

**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 Thursday, the 28th June, 1962.

PRESENT

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

---

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

*Re: Prosecution of Shri B. R. Pabbi, I.P.S.*

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)** asked :

\*49. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government of India have refused to sanction the prosecution of Shri B. R. Pabbi, I.P.S., who ordered to fire at the 2nd Block of Cotton College Hostel resulting in the death of Ranjit Borpuzari due to bullet injury ?
- (b) If so, what are the reasons under which Central Government refused to sanction the prosecution ?
- (c) What the State Government propose to do in this regard as against the popular demand of the entire people of Assam for his prosecution against this killing of an innocent young student and the precious life of a family ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** replied :

49. (a)—The Government of India have not yet been formally moved.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—The State Government has been advised that the ruling of the Attorney General is that the authority to consider sanction for prosecution would be the Government of India. The parties concerned are being advised accordingly.

Printed reply has been modified as follows :

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):—**

- (a) The Government of India have not yet been formally moved for sanctioning prosecution of Shri B. R. Pabbi.
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The State Government has been advised that the opinion of the Attorney General is that the authority to consider sanction for prosecution would be the Government of India. The parties concerned are being advised accordingly.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** Sir, in reply to (a) the Chief Minister has stated that Government of India has not yet been formally moved for the prosecution of Shri Pabbi, but in the last Session the Chief Minister had stated that Government of India has been moved for the formal prosecution of Shri Pabbi. But now, if the position is so, why such kind of misleading information has been furnished by the Chief Minister— in this August House ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Sir, the hon'ble Member has completely misunderstood the whole thing. The earlier replies were that the Government of India has been approached for advising the legal opinion of the Attorney General with regard to who would be the competent authority for sanctioning prosecution in such a case. That was the reply given before. Since the opinion of the Attorney General has been received and that is what has been stated here.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** Is this not formal ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** Earlier reference was made for the opinion of the Attorney General as to which Government would be competent to sanction prosecution. So, now for prosecution it has to be moved formally that this being the opinion the sanction may be given, for prosecution.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Whether Government of India has been formally moved ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Has not yet been formally moved.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** When Government is proposing to send formal proposal to the Government of India, for prosecution ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** It has to be made by the parties concerned ?

**Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) :** Who are the parties in this case, Sir ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** The Hostel Superintendent.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** What Government is thinking in this regard ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** The Hostel Superintendent was the complainant in this case. Therefore, the opinion of the Attorney General will be communicated to him.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** When the opinion of the Attorney General was received by this Government ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** In the middle of April last.

**Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East):** Who are the competent authority to move ?

**Mr SPEAKER:** I think the Magistrate.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS:** After the receipt of the opinion from the Attorney General, whether Government has informed the parties for needful in the matter ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** They have been informed.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I think the trying Magistrate is the competent authority to move the Government of India for sanction.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** The competent authority is not this Government.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Whether this a party's case or State case ? Whether Government will conduct prosecution for the complainant.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Most probably Government becomes the party concerned. It is Government *Vs.* the accused.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** In this case no cognizance has yet been taken. After the preliminary enquiry the party had approached this Government for sanction under section 147 Criminal Procedure Code. Now, as the Chief Minister has already explained, the question arose whether the State Government or the Central Government was the competent authority to give sanction. This matter was referred to the highest legal authority in India, *i.e.*, the Attorney General, who has now given the opinion that under the existing circumstances, the competent authority to give sanction is the Government of India. We now propose to advise the parties concerned to forward this petition to the proper authorities for necessary action.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** Whether the parties will have to move the Attorney General ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** No, No to the Government of India.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)** : Sir, what is the duty of the State Government in this matter ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : The State Government has no function in this matter. This is entirely a judicial matter.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)** : Is it that State Government has nothing to do in this case ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : After receiving the opinion the Attorney General the State Government has no jurisdiction to issue sanction in this case.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)** : Sir, whether the offence is a cognizable one and whether the Magistrate is carrying on investigation on behalf of the Government ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Not on behalf of the State. The competent authority is the judicial machinery.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** : Sir, in this case the Deputy Commissioner, was asked to find out whether this is a *prima-facie* case against Mr. Pabbi Now, who ordered enquiry to be made by the Addl. Deputy Commissioner ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : The hon'ble Members must realise that this is a complaint case. On receipt of the complaint the court appears to have followed a correct procedure. In this matter the Magistrate after preliminary enquiry is waiting for sanction under section 197 Criminal Procedure Code before he can proceed further.

**Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari East)** : Whether Central Government has to be moved through the State Government or directly ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : The parties can move the Central Government directly.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** : There was a *prima-facie* case for the prosecution has been found by the enquiry magistrate. Now, Sir, who has initiated the prosecution ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : The court has been moved through a complaint petition.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : Sir, generally in case of the cognizable cases specially murder under 302 or 304 complaint may be filed by private party but ultimately it becomes a State case and the whole prosecution is conducted by the State. Whether this procedure will be followed in this case ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : So far as I know, Sir, cognizance has not yet been taken.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)** : Sir, my point is that when this is an administrative affair of the State then why the Government is going to shift the entire responsibility to the complainant.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : This is a judicial matter and not administrative.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** : It is entirely a judicial matter.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** : Sir, what is the procedure to move the Central Government.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : The same procedure as was resorted in approaching the State Government. The State Government can not take any action because it is not competent to give sanction.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : May I know where the petition is to be filed by the Superintendent of the Cotton College Hostel? Will it not have to be filed before the State Government?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : No, he need not file the petition before the State Government.

**Re: Construction of Road by the Gauhati Development Authority**

**Shri DEBENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati)** asked :

\*50. Will the Minister of Town and Country Planning be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Gauhati Development Authority has constructed a road leading only towards the land and Bungalow belonging to the Chairman of the said Authority?

(b) If so, the reason therefore?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge, Town and Country Planning)** replied :

50. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati)** : May I know whether any road has been constructed by the Development Authority?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning)** : Yes, the road is being constructed.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) :** Which road ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning) :** The road referred to by hon. Questioner.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** May I know whether this road goes towards the house of the Chairman of the Gauhati Development Authority ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** This road is to go towards the Refinery Water-works site. It will go by the river and will reach the Refinery Water-Works site. I don't understand what is meant by "going towards the Chairman's house".

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled castes)] :** May I know whether the road while going towards the Refinery site is going to touch the Chairman's house also ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** No, Sir. From this road the Chairman has to construct a road to go to his house. That road he has constructed already.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) :** How far is his bungalow from this road ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** Would be about a furlong, I would guess.

**†Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) :** Whether the Gauhati Development Authority has any statutory sanction to construct this road before acceptance of the Master Plan ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** Sir, the Chairman of the Gauhati Municipal Board was pressing us before to take up the development of Gauhati quickly. Now, we have constituted the Gauhati Development Authority for this purpose and they have taken up certain works. Now the Chairman comes here and asks why this road should be constructed !

**Mr. SPEAKER :** He wants to know under what authority construction of this road has been taken up ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country planning) :** No schemes have been sanctioned up till now. But this is a matter for the Gauhati Development Authority, of which the hon. Member is a member. It is for him to take it up in the Board what kind of works they should do or should not do at the present moment.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj) :** We heard that the Master Plan had not been approved as yet. May I know how this road can be constructed without approval of the Master Plan ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** The Master Plan is a zoning affair, which will specify what will be the industrial area, what will be the shopping centre, what will be residential area, and so on and so forth.

**Mr SPEAKER:** Are there any proposed roads ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** The roads are a continuous affair. To-day certain roads need construction; five or six years hence some new roads will have to be constructed according to requirements. Roads are a developing thing. The zones are provided in the Master Plan.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** My point is that : zoning regulation is one of the items of the Master Plan and so are roads which are constructed according to the requirements of different zone. Now without acceptance of the Master Plan itself, how some items of it can be implemented ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning)** There was a meeting of the Gauhati Development Authority on the 15th September 1961, in which I find all the members were present, including the hon. Questioner. They adopted a Resolution which reads "Resolved that the improvement of the Kharguli road upto Sonchali will be approved".

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Are you reading from the proceedings of the Development Board's meeting ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Yes, Sir. The hon. Member therefore approved of the improvement of this road.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** I objected to it. I fail to understand why my objection has not been recorded.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** When the majority approves a proposal the minority has to submit.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla):** The question is whether all the development works will be completed before the Master Plan is finalised ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** No, Sir, the Master plan of Howrah has been completed.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** You don't mix up Howrah with Gauhati,

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** I was just going to say that the completion of the Master Plan is a work for years and years. It is not a magic which can be produced by Aladin's lamp.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He wanted to know whether the development works will be completed before the Master Plan is approved by Government ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** No, Sir.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** What are the funds placed at the disposal of the Gauhati Development Authority ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Ten lakhs were placed at the disposal of the Gauhati Authority for starting work.

**Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi):** Have Government any information that the Chairman has got six to seven bighas of land near this road ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** That is a new question. The Minister need not reply to it.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Has the Gauhati Authority power to spend all this amount before the Master Plan is approved ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** The powers of the Gauhati Development Authority are defined under the Act. Whether the whole amount will be spent or part of it will be spent, it is for the Authority to determine.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Whether they will spend the entire amount placed at their disposal before the plan is approved?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** I have no information.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Out of this sum of ten lakhs, what amount has been spent for purchase of land by the Development Authority?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** The total amount is Rs. 6,61,304.

**Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East):** Before the plan is approved how can a part of the plan be executed? Is it not a case of putting the cart before the horse?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** I don't think so.

**Shri MAHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria):** May I know whether Government appointed the Gauhati Development Authority?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Yes, under the authority given by the Act.

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA:** May I know whether Government have no faith in the properly constituted Gauhati Municipal Board, for which this Authority was constituted.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** It covers a larger area than the Municipal area. In fact, the non-municipal area is larger than the municipal area.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** May I know whether all the works sought to be executed and those taken up at the moment form part of the Plan?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** They will be part of the Master plan.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** Without giving formal approval to the plan, how can implementation begin?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** If the hon. Members will please study the Master Plan, they find that there is no contradiction between the two. All these schemes get automatically fitted in to the Master Plan according to the zoning regulation. Zoning regulation is really the Master Plan.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI:** Can the Development Authority finalise the Draft Plan and start implementation, or it has to be given effect to after getting the approval of the Government?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** The road which is developed now is an inevitable road under the Master Plan.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** Sir, did the Development Authority take special sanction for construction of this road, from the State Government?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** No, Sir,

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Sir, the hon'ble Minister said that the work done by the Development Committee will form part of the Master Plan.



**Mr. SPEAKER:** He has revised the reply.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** May I ask the hon'ble Minister whether the works done by the Development Authority will ultimately be forming part of the master plan which is yet to be approved?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** There is distinction between scheme and the master plan itself.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** What is the distinction?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Because the master plan is Master plan (*laughter*).

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI:** When the hon'ble Minister replied that the road is a part of the Maser Plan.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Therefore, according to him, the road is a scheme of the Master plan.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI:** But he says, that is a part of the master plan.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He says that is a scheme in the master plan.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** Then, Sir, are we to understand that the master plan is composed of certain schemes; leaving aside the schemes, can there be any master plan? How the hon'ble Minister can distinguish between two water tight compartment?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What he means is that the road in question is only a part of the master plan. A road means a scheme. There are certain schemes, a good number of schemes and that particular road is one of the schemes.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI:** Are we to understand that the master plan is composed of certain schemes and taking all the schemes together, it is master plan and when the master plan has to be approved by Government, then the schemes under it will also have to be approved by the Government? My question also is whether the master plan can be implemented or any scheme under the master plan can be taken up for execution before securing approval of the Government.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** Sir, the progress of the State cannot be held up because of the delay in the finalisation of the master plan. The draft master plan was published saying that the area between the two hills, Kalapahar and Fatasil, will be the industrial area. Now, we are trying to push all the industries in the area although the master plan has not been finally approved. We know that ultimately this will be approved and this area will be regarded as fit for industrial development. Secondly, Amingoan area has been finally decided for industrial development. We are pushing to give industries on this area. The draft master plan gives an outline that this will be the area in which the industries will be there. Thirdly, Noonmati area. The draft master plan lays down that this area will be industrial area and we have already opened up all the industries in that area although we know that we have to wait for the finalisation of the master plan and if do not fully authorise the Authority, then we have to hold up the development of Gauhati till the master plan is approved and it will not be in the interest of Gauhati or the country.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** Is there any apprehension, Sir, that the master plan may not be approved by the Government ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning)**: No, sir.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri)**: What is the reason for the delay in giving approval to the master plan ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** : Procedural delay.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)**: Now, Sir, giving approval by the Government means that Government shall have to examine it, if I understand right ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : He says that the broad outlines made in the master plan have been approved and according to that they are going to implement.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI** : If that the answer that the outline has been approved ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** Yes, as far as understand.

*Re: Purchase of land by the Gauhati Development Board*

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati)** asked :

\*51. Will the Minister of Town and Country Planning be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Gauhati Development Authority has purchased lands from private parties ?
- (b) If so, whether the meeting of the Gauhati Development Authority authorised the Chairman to purchase land for the Authority ?
- (c) If so, for what purpose the land has been purchased ?
- (d) The total amount of money paid out of the public exchequer for purchasing land by the Gauhati Development Authority ?
- (e) Who has fixed the price of the land ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning)** replied :

51. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Chairman, Gauhati Authority has purchased in all 99 bighas, 1 katha and 16 lsesas of land from private parties. The purchase of 11 bighas 1 lessa of land by the Chairman was approved in a meeting on 15th September 1961 by the Gauhati Authority. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Authority in its meeting held on 23rd September 1961 asked the Chairman to give priority to development of Dishpur and some other areas. On the basis of this, the Chairman has purchased the other land for which formal approval of the Authority will be obtained by him.

(c)—For development of the land for residential purpose and resale to the public.

(d)—Total amount paid for the land is Rs. 6,60,304.

(e)—The price was settled by the Chairman after private negotiations with the parties keeping in view the prevailing prices of land in the localities concerned.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati)**: Sir, in reply to (b), the Hon'ble Minister says that these 11 bighas were purchased by the Chairman, Development Authority with the approval of the Development Committee and the rest were purchased without referring to the Committee. Development Authority or without securing previous approval of the Authority Committee. May I know who will be responsible for this purpose and who has authorised the Chairman to purchase land? Has they authorised the Chairman to purchase land and to settle the price himself without taking the Development Authority Committee into consideration?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning)**: Sir, the Government, after setting up of the authority, does not want to intermiddle in the internal affairs of the Authority. It is for the Authority to determine what areas they should purchase for development. I find again from the proceedings of the meeting in which my hon. Friend also attended. It says like this—Resolution No. 6—Resolved that the land purchased by the Chairman, Gauhati Development Authority from Shri P. C. Barua, M. P., is approved. I find the proceedings of the meeting of the Development Authority held in the office of the Chairman in Kharguli on the 15th of September, 1961, at 2-30 p. m.—the 4th member present is Shri D N. Sarma, Chairman of the Gauhati Municipal Board and there are 11 members more. Now, this resolution reads like this—“Resolved that the land purchased by the Chairman, Gauhati Development Authority from Shri P. C. Barua is approved. The other land is to be examined by the Committee”. So, the Committee will in due course examine this.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA**: Sir, the Chairman, without referring to the Committee, purchased 11 bighas of land and after purchasing, he placed the matter before the Committee. Then the Committee had no other alternative but to approve of it.

**Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education)**: On a point of order, Sir, can it be a question? The proper procedure for the hon. Members would have been to ask for time on a personal explanation.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: He is coming to the question.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA**: I am developing my question, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: That's right.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA**: The Committee requested the Chairman not to purchase land without previous approval of the sub-Committee, but inspite of that, without referring to the Sub-Committee, the Chairman was pleased enough to purchase nearly 90 bighas of land and the price was also fixed by him. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this 90 bighas of land was purchased with approval of the sub-committee?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The point is this that in the proceedings, as far as I can gather, the Committee approve purchase of 11 bigahs 1 lessa of land belonging to Shri P. G. Barua and others and according to his question the purchase of remaining 88 bigahs 1 katha and 15 locha of land has not been approved either by the Authority or by the Sub-Committee.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning)** Sir, 11 bigahs of land were purchased before and subsequently it was approved by the Authority. Similarly, with regard to the balance of 88 bigahs which has been purchased, approval will be taken in due course.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) :** Sir, why the Chairman did not take the approval of the Sub-Committee before purchasing the land ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** If you care to hear the reply of the hon. Minister it was clear in that reply that the Sub-Committee appointed by the Authority in its meeting held on 23rd September, 1961 asked the Chairman to give priority to development at Dishpur and some other areas.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** Yes, Sir. This is the resolution. The Sub-Committee of which the hon. Member is also a member, requested the Chairman to declare the priority areas for development. Now, these are the areas (1) Gandhi Basti and new Sanaia, (2) Fatasil area, (3) Bishnupur area, (4) Ambari area, (5) Santiput Hillside area, (6) Ulu-bari Kachari Basti area and (7) Dishpur area. Dishpur has been approved as first priority for the purpose of development by the Authority in a meeting in which the hon. Member was present.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) :** Sir, has the Chairman been authorised to proceed with the acquisition or purchase of land without the prior approval of the Sub-Committee ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** Sir, the Resolution gives the Chairman the authority to go ahead with the purchase.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA :** No, Sir, the resolution has not given any authority to purchase land. Some areas were declared as priority areas. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Sub-Committee authorised the Chairman to purchase land ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** Sir, I have replied that the resolution gives the Chairman the power to go ahead with the purchase.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN :** Sir, is there any procedure laid down in the Land Acquisition Act for purchase of land by the Authority ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** Sir, the functioning of the Authority is determined by the Act. The Act gives the authority power to purchase land with private negotiations and the Authority is guided by the members who are in the Board. They have given the Chairman the duty of developing certain areas of Dishpur. If there is any irregularity, it is for the hon. Member to take up in the meeting of the Authority and not to raise questions here because we are not competent to set it right now.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some members requested the Chairman to hold a meeting regarding purchase of land, but the Chairman refused to convene a meeting?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** Sir, I am guided only by the proceedings I have got here with me. It might be that in the meeting of the Authority a lot has been talked and discussed which were not recorded in the proceedings. If any discussions are of important nature which should have been recorded in the proceedings, then it is only natural that the hon. Member may take up with the Authority in its meeting so that we may get the benefit of the wisdom which might be lost in process of proceeding in the Committee meeting.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government thinks it desirable to allow the Chairman of the Authority to purchase land as he likes and the price fixed by him alone?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Yes, Sir. The House has legislated that he has power to negotiate and purchase.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj):** What is the purpose for which the land was purchased?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** For development of land for residential purpose.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Will the other areas also be purchased by the Development Authority for development of the Towns?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** It will be for the authority to decide.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla):** The question is whether the Chairman can purchase the land on his own initiative or in consultation with the Sub-Committee?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Obviously he can.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS:** Sir, whether the purchase of 11 bighas was done in consultation with the Sub-Committee?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Yes, it was purchased subject to approval of the Authority.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]:** Why the Sub-Committee was constituted?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is for the Authority to reply for what purpose the Sub-Committee is appointed.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS:** Sir, I think the hon. Minister has a big book of the proceedings of the Development Authority from which he has quoted just now. Whether the Minister can reply from those proceedings?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** It is for the Authority to decide.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** Sir, is it a fact that there is a plot of 31 bighas of land belonging to one gentleman which was purchased by three gentlemen at Rs.2,000 per bigha and that particular plot of land has been purchased by the Development Authority at Rs. 5,000 per bigha ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Sir, these are matters of details about which the hon. Member may question the Authority.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** Will the Minister be pleased to enquire into it ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** The total amount involved is about Rs. 6,600 and odds per bigha. From the report of sale in that area, it appears the market price is very high. I tried to verify and I find like this. In Japorighog area per Government requisition near Medical Colleges, the price near roadside is Rs.10,000, a bit interior Rs. 7,000 and interior touches hill Rs 4,000 per bigha. At Hengerabari areas as per Government requisition the price is Rs.12,000, Rs 8,00 and Rs.6,000. At Maq Cheria the price is Rs 7,000 and Rs.5,000 per bigha. So, Sir, the present price of land—(1) Purchaser Notormal Gorisanker—Seller Arjunchan Thakuria Here is Rs.6,000 per bigha. There is another case. Purchaser Assan Road Link and Seller Chandra Prabha Devi, the price is R. 6,500 per bigha. There is another purchaser named V. D. Lahoty and the price was Rs. 6,210 per bigha.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** His question was that the price has gone up much higher after the purchase made by the Development Authority, that is at a rate of Rs. 5,000 per bigha.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Sir, I am giving the figures from the proceedings. That is the position.

**Shri MAHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria):** So far I have learnt that the members of the Development Authority are advisory in character.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** No, Sir, the Authority is statutory.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** The hon. Minister has replied that the Chairman of the Development Authority can purchase land involving lakhs of rupees on his own initiative. May I know what purpose will be served for maintaining a Sub-Committee

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** The whole responsibility is of the Authority. The Chairman is the executive hand.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** According to the Minister, the Authority has the right to refuse the purchase; they might approve it as well.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)]:** May I know from the hon. Minister what will happen if the Authority refuses to give sanction to the purchase.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It will be realised from the person responsible. It is a question of ordinary law and the ordinary law will govern it.

**Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education):** Sir, may I quote here Rule 37 (4) of the Assembly Rules? The rule says "it must not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of a hypothetical proposition."

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** Sir, in answer to (c), are we to understand that the authority will again all the land to somebody else ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** Yes, Sir.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** After the purchase of the land why the Chairman of the Development Authority did not summon a meeting to have its approval?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** How can I say that?

**Shri SARA I CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj):** Is it necessary for the purpose of development of Gauhati town to purchase land?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Has not the Government got any power to direct the Development Authority or to ask for an explanation from the authority?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Why should I deem that the Authority has failed?

**Shri RAM NATH DAS:** I want to know whether the Government has any jurisdiction over the Development Authority. Has the Authority been given the complete power?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** The Act gives complete power to the Authority to function. The only limitation is that there is a Provincial Council and that Council has to approve the Master Plan before it has to be executed. That is the only limitation.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS:** Who is to ask the Committee to convene a meeting? Whether the Chairman is to convene a meeting or somebody else?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning):** Sir, it is the question of interpretation of the law. Anybody can interpret it in any way he likes.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** My hon. Friend has just put a question to the Minister that after the purchase of land costing 6 lakhs of rupees, the Chairman has not called for any meeting although some of the Members wanted to have it. Why a meeting was not called?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** It is for the Members to have a meeting convened. It is not for me to say.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS:** What is the law?

**Mr SPEAKER:** He is not in a position to say now.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** The Chairman, after the purchase of the land, not only convening the meeting but also proposing to amend the Act.

(Not replied).

### Re: Location of the office of the Gauhati Development Board

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:**

\*52. Will the Minister of Town and Country Planning be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the office of the Gauhati Development Authority has been established at Kharguli the place where the Chairman of the said Board possesses land and buildings of his own?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Kharguli area has been declared as the first scheme area of Gauhati leaving aside more important places?
- (c) If so, the reason therefor?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** (Minister, Town and Country Planning) replied :

52. (a)—Yes.  
 (b)—No area has been declared as scheme area.  
 (c)—Does not arise.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA** (Gauhati): Sir, here also the same question arises. In reply to (a), may I know whether that area will be declared as scheme area ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : I find from your earlier reply that Kharguli area has been declared as scheme area and now you say that no area has been declared as scheme area. How do you reconcile these two answers ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** : It has not yet been formally approved. The State Council has to approve it formally but it has not yet been done.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI** (Laharighat): Sir, we are rather confused. May I ask the Minister concerned to let us know clearly the actual position ? In an earlier answer he said that particular road was taken as a part of the scheme and now he says that area has been declared as scheme area.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** (Minister, Town and Country Planning): The authority has accepted the scheme, i. e., the road leading upto Chunsali but it has not yet been finally approved by the State Council.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI** (Kamalpur): Whether the Master Plan is to be approved by the Development Authority or the State Government ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** : By the State Council.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI**: Before it is approved by the State Council has the Chairman got the power to do anything he likes ?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: He has already replied to this question.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI** (Laharighat) : Whether public opinion is to be gathered before the scheme is actually approved by the State Council ?

**Mr. CHAIRMAN**: You mean objection ?

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI**: Yes, Sir.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: Objections have already been called for.

*Re: Construction of a bridge at Nangalamara Ghat*

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA** (Thowra) asked :

\*53. Will the Minister-in-charge, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there is a Ghat at the Dessang river on Sepon-Sunpura road, namely, Nangalamara Ghat which is an important one from the point of communication ?  
 (b) Whether it is a fact that until Pucca bridge is constructed, the concerning people will have to face great difficulty ?  
 (c) Whether the said Scheme was recommended by the Mahkuma Parishad for inclusion in the 3rd Plan ?  
 (d) Whether it was included ?



**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** [Minister of State, in-charge Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

53. (a)—Yes.  
 (b)—By crossing in a ferry they will not have the same facility as crossing over a bridge.  
 (c)—Yes.  
 (d)—It could not be included for paucity of funds.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA** (Thowra): এই কীম টো ওয় পৰিকল্পনাত অন্তর্ভুক্ত কৰা আশা আছেনে?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** (Minister of State P. W. D.): এতিয়াও গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সেই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰা নাই।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA** : এই কথাটো কেতিয়া বিবেচনা কৰিব ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** : সময় মতে কৰিব।

*Re: Suffry Bridge*

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA** asked

\*54. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Suffry Bridge was sanctioned for permanent construction during 2nd Plan period ?  
 (b) If so, when the works were started ?  
 (c) Who is the Contractor of the said Bridge ?  
 (d) Why has there been so much delay in completion of the works ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** [Minister of State, in-charge Public Works Department (R. & B.)] replied :

54. (a)—Yes.

(b)—In March, 1960.

(c)—Messrs. Builder Brothers (Private) Limited of Gauhati.

(d)—In construction of such major bridges with limited period of working season, certain delay is inevitable due to short supply of materials and also limited capacity of the contractors who are local people and doing pioneering work in construction of Major bridges.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA** : এই কেবছৰৰ ভিতৰতে কিমান আগ বাঢ়িছে।

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** : Well বছৰাৰ কাম শেষ হৈছে।

**Shri RAM NATH DAS** [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: May I know from the hon'ble Minister whether bridge falls within the Sub-division from which the hon. ble Minister comes?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R & B)]: It does not fall within my constituency. It falls in between the constituency of the Chief Minister and the hon. Member. Of course, it falls within the Sub-division.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS**: Whether the Minister has seen the construction?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI**: I had been there twice or thrice.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)**: পাইলব কাম শেষ কৰোতে ইমান দিন কিয় লাগে? পাইল material বোৰ লোহাৰেণে কাঠৰ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI**: My friend is old enough to know it.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)**: এই দলং খন ১৯৫৮ চনতেই বন্ধুৰী হোৱা নাই জানো?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI**: From the State Plan.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

*Re: Joint Secretary, Finance Department*

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)** asked:

122. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Joint Secretary, Finance Department, has gained any practical experience of the District Administration in Assam?
- (b) Whether the officer was ever given an independent charge of any Sub-division in the State?
- (c) If so, where and for what period?
- (d) Whether the officer was at any time posted as Assistant Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner in any District in Assam?
- (e) If so, for what period?
- (f) If not, why an officer totally inexperienced in the District Administration has been allowed to hold charge of the responsible post of Joint Secretary in the Finance Department?
- (g) Whether knowledge of practical experience in the District Administration particularly in the sphere of development in the District is not necessary to hold such a responsible position?
- (h) Whether Government have any plan to make it possible to get the officer acquainted with District and other Administration?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** replied:

122. (a)—No.

(b) & (c)—Not in Assam. However while in the Madhya Pradesh Cadre the officer held the posts of Assistant Commissioner for about two years with effect from 1st May 1954 and as Sub-divisional Officer for about 8 months with effect from 18th March 1957.

(d)—No.

(e)—Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

(f)—The officer had experience in District Administration in Madhya Pradesh and also gained experience as Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The officer was accordingly appointed as Joint Secretary to the Government of Assam in the Finance Department.

(g)—This knowledge is very desirable.

(h)—Government is considering to get the officer acquainted with District Administration within the State.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** Sir, in reply to (b)&(c) it is stated that the officer has acquired experience while serving in Madhya Pradesh. Is it not the general policy of the Government that the Indian Administration Service Officers who are given responsible position should have experience about the local administration in the Districts and Sub-divisions?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I think it is a matter of policy and so it should not be discussed here. On what basis the promotions are given and responsibility is given, these are matters of policy and so it cannot be discussed here.

*Re: Allocation of fund for the first year of the  
Third Five Year Plan*

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** asked:

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

(a) What was the total fund allocated by Government of India for expenditure during the year 1961-62, the first year of the Third Five Year Plan for the State and what was the State share for the year?

(b) What was the break up of the total amount including the State share under different Heads of expenditure?

(c) What amount was actually utilised for the year under each of the heads during the year and what amount had to be surrendered as spill over for the present financial year?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** (Minister, Planning and Development) replied :

123. (a)—Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs.17.40 crores for the State Annual Plan, 1961-62. For financing the Plan of Rs.17.40 crores, State share was fixed at Rs.4.90 crores.

(b) & (c)—A statement showing approved outlay under different heads of development, departmental actuals and savings and excess against outlay is placed on the library table.

Against the approved outlay at Rs.17.40 crores, reported departmental actuals during 1961-62 would be of the order of Rs.16.93 crores and thus shortfall in expenditure may be about Rs.0.47 crores.

*Re: Weaving School in the Dudhnai Constituency*

**Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA** [Dudhnai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

(a) Whether a Weaving School within any place of Dudhnai constituency which is a reserved one for plains tribals, is going to be established, to impart training in weaving to the tribal girls ?

(b) Whether Government propose to give due consideration for it, as most of the Sub-divisions are covered with such facilities ?

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

124. (a)—No.

(b)—There is no such proposal in the Third Five Year Plan. But there is already a weaving training class at Ramphalbil which is exclusively meant for plains tribal girls.

*Re: Venture M. V. Schools*

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH** (Amguri) asked :

125. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Venture M. V. Schools in each district of Assam ?

(b) The number of Venture M. V. Schools in Sibsagar Sub-division ?

(c) The number of such schools proposed to be taken by the Government this year in the State ?

(d) The number of such schools with their locations proposed to be taken by the Government in the Sibsagar Sub-division this year ?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA** (Deputy Minister, Education) replied :

125. (a) —The number of Venture M. V. Schools is shown below district-wise.

Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	}	10
Marigaon ...	...	...	...	...		
Dibrugarh ...	...	...	...	...	}	21
North Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	...		
Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	}	25
Jorhat ...	...	...	...	...		
Golaghat ...	...	...	...	...		
Tezpur ...	...	...	...	...	}	7
Mangaldai ...	...	...	...	...		
Dhubri ...	...	...	...	...	}	9
Goalpara ...	...	...	...	...		
Kokrajhar ...	...	...	...	...	}	8
Gauhati ...	...	...	...	...		
Barpeta ...	...	...	...	...	}	9
Silchar ...	...	...	...	...		
Karimganj ...	...	...	...	...	}	9
Hailakandi...	...	...	...	...		

(b)—11.

(c)—There is a provision for 300 additional posts of teachers, out of this, a few of most deserving venture schools will be taken over towards the end of the year. Some of these posts will be necessary for additional teachers in the existing M. V. Schools.

(d)—Number and location have not been determined yet.

**Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra)**: Is there any scheme to convert all the M. V. Schools to M. E. S. hools ?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA** (Deputy Minister, Education) : It has not yet been decided.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)**: চাব, প্রশ্নও নুঙনিলো উত্তৰো নুঙনিলো ।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** ডেকার M. E. আৰু M. V. School বিলাক চৰকাৰে এই বাব ল'বনে নাই ? এইটো প্ৰশ্ন—

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education):** লোৱা নোহোৱা কথাটো এতিয়া বিবেচনাৰীয়া হোৱা নাই।

**Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education):** it has not been decided.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj):** May I know the approximate number of most deserving venture schools?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** It will be ascertained by School Boards of respective areas.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Whether deserving schools mean that they will have to fulfil the conditions?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** Yes, but at the same time special consideration will be given to schools of backward areas.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** How long these schools will be allowed to remain as venture?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** In January 1963, some venture schools will be taken up.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor):** How many venture M. V. Schools will be taken by the Government. What is the Plan allocation this year for taking M. V. Schools?

**Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH:** That has not been decided.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** জানুৱাৰী মাহলৈ বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ যে পৈ দিছে আগতে বিবেচনা নকৰে কিয়?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education):** এই বিলাক প্লেদৰ অন্তৰ্গত হোৱা কাৰণে বহুব আগতে বিবেচনা কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** May I know whether M. E. and M. V. schools will be amalgamated and will have a integrated syllabus?

**Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education):** As I said already, it has not been decided. This question is under consideration.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** Whether Government thinks these ventures are laudable ventures?

**Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH:** So far as this matter is concerned ventures are laudable ventures.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Whether Government is going to convert the M. V. Schools into Senior Basic Schools?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** All M. V. Schools will be converted into Senior Basic Schools.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** Will the Government open more venture schools?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** It is upto the public.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** How long are these schools pending for recognition?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** It is not possible to answer the question as it concerns a big number of schools.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** এই শিক্ষক বিলাক এবছৰ কাৰণে লৈ পিচত বিদ্যা দিয়া হ'ব নেকি?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** তেওঁলোকে continue কৰিব।

*Re: The Assam State Sports Council*

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara)** asked :

126. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The names of the office bearers of the Assam State Sports Council ?
- (b) How the office bearers are elected ?
- (c) What amount of grant is given to the State Council by the State Government and Government of India ?
- (d) How the grant is distributed and on what basis ?
- (e) Whether there is any control of the State Government on the fund of the State Council ?
- (f) What is the development of Sports in the State since the functioning of the Sports Council ?
- (g) Who are the recipients of these grants since its formation and names of districts who received it ?

**Shri DEV KANT BOROAH (Minister, Education)** replied :

126. (a)—(i) Minister Education (President),  
 (ii) Shri F. A. Ahmed, Minister, Finance (Vice-President),  
 (iii) Shri A. N. Kidwai (General Secretary),  
 (iv) Shri R. G. Barua (Treasurer),  
 (v) Shri N. Amin (Member),  
 (vi) Shri P. K. Barua (Member),  
 (vii) Shri S. M. Endaw (Member),  
 (viii) Shri P. K. Goswami (Member),  
 (ix) Shri Mahamsingh (Member).
- (b)—The office bearers are all nominated by Government.

(c)—The following amount of grant has been given to the State Sports Council by the State Government and the Government of India:—

By the State Government—

					Rs.
1956-57	...	...	..	...	2,00,000
1957-58	...	...	...	..	2,00,000
1958-59	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
1959-60	...	...	...	..	1,72,200
1960-61	...	...	...	..	5,29,470.25 Np.
1961-62	...	...	...	...	2,35,000

Out of the above amount, the following contributions were made by the Government of India:—

					Rs.
1958-59	...	...	...	...	1,27,800
1960-61	...	..	...	...	1,00,000
1961-62	...	...	...	...	1,00,000

(d)—The Council disburses funds to various recognised Sporting Bodies of Assam for the purpose of improvement of playgrounds, and construction of Utility and Indoor Stadia, for which plans and estimates with blue-prints countersigned by the Executive Engineer of P. W. D. and the Presidents of respective Associations are received and after proper scrutiny, where the land belongs to the Sporting Bodies concerned, the Council sanctions grants for such schemes, which are normally drawn on running bills.

The Council also provides funds to various Sporting Associations for conducting coaching camps in various games under All-India reputed coaches and for sending State Teams to take part in National Championships. It also provides funds for the improvement of Rural Area Playgrounds through different Blocks where there is a Development Block otherwise it is disbursed through the Deputy Commissioner who is responsible for the proper utilisation of the grants sanctioned.

(e)—Yes. The schemes of the State Sports Council are approved by the State Government. The Director of Public Instruction controls the release of grants. The funds are liable to audit by the Examiner, Local Accounts.



(f)—The Council since its inception have spent the following amounts for the development of sports and games in Assam:

	Rs.
(i) Three Indoor Stadia ... ..	Approx. 3,44,000
(ii) Composite Stadium at Gauhati ... ..	,, 7,00,000
(iii) Improvement of 8 Playgrounds ... ..	,, 1,95,000
(iv) Coaching in various games ... ..	,, 41,500
(v) Rural Area Playgrounds ... ..	,, 48,000
(vi) Aids to Associations for participation in National Championships.	,, 86,000

(g) The main recipients of these grants are the All Assam Sporting Bodies, *i.e.*, Assam Football Association, Assam Badminton Association, Assam Cricket Association, Assam Hockey Association, Assam Table Tennis Association, Assam Lawn Tennis Association, Assam Volleyball Association, who are responsible for conducting the coaching camps and the National Sports Club of Assam which owns the Stadia at Jorhat, Gauhati and Shillong. The Sporting Associations of different districts such as, Lakhimpur (Dibrugarh and Tinsukia), Darrang (Tezpur and Rural Areas), Sibsagar (Jorhat, Sibsagar and Rural Areas), Nowgong (Nowong and Kaliabor), Kamrup (Gauhati and Nalbari), U. K. & J. Hills (Shillong and Rural Areas), Cachar (Silchar), North Cachar Hills (Diphu), Mizo Hills (Aijal and Rural Areas), Goalpara, Garo Hills, have received grants for improvement of their playgrounds.

**Shri MAHAMMUD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri)**: May I know whether proposals are invited from various sports organisation for grants?

**Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education)**: There are recognised sports organisation which come with proposal for grants and these proposals are considered by the Council.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati)**: The Gauhati Sports Club approached this Sports Council for grants since 1959, may I know what grant they received?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)**: It may have approached the Sports Council since 1959, but the hon. Member must realise that Gauhati got a big share.

*(Voices—Biggest share—Biggest of all)*

**Shri DANDI RAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon)**: ১০ জানুৱাৰী ১৯৬১, তাৰিখে, State Sports Council ৰ Working Secretary য়ে মঞ্জলদৈৰ S. D. O. ক মঞ্জলদৈৰ field improvement ৰ কাৰণে ২৫ হাজাৰ টকা earmarked কৰ বুলি জনাইছিল আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে Blue print সাজী ১২ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী ১৯৬১ তাৰিখে মঞ্জলদৈ Sports Association ৰ General Secretary য়ে S. D. O. ৰ জৰিয়তে scheme submit কৰা কথাটো চৰকাৰে জানেনে?

**Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education)**: এইটো নতুন প্ৰশ্ন, ইয়াৰ কাৰণে নটীশ লাগে।

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : Are the Government aware whether the stadium that is under way of construction at Tezpur received any grant from Government ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : That have already got.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Pattacharkuchi)** : Barpeta Sports Club ব কাৰণে টকা কিয় দিয়া হোৱা নাই জনাবনে ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** : There are two rival institutions at Barpeta. Not only that, there are two rival institutions but there is difficulty of land.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS** : In reply to (e) it has been stated, "The funds are liable to audit by the Examiner, Local Accounts", may I know whether funds have already been audited ?

**Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH** : There is a set of financial rules which are fairly stringent and accounts are audited every year.

*Re: Goalpara-Jogighopa-Pancharatna Ferry Ghat*

**Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA [Dudhnai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked :

127. (a) Whether Goalpara-Jogighopa-Pancharatna Ferry Ghat run through the National Highway ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Ferry running through the National Highway is a toll free one ?

(c) If so, why it is not with the case of Goalpara-Jogighopa-Pancharatna Ferry ?

(d) Whether Government of Assam propose to move the Central Government to make the Ferry toll free ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. & B. Wings)]** replied :

127. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise as per reply (b) above.

(d)—The Government of India was moved on 5th February, 1956 to consider making this Ferry toll free or alternatively to reduce the existing rates of tolls by 50 per cent. No decision whatsoever, has yet been arrived at because the matter is still under correspondence.

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)** : এই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰলৈ কিমানবাৰ লেখা হৈছিল ? তাৰ উত্তৰ পাইছেনে নাই ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P. W. D.)** : Not less than 15 times.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : অন্য State ও National Highway ৰ ওপৰত থকা মাটি আদিত fare দিব লাগেনে নালাগে।

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** : এনে হৈছে কেবেলাট। I am reading the correspondence from Kerela, the toll.....

**Mr. SPEAKER** : ইমান কবৰ দৰ্কাৰ নাই। ট'ল লগাই বুলিলেই হ'ব।

**Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** : May I know what is the last correspondence with the Government of India with this Government ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** : On 16th February, 1962.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS:** What the Government of India stated regarding this ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI:** Government of India after that made certain queries and we have replied on 16th April, 1962 and after that we have asked the Secretary, P. W. D. to make further correspondence.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj):** Whether the rate of toll is the highest in the State of Assam.

**Shri GIRENDRANATH GOGOI:** That is a new question, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is fare and not toll in this case.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** I think, there is no other ferryghat except this one which pays the highest fare.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** What the Hon. Minister said regarding the terms .....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, Order. The questions hour is over.

*Re: Metalling and black-topping in Gauhati Subdivision*

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** asked:

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

(a) What roads have been selected for metalling and black-topping in Gauhati Subdivision during the Third Five Year Plan ?

(b) What amount has been sanctioned against each of the selected and what length has been taken for metalling and black-topping of these roads selected ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, P. W. D. (R. & B.)]** replied:

128. (a) & (b)—The following roads have been selected for metalling and black-topping under Third Five Year Plan in Gauhati Subdivision. The mileage and amount allotted against each are shown below:—

Names of roads	Miles	Amount
		Rs.
(1) Palasbari-Loharghat road ...	2.00	1,30,000
(2) Metalling and surfacing the road-cum-bund connecting A. T. Road with Palasbari.	3.125	1,82,000
(3) Nalbari-Palla road (Town portion)	0.5	35,000
(4) Nalbari-Dhamdhama road ...	0.5	35,000
(5) Charali-Goreswar road ...	0.5	35,000
(6) Rangia-Darranga road ...	0.5	35,000
(7) Tihu Feeder road ...	0.65	40,000

**Re: Soil Conservation Department****Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar)** asked :

29. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is an independent "Soil Conservation Department" in the State of Assam ?
- (b) Whether there is a Head of the Department and a staff with Additional Director, Deputy Director, etc. ?
- (c) The amount spent as salary of the Head (Director, if any), the Additional, Deputy and Assistant Directors, if any ?
- (d) The qualification of the above incumbents ?
- (e) The localities, where the above Department is working ?

**Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture)** replied :

129. (a)—Yes. There is a Department of Soil Conservation in the State of Assam.

(b)—There is a Head of Department who is also the Chief Conservator of Forests and there is staff but no Additional or Deputy Director although the appointment of a Joint Director is under Government consideration.

(c)—The Director does not draw a separate salary other than his salary as Chief Conservator of Forests.

(d)—The Director has had three months training in Soil Conservation in the U. S. A., as attached to the United State Soil Conservation Service.

(e)—In different localities in Sixth Schedule Districts and in Darrang district.

**Re: Sanction of staff for the Medical College, Gauhati****Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North-Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** asked :

130. (a) Whether it is a fact that sanction for appointment of staff of the Medical College, Gauhati has been unusually delayed thus hampering in the workings in the College ?

(b) If so, what are the reasons ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge, Medical)** replied :

130. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

**Re: Veterinary Dispensary during Second Plan period**

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)** asked:

131. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

- (a) How many Veterinary Dispensaries were started during the Second Plan period other than those from Community Project Schemes?
- (b) What is the number of such Veterinary Dispensaries started in each Subdivision and what was the proposal?
- (c) What was the amount transferred to other works from the allotment for proposed dispensaries?
- (d) What are the names of the dispensaries proposed to be established during Second Plan?
- (e) What was the basis of selecting such dispensaries by the Department?

**Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)** replied:

131. (a)&(b)—A statement showing the number of such dispensaries started in each Subdivision during the Second Plan is placed on the Library Table.

(c)—Nil.

(d)—Possibly the proposals for Third Plan is wanted. The present proposal is to complete the incomplete projects of Second Plan and start a very few new ones in areas where the number of dispensaries is relatively small. No final decision has been taken as regards selection of new dispensaries.

(e)—The criteria for location of Veterinary Dispensaries are public demand, recommendations of the Mahkuma Parishad, Cattle Population within a radius of 5 miles, nearness to Post Office and other important Institutions.

**Re: Introduction of Baro Language as medium of instruction in Primary Schools**

**Shri HALADHAR UZIR [Tamalpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked:

132. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government has decided to introduce Baro Language as a medium of instruction in the Primary Schools situated in the Baro speaking areas?
- (b) If so, why it is not yet implemented?
- (c) Whether it will be introduced within this academic session?
- (d) If not, why not?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister of Education)** replied:

132. (a)—The matter is under consideration.

(b),(c)&(d)—Does not arise.

**Re : Tea Garden Lower Primary Schools**

**Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria)** asked :

133. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the tea garden Lower Primary Schools have been taken by Government under its supervisory control and if so, from what date ?
- (b) Whether any instruction has been issued to the local officers to properly supervise these schools ?
- (c) Whether Government has any information that the Joyhing Tea Garden Lower Primary School in North Lakhimpur Sub-division with 103 students is run by one teacher ?
- (d) Whether Government will be pleased to take active interest for betterment of the tea garden Lower Primary Schools ?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister of Education)** replied :

133. (a)—No tea garden Lower Primary Schools have been taken over by the Government. But Government have taken action for inspection for such Schools.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes. The School is under the management of the garden authorities who have been requested to provide additional teacher for the School.

(d)—Directions have been issued for better and more frequent inspection of these schools. Instructions have also been issued for reconstitution of the Managing Committees with the Garden Manager as the President, and also for adopting the curriculum approved by the Government.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : I hope the hon. Members are aware that Assam is passing through the grip of a devastating flood. News has been received by some of the hon. Members and it is reported in the Press also. Our Revenue Minister was kind enough to visit some of those areas affected by floods. He also has got some information from the Deputy Commissioners concerned. He has intimated to me his desire to make a statement in this behalf. Shri Sharma may please make the statement now.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue)** : **Mr. Speaker** Sir, I had proposed to make a further statement on the flood situation in Assam tomorrow in continuation of my earlier statement in the House. But from the reports since received it appears that the Brahmaputra Valley is now in the grip of flood and the hon. Members of this House will naturally be anxious to know the position. So, I propose to keep the House informed from time to time of the flood situation in the State.

In Sibsagar Subdivision there has been extensive damage to standing crops due to flood. 310 families living in 35 villages in Salmara and Kamlabari Mauzas in Majuli have been seriously affected by high flood and the P.W.D. road and Embankment have been breached at several places. Vast areas of standing Ahu and Bao crops are under flood water and it is feared that the entire Ahu will be damaged. Many dwelling houses and Granaries have also been submerged. There is no loss of human life or cattle. Eight hundred families of Parbatia Mauza, 3 hundred families of Baligaon Mauza and 200 families of Hajari Mouza have been affected and the P.W.D. road from Kakilamukh to Kalabari has been breached at Sapekhati. The people are living in high Machangs and two families have shifted to safer zones.

In Golaghat Subdivision the entire Ahataguri Mouza is seriously affected and the Subdivisional Officer has rushed food supply to the affected areas. The northern part of Dergaon area generally appears to have been affected by floods.

In Sibsagar Subdivision 25 villages in Jakaichuk, Koworpur and Panidihing Mouzas have been affected by flood and the Subdivisional Officer has rushed food supplies to the affected areas.

In Lakhimpur district eight villages in Dhemaji circle have been inundated due to flood waters of Jiadhol and the river threatens to overflow the dyke. The flood situation in Dibrugarh West Circle is deteriorating. According to available information, an area of 75 square miles has been affected by floods and the number of families affected is estimated at 5,000. One boy of 14 years was drowned in flood waters in Dibrugar Subdivision on 25th June. Details are not available.

Relief operations are in progress. Government have till now sanctioned Rs. 55,000 for relief operations.

In Nowgong district 200 families in the Samaguri Circle (Laokhowa area) and 600 families in the Duarbagari Mauza of Kaliabor Circle have been affected by floods. Reports have been received also of flood damage in the northern part of Dhing Mauza. D.C is arranging for relief to the badly affected people.

In Darrang District there has been flooding of low-lying areas but details of damage in the Sadar Subdivision is lacking. Reports indicate that there has been erosion also but details are lacking. In the Mangaldoi Subdivision owing to rise of all the rivers there has been extensive damage of Ahu, Sali seedlings and jute particularly in the low-lying areas. It is feared that if water continues to rise about 10 Mauzas will be badly affected. The Subdivisional Officer has ear-marked boats for undertaking relief operation if necessary.

According to the report received it appears that Gauhati Subdivision has been affected by flood since 26th June. About 50 yards of Puthimari embankment has been breached at Khuddrasessa Village. As a result three villages have gone under 2 to 3 feet of flood water and two other villages have also been slightly affected. The A. D. M. has visited the area and organised relief. The affected people have taken shelter in other people's house and school buildings. About 2 hundred families have been affected.

From the 27th the Rangiya Area has been affected by floods due to rise of water in Puthimari, Borolia, Nona, etc. 68 villages in Kaurbaha, Pub-Kacharimahar and Panduri Mauzas have been affected. Local Officers of Rangiya have been instructed by D. O. to organise relief measures. Brahmaputra has not been crossable since the afternoon of 26th by boat or steamer and bus services on Rangiya Goreswar and Kumarikata Darrang routes have been suspended. There has been no report of loss of life or cattle but the Ahu crops are likely to be damaged extensively due to continued submergence.

There has been no flood damage in Goalpara District till now.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as it is known to all that severe floods are going on in our State our presence in the affected areas is urgently necessary, to render some help. I, therefore, submit before the House to consider if the House can be prorogued after passing the demands.

অসমক মহোদয়, বান পানিয়ে গোটেই অসমতে বিস্তৰ ক্ষতি সাধন কৰাৰ কাৰণে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত বাহিৰক সহায়-সহানুভূতি কৰিবৰ বাবে সদস্য সকল নিজ নিজ সমষ্টিত থকা আৱশ্যক বোধ কৰে। গতিকে বাজেট পাচ হোৱাৰ পিচতে এই অধিবেশন স্থগিত কৰা উচিত বুলি ভাবে।

**Mr. SPEAKER**: মাননীয় শ্ৰীৰববৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে অসমৰ চৰিউফালে বানপানী হৈছে আৰু এই বিপদৰ সময়ত বাহিৰক সহায় আদি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সদস্য সকল নিজৰ সমষ্টিত থকা আৱশ্যক বুলি ভাবে। সেই কাৰণে বাজেট পাচ হোৱাৰ পিচত বিধান সভাৰ অধিবেশন সান্নিধ্যিক ভাবে স্থগিত ৰাখিব পাৰিনে কি?

(Voices হয়, পাৰি।)

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: Sir, as we have to pass the demands and also the taxation measures, we require some time. I will consider the proposal and apprise the House of our decision tomorrow.

#### Laying out copy of the Report of the Rules Committee

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Chairman of the Rules Committee, I beg to lay out the Report of the Rule Committee under Assembly Rule 260.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: A copy of the report of the Rules Committee has been given to each hon. member and kept on the table. If the hon. members do not move any amendment within 7 days, this amendment become absolute.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion while discussing the motion on the 3rd Five Year Plan I was discussing the power problem of the State of Assam. I will now again like to make certain observations about this subject.



Sir, Assam's per capita power consumption is the lowest in India as it is found from the report of the first Five Year Plan. The Assam's per capita power consumption is 2.5 as against 32.9 kw which is all India per capita consumption.

Now, Sir, during the Second Plan it was expected that the per capita power consumption will go upto 5.50 kw and in the 3rd Plan period the planners expected that the per capita consumption of the power will go up to 15 kw. Here we have provided with a booklet on high light of Assam 3rd Plan. Here I have found a picture wherein it is shown that in 1955-56 per capita consumption as .8 kw and in 1960-61 it was expected to achieve 2.1. In 1965-66 that means during the 3rd Plan period it is expected that the per capita consumption will go up as high as to 15 kw. So, Sir, we get here quite two different pictures without actually knowing what was our actual achievement. So it appears that in the Third Year Plan, we want to take a jump to 15 kw. The expectation raised before us is that after the end of 3rd Five Year Plan we are going to increase the per capita consumption to 15 kw.

We feel, Sir, Assam is passing through power crisis, not only Assam alone, the whole of India is passing through power crisis. But in Assam Sir, we feel there was lack of foresight on the part of Government during the period of Second Five Year Plan. Sir, during the Second Five Year Plan the State Government and the Planning Commission sanctioned a number of industries in the State of Assam specially in Gauhati. Establishment of Hard Board industry is one of these industries which was to be set up in the Second Plan. When the State Government prepared the Second Five Year Plan there was no indication that these industries would come up. Therefore, provision for electricity or power could not be made and so I say that this could happen due to lack of foresight on the part of the Government. It was due to the lack of foresight that these industries were encouraged. So, we want to hear from the Planning Minister on this. Sir, the demand for electricity came suddenly from the big industries set up in the Gauhati Town and the Electricity Board could not cope with these demands. Without making a thorough study; without trying to analyse the whole situation and without trying to realise whether the Government will be able to cope with the increasing demand of power at Gauhati, the Government should not have encouraged these Private industrialists to come to Assam and set up their industries. The Government should have examined whether it will be possible to render all the required help to these industries and only after the examination assurance ought to have been given. So, I say Sir, that this is a power crisis which has developed in our State is not for want of proper scheme but for want of foresight. It is also doubtful whether by the end of 1965-66 we are going to get 15 kw per capita consumption as has been estimated by the Government. We now find that there is power shortage not only in industrial concern but also in different towns in the State. From the report of the electrification that has been undertaken to electrify the towns as well as the villages in the Second Five Year Plan, it appears that number of such towns and villages electrified is 42. During the Third Plan the number is expected to rise to 160 for villages and Towns, but one thing we have not been able to follow from the report is that whether electrification means the electrification of bungalow, electrification of streets or whether electrification of industries and thereby, what I mean is, whether this electrification of towns or villages during the Second Plan, would help the cottage industry and if so I want to know what percentage of

kw. has been supplied to these industries and other different industries and what percentage of electricity has been supplied to houses or to the individuals. That figure is yet to be known when the Government made this estimate that during the Third Five Year Plan the number of villages and towns which will be electrified will rise upto 116, how many of these villages have industries; Cottage industries or Medium-sized industries? We have heard about large scale industries here and what are those towns and villages where the small-scale industries and medium-scale industries will be opened from those proposed electrification? These are certain matters which have drawn my attention and I am sure the Industries Minister will give us a clear picture on this subject. Sir, I have not brought this Motion only to criticise the Third Five Year Plan. My main intention for bringing up this Motion before this House is to discuss threadbare what were our achievements in the last Plans and what were our failures in the first two Plan periods and lessons we have gathered from it; how are we going to be benefited by these achievements in implementing the schemes in the next Third Five Year Plan and what lessons we have learnt from the mistakes.

On last occasion, I wanted to go through Co-operative Schemes in the Third Five Year Plan. From this leaflet supplied to us by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Shillong, we got this report.—“The number of Co-operative Societies increased from 2,841 in 1952-53 to 4,203 in 1955-56 and 6,919 in 1958-59.” In the last two years of the Second Plan another 2,100 Societies are expected to be organised bringing the total number of Societies to about 9,000 in 1960-61. The membership in the Co-operative Societies was 2.9 lakhs in 1952-53, 3.2 lakhs in 1955-56 and 4.5 lakhs in 1958-59. The membership is expected to reach 4.8 lakhs by 1960-61. Loans and advances extended by the Co-operative Societies which was Rs.80 lakhs in 1956-57, rose to 1.59 crores in 1958-59 and is expected to be over Rs.2 crores by 1960-61.

Sir, this is undoubtedly a very bright picture given before us; but while we discuss development in Co-operative Schemes, their achievements through Co-operative Societies, we desire to measure it mainly from the help really the unemployed youths in the villages have received from these Co-operative Schemes. We know that in our Society there is a large number of people who are “have nots”, who are moving about without any scope for work. Whether these Societies have really offered any help to those people to organise productive Co-operative Societies where from they can maintain their family? The rural unemployment problem in Assam cannot be solved unless this Co-operative Movement comes to the rescue of this floating population in Assam who have no source of livelihood. These Co-operative Credit Societies advance credit against some securities but there are people in our Society who do not have anything to offer as security against this credit. Unless this Co-operative Movement makes some arrangement for opening employment scope people who cannot offer any security against the credits, then I feel that the real purpose which these Co-operative Societies seek to serve have not served. These Co-operative Societies have been tagged with Community Project areas. We had enough discussion about the works and the method of works taken up by this Community Development Centres. There we do not find whether actually these Community Development Projects have sincerely taken up this Co-operative Movement and whether they have actually tried to implement the Co-operative Schemes in improving the lot of the common people. So I want this House to take into consideration this point also, to find out ways and means how this Co-operative can be made

useful for the poor people of our Society. The required help or encouragement has not been made available to the poor classes in our Society. I was myself interested in certain Co-operative Societies, Co-operative Agricultural Societies; I found that one of them was geographically included in Tribal areas. About 7 years back these people were evicted from that places. I brought it to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner assured the people that they would be provided with land elsewhere. I appealed to the Deputy Commissioner stating that as these people have taken up co-operative enterprise they deserve encouragement and if it could be possible for him to allow them to remain where they started co-operative function and not only they were running it efficiently for several years to allow them to continue there; but as rules could not permit them, they were evicted, they were persuaded to give up their project with the assurance that they would be provided with land elsewhere. But they are not provided with land till to-day; and that the Co-operative Society has gone to dogs.

Again there is another Co-operative Society, that is the Mowamari Co-operative Society.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning)**: We are discussing the Third Five Year Plan and the prospect of the Third Five Year Plan. If the individual cases of administrative failures are raised, it would be very difficult for us to reply. We should discuss what kind of 3rd 5-year plan should be and so far the Third Plan adopted is correct or not or if any suggestion to be made. If the administrative failures of the past are raised then it would be very difficult to have the larger 3rd Plan for discussion at all.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)**: Sir, I am sorry, the Minister concerned has misunderstood me. I have stated a few examples. I do not want the hon'ble Minister to correct all the mistakes. This is not my point, I am explaining my personal experience. This Mowamari is a registered farm. We feel that there is some where lack of infusion of the spirit of co-operative in the minds of the Administration as a whole. We cannot make water tight compartments, there must be some co-ordination between different administrative machineries.

If we want to make this Third Plan as a whole successful, we cannot leave one part aside and take another part. If we take it as a whole, then we must see that there is co-ordination between administrative machineries, say revenue, co-operative, etc. So, my intention for raising this particular point before the Minister concerned is just to tell him that there is some lack of co-ordination or there is some lapse, whereby we have failed to infuse this co-operative ideals in the minds of the people, whether they are in the administration or the common people.

Sir, the growth of population is really a problem for us. When certain percentage of the population is going to be absorbed or they are going to be employed, we are to take into view not only the unemployment problem of the present stage but we must also consider the unemployment problem that will come before us at the end of the Third Year Plan also.

There is a problem of Housing also. This housing problem is really a serious problem. We find that almost cent per cent of the people have this problem living in the society. When we go to the labour class of people we find that housing problem is a problem for the cent per cent people of Assam, because these people have no house of the standard quality. Every where we find that there is hue and cry for houses, for living accommodation, for having a house of the standard quality of our society or of the society which we aim at.

Sir, I say that we had failures in the past and achievements also. Our planners want us to consider about our failures in the past and whether we have been able to complete any scheme in the Third Five Year Plan and what are we to do for achieving the end for which we aimed, in the Second Plan period.

Sir, the Planning Commission in its Draft Outline of the Third Plan holds that "the main task during the Third Plan will be to complete as early as possible the implementations of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in the legislation which States have recently undertaken in pursuance of the accepted policies to eliminate all elements of exploitation." "Such a decision will make us suffer from complacency in no way justified by hard realities. It is our duty to scrutinize carefully agrarian laws of different States in the light of our objectives to remove such impediments to agricultural production as arised from the rural structure inherited from the past".

Now, the main object, therefore, is to remove inequalities and in removing inequalities whether we have been able to achieve something in the past and if we have not been able to achieve anything in the past what steps should be taken to remove these inequalities must be made clear in the plans.

Sir, I am not discussing the other points, because the Third Plan includes variety of subjects and I do not feel that I shall be able to do justice to all these subjects. But I am sure that my comrades will take part in discussion and they will put before the House new problems.

Sir, before I conclude, I want to read out a few sentence which was pointed by Acharya Narendra Deva. He said "an action not informed by principles and not inspired by idealism is blind and chaotic", and "an economy which does not seek to build and equal society will lead to relinquishment of democratic institutions".

In the begining also, I said that though this Government have taken up Socialistic Pattern of Society as its goal in the Plan but actually we do not find whether there is any scheme for achieving this Socialistic Pattern of Society. To make a socialist pattern, we must give a true colour of Socialist Pattern of Society in this Third Five Year Plan scheme and we must bring to the notice of the people what actually this socialistic pattern of society is and what benefit will it bring to the people, condition must be created.

Sir, I will conclude by reading an observation made by our Rashtrapati, Dr. Radhakrishnan, while delivering his first speech in the Parliament. "We realize that freedom has no meaning save in the context of equality and there can be no equality without economic justice. These ideals of freedom, equality and justice, are not possessions to be defended but goals to be reached. We have often lapsed from them and suffered in the consequence. In a mood of humility and national repentance, we should strive to correct our past mistakes, remove the indignities which we have imposed on our fellowmen and march forward. All human beings wish to live and therefore need the things which are essential for life. They wish to live well." This was the observation.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Planning) :** What is the first sentence?

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) :** The first sentence is "We realize that freedom has no meaning save in the context of equality and there can be no equality without economic justice." I am reading it again in full. "These ideals of freedom, equality and justice, are not possessions to be defended but goals to be reached. We have often

lapsed from them and suffered in the consequence. In a mood of humility and national repentance, we should strive to correct our past mistakes remove the indignities which we have imposed on our fellowmen and march forward. All human beings wish to live and therefore need the things which are essential for life. They wish to live well."

Sir, with this end in view, I have brought up this motion before this House to discuss the Third Five Year Plan, to tell our people what actually they are going to achieve from it, just to discuss what were our past mistakes and what were the past achievements. If we committed any mistake, we should be allowed to be corrected by our mistakes. If we had any achievements, we should be allowed to be proud of these achievements. Not only that we want those achievements to be transformed into realities, we want those achievements to be seen not only in the paper, but also in the practical fields, in our villages our common men, in our future children. So, Sir, with this end in view, I brought this matter for discussion before this House. I am not an economist, I am not an expert on planning. We have to depend on the Government, but at the same time, we want to be satisfied that the Government's statements, Government's papers, the Government's figures really tally with the picture which we see outside in the villages. So, Sir, not only as a member of the opposition, but as a man of the society, I want that the Government or the Minister concerned will tell us, and through us, the people outside what really the state of affairs is. We have seen really some houses; we have seen some good roads in the name of the Plans. The big houses we see in the villages are not the result of their earning. If we scrutinise the list of the persons who have taken loan from Low Housing Scheme, we will find that the houses which have sprung up in the villages, bright houses, are as a result of loan, not the result of increase in their earnings. Similarly, Sir, we have seen a mixture of two things in the Third Five Year Plan. This is springing up of private sector in one side and the declining of public sector on the other side. By the declining of public sector, I mean that all these industries which were taken up by the Government during the last two Plan periods have not given any bright picture before us, but at the same time, we have seen that private industries are getting upper hand in our State and thereby; I feel that our Government is going to lose inspiration, our Government is failing to create confidence in the mind of the people that all the public sector industries which the Government have taken up are really yet to succeed. There is some misunderstanding in the mind of the people that our Government have not taken up this public sector industry seriously. At the same time, this Government has issued licenses to private parties to establish industrial concerns in Assam. We also feel from the people's opinion who are directly concerned that about these public sector industries, our Government or the Planning Minister is not very serious. There are some misgivings in the mind of the people. So, Sir, I hope all these misunderstandings will have to be removed and with this intention, I beg to bring this motion and I hope we will be enlightened after discussion of this Third Five Year Plan. With these observations I beg to move my motion.

Thank you, Sir.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Karnalpur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now the motion before the House is that we are going to discuss about the Third Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan has already been decided, its size and the amounts, etc., are already decided. The Third Five Year Plan has been accepted by the National Development

Council, accepted by the State Development Council and also by the Planning Commission. And we had the occasion to discuss the Third Five Year Plan of the State in relation to the Third Five Year Plan of the country. So, in this connection, when we are again discussing the Third Five Year Plan in the middle of the Plan itself, then the purpose of the mover, I think is how far we can make the plan a success and if there be any lacuna somewhere in the implementation of the schemes under the Plan, that has been taken up in the Third Five Year Plan, then how to remove this lacuna and how to implement the schemes that are going to be achieved in the Third Five Year Plan, successfully. So, naturally, Sir, the Third Five Year Plan is a continuation of the First and Second Plans. We cannot have a new plan altogether because we are in the Third Five Year Plan itself. Therefore, the Third Five Year Plan must be continuation, or, rather accumulated heritage, if I am permitted to say, of the First and Second Plan. And in continuation of the First and the Second Plans, we are going ahead with the Third Plan. Now, as regards the First Plan, the State Plan was a very meagre plan ; it was only of the tune of Rs.24 crores, a bit less than that. And the First Plan was more or less an agricultural plan because when the country was passing through food shortage, the whole attention of the National Development Council was focussed on food. Now, the First Plan succeeded to a great extent in achieving the target. The Second Plan which was a rather modern Plan was of about Rs.53 crores for the State Plan. The Second plan was a continuation of the First Plan and in addition to agriculture, it had natural bias for industries as well. Now, during the Second Plan, what we have seen is that the agricultural production had a set back towards the end of the Second Plan and so, the Third Plan has been taken up more or less as a mixed plan in which there will be intensive drive for agriculture as well as establishment of basic industries. The Third Plan may be said to be a modern plan, but rather ambitious plan, because here in the plan, with the meagre resources of the State, we have embarked upon achieving a plan of Rs.120 crores and of this, the State will have to contribute to the tune of Rs.35 crores. So, naturally our problem is how we are to achieve the target, achieve the commitment of the Third Five Year Plan. Now, it is always true that there has been certain failures in the Second Plan, either in the achievement of the physical target or making any impact of the Second Plan upon our community. Now, those mistakes or those failures will have to be rectified in the Third Plan and therefore there must be greater emphasis on the Third Plan. As regards production, that is, increase of agricultural produce and so on.

Now, Sir, as we are discussing in the middle of the Plan period, I think the Plan must be flexible one ; there must be some amount of flexibility in the Plan so that the over all ceilings of the Plan may be re-adjusted. If in certain sectors we find that if the allotment that has been made is not likely to produce the desired results, and on the other hand, there are other sectors which promise a better yield, then we should make adjustment of the Plan in that direction. Then only, the failures of the Second Plan may be rectified in the Third Five Year Plan. Then, as regards flexibility, we must not go for the achievement of the physical targets. This achievement of the physical targets at least towards the first half of the Second Plan has produced certain undesirable effects on our society. Sir, I am giving only one example. There was a drive for the co-operative movement about the rural credit. A certain amount was earmarked and this amount was to be distributed and made available to our agriculturists for rural credit. The officers were also instructed that they must see their way of

distributing or advancing this loan. Sir, from my own experience, I know that because these officers used to approach the society instead of the societies approaching them and rather pushed the money in those societies for the achievement of the physical targets because they will have to assess the amount that has been provided for rural credit. So, I should say, this factor has produced rather a serious effect on rural economy, at least on the rural credit side. It was a cheap credit and the people should not be allowed to have credit unless they are compelled by circumstances, and because of this cheap credit, on the one hand, the persons take the amount which they do not want so much and because it was more or less that they were induced to have it, so the obligation for payment was not with them to a certain extent. That is that they do not realise the obligation as it should have been for repayment of the loan. That is one factor. Sir, I think there are other things also as regards the position in the co-operative sector and in the rural credit movement also. The flood loan was also distributed through the Co-operative Societies, and this flood loan was really distributed to these people who are not in a position to repay and therefore, this amount of loan is outstanding and it will also be overdue in their case. What I want to drive at is that in the fixation of targets, we must not be over-zealous for the achievement of targets but we should see that the targets have been achieved in proper way so that it may have the desired results of our achievement.

Secondly, the Plan must be a perspective Plan. Well, here what I mean is that the Plan must be a long-term Plan. But from my experience of the First Plan and of the Second Plan, we are having a Plan for meeting our immediate needs, and this has also the affect of the slogan. I should say that there should be planning from bottom or from below. It may sound very well but whenever we try to have Plans from below, then the persons who are directly interested in the Plan cannot have the perspective Plan because they are concerned with immediate needs. If we are to say that the Plans must come from the Anchalik Panchayats or from the Gaon Sabha, that is from below. Then the State Plan cannot be adjusted with the Plan which is coming from the bottom. If the Plan is meant to be a perspective Plan, then it must envisage a picture of the State, at least what it will be and what State will establish 20 years hence. Therefore, if we accept the Plan coming from below, then our Plan will be the immediate Plan, that is the Plan for the things which we are interested most at present and for our present needs. Because of this, Sir, there was a saying that planning must come from below. This contention is prevailing among the people. We promised many things to the people, and we have roused the aspirations in the minds of the people without making them realise their contribution or their sacrifice they shall have to make for the realisation of these benefits which are promised to them. We have raised hopes of the people and I say it is rather a very good thing for the achievement of the Third Five Year Plan. And we do not want to remain in the present state of economy and we want to raise the standard of living. We have already raised the hopes of our people in our society for a higher and better standard of life. Now corresponding to this the amenities which we have promised we have not been able to give them because of limited resources and also because of the planning which we have already undertaken and which we are aiming to achieve without the corresponding resources at our disposal. This has caused great discontentment in some cases because of raising hopes among the people. So, the Plan must be a perspective Plan and in the perspective Plan, the planners

should see what we are going to achieve, that is what we are ultimately going to do when we have pledged to a democratic socialism. Democracy and socialism are not slogans. Democracy and socialism are philosophy of life. Unless we have democratic outlook in our individual life as well as in our public life, we cannot have democracy in our society. There may be democratic form of Government but mere democratic form of Government is not democracy in the real sense of the term. Democracy is a philosophy; and we must have to live up to ideals of democracy. Similar is the case with socialism. Merely our putting some sort of check on the individual income is not socialism. It is not merely driving somebody to the State by coercion or by inducement to socialism, but socialism is also a living philosophy of life. And unless we have got socialistic outlook we cannot have socialism in spite of our assurances. Therefore, before repeating slogan, democratic socialism, we must undergo a transformation of our mental outlook of having democratic and socialistic philosophy. So, naturally if the Plan is to aim at achieving that ideal to which we are pledged, then our planning also must be in that direction and in that direction there must be reduction of inequality of economic wealth, reduction of inequality of income and so on. There must also be equal facilities provided for all and the economic power must be made available to all. So, our plan must be such as to achieve all these objectives, and therefore, our plan must be a perspective plan. It must not only aim at achieving the physical target but it must also aim to achieve transformation of our mental outlook. Here naturally a question comes as to how there can be a planning in democracy, or can there be real planning in a democracy or do democracy and planning go together? In a plan there must be some amount of centralisation of power. By plan mean a plan in the ordinary sense of the term and the plan which has been accepted in the plan that we have. If planning is to be decentralised completely then there cannot be any planning and even if there be planning, it is very doubtful whether such a plan will succeed. Therefore, there must be some amount of centralisation or concentration of power in planning and so planning and democracy do not go together. There must be curtailment of one if the other is to survive. Democratic planning, as I have already stated, must be planning from the bottom, and every person must have his say. The people have to criticise and analyse the plan. Here what I fear is that there is the danger of non-fulfilment of the schemes of the Plan. The persons who are going to execute the Plan must do so like soldiers in a battle; otherwise the Plan will not succeed. Suppose I am entrusted with the execution of a scheme and if I do not have any faith in the scheme and at the same time try to implement it, then I think, the scheme cannot be implemented successfully. Unless there is sincerity in the implementation of the plan, it cannot succeed because there is no heart behind the scheme. Therefore, there must be sincerity and honesty in the matter of execution of the Plan. There should be sincerity at least at the stage of execution, if not at the stage of determination. The Plan may be democratic plan at the determination stage but after that it must be executed in a disciplined manner. I should say in the same disciplined way as is expected in the Army. Otherwise the plan cannot achieve the desired goal.

Now, Sir, in all our plans—First, Second and Third Five Year Plans emphasis was laid on the increase of agricultural produce. But have we succeeded in increasing the agricultural produce? We have invested a huge amount of money on agricultural sector but in spite of huge investment and our best efforts and considerations we have not been able to increase



the agricultural produce to the desired extent. Sir, the other day when I was discussing about the Supply Department, our Minister of Supply gave us a very disquieting news that our State is going to import a huge quantity of food-grains from the Centre. That shows that we have been able to achieve the targets fixed in the First and Second Five Year Plans and we have not yet attained self-sufficiency in food front, or we have not been able to increase the agricultural produce, as we expected. Sir, on minor irrigation projects huge amounts have been spent but these have not been executed in the way they have been shown in the paper. So, there must be some wrong somewhere. Therefore, the persons who are entrusted with the execution and implementation of the schemes should have some amount of discipline and that discipline, as I said already should be that of the Army type. They should execute the projects entrusted to them in the best possible manner and to the best interest of the people.

Here naturally a question comes about the resources. How are we to get the necessary resources? As I have already stated, and as all the hon. Members know, the State will have to finance Rs 35 crores as the State share during the Third Five Year Plan. The first year of the Third Plan period is over and we are now in the second year and so we have only four years left and within these four years we shall have to contribute to the tune of Rs 35 crores which comes to Rs.9 crores every year, as an additional amount besides the normal budget expenditure. Naturally, therefore, a question arises where from shall we get the resources. As I have already stated, the Third Plan is the continuation of the Second Plan and the Second Plan is the continuation of the First Plan. Therefore, this should be a self-generating economy. The yield from the investment that we have made during the First Plan should help financing the Second Plan and the yield from the investment that we have in the Second Plan should help financing the Third Plan. Therefore, these Plans must be self-generating. But have we succeeded in it? Have we succeed in getting the yield from the investment made in the Second Plan for financing the Third Plan? Therefore, I feel that because we gave much emphasis on the achievement of physical target, though we have fulfilled the number, we have not achieved the yield the number should have produced. So, there is already a back-log both in the produce as also in the other field and therefore, the self-generating economy that was expected has not been generating towards the contribution of the Third Plan. Of course, I do not say that our Plans have failed completely but they have not given us the expected results. Naturally, therefore, we shall have to fall back upon our own resources. Now, what are our resources? Our State has not got much wealth. Sir, when the outsiders come to Assam they are charmed by the beauty of Assam and they speak highly about the potential resources of the State. We have got forests resources and mineral resources. Now practically the entire income from the mineral resources has been tapped by the Central Government and the State Government got very little or no share. Of course, it got a share from the Central revenue but the State cannot levy any tax on mineral resources of the State and as many as 35 items are tapped in this State and all the revenues are derived by the Central Government. Naturally, we are left with land revenue, forest revenue, State Excise duty, sales tax and some other smaller items of tax.

Now, about land revenue, we have already taxed land revenue sufficiently high and it is already on the increase after the settlement operations and while we had budget discussion we said that there is no scope for further increase of land revenue. Besides, we have heard this morning from you

that not only in Cachar districts but almost all the seven plains districts of Brahmaputra Valley in Assam have been under the devastating spell of flood. They are entirely dependent on agricultural sector and there is no further hope to increase revenue under the present circumstances. I do not think, we can hope to get some share from the agricultural sector because already they are overtaxed and heavily taxed and other taxes in the ultimate analysis go to the consumer. Therefore, we have to fall on other resources, *i.e.*, for example forest. Now, forest wealth of Assam is sufficiently large but what steps we have taken to increase the forest revenue? We have heard from the budget discussion in this House that there has been indiscriminate felling of trees and rather systematic deforestation and thereby our forest wealth has diminished to some extent. There are also complaints that unscrupulous contractors are misusing forest wealth to their private interest. As I have already said we must tap it to the fullest extent and if necessary we must nationalise this without giving to contractors its works should be taken over by the Government, thus lost or wastage will be avoided and the revenue will increase very considerably.

When we have decided to have a Plan of Rs 120 crores we must find out the State's contributions towards this Plan and therefore we must tap all the different resources and also economise in all the departments as has been discussed in course of the budget discussion.

Then, Sir, regarding investments we have already made in two different ways, namely, block investments and investments whose yield will come very soon. Physical assets will not yield much towards the fund of the State but the amount that will be generated in them through their utilisation will produce the yield and for this we have to wait for some time. Another feature as I have already stated is that in this State we have increase of population to a greater extent and over population is the problem now. As we have agricultural economy and as we have heavy pressure on land, the land cannot accommodate the surplus population which are to be absorbed somehow and there must be scope available to divert a section of the people from land to industries. Now, the question is whether this growth of population will be only mouths to be fed or two useful hands to work. If mouths have to be fed it is difficult for the State and if two hands are useful to work the State as well as the individuals will be benefited. If so many mouths are to be fed the State must find their food, but if so many two hands work we must provide work to these people. Now, how much we have succeeded in this? There is unemployment and under employment and when the State will be industrialised, which we are very fondly cherishing then we will require a State of workers or people who will be sealed in those industries and who will be in a position to run those industries if we can make headway in this direction.

Yesterday, while discussing the demands on grants of major our Industries Minister was pleased to say, I will go for industries even if I cannot employ Assamese youths because from all those industries benefit will be reaped by our youths afterwards." In a sense it is true, but, the industries which are established or going to be established, these industries will be manned by experts who can run the industries and these people will be entirely coming from outside the State. We have been insisting in this House that there should be a survey as regards employment potentiality in different sectors and we must have a survey. The industries Department published a white-paper on this. What is the employment potentiality in industries both of private sector and public sector in the industries which are being established in the State with that perspective we should have trained our youths and not mentioning about the establishment of these industries only

**Shri KAMKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):** That portion of the training can be given in schools and institutions and for that we have already planned and that is coming but for that purpose training in industrial machine should be given outside the State, but, in this there is so much of confusion that the percentage of opening is very limited and even in thousand years if we depend on such training from outside there is no hope.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** I thank the Minister for the clarification, but my point was that I was insisting it and we must also visualise that such difficulties will come and therefore I am not saying that all the youths will have to be employed in our country must be trained before industrialisation, that is, as far as practicable, even a very small persons should be trained in these industries so that they can get some idea or some experience for running an industry, otherwise, they will create industrial climax. Greater facilities specially to the under-matrices should be given. They do not want to go to the agricultural employment. Now, to those unemployed youths who are unskilled naturally some sort of frustration will come to them. They say that our State is not interested to us and nobody is interested to us—we are not employed. Some of them move from door to door without any responsibility. So, there will be climax. This impression must be removed and for removal of these difficulties, Government has already established several industrial centres. Now, Sir, those students who are under-going in those industrial institutions, more or less, will have some sort of craft training something like Welding, Electricity and so on and so forth. Now, whatever there is any industries, whether in the private sector or in public sector, provision should be made for these unemployed youths in those industries. For instance, at Gauhati there is large number of students who are taking training in particular trade. If there is some industry in the town or in the neighbouring areas they will get facilities to work. So, I want to request our Minister-in-charge of Industries that provision for some sort of practical training should be made.

Then, Sir, another thing I am going to suggest. It is regarding planning. If we are going to raise the standard of life we should give proper emphasis for planning. Planning is a long term investment—planning is planning of man—planning is a planning of any physical target. But we are following the blind-alley. Now, how to utilise this vast man-power—how well it can be adjusted—this should be one of our best considerations. If we plan for the man, for the coming generation, then proper justice must be given for the plan. Through education, we will have the proper utilisation of people in different walks of life. Therefore, there should be greater emphasis on planning of education. Education is the breath of life; education is not merely slowly available learning. But in the ordinary sense, an average education must be an appreciation of life. There must be scope for development of latent potentialities in a man. So, planning must be done in such a way so that men can get greater scope for development. So, to a certain extent, there must be a common education, or at least, some sort of diversity in education according to the aptitude and talent. For this we must give greater emphasis—both in general side and practical side. Sir, as I have said before, our ideal of life is democracy and socialism. Therefore, no student should be denied of the facilities for having education whatever is available—no matter whether he is a poor or rich. If we take democracy and socialism as philosophy of our life, there must not be any distinction among rich and poor. All the children of the poor

should get the same facilities and the same type of education as the children of the rich. If they cannot prosecute higher studies due to adversity or otherwise, some sort of attraction should be there, but education must be common—there must not be any distinction for the children of the poor. There must be proper guidance to the children both poor and rich so that they can take up proper education according to the aptitude and talent of the learner. There must be guidance as to how a particular pattern of education by a particular man can be developed. I do not know whether I will be appreciated or not, but our present system of education can be called a blind-alley. For instance, I passed Lower Primary and went to Middle Vernacular and to Middle English. After passing Middle English I went to High School and when I passed the High School I joined College. There is no expert to give guidance as to what proper course I should adopt. I might even be a good doctor or a good engineer, but because there is no guidance, that is why I could not avail those opportunities. There must be somebody to guide our students so that according to their aptitude and talent they can select their profession. Sir, I again say that education is a long term investment; we cannot expect the yield immediately. It is more or less unproductive at the beginning but productive in the long run.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):**  
All education is for the next generation.

(House stands adjourned till 2 P. M.)

*After Lunch*

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was speaking about that planning which means planning in man and in this connection I referred that in education we are following blind-alley. Then, Sir, I also mentioned that there should be guides to guide our talents so that these talents are not wasted and they are utilised in the best interest of themselves and for the interest of the country. Then I also said about the growth of population or rather over population. This problem has drawn the attention of our country and also of the world. Here, Sir, I want to suggest since there are mouths to be fed there are also hands to work. Therefore, the problem naturally arises as to how to utilise this huge man power resources in the productive channel. So here comes the question of industrialization also because in the industries quite a large number of population can be absorbed. So, Sir, we shall have to switch over the industry. The industries so far set up in Assam are capital intensive industry rather than labour intensive industry. I therefore suggest that the industries of Assam, because we are concerned with the Assamese people who are upto now not averse to manual labour, should try to induce our people to this work. Upto now this work is being done by the labour brought from outside. So we shall have to create conditions so that the local labour can be directed towards this industry, otherwise, huge man power will remain idle and unutilised. Sir, we should try to induce our local people to take to this occupation though the dividend may be a bit less rather substantially less. We should also try to persuade the private industrialists to have less profit as a result of engaging these people in these industries. The public sector industries, of course, cannot afford to loose, but at the same time we must be cautious that at any

rate these huge man power must be kept engaged although there may be less dividend. Here also we must create conditions so that local labour may be induced to take up this kind of work by changing the climate, by breaking the barrier.

Then again, Sir, there is another factor. The Third Five Year Plan has already been finalised and it cannot now be altered. What I want to stress is that the plan should be made in such a way as to be able to make adjustment whenever necessary according to intense priority. We should be able to channelise fund from one department to other when we see that one department becomes more important than the other. Our Third Five Year Plan is made on the line of All-India Plan; but I suggest that our plan should be in conformity with the local circumstances. For instance the whole House is very much worried about the flood. We have invested quite a huge amount of money to control flood by constructing dyke and embankment during the last 10 years. But we have not been able to control this flood and it has reoccurred again and again. This flood has inundated almost whole of the State in spite of the fact that huge amount of money has been spent for constructing dyke and embankment on Brahmaputra and its tributaries. The outlet of the river is made narrow and when the pressure comes it gives way especially in the countryside and as a result our people suffer to a great extent.

In the First Five Year Plan the emphasis has been given on agriculture for the increase of food production. But we failed to achieve that end. Therefore, I suggest that we should give more emphasis on agriculture then it should be possible to divert that money to agriculture according to priority. While constructing this sort of dykes, proper arrangement should be made for sluice gates and for this it should not be difficult for Government to divert money from one head to other according to priority. I am speaking about the broad outline and we must try to improve agriculture and we must make our country self-sufficient in food production or increase our agricultural product. Therefore, I say Sir, our plan should be made in such a way as to make it adjustable according to circumstances. The fund should be re-examined to see that if necessary amount allotted in one department should be diverted to other department according to priority. For example, we are in short of milk. Everybody knows that without milk we cannot get a balance diet. Similarly, we should also try to increase fish production which has become rare now-a-days. If necessary, a part of the money allotted in some other department should be made available to the Veterianery or animal husbandry department for increased production of milk, etc.

Sir, I do not like to take much time of this House, because I have already found indication that many hon. Members will speak. So, Sir, I submit that we must be able to supply fish and milk to our children. We must not confine our programme to physical construction, I mean the construction of physical assets like buildings, etc., will not give us the desired result.

Then, again, the Plan must be adjusted according to our manifesto, to satisfy the aspirations we have raised in the minds of the people. Take for example, the road schemes. Of course, we want very good roads, asphalted roads, but at the same time, because we are pledged to democratic socialism, we cannot altogether neglect the countryside where there are no roads worth the name. We, of course, want big and stabilised roads for our traffic, but at the same time we cannot neglect the countryside and the rural people who have not got even one good approach road. The Plan should be adjusted

Accordingly so that we do not over-concentrate in one place to the neglect of other areas. This is true even with regard to our per capita income as well as the national income. I do not want to go into details, but my reaction is that in a vast desert of scarcity and starvation scattered cases of plenty cannot be the criterion of economic progress of a country. Therefore, economic wealth should be equally distributed so that the people who have not been able to come up to the mark can get the opportunity to come up to the standard which is envisaged by the Plan.

Thank you, Sir.

### Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাৎসরিক পরিকল্পনা নিয়ে আজ বিধান সভায় যে আলোচনা চলেছে তা অতি গুরুত্ব পূর্ণ। ইতি মধ্যে যে সমস্ত মাননীয় সদস্য পরিকল্পনার বিভিন্ন দিক সম্পর্কে আলোচনা করেছেন তা অত্যন্ত মূল্যবান। কারণ এই পরিকল্পনার মাধ্যমেই আমরা আমাদের দেশকে সুন্দর সুখী দেশ হিচাবে গড়ে তুলবো। কিন্তু মাত্র কয়েক জন সরকারী কর্মচারীর মাধ্যমে এই পরিকল্পনা রূপায়িত হবেনা, সাফল্য গণ্ডিত হবেনা এর মধ্যে চাই জনসাধারণের অকুণ্ঠ সহযোগিতা। যদি জন গণ সরকারী কর্মচারী ও সরকার এই তিনের সমন্বয় করে আমরা সহযোগিতার মনোভাব নিয়ে এগিয়ে যাই তা হলেই আমরা পঞ্চবাৎসরিক পরিকল্পনার সাধক রূপ দিতে সক্ষম হবো। আমরা প্রথম পঞ্চ বাৎসরিক পরিকল্পনা দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ বাৎসরিক পরিকল্পনা এই দুই পরিকল্পনা শেষ করেছি এবং তৃতীয় পরিকল্পনার সূত্র করেছি। প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় পরিকল্পনার আনাদের নোট যে টাকা খরচ হয়েছে এক তৃতীয় পরিকল্পনার তার চেয়ে বেশী টাকা খরচ করবো এবং আমাদের দেশকে এক সুন্দর সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক রাষ্ট্রে পরিণত করার পথে এগিয়ে নিয়ে যাব। কিন্তু এই তৃতীয় পরিকল্পনার সাধক রূপায়ণে জনগণকে উৎসাহিত করতে গেলে আমাদের নিজেদের প্রথম এই সম্পর্কে সন্যাস অবহিত হতে হবে কারণ আমরাই জনগণকে উৎসাহিত করবো। কিন্তু এই সম্পর্কে আমার কয়েকটা সন্দেহ আছে তা নিরূপণ হওয়ার প্রয়োজন, আমি আশা করবো আমাদের মন্ত্রী মহোদয় আমার মনের সন্দেহ নিরূপণ করবেন।

প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় পরিকল্পনা সম্পূর্ণ ব্যর্থ হয়েছে একথা বলবার জন্য আমি দাঁড়াইনি। তবে যে উদ্দেশ্যে প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় পরিকল্পনা রচনা হয়েছিল, তা সম্পূর্ণ সফল হয়নি। আমরা এই দুইটি পরিকল্পনার কয়েকটা দালান কোঠা সহরে বা গ্রামে হয়েছে দেখতে পাই। কিন্তু উৎপাদক শিল্প বা যা আমাদের স্বয়ং সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে সে বিষয়ে আমরা কত খানি সফল হয়েছে তার হিসাব নিলে আমরা বিশেষ আনন্দ বোধ করতে পারিনা। কারণ দেশ এখনও খাদ্য স্বয়ং সম্পূর্ণ হতে পারেনি। এবং বেকার সংখ্যা হ্রাস না পেয়ে ক্রমশঃ বৃদ্ধি হচ্ছে। প্রথম পরিকল্পনা সময়ে আমাদের যে বেকার সংখ্যা ছিল, দ্বিতীয় পরিকল্পনায় তার চেয়ে বেড়েছে এবং বিশিষ্ট অর্থনীতিবিদদের মত হল তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাৎসরিক পরিকল্পনা শেষে এই সংখ্যা আরও বাড়বে। আমার মনে হয় যেন বিশিষ্ট চিন্তাশীল মনীষী শ্রীপ্রশান্ত মহালানবিশ মহাশয় এই কথা বলেছেন। তাই যদি হয়, তাহলে এই পরিকল্পনার সাধকতা কোথায়? আমরা যে পঞ্চ বাৎসরিক পরিকল্পনা করব তা সাধক হবে তখন যখন আমরা দেশকে করতে পারব উৎপাদনে স্বয়ং সম্পূর্ণ এবং আমাদের জাতীয় আয় এমন ভাবে বাড়বে যাতে আমাদের জীবন ব্যতীর মান বাড়বে। আমাদের দেশের লক্ষ লক্ষ নর নারীর মনে আসে আশা ও আনন্দ। আমাদের দেশে কেউ থাকবেনা বেকার সমাজ জীবনে ধন বণ্টন এমন ভাবে হবে যাতে ধনী ও গরীবের মধ্যে আকাশ পাতাল পার্থক্য থাকেনা। তা নাহলে ধন যদি মুষ্টিমেয়

লোকের হাতে গিয়ে জমা হয় ধনী যদি ধনী হতে থাকে আর গরীব শুধু গরীবই হতে থাকে তবে বুঝবো এই পঞ্চ বাষিকী পরিকল্পনার মধ্যে তুল আছে এবং সেই তুলকে আমাদের দেশের স্বার্থে আমাদের সংশোধন করা চাই। আমি আশা করবো আমার মন্ত্রী মহোদয় এই ব্যাপারে অবশ্যই আলোক পাত করবেন। প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় পরিকল্পনা শেষে জাতীয় আয় বাড়ার যে অঙ্ক আমাদের দেওয়া হচ্ছে তার মধ্যে মস্ত বড় একটা কাঁক আছে। গড়পড়তা এই জাতীয় আয় দেখাতে গিয়ে কোটা পতির সহিত দিন মজুরের আয়ের যোগ করে তার গড়পড়তা দেখান হচ্ছে সুতরাং এই জাতীয় আয়ের যে সংখ্যা তা গরীবের কাছে মরীচিকা ছাড়া আর কিছুই নয়।

আমরা আসামে প্রথম পঞ্চ বাষিকী পরিকল্পনায় খরচ করেছি ২০ কোটি টাকা, দ্বিতীয় পরিকল্পনায় করেছি ৫৩ কোটি টাকা এবং তৃতীয় পরিকল্পনায় খরচ করবো ১২০ কোটি টাকা। সুতরাং টাকার অঙ্ক কম নয় কিন্তু এ এই সত্যিকারের কাজে কতখানি লেগেছে? সুতরাং শুধু মাত্র টাকার বড় অঙ্ক দ্বারা পঞ্চ বাষিকী পরিকল্পনার সাধকতা মাপা যায় না।

আমাদের আসাম রাজ্যের বর্তমান লোক সংখ্যা ১,১৮,৬০,০৫৯ জন। তন্মধ্যে গ্রামে বাস করেন ১,০৯,৭০,৯৭৯ জন আর সহরে আছেন ৮,৮৯,০০০ জন। সুতরাং গ্রামের এই বিরাট জন সমষ্টির দিকে আমাদের বেশী নজর দেওয়া প্রয়োজন। এই গ্রাম্য জন সাধারণ আজ এক চরম দুর্দিনের মধ্য দিয়ে জীবন যাত্রা নিব্বাহ করছেন। একদিকে নিত্য প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিষের মূল্য ক্রমাগত বেড়ে চলেছে, অন্যদিকে তাদের ক্রয়ক্ষমতা কমে আসছে ফলে যে চরম বিপর্যয় দেখা দিচ্ছে তার সমাধান কি আমরা খুঁজে চেয়েছি? আমরা পাইনি। তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাষিকী পরিকল্পনার পরেও এই জটিল সমস্যার সমাধান হবার পথ হবে বলে মনে হচ্ছে না। কারণ তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাষিকী পরিকল্পনার রচয়িতা বলেছেন "দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ বাষিকী পরিকল্পনা" রূপায়ণ কালে মূল্যমানের উর্দ্ধগতি ঠেকানো সম্ভব হয়নি। Whole sale price শত করা ৩০ ভাগ এই সময়ে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে এবং তন্মধ্যে খাদ্য সামগ্রীর মূল্য বেড়েছে শত করা ২৭। তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাষিকী পরিকল্পনা কালে জিনিষ পত্রের মূল্য যে আরও বাড়বে না সে সম্পর্কে ও তিনি কোন আশ্বাস দিতে পারেন নি, কারণ উহা নির্ভর করছে আমাদের দেশের উৎপাদন ক্ষমতার উপরে। সুতরাং তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাষিকী পরিকল্পনার শেষে এই কোটা কোটা দরিদ্র নর নারী যে স্বস্তির নিঃশ্বাস ফেলতে পারবে তার নিশ্চয়তা নাই।

তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাষিকী পরিকল্পনা সম্পর্কে আলোচনা করতে গিয়ে মাননীয় সদস্য বন্ধুরা পরিকল্পনার বিভিন্ন দিক দেখিয়েছেন। আমি শিক্ষা সম্পর্কে কিছু আলোচনা করব। আমরা যদিও অনেক সময় গর্ব বোধ করে থাকি যে আমাদের এই দেশে বা এই রাজ্যে ক্রমশঃ বিদ্যালয়ের সংখ্যা বেড়ে চলেছে ছাত্রের সংখ্যা বেড়ে চলেছে কাজেই আমাদের উন্নতি হচ্ছে দ্রুত। কিন্তু শুধু কি পরিকল্পনা হীন ভাবে বিদ্যালয় গড়ে উঠলেই উন্নতি হচ্ছে বলা চলে। না তা চলে না। স্বাধীন দেশের শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা তার প্রয়োজনের তাগিদে সুসংবাদ ভাবে গড়ে উঠবে।

শিক্ষাই জাতির ভবিষ্যৎকে সুন্দর ও সুস্থ রূপ দিতে সক্ষম। কিন্তু অত্যন্ত দুঃখের বিষয় এই শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থার কোথায় গলদ তা জানা সত্ত্বেও তার কোন আমূল পরিবর্তনের কোন প্রচেষ্টা হচ্ছে বলে মনে হয় না। প্রাক্ প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা থেকে আরম্ভ করে উচ্চ শিক্ষা পর্যন্ত কোন সঙ্গতি নেই নীতি নেই। ভারতীয় কৃষ্টি ও সভ্যতাকে ভিত্তি করে শিক্ষার আদর্শ স্থির করা উচিত ছিল কিন্তু সেই পুরাতন প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের পর মধ্য ইংরেজী, মধ্য ইংরেজীর পর উচ্চ ইংরেজী এবং উচ্চ ইংরেজীর পর

কলেজ এই গতানুগতিক ধারাকে এখনও অব্যাহত রাখা হয়েছে। কলেজ ছাত্ররা এই ভাবে শিক্ষা পেয়ে সঠিক শিক্ষিত হচ্ছে না। স্বীকৃত বুদ্ধি হচ্ছে পরাস্ত শ্রমের মর্যাদা দেওয়া শিখছেন। হচ্ছে অহেতুক অহঙ্কারী। সামান্য লেখাপড়া কবেই জাতীয় পোষাক আচার ব্যবহার কে মেকেনে বলে বর্জন করে বিজাতীয় পোষাক পরে চলতে চায় এমন কি নিজেব কাছ করতেও সক্ষম পার। যে শিক্ষা আমাদের ন্যূন হতে শিক্ষা দেয়না যে শিক্ষা অহঙ্কারী করে তুলে সেই শিক্ষার আমাদের উন্নয়ন জাতি গড়ে উঠবে কি করে? অবিলম্বে এর পরিবর্তন প্রয়োজন। অবশ্য আমাদের নবীন শিক্ষামন্ত্রী গণ তান্ত্রিক শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি প্রবর্তনের আশ্বাস আমাদের দিয়েছেন আমরা আশা করব তার নেতৃত্বে আগামে এক নব শিক্ষা ধারার প্রবর্তিত হবে।

আমাদের নিকট গভর্ণমেন্ট থেকে পুস্তিকা প্রচার করা হয়েছে, তাতে দেখা যায় আমাদের রাজ্যে বর্তমানে কলেজ আছে ২৯, উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয় ৪৫, উচ্চ ইংরাজী বিদ্যালয় ৬৬০, প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় আছে ১৪,০৯০। ১৯৫০-৫১ ইংরাজীতে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় ছিল ১০,৭০০, উচ্চ ইংরাজী বিদ্যালয় ছিল ২৭০, ১৯৫০-৫১ ইংরাজীতে প্রথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের ছাত্র ছিল ৬,৭১,০০০, এবং ১৯৬০-৬১ ইংরাজীতে হয়েছে ১০,৬৬,০০০। উচ্চ ইংরাজী বিদ্যালয়ে ছাত্র সংখ্যা ১৯৫০-৫১ ইংরাজীতে ছিল ৪৩,০০০, ১৯৬০-৬১ ইংরাজীতে হয়েছে ১,০৩,০০০ জন। সুতরাং এই দিক দিয়ে দেখতে গেলে আমাদের উন্নতি বেশ হয়েছে বলে মনে হয়। কিন্তু এই পরিকল্পনা হীন ভাবে সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হওয়ার ঘটনান থেকে দশন মান পর্যন্ত পড়া বেকারের সংখ্যা বেড়েছে তীব্র ভাবে। যার সমাধান করা সম্ভব হচ্ছে না। কিন্তু স্থানীয় প্রয়োজনকে কেন্দ্র করে সমাধান ও কারিগরী বিদ্যালয় যদি পাশাপাশি গড়ে উঠতো তা হলে সমস্যা এত তীব্র আকারে দেখা দিত না। সুতরাং অনতিবিলম্বে শিক্ষার জন্য এক স্বরূপ বৈপ্লবিক পরিবর্তন। রচনার বিশেষ প্রয়োজন হয়ে পড়েছে। এখন আমি আর একটা দিকে মাননীয় সদস্য বর্গের দৃষ্টি অর্কষণ করতে চাই। এই যে শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা চলেছে তার মধ্যে কোন সফলতা ও নেই। প্রথম প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার দিকে আলোচনা করি। এই প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার প্রথম স্তর প্রাক বুনিয়াদী স্তর। এই স্তরে আমাদের রাজ্যে কোন বিদ্যালয় প্রায় নাই বলাই চলে। যে বিদ্যালয় গুলি আছে তার মধ্যে প্রায়টাই মিশনারী দ্বারা পরিচালিত হচ্ছে। এবং যেখানে পাতাবার সফলতা জন কয়েক ধনী ব্যক্তি ও আমাদের মন্ত্রী বর্গের আছে দেশের অগনিত নিম্ন মধ্যবিত্ত অথবা সাধারণ গরীবদের নেই। আমাদের মন্ত্রীরা বর্তমানে কয়েকটি বুনিয়াদী বিদ্যালয় হলো আদর্শ বিদ্যালয় এবং যেখানে ছাত্রদের পড়া শুনানী করা উচিত কিন্তু তাঁরা নিজেদের ছেলে মেয়েদের পড়াচ্ছেন মিশনারী পরিচালিত নাসারা বিদ্যালয়ে। কারণ মিশনারী নাসারী স্কুলে যারা পড়ার সৌভাগ্য পায় তারা ভবিষ্যতে শাসক হবার ট্রেনিং পায় তারা হবে ভবিষ্যতে শাসক গোষ্ঠি এবং তা সীমাবদ্ধ থাকে সেই সমস্ত সেই ভাগ্যবানদের ছেলেদের মধ্যে যারা হয় মন্ত্রী অথবা বড় ধনী ব্যক্তিদের পুত্র কন্যা। সুতরাং তাঁরা আদর্শ প্রচার করেন কিন্তু নিজেদের ক্ষেত্রে সেই আদর্শ মেনে চলেন না। তাঁরা মনে করেন দেশের দরিদ্র ব্যক্তিরা বুনিয়াদী বিদ্যালয়ে পড়বে হাতের কাজ শিখবে বাগানের কাজ শিখবে কৃষি ক্ষেত্র করবে তারা ভবিষ্যতের আলাদা জাতি হবে শাসক গোষ্ঠির ধার কাছে তাদের যাবার অধিকার নেই। স্বাধীন দেশে এই তার তনয় থাকবে কেন? তারপরে প্রাথমিক স্তরে দুই পাঠ্য তালিকায় পড়া চলেছে বুনিয়াদী বিদ্যালয়ে এক ধরনের পাঠ্য ক্রম আবার সাধারণ প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে আর এক ধরনের পাঠ্য ক্রম অর্থাৎ প্রথমিক ও বুনিয়াদী বিদ্যালয়ে পড়া শেষ করে উভয়েই মধ্য ইংরেজী অথবা উচ্চ ইংরেজী বিদ্যালয়ের চতুর্থমান শ্রেণীতে গিয়ে ভর্তি হবে। স্বাধীনতার পনরবাসর অতীত হতে চলেছে কিন্তু আজ পর্যন্ত এই উভয় বিধ বিদ্যালয়কে এক ধারার চালানো সম্ভব হয়ে উঠলোনা। আমি আশ্চর্য হয়ে যাই যারা শিক্ষা



দপ্তরের উপর তলার কর্তৃকারী তাঁরা এই ব্যাপারে আজ পর্যন্ত এক পা অগ্রসর হতে সক্ষম হলে না। সুতরাং বুঝতে হবে এই সমস্ত কাঠামোর মধ্যেই আছে। এক বিরাট ও গভীর গলদ। আজ আমাদের তৃতীয় পরিকল্পনাকে সঠিক রূপ দিতে গেলে এবং পরিকল্পনাকে সাফল্য মণ্ডিত করতে হলে গোড়া থেকে তার প্রতিকার প্রয়োজন। অন্যথায় বিদ্যালয়ের সংখ্যা বাড়বে চাত্তুর সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পাবে কিন্তু দেশ যে তিমিরে আছে সেই তিমিরেই থেকে যাবে এই অন্ধকার দিনের অবসান হবে না। প্রাথমিক শিক্ষার স্তর থেকে উচ্চ শিক্ষার স্তর পর্যন্ত আমাদের কার্য্য প্রণালী বদলানো প্রয়োজন। তদুপরি আমরা প্রতি বৎসর বুনিনাদী শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি প্রবর্তনের জন্য শিক্ষক ও শিক্ষয়িত্রী দেরে ট্রেনিং দিয়ে আনি বহু লক্ষ টাকা খরচ হয়। কিন্তু যাঁরা এই ট্রেনিং পেয়ে আসেন তাঁদের সেই শিক্ষা অনুযায়ী শিক্ষা দানে প্রায়ই নিযুক্ত করা হয় না। আমি শিলচর স্কুল বোর্ডের সদস্য হিসাবে দেখেছি শিক্ষক বা শিক্ষয়িত্রী দেরে জিজ্ঞাসা করেছি তাঁরা বলেছেন যে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে পাঠ দান করতে এসে তাঁরা যে পদ্ধতিতে পড়াবার ট্রেনিং নিয়ে এসেছেন তা কাজে লাগাতে পারছেন না। কারণ বিদ্যালয় অন্য নিয়মে চলেছে। এ থেকেই প্রতীয়মান হয় আমরা কি ভাবে পরিকল্পনা হীন ভাবে চলেছি। লক্ষ লক্ষ টাকা যে জন্যে খরচ করছি সে আদর্শ রূপায়িত করছি। কেন এমন হবে? এর কি প্রতিকার অসম্ভব? আমি মনে করি সম্পূর্ণ সম্ভব যদি উপর থেকে নীচ পর্যন্ত এই বিভাগকে চালাই করে নামানো যায় তবেই এর প্রতিকার সম্ভব এবং আমাদের দৃঢ় সঙ্কল্প হয়ে তা করতেই হবে, তা হলেই আমরা তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাধিকী পরিকল্পনা কে সার্থক রূপ দিতে পারবো।

তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাধিকী পরিকল্পনা বিষয়ে বলতে গেলে বহু বিষয় বলতে হয়। কিন্তু সময় আমার অল্প এবং যে শিক্ষা জাতির যেকোনও সেই শিক্ষা সম্পর্কে আমি কিছু বললাম। আশা করি মাননীয় পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রী মহোদয় আমার বক্তব্য সম্পর্কে অনুধাবন করবেন এবং আমার মনে যে সন্দেহ সৃষ্টি হয়েছে তা দূরীকরণে সাহায্য করবেন।

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিবোধী দলৰ নেতা শ্রীগোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই ওয় পঞ্চ-বাধিকী পরিকল্পনাৰ আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়াত তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। এই পরিকল্পনাৰ আলোচনা কৰা প্ৰয়োজনীয় হৈছে। পরিকল্পনাৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য সমূহ ৫ ভাগত ভগাব পাৰি, যেনে (১) জাতীয় উপার্জন শতকৰা ৫ ভাগ বঢ়াব খুজিছে। (২) খাদ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আত্মনির্ভৰশীল হোৱা আৰু বঞ্ছনী কৰা। (৩) বুনিনাদি শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থা কৰি দেশক আগুৱাই নিয়া। (৪) ৰাজ্যৰ জন সম্পদ কামত খটোৱা তথা নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰা; আৰু (৫) জাতীয় আয় সমানে বিতৰণ কৰা। এই ৫টা মূল উদ্দেশ্য লৈ ওয় পরিকল্পনাত ভৰি দিছে।

কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত ১ম পরিকল্পনাত ৪ কোটি ৬৫ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিলে; ২য় পরিকল্পনাত খৰচ কৰিলে ৭ কোটি ৫৮ লাখ আৰু ওয় পরিকল্পনাত খৰচ কৰিব ১২ কোটি ৬২ লাখ টকা। পরিকল্পনা লোৱাৰ আগতে খাদ্য উৎপাদন হৈছিল ১৩ লাখ টন। কিন্তু পরিকল্পনা লোৱাৰ পিচত খাদ্য উৎপাদন বাঢ়িল ২০.২ লাখ টনলৈ। কিন্তু খৰচৰ তুলনাত এই বৃদ্ধি নগন্য। খাদ্য উৎপাদন ক্ষেত্ৰত কেনেকৈ আত্মনির্ভৰশীল হব পৰা যাব সেইটো চিন্তাৰ কথা হৈ পৰিছে।

আজি দেখিছো, কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে 'ইৰিগেচন' আচনি বিলাক এতিয়ালৈকে কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ ইয়াত ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ 'এগ্ৰেজমেন্ট' কৰা হৈছে আৰু তাৰ ফলত পানী বন্ধ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। আন হাতে পানী যোগান ব্যৱস্থা নাই। বাৰ মাহ যদি শস্যৰ কাৰণে পানী যোগান ধৰিব পৰা নাযায় তেন্তে শস্যৰ উৎপাদন কম হ'ব আৰু তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত ১২ (বাৰ) কোটি টকা খৰচ কৰিও যদি বাৰ মাহ পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা নাযায় তেন্তে কৃষি উৎপাদন কেনেকৈ বাঢ়িব আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কেনেকৈ মানুহ আত্মৰ্ভিৰশীল হ'ব পাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ, আমাৰ তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালছোৱাত কৃষিৰ কাৰণে যাতে বাৰ মাহ পানী যোগান পাৰি, তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত, এই কথাই মই চৰকাৰক জনাব খুজিছো যে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনা আৰু দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰণে যি টকাৰ সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা হৈছে। সেই সীমা, প্ৰয়োজন অনুসৰি, ইফাল সিফাল কৰাৰ অধিকাৰ, চৰকাৰৰ আছে আৰু সেই অনুযায়ী বিভিন্ন আচনি বিলাক সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব লাগে যাতে প্ৰকৃততে সেই বিলাক বাইজৰ উপকাৰত আহে।

ইয়াৰ পিচত, মই এই কথালৈ আঙুলীয়াও যে, অসমৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে, বহুতে আমাৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ আছে, যিবিলাক উদ্ঘাটন কৰি কামত লগাব পৰা নাই। এই সম্পদ বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত বন সম্পদ আৰু খনিজ সম্পদ, যিবিলাক আজি আমি সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে কামত খটোৱাৰ পৰা নাই। আগৰ দিনত, অসমলৈ বাহিৰৰ পৰা লোহা নাহিছিল। ইয়াতেই সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ লোহাৰ সজুলী যেনে দা, কুঠাৰ, কোৰ, কটাৰী, আদি, উৎপাদন কৰা হৈছিল স্থানীয় লোহাৰ পৰা। কিন্তু আজি অসমত সেই প্ৰকাৰৰ লোহা তৈয়াৰ কৰা দেখা নাযায় আৰু যাবতীয় লোহাৰ সজুলী বিলাক তাৰ পৰা নকৰা হৈছে। অসমৰ বুকুৰে মিকিব পাহাৰত এনেকুৱা কিছুমান প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ লুকাই আছে, যাৰ সম্বন্ধে আজি কোনেও নাজানে। যোৰহাটৰ স্বৰ্গীয় ব্ৰজানন্দ আগৰৱালাই মিকিব পাহাৰ ভ্ৰমণ কৰি বহুতো মূল্যবান পাথৰ সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছিল। এই লুকাই থকা সম্পদ বিলাকনো কি তাক অধ্যয়ন কৰি, তাৰ পৰা আমাৰ জাতীয় সম্পদ বঢ়োৱাৰ কোনো প্ৰচেষ্টা আজিও নহল। মাৰ্ঘেৰিতাৰ কয়লা, নাহৰ কঢ়িয়া, ডিগবইৰ তেলৰ কিছু কাম কৰা হৈছে যদিও গাৰো পাহাৰৰ চূনশিল যত চিমেন্টৰ পাথৰ পৰি আছে তাৰ পৰা চিমেন্ট তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ কোনো প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰা হোৱা নাই। এইদৰে অসমৰ বুকুতে অত তত গিচবতি হৈ থকা প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদৰাজি কামত লগালে বাইজৰ আৰু দেশৰ মঙ্গল হ'ব আৰু আশা কৰো তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালছোৱাত এই ক্ষেত্ৰত, চৰকাৰে কাম হাতত ল'ব।

তাৰ পিচত বনসম্পদ সম্পৰ্কে কও যে ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত বনসম্পদেৰে ভৰা আৰু চহকী আমাৰ ৰাজ্য। অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ বনসম্পদৰ দৰে আমাৰ ইয়াত যিবিলাক কাঠ হয়, সেই বিলাক অতি মূল্যবান আৰু তাৰ পৰা মূল্যবান বস্তু তৈয়াৰ হয় আৰু এই বস্তু বিলাকৰ দাবী আৰু চাহিদা ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰেও আছে আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ বিদেশী মুদ্ৰা ভাৰতে আৰ্জন কৰিছে আৰু বোধ কৰিব পাৰিব। কায়েই, এই বিলাক অতি লাভবান ব্যবসায়লৈ চৰকাৰে মন দিব লাগে, নহলে এই বিলাক ক্ৰমে লোপ পাই যাব আৰু ইয়াৰ উদ্ধাৰ আৰু বিকাশৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে বনজঙ্ঘলৰ আজন অকল ঠয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰণেই নহয়, আৰু ভবিষ্যতৰ কাৰণে কৰিব লাগে। আমি দেখিছো, বন পৰিকল্পনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বেচি টকা খৰচ কৰা হোৱা নাই আৰু অধিক টকাৰ আচনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰা প্ৰয়োজন।

বৃহৎ শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত, আমি অকল ডেবগাঁৱৰ চেনী কল দেখিবলৈ পাইছো আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে ওচৰে পাৰ্জৰে থকা ঠাইবিলাকৰ মানুহবিলাকে বহুতো উন্নতি কৰিছে। নানা বকমৰ সৰু-সৰু শিক্ষা গঠিত হৈছে; উৎপাদন খাদ্যত যেনে কুহিয়াৰ আদিত মনোনিবেশ কৰিছে। দেখা যায় এইটো এটা জিমলীয়া ধৰণৰ কাৰখানা আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰা বাইজৰ উপকাৰ হৈছে—কায়েই ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও অন্যান্য ডাঙৰ কাৰখানা কৰা উচিত আৰু তেতিয়া হলে আমাৰ কাৰ্য্য সৰ্ব্বতো প্ৰকাৰে উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰিব।

তাৰ পিচত কও, অসমত কাগজ কলৰ কাৰণে অজস্ৰ উৎপাদন সামগ্ৰী বন বিভাগত আছে। এই বিলাক কামত লগালে, অসমৰ কিয়, সমস্ত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰে কাগজৰ চাহিদা পূৰণ কৰিব পাৰে। আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে, এই মিল স্থাপনত জোৰ দিব আৰু কাগজৰ কল নিৰ্মান কৰিব পাৰিলে ৰাজ্যৰ বহু সমস্যা সমাধান হব আৰু এই কল স্থাপন তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

তাৰ পিচত চিমেন্ট তৈয়াৰ কাৰ্য্যতো যদিও চৰকাৰে অজস্ৰ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে—তাৰ পৰা কাম হোৱা নাই আৰু চিমেন্টও উৎপাদন হোৱা নাই। আজি কপিলী ভেলি প্ৰজেক্ট হাতত লবলৈ চিৰাং কৰিছে। মই ভাবি নাপাও কেনেকৈ এই বিজুলী শক্তি প্ৰকৃত কামত লগাব—যদি ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ চিমেন্ট ফেক্টৰী বা কাগজৰ ফেক্টৰী বিলাক গঢ়ি নুঠে। কাষেই, ওয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালছোৱাতে কপিলীৰ আচনীও যাতে সম্পূৰ্ণ হয় আৰু এই চিমেন্ট ফেক্টৰীও যাতে হয়, তাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। বিজুলী শক্তি উৎপাদন ক্ষেত্ৰতো প্ৰত্যেক পৰিকল্পনাৰ পিচে পিচে বিজুলী শক্তিও বেচি প্ৰয়োজন হৈ আহিছে কাৰণ চাহিদা বেচি হৈ আহিছে।

বিজুলী শক্তি এই পৰিকল্পনা কালত ৪ গুণ বাঢ়িব অথবা বিজুলী শক্তিৰ নাটনি পৰিব। কাৰণ শিল্পবোৰে বিজুলী শক্তি পাবৰ আশাত বহুতো শিল্পই ইতিমধ্যে বিজুলী বিচাৰি আবেদন কৰিছে। বিজুলী শক্তি বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে প্ৰয়োজন, আমাৰ cement factory তো বহুত বিজুলী শক্তি লাগিব।

প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাৰ পৰা ওয় পৰিকল্পনা কাল চোৱাত শ্ৰমিক উন্নয়নৰ বাবে বিশেষ কাম অসমত হোৱা নাই। হোৱাৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ এখন আইন হৈছে তাৰ বাহিৰে অসম শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ উন্নয়নৰ কামত আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। যদি শ্ৰমিক কল্যাণৰ কামত আমি আগ বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে আমাৰ সমাজ কল্যাণৰ কাম একো নহব। কাৰণ মই যোৱা কালিয়েই কৈ গৈছো যে অসমৰ মানুহৰ ৮ জনৰ ভিতৰতে এজন শ্ৰমিক। ওয় পৰিকল্পনাত শ্ৰমিক কল্যাণৰ বাবে ৪৩ লাখ টকা লৈছে কেইটো সুখৰ কথা—কিন্তু শ্ৰমিক কল্যাণৰ কাম বোধহে ১৯৪৮ চনতে লৈ এতিয়া বহুত আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে—সেই তুলনাত অসম বহুত পিছ পৰি আছে। শ্ৰমিক কল্যাণৰ উদ্দেশ্য বোম্বাই film division খলিছে, কিন্তু আমি film division খুলিব পৰা নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ মাত্ৰ ১৯৬০ ত এখন Labour Welfare Act লোৱা হৈছে, কিন্তু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা কি কাম হৈছে আমি এতিয়ালৈ একো গম পোৱা নাই। মজদুৰ কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে মদ নিৰাবণী এটা ডাঙৰ কাম, গতিকে পোন প্ৰথমে মদ খোৱাৰ অভ্যাস একৰাবৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে। আজি চিনেমাৰ যুগ। আমি দেখিছো কোনো বাগিছাত চিনেমা হলে ৭৮ মাইল দূৰৰ পৰা মজদুৰ সকল চাবলৈ আহে, গতিকে আমি চিনেমাৰ জৰিয়তে শ্ৰমিক সকলক শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে।

তাৰ পাচত মজদুৰ সকলৰ যাতে এখন নিজৰ ঘৰ হব পাৰে সেইটো হোৱা উচিত। বোধে কলিকতাত hire-purchase system, বহুত ঘৰ মজদুৰ সকলে সজাবৰ সুবিধা পাইছে। আমাৰ ইয়াত তিনচুকীয়া আৰু গুৱাহাটীত কেটামান ঘৰ হোৱাৰ বাহিৰে আন কোনেও সেই সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। গতিকে অসমৰ চাহশিল্প পতি বা অন্যান্য শিল্পপতি সকলৰ ঘৰ সজাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ যদি ইচ্ছা কৰে তেন্তে চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক ঋণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে মজদুৰে hire purchase system ত একোটা ঘৰ সাজি লব পাৰে।

তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত ২ খন নগৰ আৰু ৫ খন গাঁৱৰ আচনি লৈছে। প্ৰথম দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত এই বিষয়ে কোনো আচনিয়েই লোৱা নহল। মিহণক এতিয়া এই আচনিবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ বাহন কত। কোন বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা এই কামবোৰ সম্পন্ন হব? কোন দপ্তৰে এই কামবোৰ কৰিব। ইয়াৰ বাবে অচুতিয়াতকৈ কোনো দপ্তৰ আৰু আফিচাৰ লোৱা নাই। আগৰ সি বোৰ দপ্তৰ আছে তাৰ দ্বাৰাই কাম চলাই আছে। গতিকে আচনীৰ বাবে টকা খৰচ কৰিলেই নহব তেনে কৰিলে আগৰ কিবাবৰ দৰে ১২/২৫ ভাগ কাম হে মাজ হব। এই বোৰ কামৰ বাবে বে বেলেগ দপ্তৰ নাই তালৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিলো।

আচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হলে আমাক বাইটক লাগে বাইজৰ সহযোগীতা আৰু তাৰ বাবে লাগে প্ৰচাৰ। প্ৰচাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কিছুমান পিন্ণেটাৰ চিনেমা হৈছে— কিন্তু সেইবোৰ গাঁৱত সোমাব পৰা নাই। মানুহ গাঁৱলীয়াই হওক বা নগৰীয়াই হওক শিক্ষিত হওক বা অশিক্ষিত হওক পৰিকল্পনাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হৃদয়ঙ্গম কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে ইয়াৰ প্ৰতি কাৰো সহযোগীতা হব নোৱাৰে। সেইকাৰণে প্ৰচাৰ কৰি বুজাই দিব লাগে যে এই আচনি বাইজৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকৰ অতি সমৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে। এতিয়া দেখা যায় বাইজৰ আচনিৰ প্ৰতি কোনো অনুৰাগ নাই ইয়াৰ নাম শুনিলে বিতৃসনা হয়। গতিকে এই মনোভাৱ প্ৰচাৰৰ দ্বাৰা দূৰ কৰিব পাৰিলেহে আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনা সাৰ্থক হব।

আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত সি আচনি হৈছে সি আমাৰ ল'ৰা ছোৱালী বিলাকৰ প্ৰয়োজনত আহিছে নে নাই, আমাৰ পৰিয়ালৰ উন্নতিৰ পৰিচায়ক সেই আচনি হয়নে নহয়? সেই আচনি আমাৰ বাইজৰ, আমাৰ সমাজৰ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উৎ-কৰ্ষতাসাধন কৰিবনে নকৰে? যদি আমি আজি আচনি কৰি এইটো কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেন্তে সেই আচনি কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিব পাৰিম নে নোৱাৰিম তাত যথেষ্ট সন্দেহ আছে। আচনি কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণক এই আচনিৰ কথা আমি ভালকৈ বুজাব লাগিব। জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত আমি অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগাব লাগিব। তাৰ কাৰণে আমি জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰকাৰ্য্য চলাব লাগিব। তেতিয়াহে আমাৰ আচনিয়ে কৃতকাৰ্য্যতা লাভ কৰিব।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many of the hon. Members have dealt with the various aspects of planning. I will, Sir, deal with only some of the main features, and I will speak in the context of our State. But, Sir, we cannot get a real picture of our own position in the sphere of planning unless we compare our position with All, India picture in various spheres of development, Sir, in the last two plans the country has made considerable progress. Now, some of the hon. friends said whether in a democracy, planning, is a consistent proposition or not. I say, Sir, in democracy it is possible to make planning because we are not having completely regimented planning in our economy. We have a sort of control in some spheres i. e., we shall apply control in certain spheres and not in other spheres. This is, in a way, an admixture of *laissez faire* and completely regimented economy. This is one of the most novel experiments in the world, but whatever achievements we have made during the last two plan periods has been appreciated by some of the most advanced countries of the world; otherwise America would not have come forward with so much of aid. We have created confidence in the international market; otherwise why should they come forward with loans extending over hundreds of crores of rupees?

That shows that the India's position in the economic spheres is extremely sound, and accordingly, we have adopted our national policy and foreign policy as well. We have adopted the policy of non-alignment or neutrality in international affairs. Therefore, Sir, there may be some doubt in certain quarter but I can assure that this is the policy and programme we have adopted and with proper efforts and proper mobilisation of the resources we shall be able to reach our goal. There is no doubt about that Now, so far as our State is concerned, upto the year 1955-56 our per capita income was at par with the per capita income of India. It was Rs.268 but at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, due to abnormal increase of population it has gone down to Rs.257- against the all India per capita income of Rs.293, leaving a short-fall of Rs.36/-. Now, according to the target fixed for the Third-Five Year Plan the All India average is Rs.333/- and we have put our target at Rs.308. There will be a short-fall of Rs 25/-. It is quite clear. Now, the point is whether we are going to leave this gap for all times to come or whether we shall make resolute efforts to cover that gap in as short a time as possible. We must take a big leap forward if we want to cover this gap in our per capita income In this connection, Sir, I would like to refer to our peculiar position in ASSAM. We have been backward in many respects. Not only we have been backward in education, we have been backward in agriculture, backward in industries also, because we did not have the advantages of certain institutions as other advanced States had, before we launched upon planning. Our State had to create certain overheads as the base for planning. These are some essential institutions Without them you cannot get forward. They operate as the spring-board of development. For example, technical education. We did not have any Engineering College, now we have got two. We did not have any Medical College and we have already started one about ten or twelve years back one has been started at Gauhati and another is planned to be started at Silchar. We did not have any agricultural college; we have started one; we did not have any Veterinary College, we have started one. These had to be done in the course of the last 10 years. These are all block investments, these are long-terms investments, and are therefore, in the nature of permanent national investment against which there is no short term tangible return.

Then again we have got the communication difficulties. We are in the far corner of India. These communication difficulties also need attention and they have created a difficult situation for the State of Assam. These are the various drawbacks which have got to be removed. But even then I must say, Sir, that with sufficient and determined effort we could have made better progress even though our progress has not been adequate or to the desired extent. We have got to make a more determined effort, and therefore, Sir, I agree with many of the hon. Members that in the matter of agriculture we have not made any progress and our agricultural production has not increased to an appreciable extent and is not commensurate with the investment made so far. I agree that agriculture requires re-orientation, It is a question of giving special attention and fixing priority to certain aspects of agricultural economy. Then the whole economy will develop through the physical efforts of our agriculturists. Unless we enthuse our people, unless we can mobilise mass efforts in this direction, we shall not be able to make necessary contribution to our over-all agricultural production, and for that, we have set up certain institutions, such as Panchayats and community Development. These are institutions designed to mobilise mass efforts. But how far we have been able to do it, well, we all

know and we shall have to share the responsibility—the officers, the public leaders and the masses. This is a tremendous task and not a small task. In agriculture we have to mobilise thousands of people but in industry it is not so required. A few person can combine and start an industrial enterprise. My friend Shri Goswami said that in the execution of the Plan discipline like Army is necessary. I say discipline is necessary, not through force but through voluntary collaboration. That is a very big task and it is very essential. That is why we want to bring democracy down to the lowest level. Therefore, it has been rightly said by the Planning Commission that if we want to make success of the plan at the level of the people, in that case it will require “dedicated leadership at all levels, highest standard of devotion and efficiency, widespread understanding and participation by the people and willingness on their part to take their full share of responsibility and to bear larger burdens for the future”. These are the pre-requisites to successful planning. Therefore, unless the guidance at the highest level is correct and inspiring, I do not think we shall be able to move our masses. It is said “water down stream cannot be clear if the water up-stream is muddied”. Therefore, those who are responsible for planning have got to inspire the people and they are to set an example. The public leaders also have their responsibility and they are to work with a spirit of sacrifice and service, by which alone we can inspire and mobilise the masses.

The next point is that so far as the execution of the plan is concerned, we have not only to mobilise the masses but also we have to mobilise the financial resources of the State. We have got various resources. Now the question is how much of the national resources raised in the State should be devoted towards investment for development purpose. Now, Sir, some of the economists say that in a country like ours, we should be able to deploy 10 per cent of our national income or taxes towards development. But so far as Assam is concerned, I find that on the basis of the budget of 1960-61, we have only raised resources to the extent of 3.4 per cent of the State national income, which also includes Central allocations. The per capita taxation in our State is also not so high as compared to other States. Here, the per capita taxation is Rs.13.4 against Rs.24.3 per cent in Mysore and Rs.22.5 in Maharashtra and 22.0 in Punjab. Therefore, I desire that we have to find out resources to cover the big gap. “One cannot cross a chasm by two short jumps”— so we are required to take into serious consideration the magnitude of our efforts in this direction. What efforts shall we have to make for this Plan and whether we shall be able to generate Self-sustaining economy is a matter of vital importance? I feel we are far backward in this respect and I am afraid, it will not be possible to bring about a position in which our economy will be self-generating because certain basic difficulties are still there. Our State is industrially backward, it is also agriculturally backward—as we have not been able to make sufficient headway in agriculture. The whole Plan should offer scope for balanced development throughout our State and the aim should be to make progress in every direction and in every region equally. On this score, we have to reflect and see how far we have been progressing and in this we have to bring into consideration all the regions of the State and see how far each such region has progressed in education, public health, economic development, etc. Apart from the question of social justice and

equal opportunities to all without which there cannot be the socialistic pattern of society, we have to see and ensure that development has been even in all regions of the State. We have already discussed in this House the question of regional disparity in education. Our Chief Minister said that from the point of view of education, economic development, etc., some progress has been made but there are some backward areas which will require special attention. Take for instance, industrial development, some districts have progressed sufficiently but in some districts industrial development cannot be made as there are neither any existing industry nor any industrial potentialities nor mineral resources, and their economy is predominantly agricultural. Industrial planning or other development plans which are suited to some districts may not be suited to others. Therefore, there should be a survey of the economic pattern of each district—whether predominantly agricultural or industrial, and necessary statistics should be collected and our Plan should be made in such a way that every section of the people and every district can have schemes of development suitable for them. In this direction, I am afraid, not much stress has been given. This disparity in the level of development from one district to another has led to serious discontentment and frustration, and such a situation must not be allowed to continue any longer as I have stated earlier in this House. Take for instance, the per capita income of Goalpara District is Rs.236 as against Rs.417 of Lakhimpur District and the per capita incomes of other districts fall in between these two, of the plains districts the per capita income of the district of Goalpara is the lowest, because its economy is predominantly agricultural and the pressure on land is very high as also the magnitude of unemployment. Of the Hill districts, Garo Hills at Rs.192 is the lowest. I do not know whether these figures are scrupulously correct but they are a clear indication. Therefore, we must look back and see and adjust our plan in such a manner that everybody in our State gets equal opportunity to improve his or her own lot and that their per capita income increases faster under favourable conditions to be created so that the gap may sooner be bridged.

Next point is the question of proper utilisation of funds set apart for various development purposes. Some of the hon. friends have said that we have not been able to use the money for various purposes in a proper manner in which it is required to be utilised for the progress of our people. Government has an obligation should be fulfilled in such a manner that there is no dissatisfaction from any quarter. We should apply our resources in such a way that there is no disparity from place to place, district to district and man to man. But we have been placed in such a position that remedial measures must be evolved so that future developments are devoted to the removal of imbalance as early as possible. Then again planning has reached a stage in which specialisation has become necessary. There must be a separate machinery both for sound planning and evaluation of the results of the past developmental activities so that future programmes may be adjusted to remove imbalances in different sectors. In this regard, I would again urge upon the early establishment of a separate planning board for the State.

Now, I again revert to the point that we have to raise additional resources because in the Third Five Year Plan we have to provide Rs.35 crores to finance our Plan against the Central share of Rs.85 crores. But we will have to raise the resources not in one year but in the next 3 or 4

more years at our disposal. Then we have to explore fresh avenues which can be made available for raising additional resources. In the matter of further taxation, there is no further scope of raising the sales tax, agricultural income tax, and revenue, local rates, etc. Therefore, we have to devise a machinery and I think, for this there should be something like a committee in which there should be also technical advisers to carefully—examine and explore fresh sources of revenue for the State. This requires consideration. This Committee should prepare schemes for taxation in such a manner that it will not involve an undue burden on the part of our people and for this purpose necessary climate should be created so as to prepare the country to accept fresh taxation as a necessary measure to finance our Plan. Unless this is done, it will be very difficult to execute our Plan in a successful manner. Therefore, I say that we have to convince our people that they have to make some sacrifice for the plan efforts and in their own interest and in the interest of the State itself, otherwise, development with the best of intentions will never succeed without raising additional resources.

Now, I again refer to the question of overall increased production not only in agriculture but also in industry, by which above the objective of increased income for our people can be achieved. Of the two main instruments of production—agriculture and industry, both have got to be developed in a co-ordinated manner. Agricultural economy will have to be diversified to provide greater income to the agriculturists, and industries should be developed so as to provide larger volume of employment to the army of un-employed. Now, I find, some industrial development projects have been taken up, and most of them are gas based or mineral based, and are, therefore, highly capital intensive with low employment potential. Therefore we must lay stress on development of industries based on the vast forest resources such as paper and pulp mills, which are labour intensive and have large employment potential. Similarly equal importance should be attached to industries based on agriculture such as sugar mills, etc. In my opinion, the third plan period is a critical stage for our State and without all-out efforts it will not be possible to make the necessary advance in different fields of development. Let us make a firm resolve to meet the challenge, and if we are sincere in our efforts we shall not fail.

With these words, I conclude my observations on the motion under discussion.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make some observations in supporting the motion moved by our Leader, Shri Goswami. Sir, although I am not a planning expert nor have I vast knowledge about planning and such other things but still as a layman I want to observe a few things and to express my views in the August House.

Sir, we have now entered the Third Five Year Plan period. In the 1st and 2nd Five Year Plans we had certain targets, but they could meet far short of our demand. Sir, this is what I have observed that it is due to misconception and wrong planning that we have not achieved our target. If you go into the 3rd Five Year Plan, you will notice that we have been given the idea that the picture of the entire State will change by the end of this 5 Year Plan but the main problem as our respected hon. Goswami has referred that plans should be made from the bottom. Because



we are mainly concerned with the common people. Unless and until we are in a position to develop our country and give proper food and education to the common people, we cannot say that our plans are successful. We want to make it clear to our people that we are just following the principle of the socialistic pattern of society. In the Five Year Plan we aim at equality and justice in all matters to our common people. But, Sir, what is our requirement of the common people. The first requirement for our common people is food, cloth, education and medical facilities. Sir, apart from all these plans and programmes if you go to the villages what you will find? You will find that people are not having the means of their livelihood. There is no sufficient food and cloth. Now, Sir, you can easily imagine what our plans and programmes and what we have got out of our plans and programmes? Of course, I am not going to say that we do not want plans and programmes, but simply making plans and programmes will not do. Another thing, Sir, our Government has already expressed that our State's financial position is not sound, that is why they have come up with taxation proposals. Sir, as our economic conditions are not improving, it should be the concern of our Government to economic development through plans and programmes. But I am sorry to say, Sir, and as one of our friends has also referred, that people are not in a position to understand what planning means. Sir, unless and until we co-operate and until we enthuse our people to act accordingly, it will not be possible on our part to make our plans and programmes successful. Sir, in this connection, I want to refer to the Second Five Year Plan. The Second Five Year Plan has observed—"As development goes forward, the expression administration steadily assumes a broader content. It includes within its scope the building up of personnel, training of men, running the administrative machine, seeking the cooperation and participation of the people, informing and educating the public and finally, organising a sound system of planning based as much on the participation of people at each level as on the best technical, economic and statistical information available of administrative reforms in the light of the above principles."

Therefore, Sir, we must plan our programmes on the basis of statistical data. With your permission, Sir, I want to say that there should be proper survey to gather statistical data. This survey should be made from village to village, if possible, from house to house. This survey should not be done by sitting in the Dak Bungalows. If we are to study the local conditions of the common people—what they are doing? What is their income, how they are pulling on? What they want etc. etc.—we must go to the villages for spot verification. So far my information goes that data is not collected. The data collected by sitting in the Dak Bungalow will not serve our purpose. Generally we find in the statement made by our Government that "that is expected to come up to the standard"—but in practice that expectation never comes to reality. Therefore, we should make it a point that our plans and programmes should be well defined and thorough.

Now, coming to the point of agricultural production, I like to remind the House of my statement made in this floor of the House in connection with Cut Motion. I have already explained that unless and until we increase the agricultural product to our common people, majority of whom are cultivators—we cannot say that our plans are successful. Industrial development alone cannot serve our people, agricultural development must be there. So, we should see that our plans come to reality without relying on the statistical data. Sir, as has already been suggested by one

of my colleagues, money should not be diverted to less important channels, money should be utilised for the development of agricultural products. Sir, unless and until we fulfill the desire of our common people, unless and until we are able to give bread to our common people, no plan can be said to be successful. Sir, there is no doubt that a large sum of money has been spent and a huge amount has already been allotted for various developmental activities, but by sitting in Shillong or in towns, plans cannot be materialised. We must go to the villages, see the things ourselves. If you go to the villages, Sir, you will realise the condition of our people—how badly they are living, how badly they are suffering due to natural calamities.

Sir, another point has been raised by my friend about irrigation. Sir, in this connection I like to say that our irrigation system is not functioning properly. Embankment and drainage system is also not done properly due to which Assam is facing calamities every year. People are rendered homeless. From my lay observation and experience I like to say, Sir, that the failure is due to miscalculation and I think our embankments are done without proper verification and supervision. A little observation will reveal that since our Independence we are having flood havoc practically every year, perhaps due to defective embankments. The problem of floods in our State is increasing day by day. Now, people are dying with starvation. They are living half-bedded, half-naked. Sir, if we are to increase the standard of living, if we are to raise the per capita income of our State and if we are to give moral impetus and facilities to our common people—which are the main root of development—greater emphasis should be given for proper planning and execution.

Sir, as my friend Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee has explained, in the matter of education Sir, we find class system which is very harmful and which is against the principle of Socialistic Pattern of Society. It is a fact, Sir, the number of schools has been increased, but there is a big gap to be bridged. Now Sir, if you look at the fate of poor clerk you will find that they are not in a position to send their children to schools. But on the other hand we see that our high officials are sending their sons and daughters to St. Mary, Loreto, Pine Mount and St. Edmund's.

Sir, when our ultimate goal is the Socialistic pattern of Society, when our aim is to establish democratic socialism, we should not make such classification in the matter of education. Mr. Goswami has rightly mentioned that there should be equal standard in school. If we give different education by creating division as at present according to the income of the people, the standard of their education will be different, their mentality will be different and it will bring revolution in no time. So Sir, our education should be planned in accordance with the accepted principle of the Socialistic Pattern of Society. It is not at all desirable to have different types of schools in the same society. If we look to our L. P. School we find the deplorable condition of the school. There the students attend school wearing torn out shirts, they sit on the Bastas. If we compare the boys and girls of the St. Edmund's and Loreto we find that the boys and girls of the rich family go to school in pomp and grandure with beautiful dress.

Therefore, Sir, automatically a quite different psychology is created in the minds of these students which they cannot give up subsequently. So, Sir, we have to give utmost attention to education.

Sir, I have referred to basic education. Our Father of the Nation attached greatest importance to basic education. This ideology was greatly advocated by the Father of the Nation. If we cannot carry on the wishes and ideology of the Father of the Nation then this will amount to showing disrespect to the Great man. Therefore, my humble suggestion to the Government is that there should not be any discrimination in education. Education should be of equal standard. We should be prepared to sacrifice many things for our future generation. We must educate our brothers and sisters sacrificing our comfort and if necessary by sacrificing our lives. We must sacrifice everything for the betterment of our students, for the betterment of our people.

Sir, now I come to another thing. I want to speak about the Technical education. Sir, in the Third Five Year Plan we have taken up some projects both in the private and public sectors. If we do not train up our people for running these projects our plan will be unsuccessful. I do not know how many people are given training for this purpose. I am very sorry to hear the statement of the Hon. Minister-in-charge of Industries yesterday that there will be no practical training facilities for our students here and he is not in favour of spending money for this.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries)**: Sir, I am afraid the hon. member has completely misunderstood me. What I said is that nobody has started any industry in the whole of the state for giving inplant training. If anybody starts such industry I shall be glad to offer assistance because our students will be able to get the inplant training which complete the course of their training and they will be able to get employment in this area.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)**: Then Sir, I said in the last session that there is no co-relation between the education department of the Government and the University. Now Sir, we have started 15 or 16 technical institutes and only 2 Engineering Colleges throughout the State without adequate staff. The technical Colleges are not getting qualified staff for which the students are very badly suffering. Before taking up any project our Government should carefully see whether they will be able to implement this project.

Mr. Bordoloi has rightly said that Assam is full of mineral resources therefore in the University such subjects should be taught raw material, of which are abundant in our state. If it is done like this, then our students after coming out of the university they will be able to get scope for utilising their knowledge. So I say Sir, subjects like Anthropology and Geology should be taught in our University. Therefore my submission is that before finalising the plan and programme our popular Government should think in what way these subjects can be taught in the Gauhati University or Engineering Colleges. There should be co-relation between the Plan and programmes taken up by the Government as well as the Technical subjects of the University. As I have already referred that we are in dearth of technical personnel, so more importance should be given in the Third Five Year Plan to the implementation of Technical Education and I hope this will be a good thing so that we will avoid the famous say that in Assam there is dearth of technical personnel. Sir, apart from other things, we are having big industries, but again

there will come the question of employment. Now, Sir, only by establishing industry we cannot say that we are just getting something out of it. Until and unless, we get sufficient scope here for giving employment, at least, food and cloth to the common people, it is useless to have industries. Therefore, at least, Government should be prompt in this respect by imparting technical education in all matters.

Sir, here also we have said about Cement Factory. I have already told that without considering the merits and demerits of the various industries, industries should not be established in a haphazard way. Most probably, so far I understand, the condition for establishing Cement Factory in Assam is very difficult. The same is the case with the Co-operative Sugar Mill at Dergaon. Sir, it is my earnest appeal through you to the Government that we should do whatever can we do for the betterment of the people, for the development of the common people. They should see before implementation of schemes to the elements, technical difficulties and other things and also whether we are having sufficient staff to start these. We should keep our proper eye on this whether the money has been utilised in a proper way, or not.

Sir, I am coming to another important problem. While setting up the industry there arises some sort of new problems. I do not know whether Government is aware of that or not. The Oil Refinery has been established at Noonmati. Sir, there were some complaints. The Oil India Company have paid money as compensation to those people, that is Land Lords; but Sir, what is the fate of those tenants who were there for so many years together. Neither they are getting chance of day labourer nor the other labour. On 2nd June last, I had been to Oil Refinery, I found them in a naked condition; 5 of them came and saw me said "what will be our fate". When Government take up land for setting up industries, they are to see that the people who are land owners, should be paid compensation. They should be settled in somewhere else, but the Government instead of giving them such kind of help, they put them into a bad condition.

Another important point also Sir, I want to mention. Until and unless, there is an effective machinery to control the price of the commodities, whatever may be the income of the people, there cannot be any increase of per capita income. We have referred many times in the House to this, so many discussions have taken place about the control of price; but these are only in statement we have seen. I was going to take today this and that in actual practice there is done nothing. Sir, you yourself and we all are sufferers, keeping aside the common people. Therefore, if the Government want to increase per capita income, proper facilities should be given to all concerned by controlling price so that the people can purchase their commodities at a minimum price.

Another important point Sir, and that is a question of life and death, that is, medical facilities. On many occasions, the hon. Members of the August House explained about these difficulties. Government, as it is done in every year, is proposing to take up so many schemes but if you go to the villages, you will realise the condition of the people; for want of treatment, if you look behind, say in our Shillong Hospital, if you look to the internal condition of the Hospital, you will realise what is the fate of the common people who are not having sufficient facilities for medical treatment. Formerly, at the time of Ahom regime people were

self-sufficient, they were strong and smart ; they were healthy ; and that is why no medical treatment was necessary , but as we are coming to the Scientific age we are living in different sorts of diseases, cancers, T. B. and other things. Now Sir, when we are speaking about the development, we are to see that the health of the poor common people for whom we have made these plans and programmes, can be safeguarded in a proper way. Sir, I appeal that more medical facilities should be given to the common people by establishing Hospital in the rural areas with modern equipment, doctors and nurses and other things.

Sir, another point also, I think our hon. Lady Members will agree with me, that in every place, there should be maternity centre. So many ladies are dying for want of doctors in time. This is crying need of the people. Therefore, with proper modern equipment, maternity centres should be established and schemes should be taken up with immediate effect.

Now Sir, I am coming to the last point. I want to say that until and unless we make the people understand that Government is going to take up such kind of schemes for their development, for their welfare, then it is useless , because if we do not get co-operation from all corners, we cannot implement these schemes.

Sir, what we have observed about the Publicity Department. This Department is only in name but not in practice , they are doing nothing. It is the duty of the Publicity Department to go round the villages, with the co-operation of the Panchayats, to make people understand, through cinemas, through leaflets or by other means that this is the Rural Development Programme , this is for this and that is for that. Sir, we are spending a lot in the name of the department. It is only in Shilling taking some V. I. P's photographs and like things

I have got a very bitter experience about this Publicity Department. In my constituency, there is a District Publicity Officer. But I have not seen his face until now and also it is not known what he is doing.

That is why, I feel, Sir, now our aim should be to provide all facilities by all means, to raise the standard of living and to give moral impetus to these common people. We are to act in such a manner that our sacred aim as has been assured by the Father of our nation is fulfilled. We are to act in a sacred way to implement the sacred vow, the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, so that we can give an equal footing to all the people of our nation.

Coming to another point, as I was telling about yesterday also, that in the name of labour welfare our Government is spending a lot of money. But, Sir, is it not the duty of the Government to see the money so spent is properly utilised or not ? Sir, the money spent in the name of labour welfare has been misappropriated by the management and for that reason the people concerned are immensely suffering.

Sir, we are making plans and programmes for developing our country and we are spending lot of money for that purpose, but, Sir, I am sorry to say that there is so many defalcation, so many misappropriation taking place in all corners.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Mr. Barua, how this is connected with the Third Plan ?

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Sir, everything is connected in the Third Plan.

(Laughter)

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** Sir, I would, therefore, request our Government to keep strict vigilance, so that the money spent for the purpose of implementing development plans is spent in a proper way.

Thank you, Sir.

**Shri CHANOO KHERIA (Morongi):** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি ৩য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ আলোচনা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ আগতে আমাৰ ১ম পৰিকল্পনা শেষ হৈ গল আৰু ২য় পৰিকল্পনাও শেষ হৈ গল। সেই ২টা পৰিকল্পনাত লোৱা আচনিবোৰ শেষ হ'লনে নাই সেইটো চাব লাগে। ১ম পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম ৫ বছৰতে শেষ হোৱা নাছিল; ২য় পৰিকল্পনাতে চলি থাকিল। সেইদৰে ২য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম কিছুমান ৩য় পৰিকল্পনাত চলি।

এই আচনিবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ আজি টিন পাত নাই, বিলাতি মাটি নাই, কাৰিকৰ নাই আৰু কতকি নাই। এই ধোৰৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰা উচিত। ১ম পৰিকল্পনাত আমাৰ ইয়াত যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণ কাৰিকৰ উলিয়াব নোৱাৰাত এতিয়াও অভাব হৈ আছে। সেইদৰে যথেষ্ট ডাক্তৰ উলিয়াব নোৱাৰাৰ বাবে এতিয়াও ২০টা হস্পিতেলত ডাক্তৰ নাই। সেইকাৰণে আমাৰ আচানবোৰ যাতে নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে সম্পূৰ্ণ হয় তাক চাব লাগে।

আমাৰ দেশত বহুত কামৰ কথা কাগজে-পত্ৰে জিলিকি চকুত চমক লগায়, কিন্তু কামত নেদেখে। যানৰ দাম বেচি হৈছে কাৰণ, উৎপাদন কম, ইফালে খাওঁতা দিনে দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে। যিবোৰ আচনি লৈছিল তাৰ শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগহে হৈছে। গতিকে অভাব গুচে কেনেকৈ? সেইদৰে যাতায়াতৰ কাৰণে বাস্তা নাই। তাৰো আধা কামহে হৈছে থাকীখিনি হোৱা নাই। National high-way কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বৃক্ষশূন্যত দলং নিৰ্মাণ কৰিছে। ওপৰে তাতে যান বাহন চলিব পাৰিব। উজনীতো দলং কৰি যানবাহন বাস্তা ভাল কৰিব লাগে।

(এটা মাত সদিয়াত কৰিবনে কি?)

মই তাৰো নিমিত্তি ষাটত বেচি ভাল হব।

দিনে িদনে নিবনুৱা বাঢ়ি গৈছে। Matric আৰু Under matric নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে। সেইবোৰৰ নিয়োগৰ বাস্তা কৰিবৰ বাবে কাৰিকৰি শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান কৰি উপযুক্ত কৰিব লাগে, সৰু বৰ শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰি নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে। নহলে ৪র্থ আৰু ৫ম পৰিকল্পনাতে কাৰিকৰৰ অভাব হব।

তাৰ পিচত শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কে দু'আঘাৰ কও। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কিছুমান ঠাইত দুই তিনি মাইলৰ অন্তৰে অন্তৰে স্কুল পাতিছে আৰু কিছুমান ঠাইত ৭।৮ মাইল ভিতৰতো স্কুল দেখিবলৈ নাই। গতিকে, পৰিকল্পনা বিলাক কৰোতে, এনে ভাবে কৰিব লাগে যেন, সকলো ঠাইতে সমান অন্তৰে অন্তৰে কৰিব লাগে। নহলে, আমাৰ লৰাছোৱালী-বিলাকে কেনেকৈ শিক্ষা পাব। সেইদৰে, মানুহৰ স্বাস্থ্যৰ কাৰণে মৌজাই মৌজাই কোনো লোকেল ঠাইত ডিচপেনচাৰী আছে আৰু কোনো ঠাইত ১০।১২ মাইলৰ ভিতৰতো এখন পাবলৈ নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে যিবোৰক মানুহে চৰকাৰক দুইচাৰিষাৰ কব পাৰিছে, তেওঁলোকে পাইছে আৰু যিবোৰক মানুহে কথা কব নোৱাৰে তেওঁলোকে একোপোৱা নাই আৰু ইয়াৰ ফলত যিবোৰক অঞ্চল পিচপৰা.

সেইবিলাকেই একো পোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক এই পৰামৰ্শ দিও যে পিচপৰা ঠাইবিলাকৰ কত কি লাগে তাৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে বিশেষ কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ বিপৰ্ট মতে সেই ঠাই বিলাকত স্কুল আৰু মেডিকেল সম্বন্ধীয় সা-সুবিধা বিলাক দিব লাগে আৰু সেইমতে চৰকাৰে আচনি কৰিব লাগে আৰু সেইদৰে নতুন নতুন সমস্যাবিলাক সমাধান কৰিবলৈ আচনি লব লাগে। আজি ৰাইজৰ সমানে সাসুবিধা দিব নোৱাৰা আচনি বিলাকৰ কাৰণে কোন দায়ী কব নোৱাৰো, যেনে নহওক তাৰ পুতিবিধান কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে সমাজৰ কল্যাণ সপোনৰ দৰেহে হব। আচনি সমূহ কৰোতে কিছুমান 'অনফৰচিন' কামৰ কাৰণে টকা অচুতিয়াইকৈ ঠেং যাব লাগে, যাতে, এই 'অনফৰচিন' ঘটনা বিলাকৰ কাৰণে কোনো হাতত লোৱা আচনিৰ কাৰণে টকা কমপৰি নাযায়।

তাৰ পিচত নগা সমস্যাও আমাৰ আজি এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈ পৰিছে। নগাৰ লগতে আন আন সমস্যাও আহিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত বহুতো নাহিবৰ পৰা মানুহ আহি অসমত প্ৰবেশ কৰিছে। এই সমস্যাবিলাক সমাধান কৰিব লাগে। ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীত বহুটো টকা খৰচ হল, আকৌ যে তেনে ভূমিকম্প বা বানপানী নহব তাক কোনে জানে? এই বিলাকৰ কাৰণে 'প্ৰভিজন' কৰিব লাগে আৰু চৰকাৰ সজাগ থাকিব লাগিব আৰু সেই বিলাক অজ্ঞান সমস্যাৰ কাৰণে টকা পৰচা আৰু খাদ্য সমস্যা মজত ৰাখিব লাগিব।

শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কত এই কথা সকলোৱে জানে যে আজি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা বি এ, এম এ পাচ কৰিছে, উচ্চ শিক্ষা কৰিছে, তথাপিও তাৰ ভিতৰতে দেখা যায় বহুতে কাম কৰিছে, বহুতে খেতি কৰিছে, বহুতে চুৰি দকায়াট আদিৰে হিংসাত্মক কাম কৰিছে। এই বিলাক কিয় হৈছে? ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হৈছে আজি আমাৰ লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে আচল শিক্ষা পাচ কৰা নাই। আজি বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষা প্ৰচলন কৰা হৈছে, কিন্তু দুঃখৰ বিষয়, স্কুল বিলাকত দেখা যায় একোৱেই নাই, এইদৰে কি শিক্ষা হব পাৰেনেকি। স্কুল ঘৰটো আছে-সা-সজুলি নাই, কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত শিক্ষক নাই, কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰশিক্ষন প্ৰাপ্ত শিক্ষক নাই। এইবিলাক অসুবিধা চৰকাৰে পূৰণ কৰিব লাগে। স্কুলৰ এক কলেজৰ শিক্ষা কেৰিকুলামত 'মৰেল' আৰু 'স্পিৰিচুৱেল' শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত, চৰকাৰৰ আচনিবিলাক কৰোতে কেনেকৈ সেইবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পাৰি তাৰো আচনী কৰি, আন্তৰিকতা প্ৰবন মানুহকহে সেইবিলাক কামত নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে। দেখাত আজিলৈকে তেনে ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। অকল গাৰী, জিপ গাৰী দৌবালেই আচনি কৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱা টান। এই কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকে ৰাইজৰ সেৱাত আত্মনিয়োগ কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ দিহা কৰিব। নানান অসুবিধাৰ মাজত পৰি আজিৰ ৰাইজ অশান্তীত দিন নিয়াব লাগিছে। আকৌ আজিৰ ৰাইজে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ৯০% আশাকৰে আৰু নিজে ১০% কম কৰে। এনেহলে নহব। এই মানুহ বিলাকক হাতে কামে কাম কৰিবলৈ বুজাই দিব পাৰিব লাগিব। প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাত যিমান বিলাক কাম হৈছে সেইখিনি আবশ্যিকতাকৈও তুলনাত কম। সেইদৰে দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত আৰু ওয় পৰিকল্পনাত কাম বিলাকে ৰাইজৰ আবশ্যকীয় কামৰ বৰঙনি যোগাব পাৰিব লাগিব।

পৰিকল্পনাৰ কামবোৰ সুন্দৰ ভিত্তিত হব লাগে। যুদ্ধত জয় কৰিবলৈ হলে আহিলা পাতি যোগাব কৰি লৰালৰিকৈ কামত লাগি যায় তেনেকৈ আমি সকলো আহিলা পাতি গোটাই লৰালৰিকৈ কাম লোৱা কৰিব লাগে। নহলে সাতটা প্লেন কৰিলেও আশানুকূপ কাম হৈ নুঠিব গৈ।

অন্যক মহোদয় নই এই ধরনের কথা ক'টা টিপস বহিষ্কার করে টিপস বহিষ্কারে চ্যামিউফালে  
 যক্রম দেখো। মোর বড়ত কথাই হল যে মোর কামিউফালে মোর এতিয়া  
 ভাবব খেনিনেনি দাঁড়ে, সেই কামনে বেচি খান ক'টা মোর ক'টা মোর ক'টা মোর ক'টা  
 যিনকনে Plan execute কামিউফালে মোর Sincerely মোর ক'টা মোর ক'টা  
 বাইজব মাজত জাগরণ হোলে মোর ক'টা মোর ক'টা মোর ক'টা মোর ক'টা।

**Shri GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara Reserved for Scheduled Castes]:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to discuss in brief about the Health plan of our State. Sir, the very objective of this plan is to expand the activities and to bring about the progressive improvement on the health condition of our people and also to create conducive atmosphere for healthful living. In doing so or if that be so, then the Government should consider more about the health condition of the rural folk because the majority of the rural people, do not get adequate medical facilities as we have seen in the First Plan that attention was mainly given to the urban health condition and the medical development. In the Second Plan also this was not fully done but partly some attention was given to the rural medical relief. In the Second Plan we have seen that some mistakes have been committed. Therefore, I am to point out that during the Third Plan attention should be given in such a way that the question of imparting Health education and public health to the rural people should be considered very seriously and very deeply because, Sir, we have seen from the statistics that we have about 500 dispensaries established in the State so far. That means one dispensary for about 20,000 people and similarly we have 3,500 qualified doctors but still in spite of these 500 dispensaries which have been established the majority of them are not in proper condition and not properly functioning because a lot of the dispensaries had to be taken over from the Local Boards and more than 100 dispensaries are subsidised. Practically we cannot call them fullfledged dispensaries. I say that some attention should be given during the Third Five Year Plan to the rural areas because our country depends on the rural economy, that means if a country is to be prosperous we have to look to the rural economy and that also mostly depends on the health condition of the rural people. We are talking of manpower. But this power must be generated from the rural people; if that cannot be generated we cannot expect to encourage the people for labour and other matters of development programme. The mistakes which I have referred in this respect are that the dispensaries were not established in a planned way. If we are to give medical facilities to the rural areas, we have to see that these dispensaries are established in a planned way. That means one dispensary should not be established close to another and there should not be too many classes of dispensaries. This is what I have been referring from time to time. There should be no classification of dispensaries such as State dispensaries, Public dispensaries, then primary health unit and so on. According to the Bhole Committee, the dispensary should be established in such a way that from the top there should be the district hospitals, next to this is the Subdivisional Hospitals and next the Primary Health Unit and there should be one State dispensary. Whatever it may be, whether it be a Public dispensary or State dispensary, there should not be too many varieties of dispensaries. Considering the dearth of medical men and also because there is more demand for dispensaries, I would suggest and request the Minister to examine the recommendations of the Bhole Committee which recommended that instead of having too many dispensaries they may consider about establishment of subsidiary Health centres close to or at a distance



of 4 or 5 miles from the Primary Health Unit, and ancillary workers should manage it. Now, this can easily be done as the Primary Health Unit would be able to look after the subsidised Health centres. That will solve the problem to some extent.

Sir, about the ancillary workers and rural sanitation. We are talking about rural sanitation which is very important in respect of improvement of health condition of the rural people. The sanitary measures, consist of rural sanitation, water supply and so on. In order to have these, we must have increased number of rural medical workers. Now, we have 270 sanitarians in the State with a population of more than a crore. That means one sanitarian for over 70,000 to 80,000 people. That will not solve our problem. The trained sanitarians should be increased so that in future we may engage one sanitarian for each Anchalik Panchayat. That will help in maintaining the rural sanitarian to certain extent. We have about a thousand midwives. These midwives and Dhais have not been posted in a uniform way. There were areas where there are more than 50,000 or 60,000 people but not a single midwife. Therefore, I would suggest to Government to see that these rural workers meaning ancillary workers, Dhais and midwives, and sanitarians are increased and posted systematically. I say this, because, the people in the rural areas are frequently troubling us; they are asking for dispensaries. If these people are engaged in taking preventive measure, then in future, of course, the demand for dispensaries may be less when the people will see the incidence of diseases is greatly reduced. Our primary objective is to prevent the disease and not to mainly curatives. Therefore, more attention should be given to this. We have seen that those who take up.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry):** The Hon. Member just now said that the distinction between Primary Health Centres and Hospitals should be removed. Now, he said that prevention should be given more attention than treatment. How can he reconcile these statements.

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Schedule Castes)]:** I mean to say that the function of the Health Unit is to look both for preventive and curative within its jurisdiction.

Now, if we are to establish dispensary in every five miles merely for curative purpose that will not serve the whole purpose. That may only help partly. If proper arrangement can be made for maternity and child-welfare and midwives and other ancillary Health workers, are engaged then there may not be necessity of having too many curative dispensaries.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** A professional Doctor wants that there should be more patients so that he may get calls but a Public Health Doctor does not want any patient so that he may have rest. So, there is a conflicting interest between the two.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply):** Sir, my friend is a Doctor and so he knows the distinction between a primary Health Unit and a subsidised dispensary.

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS:** I am sorry Sir, I could not possibly give a correct expression. A Doctor should look both for curative and preventive sides. What I have said is that at the moment it is not possible to have as many dispensaries as the people want, but this problem can be solved to some extent if we can have more ancillary works. For instance, for maternity and child welfare we may not be able to open a centre having some beds, but if some ancillary workers are attached to the Health Units, they can cover a wide area and may be able to render useful services to the people. We cannot have so many dispensaries and maternity and child welfare

centres because of paucity of fund. So, we have to increase the ancillary workers so that this problem can be solved to some extent. Therefore, if there be any infectious disease in any place and there is no dispensary nearabout, the ancillary workers can render a very useful service. They may take up preventive measures. Therefore, more attention should be given to preventive side.

Then Sir, regarding water supply I want to say something. Sir, in some areas there is no proper water supply, as a result there various infectious diseases are prevailing. In some places water supply scheme has been taken up but in some important places no arrangement for water supply has yet been made. So, Sir, in those places where there is no proper system of water supply steps should be taken immediately for the supply of good water. Sir, it is said that due to defective water supply disease like goitre is caused and in some places goitre are found in good members. The investigation report reveals that due to the dearth of good water this disease like goitre is spreading in some places in the State. Water supply scheme in third plan should be given priority.

Now, about the posting of Doctors, Sir, we have good number of qualified Doctors and trained Doctors on various special subjects. If a Doctor is trained in a particular subject then he should be posted in such a way that his services are properly utilised. Sir, there are some Doctors who are trained in tuberculosis but their services are not properly utilised. Similarly, there are some Doctors who are trained in ophthalmology and they should be posted in such places, say, in a Subdivisional Hospital so that the people of every Subdivision get the benefit of his specialised knowledge. Similarly, there are surgeons who should be posted in convenient places so that the people might be benefited. At least one specialised Doctor should be there in every Subdivision so that the people all over the State might get good service from them, uniformly. I have already brought the matter to the notice of the hon. Health Minister that Doctors should be posted in places where they are most needed, so that they may render relief to the needy people. Therefore, I request the Minister concerned that in future while posting doctors this point should be borne in mind.

Then Sir, proper education should be imparted to the people through the Publicity and Health Education section. The teachers of the schools should be properly trained in hygiene so that they may contribute a lot in the matter of health education. This is a most important thing. Unless the people can take care of themselves, it is no use having only dispensaries and other medical centres. Sir, we have seen that in many cases due to the ignorance of the people there was large scale death due to small-pox and other diseases. This could have been avoided if the people could have been educated in proper way and they could have taken care of themselves. If people know how to take preventive measures then a lot of trouble could have been avoided and it would have gone a long way in solving this difficult health problem.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The House stands adjourned till 9 A. M. tomorrow.

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9 A. M. on Friday, 29th June 1962.

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