether medical facilities provided are adegnate and satisfactory? If not what changes are recommended. ইয়াত এটা কথা লিখিছে যে the standand has remained good in these gardens and some gardens have improved the standard of medical facilities obtaining in them. But large number of gardens have practically done very little in this respect so far. In fact many of them have no medical facilities worth the name. চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আগতে কিছু আছিল, কিন্তু ১৯৫১ চনত Plantation Labour Act কৰাৰ পিচতহে বেয়া হৈছে।

সেই বিষয়ে বিপৰ্যত লিখিছে যে the standard of medical facilities provided was quite good in many gardens before the coming into force of the Plantation Labour Act, Assam শিক্ষাৰ ফালেও তথৈবচ । কোনো কোনো বাগিচাত শিক্ষাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই । বোধকৰো চৰকাৰেও এই কথা জানে । গতিকে এই বিলাক বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে কি কৰিব খজিছে জানিব খোজো ।

অনুন্নত আৰু পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ল'ৰা ছোৱালীক বিনা মাচুলে শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ কথা চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে । সেই মতে বাগিচাৰ ল'ৰা ছোৱালী বিলাকেও সেই সুবিধা পাব লাগে । কিন্তু সেই সুবিধা নাই পোৱা বুলি শুনিছো । বনুৱাৰ পৰিয়াল একোটাৰ হয়তো এজন বা দুজন কমাৰ আৰু খাওঁতা ৬ জন । এই সংসাৰ বৃদ্ধিহোৱাৰ ফলত বাগিচাত নিবনুৱা সমস্যাও বৃদ্ধি পাইছে । এই ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰক উপযুক্ত শিক্ষাৰে শিক্ষিত কৰি প্ৰগতিশীল সমাজত খাপখোৱাবলৈ গতি তুলিব লাগিব ।

গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মজদুৰৰ যিটো কথা শ্ৰীবৰদলৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে । North Kamrup P. W. D. Labour সকলক কি নিম্নতম বানচ দিয়া হ'ব, সেই কথাটো শুনি বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীবিৰেজ্ৰ কুমাৰ দাসে ১১-৪-১৯৬০ তাৰিখৰ ৪৮৯,৪৯০ আৰু ৪৯১ প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছিল আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত কোৱা হৈছিল যে weekly holidays with wages have been allowed by the North Kamrup Division with effect from March, 1959 সেই শ্ৰমীক সংঘত গ্ৰহণ কৰা প্ৰস্তাৱৰ নকল পাইছো যোৱা ২৮-৫-৬২ তাৰিখে । তাত কৈছে যে গড়কাপ্তানী মন্ত্ৰীয়ে আশ্বাস দিয়া কথাটো উক্ত বিভাগে কাৰ্য্যকৰী নকৰাত অসন্তুষ্টি বাঢ়ি গৈছে । সেই কাৰণে নিম্নতম বানচ দিয়া কথাটো চিন্তা কৰি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত ।

আৰু এটা কথা দেখিছো যে চৰকাৰী যান-বাহনৰ বাহিৰেও হেজাৰ হেজাৰ ড্ৰাইভাৰ আৰু হেণ্ডলমেন আছে ব্যক্তিগত মানুহৰ গাড়ী চলায় । কিছুমান মেট্ৰিক পাচ ল'ৰা আছে । সেইবোৰে ৩০ টকা দৰমহাতে সোমায় থাকে, কাৰণ হয়তো তাৰ লাইচেঞ্চ নাই । ইফালে D. T. O. সকলে অন্ততঃ মেট্ৰিক পাচ নহলে লাইচেঞ্চ নিাদয়ে । গতিকে সেই ল'ৰাবোৰৰ কথাও চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰা উচিত যাতে তেওঁলোকক ইমান কম দৰমহাত খটাব নোৱাৰে আৰু ইচ্ছামতে খেদিবৰ অধিকাৰ নথাকে ।

Shri TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): On a point of order, Sir, আজি যিবিলাক দাবী আছে তাৰ বাবে ৩ ঘণ্টা ধৰা হৈছে আৰু অতি আৱশ্যকীয় দাবী Irrigation বিভাগৰ Embankment and Drainage দাবীৰ কাৰণে এঘণ্টা ধৰা হৈছে । এইটো আকৌ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ তালিকাত আধা ঘণ্টা কৰা হ'ল । এতিয়া যদি ৪।। টাৰ পিচত বহা নহয়, তেনেহলে সেই এঘণ্টাও যাব আৰু এই আধা ঘণ্টাও যাব ।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER—All these Grants will continue and only on the last day those remaining grants will be guillotined

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thawra): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বনৰা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰিছে সেইটো সমৰ্থন কৰি কেইটামান কথাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো । শ্ৰীবৰদলৈ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ লগতে ময়ো কওঁ

যে বনুৱা বিভাগটো সমস্ত ভাৰতৰ, ভিতৰতে এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিভাগ। যোৱা কেইবা বছৰো কোৱা হৈছে যে এই বিভাগটো Miscellaneous বিভাগ হৈ আছে আৰু ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব বেচি হোৱা স্বত্বেও Major বিভাগ কৰা হোৱা নাই। সেই দৰেই কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ বিভাগটোও Miscellaneous বিভাগ হৈ আছে। এই লাগতিয়াল বিভাগ কেইটা স্থায়ী বিভাগ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

তাৰ পিচত, মই চাহ বাগিচা সম্বন্ধে কও। চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকত কিছুমান সমস্যা হৈছে, যিবিলাকৰ কাৰণে অৱস্থাই কিৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰা কোৱা টান। ইয়াৰে প্ৰথমটো হৈছে--চাহ বাগিচাবিলাকৰ কিছুমান মজদুৰ খেতি কৰে। ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভনিকম্পৰ পিচত বনুৱাবিলাকৰ এটা চুক্তিৰ দ্বাৰা ধান 'বেচনৰ' লগত adjust কৰিছিল, ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া নাছিল। সৰ্ব্ব ভাৰতীয় মাত্ৰা হিচাবে বনুৱাবিলাকক 'বেচন' দিব লাগে--কিন্তু, বাৰ বছৰৰ কাম নকৰা dependent উপৰ নহলে, বনুৱাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক বেচন নিদিয়া ইয়াৰ ফলত বনুৱাবিলাকৰ খাদ্যৰ এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা উপস্থিত হয়। আৰু বেচি দামত কিনিব লগীয়া হয়। সেই কাৰণে বনুৱাসকলে বাৰে বাৰে চৰকাৰক জনোৱাৰ পিচত, এইটো adjust নকৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে মালিক সকলক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়ে, কিন্তু মালিকসকলে চৰকাৰৰ এই আদেশ মানি লোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ পৰা বনুৱাসকলৰ যথেষ্ট ক্ষতি হৈছে; গতিকে সেই মৰ্শে তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা কটা হৈছে আৰু সামাজিক ন্যায়ত বাধা জন্মাইছে। চৰকাৰক মই এই পৰামৰ্শ দিও যে--'অৰ্ডিনেন্স' জাৰি কৰি হলেও মালিকসকলক শাস্তি কৰাৰ লাগে। নহলে, চাহ বাগিচাবিলাকত ভয়ঙ্কৰ অশান্তি হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা দেখা যায়। এই বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰৰ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

ইয়াৰ পিচত, যেতিয়া যোৱা জানুৱাৰী মাহত 'ৰেজ বৰ্ড' যিটো ৮, ৭, ৬ নং পৰ্য্যটন বটাই দিছিল, সেইটোও বনুৱাসকলে এতিয়ালৈকে পোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় চাহ সংঘ বা অন্যান্য সংঘৰ পৰা নানা বকমৰ প্ৰতিবাদ আৰু অনুৰোধ জনোৱা স্বত্বেও মালিক সকলে দিবলৈ মান্তি লোৱা হোৱা নাই। গতিকে তাৰ দ্বাৰা কোন প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হব পাৰে, যাৰ পৰা চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকত ভয়ঙ্কৰ অশান্তি হব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন, চৰকাৰে মালিকসকলক এই 'এডহক' 'ইনক্ৰিজ' টো বনুৱাক দিবলৈ যথাবিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

তাৰ পিচত, চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকত এতিয়া 'কনট্ৰেক্ট লেবাৰ'ৰ প্ৰথা হৈছে। ১৯৫৬ চনত যিবিলাক বনুৱাই কাম কৰিছিল আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ যি সমস্যা আছিল তাতকৈ ৬০-৬১ চনত ক্ৰমে কমি আহিছে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে যদিও আচলতে কমি নাই। আনহাতে 'কনট্ৰেক্ট'ৰ কাম সাধাৰণ কামবোৰতো Introduce কৰিছেহে। ইয়াত যি হিচাব, Statistics মতে ৬০ হাজাৰ; আচলতে এক লাখৰো অধিক বাগিছাৰ ভিতৰতে নিবনুৱা লোক আছে, তাৰো পাছৰ কাৰণ গাওঁবিলাকত নিবনুৱা হিচাবে বহুতো মানুহ আছে কিন্তু বাগানত, 'কনট্ৰেক্ট' প্ৰথা চলোৱাৰ ফলত এই মানুহবিলাকে কাম নাপায় আৰু সেই কাৰণে এই মানুহ বিলাকে নিবনুৱা সংখ্যা বঢ়াইছে। তাৰোপৰি মেনেজাৰিয়েল আৰু কৰ্মচাৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কিমান বাহিৰৰ মানুহ নিয়োগ কৰাত নিবনুৱা হৈ পৰিছে--এই ক্ষেত্ৰত লিয়াচন অফিচাৰ আছে, তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা যি চৰকাৰে হিচাব পাইছে আৰু কিমান ঠসুৱা মানুহে বিমুখ হৈছে তাৰো প্ৰমাণ পাইছে। আশা কৰো এই বিলাক কথা চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰি চাহ

তাৰ পিচত, চাহ বাগিচা সমূহত কাম কৰি থকা, অতি পিচ পৰা এই বনুৱা-লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাকৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকত উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণৰ স্কুল পাতি দিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ পাচত, শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে এই লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাকক স্কুল-কলেজত ফিছ মাফ দিব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই, চৰকাৰী মঞ্জুৰীটোৰ প্ৰতি সৰ্বদা জনাও আৰু বিৰোধী দলৰ পৰা শ্ৰীবৰুৱাই যিটো কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱ আগ বঢ়াইছে তাৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰো।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say a few words regarding education. Now, the Government have sanctioned stipend to the tea garden labourers in the secondary stage as also in the post-Matric stage. My hon. Friend, Shri Goswami has said that no arrangement for having education, whether in the primary stage or in the secondary stage, or in the post-Matric stage, has been made properly. As all Members are aware, our Government have sanctioned post-Matric scholarship to the students of the tea labourers and ex-tea labourers. Government have sanctioned stipends in the Secondary schools also and according to rule preference is given to the students of the tea garden labour and ex-tea garden labour over other classes. The other Backward Classes Advisory Board have also moved the Government for inclusion of those tribes of the labour who have not been included in the Government of India list of Backward Classes and are not getting the stipends.

Secondly, Sir, I want to give the Government a word of caution regarding the construction of the houses of the tea garden labour, in the tea gardens. As the hon. Members are aware, three instances were mentioned during the question hours that as a result of collapse of houses three labours died and our Minister said that this was due to defective construction. Therefore, I ask the Government to insist upon the management to appoint an officer to keep a strict supervision during construction of the houses. Government should also see that this is implemented or in the alternative, should ask our Executive Engineers in every district and Sub-division to see that the houses for labour are constructed on a sound basis. Otherwise it is evident that more instances of death due to collapse of houses would be coming before this House.

With these few words I support the motion for demand.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in opposing the Cut Motion moved by Shri Barua and in supporting the grant I like to say that in a socialistic state labour and peasant must get top priority in all matters. There is no doubt about it. But, Sir, the allocation under this head is very meagre in comparison with the population of the State, and I am extremely sorry to find that the allocation in favour of the urban industrial labour is not only too meagre but also meaningless. A sum of Rs.10,000 for the welfare of the urban industrial labour is too inadequate. I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to this and would request him to allot more fund for the welfare of the urban industrial labour because the population of the urban industrial labour is increasing day by day. So, with this small amount nothing can be done for the welfare of the urban industrial labour.

Secondly, Sir, I like to suggest that craft training for the urban industrial labour should also be started in places where it is needed.

With these few words, I oppose the Cut Motion and support the grant.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Sir, I am thankful to the hon Members for the valuable suggestions they have given. I agree with Mr. Sarma, who spoke last, that the urban labour had been to some extent neglected in the State but for that not merely the Government but also the Labour Leaders are responsible because I find the amount of attention by the premier labour institution, the I. N. T. U. C., offered to tea labour has been quite out of proportion to the total labour force in the State. I agree with Mr. Sarma, but in course of 5 years the picture is going to change with new increase of industries coming in urbanisation and the result will improve the impact of labour in urban or in the rural areas in which our tea gardens are and the result in the two may be completely changed in 1965. I, therefore, hope that the labour leaders will confine themselves not only in tea industry alone but they should distribute themselves in other industries also so that the benefit may not only be derived for labour but non-labour population also.

Now, I agree that the allocation for urban labour should be increased. It has been our effort to do it for the tea labour we have got a big amount of money from their welfare fund. As you know, we passed the Tea Plantation Labour Welfare Act and by this Act we have started the Welfare Fund and upto now in this fund we have nearly Rs.10 lakhs accumulated and we will be undertaking schemes with the help of Welfare Board for this purpose. For looking into this question of the welfare in tea gardens, this welfare board was set up under the rules of the Plantation Labour Act. We will have opportunity in this House to discuss on the 3rd July when we are coming with a bill for formation of this Board. Then we will have opportunity also to discuss problems which are likely to be covered by the Tea Labour Plantation Act. Apart from that I agree to the question of making this Department of Labour as well as the Department of Statistics major head of departments. We have discussed this in this House many times; this is now under the consideration of the Government.

Now, so far as the point raised by Shri Barua are concerned he was fissiparous about Labour Provident Fund. I shall try to look into it as soon as details are given to me. His idea is that the appointment of the Liaison Officer has done no good.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): I did not say that but I said that the Liaison Officer should be given more power.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Some other Members also spoke earlier about it. This officer has been doing entirely good work. The results are difficult to achieve because he has to work on persuasion. You know in this matter no legislation can be passed. We cannot say to anybody coming from outside the State as non-national and at the same time, going to Calcutta or Madras a person of this State for the purpose of getting a job there cannot be called a non-national. He is allowed to get employment there as another person coming from some other State has got the right to get employment here. To persuade the employers so that they may understand their interest in trying to appoint local people *visa-vis* those from outside is the work of the Liaison Officer.

Now, in the matter of tea garden managerial appointment we have a screening committee. This committee suggested 33 persons of this State for appointment in managerial appointments out of which $2/3$ persons were appointed. This is a small figure. Hereafter we had discussion with the employers. The other day, I had a discussion with the Chairman of the I. T. A. and asked him the reason for providing a small number and he replied that the type of boys they want are not available in the list of candidates recommended by the Screening Committee. We have impressed upon them that they should give preference to boys of this State.

For the post of Liaison Officer, we have appointed a very high officer with a high salary considering the status of a man, accomplishments of a man, connections of a man, and interest of a man, and therefore, we have appointed a very high officer so that all these factors may come into play so that it may influence the employers.

Then with regard to the employment going about in the State particularly in the higher cadre, this officer has been attending the employment meetings in public sector and semi-public sector which are going to be set up in the State. To some extent in these he has succeeded. The greatest failure is in respect to tea where the number of employment is not sufficient. I have no doubt that with persuasion we can achieve better results. In the matter of employment outside the State, he has been successful and I have earlier given figures.

With regard to lesser jobs, jobs which are non-technical and non-managerial, the rules are with regard to Employment Exchange that the Government of India Employment take the names from the local Employment Exchange. Uptill now, there is compulsory publication of notifications for the vacancies. Now, most of the employers are not giving notifications. The law states that compulsory notifications must be made but the law has not stated that you must employ names of persons given by the Central Exchange. This matter was discussed at length before the law was framed in Delhi and ultimately, the people who conferred there, they did not agree forthwith to make appointments compulsory from the names submitted by the Central Employment Exchange. The present problem given by Statistical Department has rendered employment possibilities, because we want to have full data so far as employment is concerned. Whether the law will be changed as Mr. Barua desires, uptill now there is no move to change the law so that employment of names of the Employment Exchange be brought about.

Sir, the figures cited by Mr. Bordoloi in regard to employment in the State, I have no doubt that from the point of view of success Assam is foremost in success in India. The point is that we have great agricultural labour in the tea gardens.

Labour situation, specially in our industrial enterprises, is much better than any other States. In other State they are treated like machines. Sir, the duty and responsibility of the labour leader is very great. They can play a very constructive role.

Sir, it is a good sign that strikes in our State are going down gradually. In 1958, it was 58, in 1959, 31, in 1960, 19 and in 1961 it was only 13. Number of workers involved are:—

1958	..	..	...	...	..
1959	...	...	...	...	..
1960	...	...	...	...	..	1,200
1961	..	...	...	...	...	4,400
Labour movement in—						
1958	...	...	...	...	...	57,000
1959	..	...	...	...	...	43,000
1960	..	...	...	...	...	.....
1961	..	...	...	...	...	18 000

So, Sir, it shows, in spite of forecast made by Shri Barua that the labour situation as he has depicted is not deteriorated, it has improved much. The labour movement in the State, I now forecast, will not be bad.

I think Sir that the statement made by Sri Bordoloi is correct to some extent that in the matter of non-duty labour we have a bit negligence.

So far as the matter of minimum wages is concerned, here I am trying to relate this with the cost of living index. Now, having taken the index of 1950, I have come to conclusion that the index of real wages with regard to Sugar Mill, road construction, etc., has been declined. Whereas it was

100	...	...	...	..	in	1959
106	...	..	...	...	in	1960
101	...	...	...	..	in	1961

So, the real wages, in these industries have gone down. With regard to tea industry, I find that the figures of real wages is correlated with the cost of living index. They work out as follows:—

So far Assam Valley is concerned—

1960	...	...	...	...	...	110
1961	...	...	..	..	...	109

So far as the Cachar District is concerned—

1960	...	...	...	...	...	102
1961	...	...	...	...	...	112

So, from the level of 1959, the increase in the cost of living index has been 9 point in Assam Valley and 12 point in Cachar District. If you combine these figures, the bonus of labour is slightly changed. Therefore, the minimum wages with bonus embodied comes to 123 in 1959 as against 100 in 1957. In Cachar bonus embodied index of real minimum wages comes to 103. That shows bonus available in Cachar is much less.

So, Sir, it will be seen that the condition of labour in different plantation with regard to wages has not been bad.

Now, Sir, the position with regard to labour in Assam has been depicted by me. Now, recently, the Wage Board came to a decision that 8 nP. interim relief be given. There is a great controversy in giving this 8 nP. as interim relief. I have got a letter from Shri Mahendra Nath Sarma where he stated that he had already written to the Minimum Wage Board regarding this. The result is not yet known, because both the party took a strong stand. Why they have taken such a strong stand is not known to us. It is too insignificant. Therefore, such a fight should not stand. Sir, I hope the employers should know their responsibility towards their employees, otherwise, the relation between employer and employee will be far from satisfactory. But fortunately in Assam, the situation is not such. It is going from better to better. This year we have discussed about fuel position and it was decided that fuel should be supplied to the tea garden workers. I am glad to inform the House that ultimately an agreement was arrived at, but as regards the rate at which the fuel will be supplied is not yet arrived at. I think, Sir, Government should not interfere with the internal affairs of the managements.

Now, Sir, regarding Khet-land, Government has examined whether giving Khet land to the labour will be *sine-qua-non* for the development of tea industry. Therefore, status-qua should be maintained.

So far as the hunger strike and lock-outs are concerned, we have to protect one from the other so that the fight of the workers may not continue.

Sir, with regard to prohibition, this is a question of State policy with dwindling finance. Therefore it will be difficult to take a decision to introduce prohibition in Tea Garden. I know Sir, if prohibition is introduced in garden the economic condition of the people will improve. Mr Barua has said that the Managers ill-treat the labourer, etc. It may be so Sir, but it is not within the scope of conciliation.

Sir, so far as the lock-out is concerned as pointed out by Mr. Goswami, I beg to submit that I have just said a minute before that it has come down considerably. We have tried to establish a good relation between the labourer and the managements. We have tried also to avoid strikes and lock-out as much as possible. We are resorting to all legislative provisions and it would be possible to stop this in future. We are imposing these provisions on both sides. But our limitation is there. I have the information about the 2 gardens Panbari and Bagidola as stated by Mr. Bordoloi and I am glad to inform him that the conciliation machinery has already taken up this matter and peaceful atmosphere has been restored. We are also trying to improve the industrial relation between the employers and the

labourers. Because there is suspicion on both sides. The employer suspects the labourer and labourers suspect the employers and we are trying our level best to remove this suspicion. I would advise the employer particularly to settle this issue so that an atmosphere of good will can be established gradually and this suspicion can be removed.

Now, Sir, so far as the drivers, handymen and conductors are concerned, we have had occasions to discuss this matter with the representatives and labour leaders and I hope it will be solved soon.

Now Sir, as regards the contract labour whether this can be fixed in the garden is a question and we have decided to set up a Committee to go into this question and to ascertain the desirability or otherwise to do so; but a fear exists in operating tea gardens by the resident labour in handing over to contract. The figure of these labourers is not available with me and we hope to take up this matter with the garden authority. It is said, Sir that employees of the garden must get a chance in that garden. We have therefore advised the garden authorities not to recruit any outside labour. We have advised them to recruit labour with the assistance of the Unions whose advice may be treated as technical in this connection. We have also advised to abolish the tea district labour association which was formerly recruiting people from outside and it is reported that this recruitment has almost been stopped. As a matter of fact we have set up Employment Exchange in Dibrugarh for preparing statistics of the labourers employed in the gardens. Some of the gardens wanted that their surplus labourers must be allowed to move in their company's garden. As a result, our employment exchange is very much handicapped; it has found only 1540 labourers which is very small. I would draw the attention of the Employers so that they may study this problem to utilise our assistance as best as it may be possible so that the outside labourer may not be recruited. In view of availability of surplus tea labours inside the State importation of tea labour from outside the State has been discouraged and this programme of effecting adjustment between surplus and shortage of tea labour in various estates with the State would be a continuous process and the special employment exchange set up for the purpose is also endeavouring to find jobs for surplus tea labour.

With regard to stipend for the education of the children of the tea garden, it is a fact that some stipends are awarded to backward class students. There are some tribal people whose children are not getting stipend like other backward people. It is really a peculiar circumstances where the people working in the same garden some get scholarship and some other do not get. It is really a deplorable thing and it is unfortunate. It is very bad and will have a very bad psychological effect. I shall discuss this matter relating to education again when proper time comes.

I think, I have answered all the points. So far as the employment exchanges are concerned we have decided to cover the entire state. We have established employment exchange in the headquarters town and also in the Sub-divisional headquarters. We have also decided to open employment information and Assistance Bureau besides disseminating information regarding job opportunities in rural areas.

To deal with the problem of imbalance between the supply and demand of man power and to advise the unemployed in the right selection of their

careers four vocational guidance and employment counselling units have been functioning at four places—Shillong, Jorhat and Gauhati and Dibrugarh from March, 1962. A state unit of vocational guidance and employment counselling has also been established at the State Directorate for co-ordinating activities of the four units in the field. Recently, a University Employment Bureau has been set up at Gauhati University to help in dealing with problem of unemployment for students and alumni of University.

Training facilities are being constantly reviewed with a view to effect such expansion and reorientation as may be called for to meet the growing demand for craftsmen and qualified persons to fill up available vacancies in the shortage categories.

But unfortunately, people's mind is not bent to that type of employment, that is technical training. I would suggest that all people should divert their minds to some extent to this new aspect of the situation, namely, new employment for which we have nobody to offer; so that employment orientation might be one of the purposeful injection into our social life. If we do not do this, then to a great extent, people from outside will pour into this State. It cannot be prevented. In certain matters it can be prevented. I would also request that a change in our outlook with regard to education should be brought.

With these few words, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the Cut Motion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Barua, will you withdraw your Cut Motion?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Yes Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put the main question. The question is that a sum of Rs. 14,42,000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, for the administration of the head "38.—Labour and Employment and 39.—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations."

(The question was adopted.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 10 a.m tomorrow.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 28th June, 1962.

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