

DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1957

(Budget Session)

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The 10th June, 1957

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 10th June, 1957.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, in the Chair, the nine Ministers, the eight Deputy Ministers and eighty-six Members.

Oath of Allegiance

Mr. SPEAKER: There are a few Members who have not taken their oaths.

Shri Ranendra Mohan Das and Shri Emerson Momin took oath.

Ruling of the Speaker relating to putting Supplementaries to Starred and Unstarred Questions

Mr. SPEAKER: Before taking up the questions in to-day's order paper, let me point out to the House-Assembly Rule 32 (1) and (2)—relating to putting supplementaries to Starred and Unstarred questions. Ordinarily no supplementaries are to be put without the permission of the Speaker. But so far as the practice of this House is concerned, as the number of Starred questions was small in comparison with Unstarred questions and ample time could be found out for supplementaries to Unstarred questions, supplementary questions were allowed both to Starred and Unstarred questions but unless the Starred questions were exhausted, Unstarred questions were not taken up. I must also point out that the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench in replying to supplementaries to Unstarred questions is entitled to ask for notice, if he is not to answer such a supplementary question on the spot.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want one information. Shall we have to take the previous permission of the Speaker before we put up any Supplementary Questions?

Mr. SPEAKER : That is the rule, but the usual practice is that supplementary questions to Unstarred questions will be put without the previous permission of the Speaker. I only want to point out that if any Member of the Cabinet wants notice of the question, he is entitled to have it, because it is unusual to give oral answers to Unstarred Questions. Here Rule 32 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rule says—“Members shall be permitted to put any supplementary questions on ordinary ‘Unstarred’ questions with the permission of the Speaker”, but this rule is not very convenient for giving oral answers to Unstarred Questions.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Distribution of C. I. Sheets and Cement through Mouza Panchayats

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North-Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

*1. Will the Supply Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to abolish the Supply Advisory Boards of the various Subdivisions of the Districts and distribute the quotas of C. I. Sheets and Cements through the Mouza Panchayats of the respective districts of Assam ?

(b) Whether Government propose to distribute the C. I. Sheets and Cements meant for the Urban areas through the respective Municipal Boards ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply) replied :

1. (a)—No. But the distribution of C. I. Sheets and Cement for rural areas, where there are Rural Panchayats, will be made by the Deputy Commissioners or Subdivisional Officers concerned through Rural Panchayats. To begin with, distribution through Rural Panchayats will be given effect to in Jorhat, Gauhati and Silchar Subdivisions. If this system is

found working satisfactorily it will be followed (with modifications, if any) in other subdivisions. In respect of Urban areas distribution will be done in consultation with the Supply Advisory Boards. The same procedure will also be followed in respect of rural areas of all the subdivisions except Jorhat, Gauhati and Silchar for the time being.

(b)—No.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Whether instruction to this effect has already been sent ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): Yes, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it a fact the distribution of C. I. Sheet and Cement in Gauhati has been held up for not forming the Supply Advisory Board ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): I take the information from the hon. Member and I will try to expedite the matter this afternoon.

Shri JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): So is the case in Dhubri also.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): Sir, any how, I will take up the matter this afternoon and will try to expedite the same.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Sir, whether Government empowered the Deputy Commissioner to distribute C. I. Sheets and Cement through the Rural Panchayats even in Subdivisions, not specifically mentioned by Government in their orders ? Particularly I mention the case of Sibsagar district, as I came to learn from Government that it has introduced this procedure of distributing C. I. Sheets and Cement in Jorhat Subdivision only through the Rural Panchayats, but in this connection I may, for the information of the House say that the Deputy Commissioner has issued orders in Golaghat Subdivision also.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): Sir, the instructions were supposed to be carried out only in Jorhat, Gauhati and Silchar Subdivisions. I am not aware if the same practice has been taken up in Golaghat also. Sir, the instruction is very long one and if it is of course necessary for the hon. Members of the House to know it, I could actually read it out

to the House, but as it is a long one, it would take much time of the House and I do not want to take away the time of the House. However, Sir, I will try to circulate the instructions to all Members as early as possible.

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM (Dhing) : Are there difficulties in making the distribution through Rural Panchayats in other Subdivisions ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply) : Apparently there are no difficulties, but some of my M. L. A. Friends suggested that let us go slow and see how the experiment works. Therefore, for the present, we have experimented only in these three Subdivisions, but in course of the year or so we shall extend it to the rest of the State also.

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM : Has any difficulty been encountered in continuing the present practice which has necessitated this experiment ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply) : In continuing the practice which was obtaining for the last so many years we have not seen any particular difficulty. So it is being continued in other Subdivisions. But this new system has been introduced with a view to decentralize the whole thing so that people may not have to undergo the expense and difficulty in coming to Shillong for certain permits.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : What about the distribution of Director of Consumer Goods quota ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply) : The Director of Consumer Goods quota as such is practically abolished. Only 5 per cent has been retained till the next quota of C. I. Sheets and cement is to hand, *i.e.*, to Assam. This 5 per cent is kept for Statewise institutions, for example, the Sankar Mission, the Ramkrishna Mission and the like. These institutions may have their requirements in different Subdivisions but the Subdivisional Officer or the Subdivisional Advisory Board may be chary about helping them in certain cases. Therefore, this 5 per cent has been retained with the Director of Consumer Goods and the same will be distributed as soon as the next quota is to hand. That will be through the Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional Officers. If I may be permitted to add, another 5 per cent has been retained with the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers for emergency such as

fire damage, cyclone damage, flood damage, etc., etc. Excepting these 5 per cent Statewise and 5 per cent for emergency, the rest 90 per cent has been directed to be distributed through Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Is it a fact that out of quota of the Director of Consumer Goods cement and C.I. Sheets are allotted to individuals ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): If it has been done, it would be contrary to Government instruction. I am not aware of such an instance.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: May I enlighten this House that at Jorhat out of the quota of the Director of Consumer Goods allotment has been made to individuals also ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): I think it applies to by gone days.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: I am speaking of recent-time.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order. The purpose of a question is to elicit information and not to give information. The hon. Members would do well to consider this aspect when they put questions.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari): Will the Director of Consumer Goods' quota be distributed directly or on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): It is proposed to be distributed directly by the Director of Consumer Goods in case of Statewise institutions since it would be inconvenient to distribute through District or Subdivision.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, in the answer of the Minister, Supply, there is mention of two particular Missions only to whom some supply from the Director of Consumer Goods' quota will be given. I want to know whether other Missions will also be included in the quota ? (*Laughter*).

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): Yes, surely. The institutions which I named were only illustrative and not exhaustive.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Christian Missions may also be included? We have got some Christian Missions who need C. I. sheets and cement.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): The requirements of minority communities are next to our heart.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): How many Subdivisional Advisory Boards are in existence at present?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): The Advisory Boards were abolished on the eve of the last general election, and with a view to reforming them Government are asking recommendations from the Subdivisions and Districts and I think in course of another 7 or 10 days the Committees may be announced. But in those Subdivisions from which we have not received report as yet there may be delay of a few days. In fact, we are issuing reminders to send their recommendations as quickly as possible.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA: May I know whether distribution was made during this period without any advice from the Advisory Board?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): Sir, in fact distributions have been made in certain Subdivisions, which I found during my tour, without these Advisory Boards, but in certain other Subdivisions this has been done in consultation with the *Ex*-Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Legislative Assembly. Again in certain Subdivisions there are complaints from the public that the distribution is not as it should have been and there we have advised or instructed the Subdivisional Officers or the Deputy Commissioners as the case may be to be a little more careful so that there may not be complaint about it.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Pending formation of the Supply Advisory Boards, will Government direct the Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional Officers to distribute the consignment that have arrived already?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): We have instructed them not to hold up distribution, and I may also take the House into confidence that the work is not proceeding very speedily. We are trying and we expect that with the co-operation of the hon. Members we shall be able to discharge our task much better in the near future.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj North): May I know what percentage had been kept previously for the Director of Consumer Goods' quota ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): Subject to correction, perhaps it was 25 per cent, I am not quite sure.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: On shifting the responsibility from the Director of Consumer Goods to the Deputy Commissioner's office, has the Hon'ble Minister for Supply considered the question of increasing the staff in the Deputy Commissioner's office because I found in the Shillong office there is very limited staff and it is very difficult for them to carry on and finish the work ? The question of increasing the staff is therefore necessary.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is giving information instead of putting a question.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: I am asking whether he has considered the question of increasing the staff ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): Any request for additional staff will be carefully considered.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: May I know the source from which educational institutions will receive their requirements of C. I. sheets and cements—either from the Rural Panchayats or from the Deputy Commissioners ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): The other day officers of the educational institutions had a conference with the Supply Secretary in regard to this matter. They arrived at certain understanding so that the educational institutions would not have to starve. But at the present moment I have not with me the precise conclusions arrived at in the conference.

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding): What would be the position of the local bodies, such as the Local Boards and the Municipalities ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): In the first circular, Sir, issued in this connection, we had, through inadvertance, omitted to mention this matter as referred to by the hon. Member. When this fact was, however, brought to the notice of the Government, another circular was issued,

which, Sir, with your permission I would like to read out for the information of the hon. Member :

“I am directed to say that in the revised general procedure outlined and communicated to you in this Department letter No. SDB. 100/57/1, dated the 15th May, 1957 for distribution of iron materials and cement the procedure how to meet the needs of Local Bodies such as Local Boards and Municipal Boards has been left out. After due consideration of the matter Government have since decided that their requirements should be met out of the 90 per cent of the quota now placed at your disposal. I am therefore, to request you to consider personally the urgent needs of the Local Boards and Municipal Boards under your jurisdiction out of the aforesaid quota and their requirements allotted without consulting the Supply Advisory Boards.”

Sir, this circular was issued to all Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : Sir, is it a fact that the School Boards are to get their quotas directly ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply) : Sir, I would like to make an enquiry about the matter. If the hon. Member would be good enough to remind me about it, I shall let him know.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : নানা ঠাইৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰলৈ যিবিলাক টিন পাট আৰু চিমেণ্টৰ দৰ্খাস্ত আহে তাৰ সবহভাগেই অন্তৰ্ধান হয়, তাৰ কাৰণ কি ? How and why the applications are lost ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply) : Although Sir, this a new question, for the information of the hon. Member I would like to say that in Sibsagar Subdivision to which the hon. Member has referred, as also in all other Subdivisions, we have suggested that whenever an application for iron materials or cement is received, it is to be immediately entered into a register specially kept for the purpose and serially numbered, and the petitioner in case he submits the application personally or the person who submits such an application on behalf the petitioner, is to be given a receipt containing the serial number under which his petition is entered into the register together with the date of submission of his application so that all further references may be traced from that receipt.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI: বহুতো প্রাইমারী স্কুলে টিনপাট, চিমেন্ট আদি পোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকে ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰ বা চৰ্ভিভিজনেল অফিচাৰৰ 'কোটাৰ' পৰা পাব, নে চৰকাৰে Directly দিব ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): তাৰ বাবে Basic Education Board ক সকলো সময়তে এটা 'কোটা' দিয়া হয়। এনে ধৰণৰ অভাব চৰকাৰে লক্ষ্য কৰিছে। কিন্তু ইয়াতে আৰু এটা কথাটো মন কৰিব লাগিব—আমাৰ দৰ্কাৰ অনুসাৰে যোগান নিচেই তাকৰ। আমাৰ দৰ্কাৰ টিনপাট আৰু চিমেন্টৰ $\frac{1}{3}$ ও আমি নাপাও, সেই কাৰণে অকল স্কুলেই নহয় বাইজৰ অন্যান্য আৰু বহুতো অনুষ্ঠান টিনপাট আৰু চিমেন্টৰ অভাৱত গতি উঠিব পৰা নাই। কিছমান নাম ঘৰৰ কাঠ লগোৱা কাম শেষ হোৱাৰ পাচতো আজি বহুদিনৰ পৰা টিনপাট আদি নোপোৱাত বৰঘুণত তিতি ব'দত শুকাই নষ্ট হৈছে।

এইখিনিতে কৰ লগা হৈছে যে ভাৰতৰ পৰিকল্পিত Steel Plant কেইটা সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ নুঠালৈকে আমাৰ অভাবৰ এক-চতুৰ্থাংশও পূৰাব নোৱাৰিম।

মোৰ বোধেৰে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনা (3rd Plan) নোহোৱালৈকে আনি আটল আছকালৰ মাজেৰেই চলিব লাগিব।

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the taken up by the District Councils for which adequate supply of C. I. sheets, cement, iron materials, etc., is necessary and for want of which developmental works undertaken by District Councils are seriously handicapped. In view of the difficulties experienced by the District Council, will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of authorising the District Councils Public Works Department ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): The matter will receive consideration of the Government.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): যোগান সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ শিৱসাগৰত যেনে ধৰণৰ বেমেজালি হৈছে তেনে বেমেজালি আন ঠাইতো হৈছেনে ? যদি হৈছে তাৰ সমাধানাৰ্থে চৰকাৰে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে নে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): এই বিষয়ে বেমেজালি কম বেচি প্ৰায় সকলো ঠাইতে আগৰে পৰা আছে। সেই বিষয়ে স্থানীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে। যিবিলাক ঠাইত কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে তাত তেনে ভাবে হয়তো ব্যৱস্থাও লোৱা হৈছে। এনে ধৰণৰ বেমেজালি বিলাকৰ সুচাৰুৰূপে সমাধান একেদিনে কৰা টান। তথাপি যিমান সোণকালে সম্ভৱ সিমান সোণকালে সমাধান হব বুলি আশা কৰা যায়।

Shri RAMNATH SARMAH (Lumding): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ সদস্য সকলৰ মুখৰ পৰা শুনা দুনীতি, বেমেজালিৰ কথা বিলাক চৰকাৰৰ বিচাৰাধীন নহয় নে কি ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply) : যি কোনো পিনৰ পৰাই দুৰ্নীতি আৰু বেমেজালিৰ কথা চৰকাৰৰ কানত পৰিলে, সেই সকলোবোৰ বিবেচনা ততালিকে কৰা হয়। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও এই বিধান সভাত মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে যিবোৰ কথা কয়, চৰকাৰে সেই সকলোবোৰ বিশেষ ভাবে বিবেচনা কৰে।

Maulvi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : Is it a fact that there is no control of C. I. sheets in West Bengal ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply) : I am not aware of it, Sir.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : The question time seems to have been turned into a debate. In fact, these supplementaries do not arise from the original question.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari) : Whether any Court fee is necessary to file petitions for C. I. sheets and cement, etc.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply) : I am not sure ; I do not know, Sir, my knowledge of law is very rusty now.

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN (Moran) : চৰকাৰে যিবোৰ চিমেণ্ট বাইজক বিতৰণ কৰিছে তাত পলস আৰু গোবৰ মিহলি আছে বুলি অভিযোগ শুনা যায়। চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ কোনোবকমৰ তদন্ত কৰিছে নে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply) : এনে ঘটনা দুই এঠাইৰ পৰা শুনিছো. আৰু তাৰ ভাল অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ স্থানীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষক নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে। যিসকল তেনে অপৰাধৰ দোষী সাব্যস্ত হব তেওঁলোকক কঠোৰ শাস্তি দিবলৈকো নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER : I am sorry to point out that this question does not arise out of the original question, nor does it arise from the reply given by the Minister. This question has been sufficiently answered by the Minister and so I am not in a position to allow this supplementary.

Widening of Bhugdoi Bridge

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

(a) Whether Government propose to widen the Bhugdoi Bridge near Jorhat Town in view of the heavy traffic passing over it ?

(b) If so, when the proposal will be materialised ?

(c) If not, whether Government will give top priority in widening the said bridge within this year ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.)
replied :

2. (a)—No. There is no proposal to widen the Bhugdoi bridge.

(There is, however, a proposal to construct a by-pass near Jorhat town in which a bridge is included with two lines of traffic over the Bhugdoi river. This is under the consideration of the Government of India.

This proposal is not included in the Second Five Year Plan).

(b)—Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(It is uncertain when the proposal for constructing a by-pass and the bridge over Bhugdoi river will materialise as this is not included in the approved Second Five Year Programme).

(c) As the bridge is on a National Highway and financed by Central Government and in view of replies to (a) and (b) above the question does not arise.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাবোনে যে ভোগদৈ দলং খন পাচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত ধৰা নহল যদিও ৰাজ্য পুঞ্জিৰ পৰা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিবনে ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.) : এইটো হৈছে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পথ (National Highway) গতিকে ৰাজ্য পুঞ্জিৰ পৰা খৰচ বহন কৰিব নোৱাৰি। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেহে খৰচ বহন কৰিব।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে বিবেচনা নকৰে নে কি যে এই দলং খন বাইজব বৰ আৱশ্যক ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.) : হয়, বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে আৰু চেষ্টাও কৰা হৈছিল পাচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিবৰ বাবে। কিন্তু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আৱশ্যক বিবেচনা কৰাটোহে আচল কথা।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Revised for Scheduled Tribes)] : এই দলং খন বাইজব বাবে বব আৰশ্যক। কেন্দ্রীয় চবকাৰে আৰশ্যক বিবেচনা নকৰিলেও আনাব ৰাজ্য চবকাৰে অসন্নীয়া বাইজব বাবে আৰশ্যক বুলি বিবেচনা নকৰেনে ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.) : ইয়াত দুটা কথা আছে। ২ (ক)ৰ উত্তৰত কোৱা হৈছে—

“There is, however, a proposal to construct a by-pass near Jorhat town in which a bridge is included with two lines of traffic over the Bhugdoi river. This is under the consideration of the Government of India.” এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে আৰু আন এখন দলং হলে বৰ্তমান দলংৰ ওপৰত বাত্ৰীৰ ভিৰ কনি যাব। গতিকে ভাৰত চবকাৰে আৰশ্যক বুলি ভাবিলে মঞ্জুৰ কৰিব আৰু নেভাবিলে মঞ্জুৰ নকৰিব পাৰে। চবকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিছিল কিন্তু হৈ নছিল।

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Is there any absolute bar to the State Government undertaking any work on a National High Way if it is considered necessary and emergent by them as to get the sanction from the Central Government will take a long time ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.) : Government cannot take up work on National High Way without the approval of the Central Government even in urgent cases. In cases of emergency we are to take their approval even by wire.

Shri KHOGENDR NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : May I know whether the Central Government is going to take up this matter shortly and if not, where is the handicap ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.) : I would like to refer the hon. Member to my reply in 2(a) where it is stated, “There is, however, a proposal to construct a by-pass near Jorhat town in which a bridge is included with two lines of traffic over the Bhugdoi river. This is under the consideration of the Government of India.” This shows that at the instance of the Assam Government only this case is under the consideration of the Central Government.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : In that case it may take 3 to 4 years.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.) : I cannot help it.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj, North): Sir, is it not a fact that every year there is a provision for maintenance of the National High Way sanctioned by the Government of India ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.): Yes, Sir, it is so. But the work referred to in the question is an original work.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): During the last few years the Government of Assam while maintaining the road with such provision could also make improvement of this bridge.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.): It is a question of original work.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Sir, does not the Minister think that the National High Way is normally serving the purpose of the Assam Government ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.): Yes, Sir, it is a question of opinion.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: What is the opinion of the Assam Government, Sir ? *(Laughter)*

Mr. SPEAKER: It is no use asking the opinion of the Government while putting supplementaries. One can elicit public opinion and not the opinion of the Government.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): Will the Government take up this matter in right earnest and request the Central Government to expedite it so that the problem may be solved as early as possible ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.): It has been taken up already in right earnest.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED: Will the Government take it up now and remind the Central Government ? *(Laughter)*

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.): It was already done and will be taken up again.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Permanent Destitute Home

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar West) asked :

1. Will the Relief and Rehabilitation Minister be pleased to state when the permanent Destitute Home for refugees will be opened in Cachar ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation) replied :

1.—The Central Destitute Home at Silchar (Cachar), is likely to be opened by the first part of the next year.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA: Sir, will Government enlighten us whether land has been acquired to construct a building for such a destitute home and how many persons will be accommodated in that building ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS Minister, (Relief and Rehabilitation): The land has not been acquired. A sum of Rs.8,84,500 has been sanctioned by the Centre, but the building would be constructed by the Central Public Works Department. This amount includes the cost of acquisition of the land. But the entire amount has been allotted to the Central Public Works Department. The Revenue Department is to acquire the land and the Rehabilitation Department will have to bear the compensation for the land. Now the Rehabilitation Department has to approach the Central Government to separate the cost of acquisition of the land and allot it to that Department. The matter is still under correspondence.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA: May I know, Sir, how long will it take to complete the building work ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation): We think it will be taken up very soon. We are giving reminder after reminder (*Laughter*). In early part of next year, we expect the building to be complete.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): Sir, is it not a fact that the proposal for a permanent Destitute Home in Silchar was therein 1952 ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation): It will be better if we forget what was there in 1952 (*Laughter*).

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): Sir, is it because the previous Minister-in-charge is no more here ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation): No, that is not correct. We have long past 1952, which has become a matter of history now (*Laughter*).

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Sir, the proposal is hanging since last one decade.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation): May be, but I can give him the present position only—what takes place now in 1957.

Proposed Engineering College at Jorhat

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI, (Titabar) asked :

2. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) When the proposed Engineering College at Jorhat will be started ?

(b) Why it is delayed so long after selection of sites, etc. ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) replied :

2. (a)—A proposal has been submitted to Government of India to this effect and action to start a College at Jorhat will be taken as soon as the proposal is approved by the Government of India and the All-India Council of Technical Education.

(b)—The proposal is under consideration of Government of India.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: In the last March Session of the outgoing Assembly the Education Minister assured the present Deputy Minister, Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi, that the Government had taken up the matter. It was not then

stated that the matter was in the hands of the Government of India. But now the Government say that the matter is at the hands of the Central Government. May I know the reason for it ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) : The reason is clear, Sir. The All-India Council of Technical Education is to co-ordinate such matters throughout the entire country. As such, a reference to India is necessary.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Is the matter lying in the hands of the Government of India or in the hands of the All-India Council of Technical Education, Eastern Zone ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) : Both with the Government of India as well as the All-India Council of Technical Education.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : When was it referred to the Central Government ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) : Several months back.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : Was any reminder given ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) : Several reminders have been issued.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : When was the proposal submitted ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) : I have already stated that it was submitted several months back.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH (Teok) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ৰ উত্তৰত কোৱা হৈছে যে, "effect and action to start a College at Jorhat will be taken as soon as the proposal is approved by the Government of India and the All-India Council of Technical Education." মই এইটো চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব পাবোনে যে—যদি India Government এ approval নিদিয়ে তেন্তে আগৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে—ইয়াৰ কাম হাতত লবনে ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education) : A lot of questions is involved here ; the first is, whether approval will be given by the Government of India. I have stated that we

are awaiting the approval of the Government of India. If the Government of India does not give approval, then the other questions will arise.

Mr. SPEAKER: You need not reply to hypothetical questions.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): Is it necessary to obtain the approval of the Central Government in order to start an Engineering College?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education): Yes, it is necessary, because the All-India Council of Technical Education is the co-ordinating authority throughout the entire country for technical education.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH (Teok): No, Sir, মোব প্রশ্ন হৈছে যদি কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰে—'proposal' টোৰ 'approval' নিদিয়া তেন্তে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে—Engineering College টো স্থাপন কৰাৰ কাম হাতত লবনে নলয়?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. Under the rules no hypothetical questions need be replied to.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUAH: কাৰণ ইয়াত 'যদি' এটা আছে। সেই কাৰণে.....

Mr. SPEAKER: আপুনি বহক! 'যদি' শব্দটো আৰু নানাগে। যতমানে আহকাল, 'যদি' তেই।

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED: Is not Education a State subject?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education): Yes, who denies it?

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED: Then why is it necessary to take the approval of the Government of India?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education): Because, Sir, in these matters the approval of the All-India Council of Technical Education, which is the co-ordinating body throughout the country is necessary and financial assistance from the Centre can be expected if an approval is obtained to such a scheme.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): Will the money for construction of this Engineering College be provided by the Central Government from the Relief and Rehabilitation Department ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education): This is a new question altogether, Sir.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): May I know what will be the status of the proposed Engineering College at Jorhat ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education): It will be a Degree College, recognised for degrees under the University.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: May I know what are the subjects that will be taught in the College?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education): Our present demand is for a Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College there.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: Have these two subjects only been recommended to the Government of India ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister, Education): Yes, Sir, for the present.

Election of Deputy Speaker

Mr. SPEAKER: The next item in the agenda is the election of the Deputy Speaker.

There are three valid nomination papers and I shall read out the particulars as required by clause (5) of Assembly Rule 6.

	Name of Member nominated	Name of the Proposer	Name of the Seconder
Nomination Paper No.1	Shri Rajendra Nath Barua.	Shri Mahadev Das	Shri Mohi Kanta Das.
Nomination Paper No.2	Shri Rajendra Nath Barua.	Shri Harinarayan Baruah.	Shri Ramnath Sarma.
Nomination Paper No.3	Maulavi Jahan Uddin Ahmed.	Shri Hareswar Goswami.	Shri Nilmoney Bor-thakur.

The first two nomination papers are in the name of one and the same person, namely Shri Rajendra Nath Barua and the third is in the name of Maulavi Jahan Uddin Ahmed. As more than one person has been proposed, the Assembly shall now proceed to elect the Deputy Speaker by ballot. The ballot papers will be distributed in the seats of the hon. Members. The ballot box is here. The hon. Members will put their mark in the ballot paper from their seats and will put their ballot papers in the box one by one. I would request them to start from the right.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : May I know whether this is a secret ballot ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Ballot means secret ballot.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHAUDHURY : How is it possible to maintain secrecy if we mark our paper in our seats ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I hope the hon. Members will find some way out of this difficulty by, possibly, looking away from each other.

(Voting then proceeded)

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) : I understand that in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the Deputy Speakership has been willingly offered by the Congress Party to the Opposition. I would like to know from the hon. Leader of the House whether it is possible for the Congress Party here to offer the Deputy Speakership to the Opposition before counting of the ballot papers ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The time for consideration of the hon. Member's request is past because the election is already completed and in fact only the result is awaited to be announced. I am afraid, the hon. Member is a little too late.

(After the voting, the ballot box was opened by the Secretary, who counted the same and reported the result to the Speaker.)

Felicitations to the Deputy Speaker

The result of the ballot is as follows:—Total votes polled is 102, one is a blank paper. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua polled 72 votes and Shri Jahan Uddin Ahmed 29. Shri Rajendra Nath Barua is, therefore, declared elected to the office of the Deputy Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER : I would like to congratulate Shri Barua on his being elected to the high office of the Deputy Speaker. He is an old Member and is one of the old guards of this Assembly. He has been an old and experienced Parliamentarian and held the office of the Deputy Speaker with distinction during the previous Assembly. I have no doubt that his services combined with wide experience will guide the procedure of this House in general and to me in particular in helping and guiding me the deliberations of this august House. I again congratulate him for being elected to this high office.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity of congratulating Shri Rajendra Nath Barua who has a great deal of experience in this House. He is a great Parliamentarian and a public leader, and he was also holding the office of the Deputy Speaker during the previous Assembly. He has acquired sufficient experience, and I am sure, he will help us and give us proper guidance in all matters. I hope the trust that has been reposed on him by the House will be safe. He will be in a position to uphold the prestige of the House and help in raising the standard of debates of this august House. I am sure with his wide experience, he will have the opportunity of conducting the proceedings of this House in such a manner as to uphold the dignity and prestige of the House. I offer my whole-hearted co-operation in the discharge of his duties. I hope the same co-operation will also be given to him from the other side of the House. I again on behalf of my party members convey my hearty greetings and felicitation on his being elected to the high office of the Deputy Speaker.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate my rival, Shri Rajendra Nath Barua, on his being elected to the high office of the Deputy Speaker. Sir, I know Shri Barua since 1937 when I was a Member of this House. Shri Barua is an experienced Parliamentarian for many long years and he was also elected Deputy Speaker by the last Assembly of this House. I hope he

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will be able to discharge the duties of this high office with his vast experience with dignity. Sir, I like to say a few words that we expected from this part of the House that we will be able to create a convention of electing the Deputy Speaker without contest just like the Speaker unanimously. We expected from the majority group of this House the feasibility of creating a convention of electing the Deputy Speaker without division of contest. But unfortunately we have not been able to do so. I hope in the near future this House will be able to have both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of this House elected without any contest, and thus create a convention so that there may not be any division in this House.

With these few words, I again congratulate Shri Barua my rival, on his being elected to the high office of the Deputy Speaker of this august House.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate Shri Rajendra Nath Barua for being elected to the office of the Deputy Speaker; I congratulate also Maulavi Jahan Uddin Ahmed, the defeated candidate. Sir, the democratic principles are that we should congratulate one another, even if we are defeated. So I hope that this high principle will be kept up in this House. Now, Sir, Shri Barua is a Parliamentarian of very long standing, I have known him for many years past. I am sure he will, with his wide experience, conduct the business of this House as also his duties in a very respectable and commendable way.

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA (Deputy Speaker) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, and hon. Members of the House, I thank you all whole-heartedly for electing me to the office of the Deputy Speaker of this august House. I can tell you this much that in conducting the duties of this House as a Deputy Speaker, I will try always to be just, fair and impartial, and I will always try to maintain the dignity including the rights and privileges of this august House. Sir, I quite appreciate the remarks of Maulavi Jahan Uddin Ahmed about my being elected to the office of the Deputy Speaker of the House. Sir, I feel myself that a convention of offering these offices to the Opposition parties should grow in this House also, and in fact in British Parliament we find such a convention in the matter of election to the offices of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. In British Parliament, the opinion of the Opposition Party is first ascertained if they desire to set up their own candidates

for these high offices, but when they refuse, the ruling party then set up their own candidates. We shall only be too glad if such a convention grows here also in India. Democracy is still in its infancy in India.

With these few words, I now beg to resume my seat, and thank you once again for electing me to the high office of the Deputy Speakership.

Statement *Re*: Private Members Business during the present Session.

Mr. SPEAKER : Under rule 22(1) of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules, my predecessor in office, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allotted the following days for Private Members' Business during the current Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly—

1st July, Monday	}	Motions and Resolutions.
2nd July, Tuesday		
8th July, Monday		

27th June, Thursday	}	Motions and Resolutions (if time permits after disposal of Government business for those days).
28th June, Friday		
29th June, Saturday		
4th July, Thursday		
5th July, Friday		
6th July, Saturday		

I may mention here that in future I propose to adhere to Rule 22(2) which says, "Ordinarily, at least one day in a week, or as many days as there are weeks in the Session, should be allotted for private Members' business".

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this connection I may mention here that we will be sitting here for four weeks, and as such we are entitled to four days for discussion of the Private Members' Business. But we find, Sir, three days only have been allotted. Secondly, we find also that all these have been lumped together towards the end of the Session. Sir, we are thankful to you for saying that in future one day in a week will be given for Private Members' Business and four days will be provided for the whole Session. We also request you that all these days should not be lumped together towards the end of the Session when the Members get tired and lose interest but should be spread over for the whole Session.

Mr. SPEAKER : As a matter of fact, I have already made it clear that I propose to adhere to the rules which have been laid down in regard to this matter, *i. e.*, at least one day in a week, or as many days as there are weeks in the Session, should be allotted for Private Members' Business. This in fact, is the practice that is followed in the Parliament of India also. So, I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member who has just spoken that the days allotted for Private Members' Business should be spread over and not lumped in one part of the Session. I hope this will meet with the approval of the Members of the Opposition as well as of the Government party.

Business Advisory Committee

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance): When I met you this morning, Sir, you contemplated to say something about the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER : Under the Rules of the Assam Legislative Assembly, no Business Advisory Committee is contemplated. Instead there is a rule that the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House fixes up the programme. I feel that it is unfair to the Speaker that he should be saddled with the responsibility of fixing the programme and the time of the House which, after all, is the responsibility of the House itself. So, in the Lok Sabha there is a Business Advisory Committee representing the various Parties in the Lok Sabha, and the Speaker is guided by their advice in this respect. The Government fixes the programme, but so far as the allotment of time in respect of the different individual Bills and other items is concerned, the Speaker is guided by the Business Advisory Committee which consists of the Members of different groups and parties in the Lok Sabha and of which the Speaker is the Chairman. Under the rules here this is not contemplated. This is now engaging my attention and also consideration, and I hope to be in a position to place it before the House in time. I am, indeed, thankful to the hon. Finance Minister for bringing it to my notice and thus giving me an opportunity to express my views in this matter.

The Leader of the House will now speak.

**Statement re: Course of Government Business during
the present Session**

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): With your permission, Sir, I desire to make a statement about the course of Government business during this Session.

2. The Government business which is to be taken up to-day is shown in the agenda which has been placed in each Member's table. I need not detail it again.

3. In addition to the time allotted for to-day, the whole of the 11th June, and the 1st half of the 12th June have been fixed for debate on the Governor's address and discussion of matters referred to therein. The second half of the 12th June will be taken up in presenting the Budget for 1957-58.

4. On the 13th June, we propose to introduce the following Bills and then to move that they may be taken into consideration:—

(1) The Assam Finance Bill, 1957.

(2) The Assam Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

(3) The Assam Finance (Sales Tax) Bill, 1957.

(4) The Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

(5) The Assam Taxation (on Goods carried by Roads or Inland Water-ways) (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

(6) The Societies Registration (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1957.

If the motions for taking into consideration of the Bills mentioned above are accepted by the House on the 13th June, we propose that all these Bills be considered clause by clause and then passed on the 27th, 28th and 29th June.

The time that will be available after introducing the above mentioned Bills on 13th June and whole of the 14th, 15th and 17th June are proposed to be devoted on general discussion of the Budget and discussion, if any, of estimates of expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State for 1957-58.

5. We propose to take up voting on Demands for Grants on the 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th June.

6. On the 27th June, we propose to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1957 and to have it considered clause by clause and then passed on the same day

7. On the 27th, 28th and 29th June, we also propose to introduce the following Bills and then to move that they be taken into consideration :—

- (1) The Assam Adhiars' Protection and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
- (2) The Assam Betterment Fee and Mooring Tax (Dibrugarh) (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
- (3) The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
- (4) The Assam Land Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
- (5) The Assam Repealing Bill, 1957.
- (6) The Assam State Legislature Members' (Removal of Disqualifications) (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (Provisional).
- (7) The Assam Land Revenue Re-assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1957.
- (8) The Assam Municipal (Validation of Elections) Bill, 1957.

If the motions for consideration of these Bills are accepted by the House on any of the days mentioned above, we propose to have them considered clause by clause and then passed on the 4th, 5th and 6th July.

Any Government business which remains unfinished on previous days will be taken up either on the 4th, 5th and 6th July. In case any important business remains unfinished, I propose to take the permission of the Speaker and of the House to take up such unfinished Government business after the usual sitting hours of the Assembly, *i. e.*, after 4 P. M., on the 8th July.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, I want to make certain observations on the programme just now announced by the Leader of the House. Sir, we are meeting here 3 months after the last General Election while other Houses of the Assembly elsewhere met in between. When we have met after such a long time, we expected that there will be no rush for time and we will be given sufficient time to deliberate on the subjects that may come up before the House. But unfortunately, from the statement made by the Leader of the House, I find that we are to repeat the same sad experience, namely, that there will be a rush for time. I find first of all that even on Wednesday the House is to sit. I have no objection if the House sits regularly on Wednesday, but in the relevant rule it is stated clearly that the House should not ordinarily sit on Wednesday unless there is pressing reason. I submit therefore that either we go by the rules or we bid goodbye to the rules. When the House is going to sit on Wednesday even, I do not understand why there should be such a race for time. Therefore I want that either the rules are respected or they are dropped.

Secondly, Sir, I find to-day that we will have only $2\frac{1}{2}$ days for the discussion on the motion relating to the Governor's address and we have in that connection only 11th and 12th. On the 12th too we shall not get the whole day; we have time only up to 12-30 P. M., that is, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. One hour is taken by Question almost every day. So, in all we have been given only 8 hours time for our deliberation on the Governor's address. I am sure many Members of the House would like to participate in the discussion on the Governor's address as they have got many things to say regarding governmental affairs. Therefore I consider that the time allotted for the discussion on the Governor's address is too little and it should be extended.

Thirdly, we find that on the 13th there will be so many Bills for consideration and at their initial introduction there may not be debate but in consideration stage there is bound to be. I do not know whether the Leader of the House is anticipating that there will be no speech on those Bills. If there be speeches, I am sure after most of the time taken at the consideration stage, we will be left only with three days of which one will be Friday, that is, $2\frac{1}{2}$ days for the discussion of the Budget, and I consider this to be too meagre a time. Then regarding the voting on Demands we have been allotted only 6 days. Under the rule the time for discussion under this head should not be

more than 15 days which means that it may be extended to 15 days. But, here in place of 15 days it has been cut down to 6 days. We consider that in this matter we have not been given fair treatment. As regards time allotted for Private Members' business, I consider that it should be recast, as the Hon Finance Minister has suggested, that in an informal committee consisting of leaders of various groups this matter should be considered and then the time programme be recast.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the difficulty is that I was away to Delhi to attend some important functions and so I could convene the meeting of the Assembly only on the 8th last. hon. Members are aware of the fact that we got our votes on accounts Budget passed only for three months whereas in other Assembly, which I have come to know later on, the votes on accounts Budget was passed for about 4 months. We are to pass the Budget completely before the end of June. I hope the hon. Members will always help us and, if necessary and if the House agree, we should sit extra hours to give the hon. Members full opportunity of discussing various matters. I would like to draw the attention of this House also to one fact that only one Wednesday is being utilised on this occasion. Under Rule 9 of the Assembly Rules which runs as, "The Assembly shall ordinarily sit from 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. on all week-days except Wednesday, and on Friday it shall sit from 1-30 P.M. to 4 P.M." So, under this provision only we have done so as on previous occasions, with the permission of the Speaker so that we can pass the voting on demands within the time, that is, before the 29th, 30th being a holiday. Otherwise more time could have been given to the hon. Members. On previous Budget Sessions 3 days were allotted for general discussion and this time also 3 days have been allotted and for voting on demands 6 days have been allotted. If some more time is necessary on this occasion we are agreeable to sit even after the usual hours.

Moreover, Sir, some time from the question hour will also be available for us as the replies to the questions so far received are not ready to some extent and so the entire question hour is not going to be utilised.

I think the hon. Members will agree to the programme.

Rev J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Cherrapunji Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): May we be provided with a copy of the statement of the Leader of the House regarding the order of business in the House, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: It will be supplied to-morrow to the hon. Members, because it has got to be cyclostyled.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): It would be better if we could get it this evening, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: It may be possible to supply copies this evening to those Members who are residing in the Assembly hostel ; for others I do not know whether it will be possible. All the same, efforts will be made to do so.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED: By what time will it be ready so that Members who are willing may come and take it from the office ?

Mr. SPEAKER: It will be ready round about 7 P.M.

Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY (Badarpur): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অগব ৮ জুলাই তক Assembly কী কাবরাইয়াঁ। চালু বহেঁ তো হমেঁ কিছু কঠিনাইয়াঁ। হোদী। কেঁয়াকি ৯।১০ তাবীখ কো বকবাইদ কা তোহাব পড়তা হেয় জিসমে হমাৰা অপনে অপনে ঘবনে বহনা বহত জকবী হেয়। ইস হালতমে হম শায়দ আখিব কে দিলোঁকী কাবরাইয়াঁ। ওব Voting বগৈবহমেঁ শবীক নহী হো সকেদে।

Mr. SPEAKER: What he said is this: the voting for election of President took place on the Idul-Fitr day. The Bak-ri-Id falls on the 9th July and we will be sitting till the 8th ; so perhaps the Muslim Members who would like to be in their homes during the festival will not be able to reach their homes in time. That is his complaint.

(*Voice*: বৈসা কেঁয়া ? ৮ তাবীখকো শিলং সে বরানা হোনেপব ভী তো আপ ৯ তাবীখ তক অপনে ঘব পুঁহচে জায়েদে।)

Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY: জী নহী, ৮ তাবীখ কো হম গাডীপব চচেদে তো ৯ তাবীখ কো তো গাডীপব হী ওজাবনা পড়েগা।

(*Voice*: তো আপ শিলং মেঁ হী আপনা বকবাইদ মনাইয়ে।)

Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY: জী হাঁ, ঐসে তো হম দ নিয়াকে কহী ভী অপনা তোহাব মনা সকেতে হেয়। মগব ঐসে মোকে পব ঘবমেঁ ওব অপনে কুনবেঝালোঁ কে সাথ বহনা চাহতে হেঁয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: আপ শিলং সে হী বকবাইদ মনাইয়ে তাকি হম সবকো উসমে শবীক হোনে ওব খুশিয়াঁ। মনানে কা মোকা হাসিল হেঁ। শিলং তো দু নিয়া মেঁ হী শামিল হেয়। (*Laughter*).

Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY (Badarpur): Assembly কী বৈঠক অগৰ ৬ তাৰীখ কো হী খতম হো তো শায়দ অচ্ছ হোঁগা ।

Mr. SPEAKER: ইস পৰ লোচা জায়েগা ।

Maulavi RAHIMUDDIN AHMED (Jamunamukh): বকবান্দেদ ৯ তাৰীখ কো হো তো ৮ তাৰীখ কো ছটি হোনী চাহিয়েখা ।

Mr. SPEAKER: মৌলানা সাহেব কা সৱাল দুসবা খাব উনকা সৱাল য়হ হেয় কি অগৰ ৮ তাৰীখ তক হম য়ঁহা বহেঁ তো মুসলিম মেম্বৰান কো ৯ তাৰীখ তক উনকো অপনে ধব পছচেকব বকবান্দেদ কে ত্যোহাৰ মেঁ শামিল হোনা নাশুমকিন হেয় । ৰে Holiday কে বাবত নহী কহ বহে হেঁয় ।

Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY: ঈদ কা হোনা চান্দ পৰ মোকুফ হেয় । অগৰ ৮ তাৰীখ কো চান্দ দিখান্দে দে তো ৯ তাৰীখ কো হী ঈদ মনান্দ জায়েগী । উস হালত মেঁ ৮ তাৰীখ তক বৈঠক হোনেসে হমেঁ বড়ী কঠিনান্দে হো গী ওব আখিব তক শামিল নহী হো সকেঙ্গে ।

Mr. SPEAKER: ইসপৰ গৌব কিয়া জায়েগা ।

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): May I suggest that the House adjourns on the 7th July, say for a couple days, and then reassemble, if necessary, after the Bak-ri-Id ?

Mr. SPEAKER: We will cross the bridge when we come to it—this is a good maxim. I suppose we might follow it with profit. Let us see how the business of the House proceeds and see whether we can solve the difficulty raised by Maulavi Jahan Uddin Ahmed.

Committee on Petitions relating to Bills

Mr. SPEAKER: Under rule 84(1) of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules, I nominate the following Members to constitute a Committee on Petitions relating to Bills for the current Session of the Assembly:—

1. Shri Harrison Momin ;
2. Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda ;
3. Shri Satsuo Angami ;
4. Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed ; and

5. The Deputy Speaker, who, under the rule, will be the Chairman of the Committee.

House Committee

Mr. SPEAKER: Under Rule 167 of the Assembly Rules, I nominate the following Members to constitute a House Committee for the current Session of the Assembly :—

1. Shri Dandeswar Hazarika,
2. Shri Ranendra Mohan Das,
3. Maulana Abdul Jalil Chowdhury,
4. Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha,
5. Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain, and
6. Capt. Williamson A. Sangma.

Under the rule, the Speaker is the Chairman of this Committee.

Committee of Privileges

Mr. SPEAKER: Under Rule 139(i) of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules, I hereby nominate the following Members to constitute a Committee of Privileges for the current Session :—

1. Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Excuse me, Sir. I am unable to serve in this Committee. Will you kindly exclude my name ?

Mr. SPEAKER: I would be grateful if the hon. Member accepts my suggestion now. If necessary, some change may be made later.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: All right, Sir, for the present I may agree, but I shall have to ask you to appoint somebody else.

Mr. SPEAKER : Thank you.

2. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed,
3. Shri Hareswar Goswami,
4. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya,
5. Shri Radhika Ram Das,
6. Shri Biswadev Sarma, and
7. The Deputy Speaker, who, under the rule, will be the Chairman of the Committee.

Library Committee

Mr. SPEAKER : Under Rule 168 of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules, I nominate the following Members to constitute a Library Committee :—

1. Shri Omeo Kumar Das,
2. Shri Nilmoney Borthakur,
3. Maulavi Md. Idris,
4. Shrimati Komol Kumari Barua,
5. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami, and
6. Shri Brojo Mohon Roy.

Message Regarding Assent to Bills

Mr. SPEAKER : Information has been received from the Secretary, Legislative Department that, under the provisions of Article 201 of the Constitution of India, the President has assented to the following Bill which was passed by the Assam Legislative Assembly during its Budget Session held in March-April 1956 :—

The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill, 1956.

Information has also been received from the Secretary, Legislative Department, that the Governor of Assam has assented, under the provisions of Article 200 of the Constitution of India, to the following Bills, which were passed by the Assam

Legislative Assembly at its meetings held in the Winter (December) 1956 Session:—

- (1) The Assam Appropriation (No.V) Bill, 1956,
- (2) The Assam Appropriation (No.VI) (Vote on Account), Bill, 1956,
- (3) The Assam Appropriation (No.VII) Bill, 1956,
- (4) The Assam Appropriation (No.VIII) Bill, 1956, and
- (5) The Assam (Sales of Petroleum and Petroleum Products, including Motor Spirit and Lubricants), Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

The last named Bill was passed by the Assam Legislative Assembly in its Autumn Session, 1956.

The Assam Finance Ordinance, 1957

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay out copies of the Assam Finance Ordinance, 1957, under Article 213(2) of the Constitution of India.

The Assam Municipal (Validation of Elections) Ordinance, 1957

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, L. S. G.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay out the copies of the Assam Municipal (Validation of Elections) Ordinance, 1957, under Article 213(2) of the Constitution of India.

Presentation of Notification under Section 296 of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, L. S. G.): Sir, I beg to present the following Notification under section 296 of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923:—

Notification No.*LML.1/53/124, dated the 4th May, 1957.

Presentation of Report of the Board of Directors of the Assam Financial Corporation for year ending 31st March, 1956

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay out in accordance with sections 7(7) and 38(3) of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 the

copies of the "Report of the Board of Directors of the Assam Financial Corporation for the year ended on 31st March, 1956 and Accounts" and "the Inspection report of the audit of the accounts of the Assam Financial Corporation for the year 1955-56".

Presentation of Audit Report (Part I)

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Audit Report, 1956, Part I of the Government of Assam.

Presentation of Finance Accounts of 1954-55 and Audit Report 1955

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Finance Accounts 1954-55 and Audit Report, 1955.

Election of Members to the State Advisory Board for Basic Education

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Education Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move "that this Assembly do elect four representatives from amongst its Members to the State Advisory Board for Basic Education under section 4(c) of the Assam Basic Education Act, 1954".

The Honourable Speaker will announce the date, time and place for holding the election.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved: "That this Assembly do elect four representatives from amongst its Members to the State Advisory Board for Basic Education under section 4(c) of the Assam Basic Education Act, 1954".

(The Motion was then put by the Chair as a question before the House and was adopted).

Fixation of date and time for holding Elections to various Boards and Committees

Mr. SPEAKER: I have to announce the date, time and place for holding the election. I have asked the Secretary to issue a notice in this behalf where the date, time and place would be mentioned so that we may save the time of this House.

Election of Members to the Public Accounts Committee

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: "That this Assembly do elect eight Members to the Public Accounts Committee under Rule 127 of the Assembly Rules for the year 1957-58".

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved: "That this Assembly do elect eight Members to the Public Accounts Committee under Rule 127 of the Assembly Rules for the year 1957-58."

(The Motion was put and adopted.)

Election of Members to the Committee on Estimates

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Finance Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: "That this Assembly do elect nine Members to the Committee on Estimates under Rule 128B of the Assembly Rules for the year 1957-58".

Sir, with your permission, in this connection I beg to mention one thing. Rule 128B reads as follows:—(1) "As soon as may be after the commencement of the first Session of the Assembly a Committee on Estimates shall, subject to the provisions of this rule, be constituted to examine such estimates as may seem fit to the Committee and to suggest economy consistent with the policy underlying the estimates."

"(2) The Committee shall consist of not more than ten members including the Finance Minister who shall be its Chairman, *ex-officio*. The Members of the Committee other than the Finance Minister shall be elected by the Assembly from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote."

"(3) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year."

Sir, may I invite your attention to the fact that this Committee, as I understand, is to scrutinise the past and to

examine the present with a view to advise economy and efficiency in the future. The Finance Minister has a large measure of responsibility for this and so also the other Ministers. The practice obtained in Lok Sabha, as you, Sir, know well, is that the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha used to preside over the Estimates Committee. Later on when the functions of the Deputy Speaker proved heavy and onerous, a senior member of the Lok Sabha used to preside over the Estimates Committee. So under these circumstances, I invite your attention to the fact that in your wisdom you would be pleased to request the Rule-making Committee to revise the rule in such a way so that the Finance Minister may not preside over the Estimates Committee. Because the Finance Minister as well as other Ministers may be summoned, when occasion demands, by the Committee to appear before them and give explanations of certain facts or events. Usually high ranking officers of the Government may be examined. Although during the two years period the Committee has been functioning there was no need to summon any Minister to the Estimates Committee, yet I submit that may it be necessary here in extraordinary circumstances to summon a Minister-in-charge of the Department. So, Sir, I submit the matter may be examined.

Mr. SPEAKER : I am indeed grateful to the Honourable Finance Minister for raising this question. The question is very important for democratic functioning of this House. The Honourable Minister has been pleased to refer to the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha. I may read the relevant portion of the rule which says—"As the Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee, and the Deputy Speaker does not become Chairman of the Committee unless he is elected to it." If he is elected in his individual capacity then by virtue of his office the Deputy Speaker becomes the Chairman of the Committee. Otherwise the Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker and it has always been the practice that no Minister or Deputy Minister is elected to this Committee. Therefore, there is no question of any of them becoming Chairman of the Committee. The Speaker appoints a Chairman who is always a non-official. The same observations also apply in the case of the Public Accounts Committee. There also the Chairman is appointed by the Speaker and he is a non-official. In the Lok Sabha we had a very outstanding Chairman of

the Public Accounts Committee in the well-known person of Shri B. Das.

Now, so far as this House is concerned, the rules are very clear that the Finance Minister *ex-officio* becomes the Chairman. So also it is with the Public Accounts Committee. Therefore, I do not know whether we can do anything about it now unless the rules are changed. I must confess that some of these rules are too Draconian for my taste, but I do not think we can do anything for the time being. There is a procedure for amending the rules which we have to follow, but that is a lengthy one and it will take some time.

Perhaps some way out can be found for the functioning of the Committee in spite of these rules. Revision of the rules may be considered later but for the time being I do not know if there is any way out except to get the Committee elected under the existing provisions of these rules.

Shri K. P. TRIPATHI (Labour Minister): Let us have a Committee for revision of the rules.

Mr. SPEAKER: All these things will be taken into consideration. As you know the House is the master of its own procedure and therefore, in this matter I will be directed only by the House and if the hon. Members belonging to different parties can come together, put their heads together, I have no doubt that we shall be able to find a way out of this difficulty. And I have no doubt that the changes as suggested by the Hon'ble Finance Minister are very good ones. But, as I have already said, for the time being let us be guided by the provisions of the rules as they are.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Sir, I want to speak a few words in this matter. It may be known to the old hon. Members of this House that on the last occasion also this question was raised. The House wanted to know certain facts regarding the procedure for constituting the Committee on Estimates as to its functioning, etc. So a team of the elected Members visited other States like New Delhi, Bombay, etc., to study the Estimate Committee's working and functioning in those places. They had discussions there with the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker and other members also. It was found that in some of the States the Chairman of the Committee is the Finance Minister. The question of appointment of the Chairman and other aspects of the

matter were examined by this committee of the Members who visited other States and on their recommendations, the House framed these rules as they are now. I consider it is desirable to take into consideration all the facts and circumstances which led the House to frame the existing rules before any proposal of changing rules are taken up. But if the exigency of the situation warrants it this matter may be taken into consideration by the House again in a new form and if necessary, they may get the opinion of other States also. As you know, Sir, many States have no Estimates Committee and those who have also the Finance Minister is usually the Chairman. So also is the case with the Public Accounts Committee. Even if the Finance Minister is the Chairman, he does not take sides in it. While I was Finance Minister, I presided over the meetings of the Public Accounts Committee, but I do not go there for protecting anybody. I was only trying to elucidate facts and to give every one there an opportunity to make comments so that the Members can give an independent judgment and as far as I remember in almost all cases we came to unanimous decisions. Sir, I do not propose to dilate in this matter. This matter requires a good deal of consideration. If we are to revise the rules, then the proceedings of the last Committee who had to go to different places to study and to make recommendations in this connection may be gone into. But till the rules are revised, as already suggested by you, Sir, the existing rules may be followed so far as we are concerned.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, I was one of the member of that team that visited Delhi in connection with this Committee on Estimates. This Committee on Estimates and also the Public Accounts Committee are very important and they will be there for one year. So, if somebody is selected as the Chairman and in the meantime the rules are changed, the composition can be changed accordingly and there will be no difficulty. We opposed this idea of making the Finance Minister *ex-officio* Chairman. Sir, both in the House of Commons which is the source of our inspiration in legislative matters, and also in our Parliaments, the Opposition is given more prominence in these committees. However, one important thing in their composition is that the Finance Minister is neither the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee nor of the Estimates Committee. It will be a healthy thing if we can have somebody other than the Finance Minister as Chairman and it is immaterial whether a particular Finance Minister did take side or not. A particular Finance Minister may be good. But we are concerned with

the principle. When we are to scrutinise public accounts, and when we scrutinise estimates, it is necessary that a man who is not in the helm of affairs of the Department should be its Chairman. I think these are not the only two things but there are so many things in the rules which need revision and amendment. I therefore, support what the Finance Minister and Mr. Tripathy have suggested that this House should go into the rules once again and frame them in the light of the experience, but that will be a subject matter of a different motion. However, I support the Finance Minister that the Finance Minister should not be the Chairman of these committees.

Mr. SPEAKER : I am afraid the House can discuss this only on a Motion. I feel that under the rules, my hands and the hands of the hon. Members are tied down. Therefore, we are not in a position to accept the suggestion proposed by the Finance Minister. The conditions here are not well known to me and I am not in a position to make any categorical statement about this now. All I can say is that this is a matter for the House to decide and I am entirely in the hands of the House in this matter and as in other matters. My suggestion is that this can be considered among the Members so that we may come to a solution of this matter which is really a matter of vital importance. The Leader of the House was pleased to say that it is a new thing and we are gathering experience. I quite agree that we can learn only through the trial and error method. We hope, we will be able to solve the same in future, but for the time being we may keep pending the suggestion made by the Finance Minister.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : We have not yet gathered any experience of the Estimates Committee because in the whole of the last year it did not meet. I know it, as I myself was a Member of this Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER : Anyway, all these things can be discussed in the shape of a Motion.

The question is :

“That this Assembly do elect nine Members to the Committee on Estimates under rule 128 B of the Assembly Rules for the year 1957-58”.

(The Motion was adopted).

Election of Members to the Assam Text Book Committee

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Education Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“That this Assembly do elect two Members in accordance with the instructions contained in the voting paper to the Assam Text Book Committee”.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved :

“That this Assembly do elect two Members in accordance with the instructions contained in the voting paper to the Assam Text Book Committee”.

(The Motion was put and adopted).

Election of Members to the Gauhati University Court

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Education Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“That this Assembly under section 9(1)(XVI) of the Gauhati University Act, 1947 (Assam Act XVI of 1947), do elect five Members to the Court of the Gauhati University from amongst their own numbers to fill up the existing vacancies”.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved :

“That this Assembly under section 9(1)(XVI) of the Gauhati University Act, 1947 (Assam Act XVI of 1947), do elect five Members to the Court of the Gauhati University from amongst their own numbers to fill up the existing vacancies”.

(The Motion was put and adopted).

Election of Members to the Assam Embankment and Drainage Advisory Committee

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“That this Assembly recommends that a Committee be formed for the life time of this Assembly to be called the ‘Assam

Embankment and Drainage Advisory Committee' with the following Members:—

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| (1) Minister, Public Works Department | ... | President. |
| (2) Superintending Engineer, Flood Control and Planning. | | Secretary. |
| (3) Chief Engineer, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing, Public Works Department, Assam. | | Member. |
| (4) Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings Wing, Public Works Department, Assam. | | „ |
| (5) Additional Chief Engineer, Embankment and Drainage, Assam. | | „ |
| (6) Additional Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, Assam. | | „ |
| (7) Superintending Engineer, Eastern Embankment and Drainage Circle, Assam. | | „ |
| (8) Superintending Engineer, Central Embankment and Drainage Circle, Assam. | | „ |
| (9) Superintending Engineer, Western Embankment and Drainage Circle, Assam. | | „ |
| (10) Minister, Agriculture | ... .. | „ |
| (11) Minister, Forests | ... .. | „ |
| (12) Minister, Electricity | ... .. | „ |
| (13) Secretary, Revenue Department | ... .. | „ |
| (14) Secretary, Finance Department | ... .. | „ |
| (15) Secretary, Tribal Areas Department | ... .. | „ |
| (16) Additional Director of Agriculture (to be invited by Government when meetings are held to attend in a non-voting capacity). | | „ |
| (17) Joint Agent, R.S.N. and I.G.N.G., Gauhati | | „ |
| (18) Ten Members of Legislative Assembly (to be elected by the Assembly). | | „ |
| (19) Two Members of the Parliament (to be nominated by the Government—one from Lok-Sabha and another from Rajya Sabha). | | „ |
| (20) Invitees, if any, | | |

The Committee is to advise Government on all important schemes and also to fix priority in respect of Embankment and Drainage (Flood Control and Irrigation) schemes which Government proposed to undertake from time to time and this Assembly do elect in accordance with the instructions contained in the voting paper, ten Members of the Assembly from all the Districts to the said Advisory Committee”.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved :

“That this Assembly recommends that a committee be formed for the life time of this Assembly to be called the ‘Assam Embankment and Drainage Advisory Committee’ with the following Members :—

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| (1) Minister, Public Works Department | ... | President. |
| (2) Superintending Engineer, Flood Control and Planning. | | Secretary. |
| (3) Chief Engineer, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing, Public Works Department, Assam. | | Member. |
| (4) Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings Wing, Public Works Department, Assam. | | ” |
| (5) Additional Chief Engineer, Embankment and Drainage, Assam. | | ” |
| (6) Additional Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, Assam. | | ” |
| (7) Superintending Engineer, Eastern Embankment and Drainage Circle, Assam. | | ” |
| (8) Superintending Engineer, Central Embankment and Drainage Circle, Assam. | | ” |
| (9) Superintending Engineer, Western Embankment and Drainage Circle, Assam. | | ” |
| (10) Minister, Agriculture | ... .. | ” |
| (11) Minister, Forests | ... .. | ” |
| (12) Minister, Electricity | ... .. | ” |
| (13) Secretary, Revenue Department | ... .. | ” |
| (14) Secretary, Finance Department | ... .. | ” |

- (15) Secretary, Tribal Areas Department ... Members.
- (16) Additional Director of Agriculture (to be invited by Government when meetings are held to attend in a non-voting capacity). ,,
- (17) Joint Agent, R.S.N. and I.G.N.G., Gauhati ,,
- (18) Ten Members of Legislative Assembly (to be elected by the Assembly). ,,
- (19) Two Members of the Parliament (to be nominated by the Government—one from Lok Sabha and another from Rajya Sabha). ,,
- (20) Invitees, if any.

The Committee is to advise Government on all important schemes and also to fix priority in respect of Embankment and Drainage (Flood Control and Irrigation) schemes which Government proposed to undertake from time to time and this Assembly do elect in accordance with the instructions contained in the voting paper, ten Members of the Assembly from all the Districts to the said Advisory Committee”.

(The Motion was put and adopted).

Election of Members to the Advisory Board of Co-operative Development

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Agriculture Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

“That this Assembly do elect four persons from amongst its Members, according to the instructions contained in the voting paper, to the Advisory Board of Co-operative Development”.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved:

“That this Assembly do elect four persons from amongst its Members, according to the instructions contained in the voting paper, to the Advisory Board of Co-operative Development”.

(The Motion was put and adopted).

Election of Members to the Assam Minority Commission

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“That this Assembly do elect two Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly, to be Members of the Assam Minority Commission—one to be elected by and from amongst the Members of the Legislative Assembly representing the minority community, *viz.*, Muslims, and the other to be elected by and from amongst the other Members of the Legislative Assembly”.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Motion moved :

“That this Assembly do elect two Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly, to be Members of the Assam Minority Commission—one to be elected by and from amongst the Members of the Legislative Assembly representing the minority community, *viz.*, Muslims, and the other to be elected by and from amongst the other Members of the Legislative Assembly”.

(The Motion was put and adopted).

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

(After lunch)

Debate on the Governor's Address

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House assembled on June 8, 1957”.

Sir, in moving this Motion, I am grateful to the Governor for having given his Address in this House on the 8th June, 1957. In this connection therefore, I want to speak a few words. The Governor has referred to the various problems of this State; he has also mentioned the different policies under which the Government are trying to solve the problems. Sir, our State is a problem State. We have got here the problems in various spheres. We have the problems of the Hills, problems of the tribal people, the labour problem, the problem of displaced persons, the problem of landlessness and many other problems. Moreover, Sir, in this State we have variety of races, communities, religions and various other complexities

Sir, our State is also surrounded by foreign States with only a bottleneck of communication connecting the Union.

Besides, almost every year this State is visited by natural calamities, such as floods, cyclones, etc. Under these various handicaps, the Government have been carrying on its activities and by adopting various measures have made all endeavours for the fulfilment of the various schemes under the First Five-Year Plan and also under the Second Five-Year Plan. Sir, my Motion is simply to appreciate the achievements that have been made by this Government under these circumstances and difficulties to encourage the Government to further activities. Sir, the Governor in his address has first taken up the Naga problem. Hon. Members are aware of what is happening in the Naga Hills. Some of our misguided brothers and sisters are carrying on hostilities and lawlessness which have disturbed the peace of the loyal people living in Naga land. Our Government is trying its level best to ameliorate the conditions of the people of the Naga Hills and other Hill Districts by starting various development projects there. Now, Sir, it is found that many of our hostile Naga brothers have begun to realise their mistakes and feel that happiness and prosperity will come to them only if they give up hostility and co-operate with Government and live like other peaceful citizens. Sir, at this moment we have in our midst three Members from the Naga Hills who have been elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly in the last General Elections. We congratulate them. We hope that our brothers and sisters in the Naga Hills who have gone astray will realise their mistakes and come back and co-operate with all of us for the all-round development of the Naga land and the Naga people. Next, Sir, the Governor has taken up in his address the problem of food situation. Every hon. Member is aware of the food situation in every district. The prices of food-stuffs have gone up along with the shooting up of the prices of the various commodities. So it is very difficult on the part of the poor people to make two ends meet. However, Sir, our Government have taken up all possible ways and means to arrest the soaring prices of commodities and stabilise the position specially in respect of rice and paddy. This Government has also moved the Central Government for allotment of 50,000 tons of rice to this State and as a matter of fact we have already received 20,000 tons of rice in the meantime from the Central Government.

Our Supply Minister had undertaken hurricane tours throughout the State and contacted various sections of public such

as commercial organisations, business people, political parties and other sections and interests with a view to arrest the rise of prices of rice and paddy. We hope the prices of commodities will surely come down. Sir, we hope with the receipt of food grains from the Central Government and with the harvesting of Ahu crop, and with the co-operation of all concerned, we will be able to allay the present difficulties of our people before the next paddy harvest.

Maulavi JAHAN UDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara): On a point of information, Sir, what is the reduced price of rice?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Deputy Minister): In the district of Darrang it had gone up to Rs.18-8-0 per maund. Unless we take energetic steps for growing more food, such scarcity of food may be an annual occurrence. Therefore the Government has taken energetic steps for growing more food by introducing innumerable projects such as embankment and irrigation and also by including individuals to take to the use of power pumps and manures, both chemical and otherwise. Government have also tried to induce people by means of propaganda to grow Ahu crop in those areas where people were not accustomed to it. Thus we are going to improve the food position of the State by various methods which would help us in future in arresting the scarcity of food.

Another burning problem which affected almost every part of the State was the damage caused by the last cyclone and hon. Members are aware what steps Government took to relieve the distress of the people by issuing gratuitous relief and also by issuing loans to them for their rehabilitation. When the reports from various Districts will be received, Government expect to meet this calamity with appropriate measures.

The Governor has also referred to the National Extension Service Blocks. Every hon. Member knows that in every district we have introduced two or three National Extension Service Blocks which touch the economic life of the people very closely and up till now we have been able to cover $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the area of the whole State and with the co-operation of the people we hope to be successful in the implementation of various schemes and projects very satisfactorily.

The Governor has referred to the major industries undertaken under the Second Five-Year Plan, for the implementation of which Government have taken steps. As a

matter of fact we have been able to start our Co-operative Sugar Mill at Dergaon. Government is also trying to expedite the establishment of major industries such as paper mills, cement factory, textile mill, jute mill, fruit preservation factory, etc., etc. In course of these five years we hope that with the co-operation of the Government of India who can help us in the expeditious implementation of these projects, we may be able to fulfil all these.

The Governor has dealt with the question of electrification. We have made some progress in this matter and as a matter of fact we have started six electric installations in six small towns and our Hydro-Electric Scheme at Umtru is going to be switched on very shortly and other schemes are going to be fulfilled within the course of these five years.

Another difficulty which the State has to face almost every year is flood. As a matter of fact both the Central and the State Governments have given serious consideration over this aspect of the matter, and have spared no pains to utilise the funds for the benefit of the people of this State who are affected by the ravages of flood of the Brahmaputra and her tributaries. Crores of rupees have been spent for the construction of dykes and embankments along the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, which will ultimately increase the food production and also create arable lands for cultivation which will solve the problem of our landlessness in our State to a great extent.

The Governor has also referred to displaced persons. Sir, we have about 5 lakhs of such persons who are victims of the Partition. This Government as well as the Central Government have spared no pains to rehabilitate these unfortunate victims of Partition by giving them loans for rehabilitation and also by starting refugee markets and training centres in different crafts. We have also helped them by giving lands specially to those who are cultivators. These displaced persons are our own brothers and sisters and they deserve all sympathy from all quarters and we have spared no pains to rehabilitate them, so that they may forget that they are refugees in India.

As regards land reforms, the Governor has apprised this House of the various steps which this Government have taken up. For example, we have passed legislation for protection of tenants and also for taking over the Zamindaris and for fixing the ceilings of land holdings which is going to be finalised in the Assembly. In this way, we have tried to introduce land reforms in this State, for the benefit of actual cultivators.

The Governor has also referred to the Autonomous Hill Districts for the welfare and development of which special care has been taken. Government has spared no pains to devise ways and means to ameliorate the economic condition of our brothers and sisters living in these areas. We are conscious that the prosperity and well-being of these Autonomous Hill areas are closely related to the well-being of the State as a whole. By introducing educational institutions, by construction of roads and by various other means the Government have been trying and spending crores of rupees for the development of these areas.

Under Art. 275 as much as 364.14 lakhs have been spent for the development of these Hill areas. That goes to show how much are the Government trying to develop these areas both educationally and economically.

The Governor was also pleased to refer to the Pay Committee. Government has been trying to increase the scales of pay of all officers of the different categories. When our State will be economically more solvent and our financial resources will permit, it is our hope and trust that we will be able to revise the pay scale again so as to give the benefit of the increasing prosperity of our country to our service personnel.

In the sphere of rural development, the Members are aware that almost all the districts have been covered by Panchayats, and this year, Government expect to complete the establishment of Panchayats throughout the whole State.

In the matter of education also, Governor has given an idea of the way in which this Government is proposing to improve the standard of education of our people and to remove illiteracy from our State. The number of Primary Schools has increased by leaps and bounds; number of High Schools has not only increased but they have been developed too. Government have been sending boys and girls for foreign education. In this way Government have been spending a lot of money for the benefit of the children of the soil. In the field of medical education also, hon. Members are aware that we have started a number of T. B. hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis which has been eating into the vitals of our rising States for higher education or for training in technology or in engineering.

As regards transport, our Government nationalised the transport system in the South Bank during the last five years,

and in the last year it has been able to introduce State Transport in the North Bank from North Gauhati to North Lakhimpur. This is not all. Government are also contemplating to nationalise certain other routes during the course of the next five years.

Co-operative movement which has also been referred to by the Governor in this address has received a momentum, and through this movement we have been able to start a sugar mill at Dergaon, and the question of establishment of another sugar mill is now under contemplation of the Government. In other fields also we have been able to benefit the rural population substantially by removing rural indebtedness of our cultivators through co-operation.

As regards improvement of the condition of our labour population scattered over the whole State, Government have introduced certain very beneficial measures, such as the Plantation Labour Act and such other measures which have gone a long way for the improvement of the economic condition of the labour population of our State. In fact improvement of the lot of our labour population is a sacred task of our Government inasmuch as they form a considerable proportion of the population of our State, and on their welfare and prosperity depend the over-all prosperity of our State.

As regards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who form a very important part of the composite population of this State, Government are doing their very best to remove their backwardness by making available to them in an increasing measure educational and economic facilities so that at no distant time they may also come up to the level of those who are more advanced. Under the provisions of Art. 275 of the Constitution, Government are receiving funds out of which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are benefited and developed. They are very much backward both educationally and economically and we should exert our energy and spend more money for the welfare and development of these people and also of other backward communities who form an important and integral part of the population of our State.

Now, Sir, I would not take much time of this august House by lengthening my speech. All that I want to emphasise is that we are all coming here with a common purpose, *i. e.*, to ameliorate the distress of the people at large and also to remove the backwardness of our country. We should now

put our heart and soul together so as to hammer out measures for the solution of the problems referred to above so that we may be able to establish a Welfare State where illiteracy, poverty, and ignorance and disease will be things of the past.

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

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House assembled on June 8, 1957”

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে দিয়া প্ৰাঞ্জল ভাষাৰ ভাষণৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক অভিনন্দন জনাই শ্ৰীদাস ডাঙৰীয়াই যি প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে তাক মই সাদৰেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ আৰু তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰি দুঃখ কবলৈ চিয় হৈছে।

মুঠতে কবলৈ গলে ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত প্ৰায়বিলাক দৰ্কাৰী কথাই উনুকিওৱা হৈছে। যোৱা বছৰ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কি কৰিছিল, বৰ্ত্তমানে আৰু ভবিষ্যতে কি কাম কৰিবলৈ আঁচনি হাতত লৈছে বা লব সেই সকলোবিলাক ভাষণত পৰিষ্কাৰকৈ বৰ্ণনা কৰিছে। আবাদি কংগ্ৰেছৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ অনুযায়ীয়েই দেশখনক গঢ়াবলৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি চৰকাৰে যে গঠনমূলক কামত আগবাঢ়িছে সেইটো ভাষণত ভালকৈ ফুটি ওলাইছে।

মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে নগা পাহাৰৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। আচলতে সেইঠাইত যি ঘটনা ঘটিছে তাৰ এটা প্ৰকৃত বাতৰি জানিবলৈ পাই আমি নথৈ আনন্দ নগাসকলো আমাৰ ভাই ভনী। তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰৰ কোনো এটা অংশই কিছু ভুল চিন্তাধাৰা বা প্ৰযোচনাত পৰি বিপথগামী হৈছে, তেওঁলোকক through persuasion and love শুদ্ধবাটলৈ আনিবই লাগিব।

অকল এতিয়াই নহয়, আহোম ৰজাৰ দিনৰ পৰা আনকি মহাভাৰতৰ যুগৰে পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ লগত আমাৰ অতি সৌহাৰ্দ্যপূৰ্ণ ভাবে আৰু আমি নিজা ভাই ভনী হিচাবে চলি আহিছে। আৰু এতিয়াও সেই সৎভাৱ অক্ষুণ্ণ ৰাখিব লাগিব।

অৱশ্যে এটা কথা উঠিব পাৰে যে তালৈ চিপাহী আৰু সৈন্য সামন্ত পঠিওৱা হৈছে কিয়? এটি পৰিয়ালৰ ভিতৰৰ কোনো এজনলোক যেতিয়া পথচ্যুত হৈ বাকী বিলাকৰ শাস্তি ভঙ্গ কৰি পৰিয়ালত বিশৃঙ্খলা লগাই তেতিয়া পৰিয়ালৰ মুখীয়াল জনে বিপথগামী জনক শাসনৰ ভিতৰলৈ আনি শাস্তি ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে। ইয়াত বঙাচকু দেখুওৱাৰ কোনো প্ৰশ্ন মুঠে, যেহেতুকে সেই ব্যৱস্থা শত্ৰুভাবে লোৱা নহয় বৰং বৃহৎ মঙ্গল আৰু শান্তিৰ কাৰণেহে লোৱা হয়। আন সকলো ভাই ভনী মিলি আমাৰ কিছুমান ভাই ভনী ভুল বাটেৰে যাৰ ধৰিলে তেওঁলোকক সন্মুখে ব্ৰাহ্মভাৰেৰে দৰ্কাৰ হলে কাৰাভাৰেৰে হলেও শুদ্ধবাটলৈ আনিবই লাগিব।

অসমৰ পাহাৰ অঞ্চলত অৱস্থিত চহৰ বিলাকৰ বাহিৰে পাহাৰ অঞ্চলৰ বসতি নিচেই কম। সেই ভিতৰত অঞ্চলবিলাকলৈ যাতায়তান অসুবিধা, নিয়মিত শিক্ষা আৰু চিকিৎসাৰ অভাৱত সেই অঞ্চলবোৰৰ পৰ্ব্বতীয়া ভাই ভনীবোৰ ইমানদিনে বহুত পিচ পৰি আছিল। সেই বিলাকতো যাতে যাতায়ত, শিক্ষা, চিকিৎসা আদিৰ সুবিধা হয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে N. E. S. আৰু Community Project আদিৰ জৰিয়তে পিচ পৰি থকা ভাই ভনী সকলক আগুৱাই অনাৰ দিহা কৰিছে।

ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ-বাৰ্ষিকী-পৰিকল্পনাত N. E. S. বুকু আদিৰ জৰিয়তে কি কি উন্নয়নমূলক কাম হ'ব সেই বিষয়ে পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভাবে প্ৰকাশ পাইছে।

মহোদয়, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিশেষকৈ পাহাৰ অঞ্চলৰ উন্নয়নমূলক কাৰ্য্যত বিশেষ মনযোগ দিয়া কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। মোৰ বিবেচনাবে এটি সূচক পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে সেই দৰ্কাৰী উন্নয়নমূলক কামত আগবাঢ়ি যাব লাগে। এনেভাবে আমাৰ ভৈয়ামত থকা জনজাতি আৰু অনসূচীত জাতিৰ ভায়সকলক উন্নতিৰ আগ শাৰিহৈ অনাৰ লগে লগে বিভিন্ন আচনি আৰু পৰিকল্পনাৰ মাজেদি আমাৰ পাহাৰী ভাই সকলকো সকলো প্ৰকাৰে উন্নতিৰ পথত আগবাঢ়াই আনিব লাগিব।

আমাৰ দেশখন কৃষিপ্ৰধান দেশ। শতকৰা প্ৰায় ৮০ ভাগ মানুহেই কৃষি জীৱি। চৰকাৰে ভূমি সংস্কাৰন নীতিৰ অমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তনৰ কাম মে হাতত লৈছে, সেইকথা ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভাবে উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে। জমীদাৰী উচ্ছেদ, গাঁও অঞ্চলৰ Economic Holding ৰ Ceiling আদি বান্ধি বেচি মাটি থকা লোকসকলৰ পৰা মাটি আনি ভূমিহীনসকলক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে যদিও মোৰ সন্দেহ হয় যে দেশৰ মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ আৰু জনসংখ্যাৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ অনুপাতে ই অকলে কেতিয়াও খাদ্যসমস্যা দূৰীকৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে, নিবনুৱা সমস্যাও সমাধান নহয় আৰু মানুহৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অবস্থাও বেচি আগ নোবাঢ়ে। অৱশ্যে এই ভূমিসংস্কাৰনৰ ফলত আমাৰ বহুতো খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটি ওলাইছে। তাৰ দ্বাৰা কিছু খেতিয়কৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান হোৱাৰ লগে লগে, উন্নত প্ৰণালীৰ খেতিৰ যি আঁচনি চৰকাৰে লৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা কিছু খাদ্যসমস্যাবো শীম কাটিছে। কিমান মাটি ওলাল আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে কি পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লৈছে বা ল'ব সেই কথা ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত আভাস দি গৈছে।

মোৰ মনেৰে অকল এই ভূমিসংস্কাৰনৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে। এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ আন এটা ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেইটো হল কুটিৰ-শিল্প।

আমাৰ দেশৰ আজি এটা ডাঙৰ সম্পদ হৈছে কুটিৰ-শিল্প। আমি যদি আমাৰ কুটিৰ-শিল্পবোৰৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেন্তে আমি আমাৰ দেশখনকো আগুৱাই নিব নোৱাৰিম আৰু লগতে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাও সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নহ'ব। কুটিৰ-শিল্পৰ জৰিয়তে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। ক্ষুদ্ৰ আয়তনত হলেও কুটিৰ-শিল্পৰ উন্নতিৰ লগে লগে দেশৰ উন্নতি আৰু নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হ'ব যদি লগতে medium size industries বোৰ co-operative organisation ৰ জৰিয়তে কৰা হয়।

আমাৰ দেশখন আজি আগবাঢ়াই নিব লগা হৈছে বিদেশী চৰকাৰে এৰি থৈ যোৱা শাস্ত্ৰাৰ আধাপোৰা খৰি আৰু চাইবোৰকে সম্বল কৰি। যদিও যোৱা পাঁচ-বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত বিশেষ উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰা নাই, তথাপি খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাৰ উপৰিও অন্যান্য কিছুমান কাম হাতত লোৱা হৈছে। সেইকালছোৱাৰ ভিতৰত চেনিৰ কল,

মৰা পাটৰ কল, আটা-ময়দাৰ কল, কাগজৰ কল আদি নিৰ্মাণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰও কিছু আগবঢ়া হৈছে। এইবোৰৰ জৰিয়তেও আমাৰ দেশৰ সমৃদ্ধি বঢ়াব লাগিব আৰু নিবনৰা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হ'ব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

অসমৰ প্ৰত্যেক নবনাৰীৰে দাবী যে তেল-শোধনাগাৰ অসমতে হ'ব লাগিব, এইটো আৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক দৃঢ় ভাবে বুজায় দিব লাগিব যে আমাৰ সম্পদৰে আমাৰ দেশৰ সমৃদ্ধি বঢ়োৱাতো আমাৰ জন্ম-সম্বন্ধিতকৈ অসমৰ জনতাই দৃঢ়তাৰে তেল-শোধনাগাৰ অসমত বিচাৰে আৰু এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰেও যি দৃঢ় সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত হৈছে সেই সিদ্ধান্তত অসমবাসীৰ সম্পৰ্ণ সহযোগ আছে। এই বিষয়ে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত ইঙ্গিত দিয়াৰ বাবে বৰ আনন্দ পাইছো; আৰু ই অতি সোণকালে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত হোৱাতো অসমবাসীয়ে বাঞ্চা কৰে।

যোৱাৰ বাৰ ভূ-ইকপৰ পিচত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ বম্যস্থান হৈ পৰিছে অনাবৃষ্টি, বাণপানী ধুমুহা গৰা-খহনীয়া আদিৰ ফলত দেশত খাদ্যাভাব হৈছে, অৰ্ধশৰ্কট হৈছে আৰু মানুহৰ ক্ৰমশঃ হ্রাস পাই ৰাজ্যখন জুৰুলা কৰি পেলাইছে। ইমান বিপদ বিধিনি আৰু দুৰ্যোগৰ সন্মুখীন হৈও জনগণৰ নৈতিকতাৰ অবনতি হোৱা নাই, মানুহে ধৈৰ্য আৰু সাহসৰে এই সকলোবোৰ দুৰ্যোগৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ সমস্যাবোৰ সমাধানৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰেও অসমৰ গোৰৰ আৰু ঐতিহ্যৰ ভিত্তিত ঠিয় হৈ অসম আৰু অসমবাসীৰ বন্ধা সাহসৰে কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। অসমৰ যি কেইখন আহুকলীয়া নদী আছে তাৰ পাৰে পাৰে মঠাউৰি বান্ধি বাণপানী প্ৰতিকাৰ কৰাত চৰকাৰ সফল হৈছে আৰু river investigated circle আদি খুলি সমস্যা সমাধানত আগবাঢ়িছে, ই বাইজৰ কাৰণে মঙ্গলজনক কাম হৈছে।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত গড়-কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ অগ্ৰগতিৰ কিছ আভাস পোৱা গৈছে চৰকাৰে যিখন কপিলী নদীৰ আঁচনি (Kapili project) লৈছে সেই আঁচনিৰ দ্বাৰা চাৰিখন জিলা উপকৃত হ'ব দেশত বিদ্যুত শক্তি যোগান দিব, বাণপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰিত হ'ব আৰু হোজাই অঞ্চলক যিটো অঞ্চলত ৮টা মৌজা পৰিছে আৰু প্ৰায় ২ লক্ষ মানুহৰ বসবাস আৰু অসমৰ বাজ ভৰাল বুলি ধৰা হয়, সেই হোজাই অঞ্চলত আজি তিনি বছৰ অনাবৃষ্টিৰ ফলত কৃষি ফলৱতী নোহোৱাত খাদ্যৰ অনটন আৰু অৰ্থাভাব পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। এতিয়া কপিলী নদীৰ যি আঁচনি হাতত লৈছে তাৰ ফলত হোজাইত কৃষি ফলৱতী হোৱাত বহুত সহায় হ'ব, আৰু লগে লগে দেশৰ সমস্যাও সমাধান হ'ব। এই কপিলী নদী আঁচনিৰ ইঙ্গিত দিয়া বাবে মই আনন্দত আৱ্লুত হৈছো আৰু ৰাজ্য-পালক ধন্যবাদ দিছো।

তাৰ পিচত ভগনীয়া সমস্যা। এই সমস্যা অসমৰ সমস্যা নহয়। ই এটা ভাৰতীয় সমস্যা। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দিষ্ট পুজিৰে ভগনীয়া সংস্থাপনৰ বাবে যথেষ্ট কাম কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। চৰকাৰী বিষয়াসকলে পুনৰ বসতিৰ যি বোৰ কাম কৰিছে তাক সহায় কৰিবলৈ এটা বে-চৰকাৰী পৰামশ দাতা কমিটি প্ৰত্যেক জিলাত কৰিছিলে এই সংস্থাপন কামত বহুত সহায়ক হ'ব বুলি মই ভাবো।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ পাহাড়ী জনজাতি, ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি, অনুসূচিত জাতিৰ কল্যাণ আৰু শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ বাবে যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে। এই আটাইবোৰ ৰাজ্য-পালৰ ভাষণত সন্নিহিত কৰাৰ বাবে তেখেতক অভিবাদন জনাইছো। আৰু এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সমৰ্থন জনাই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলকো সমৰ্থন জনাবৰ কাৰণে আহ্বান জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰিলো।

Mr. SPEAKER : We have received nine amendments from the hon. Members to the Motion moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das and seconded by Shri Ramnath Sarma. Under the rules, the Speaker in his discretion may dispose of the amendments. So, I propose to call upon the hon. Members to move the amendments one by one, after which when, the House is in possession of those amendments, a debate will ensue. At the end of the debate the amendments will be put to vote, one by one, if necessary. I suppose this procedure, which is followed in Lok Sabha, will save a lot of time of this House.

In this connection I would only like to draw the attention of the House to Rule 48(4), which sets a time-limit to the speeches made by hon. Members. The Rule says, "Except with the permission of the Speaker no speech upon any motion or resolution shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration :

Provided the mover of a motion or resolution when moving the same and the Minister-in-charge when speaking for the first time may speak for thirty minutes."

This rule, which is somewhat Draconian does not leave much discretion in my hands. So, I hope the hon. Members will co-operate with me and confine their speeches to the time-limit set by the rules. I propose to exercise my discretion somewhat in a limited measure. I propose to use it in favour of only the leaders of parties including the Leader of the House. I hope the hon. Members will appreciate this difficulty, which has been imposed upon me by the rules of procedure in this House.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of what you have said, I do not fully understand how much time will be given to me to speak. I have to deal with a vast subject which needs time and I hope you will exercise your discretion in my favour.

Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :

"But this Assembly regrets that the address of the Governor does not indicate how financial help will be rendered to the people of the border area who have been reduced to a very distressing object poverty due to the partition of India, and also to some of those who have been compelled to leave

their hearth and home to seek shelter and to find means to maintain themselves, in other parts of the districts”.

Sir, I am compelled by circumstances.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order, I do not know whether the hon. Members have followed what I suggested. I suggested that all these amendments to the Motion would be moved one by one and then the debate would commence. The hon. Member who moved the amendment to the Motion would get priority over other Members.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Do I understand what you meant is that I shall speak afterwards when all these amendments will have been moved?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, that is the idea.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: If that is the case, I shall bow down to your ruling.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. What I suggested is that it is not necessary to read out the amendment to the Motion because all these amendments have been circulated to the hon. Members and as such the hon. Members are in possession of these amendments to the Motion. If the hon. Members now move the amendments formally then a lot of time of the House will be wasted. That is why I suggested that the amendments should be moved first and then I will call upon the respective Members to speak on the amendments. Naturally the Members who have moved the amendments will have priority over others.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Sir, I could not exactly follow whether the hon. Member who reads out the amendments to the Motion will get priority.

Mr. SPEAKER: The idea is that the mover of the amendment to the Motion need not read out the contents of the amendment, because the hon. Members are in possession of all the amendments to the Motion. After the amendments are moved the Members will be called upon to participate in the debate. Naturally those Members whose amendments have been moved will get priority over others to participate in the debate on the Governor's address.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrpunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, I am afraid, I do not appreciate what the hon. Speaker has said. If the hon. Member does not get any right to speak on the amendment when he moves it, he may be kept 'chup' afterwards and he may not be in a position to speak actually what he wants to speak at the time of moving the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: What I want to say is for the rationalisation of the debate in this House. After the amendments are moved I call upon the mover of the amendments to participate in the debate. That would save a lot of time of the House. I have suggested this procedure which is uniformly followed in the Lok Sabha.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergoan (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I draw your attention to Rule 48 of the Assembly Rules which reads as follows:

"48.(1) After the member who moves has spoken the Speaker shall read out the motion to the House after which other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Speaker may direct".

From this it appears that the mover of amendment who moves it on the motion has got the right to speak on behalf of the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think there is special provision in the rules relating to Governor's address. Rule 24(4) of the Assembly Rules says that "Amendments may be moved to such motion of thanks in such form and at such time as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker".

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Probably it will be analogous that if a Member who moves an amendment to the Motion is not allowed to speak he will actually get the priority right to speak when all the amendments will have been moved over other Members who have not moved any amendment when the Speaker will call upon the Members to participate in the debate.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is exactly what I want to do. This procedure will save a lot of time of the House. But I am entirely in the hands of the House. If the House

decides in any particular manner or want to follow the procedure which has been followed here, I have no objection to such procedure being followed as I have already stated.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, the movers of the amendments to the Motion may be allowed to speak at the time of moving the amendments. Otherwise the amendments moved will not be quite understandable to the hon. Members of this House. But, Sir, if you want that there should be time-limit, say instead of 15 minutes you can make it 10 minutes along with the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not mind if the House desires. I only want to save time of the House as there is a large number of amendments to the Motion. I will follow the usual procedure which has been followed in this House.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, We have two days to debate on the Governor's address. We have 11th and 12th June, and also now to debate on the Governor's address. So we have enough time. We want to explain our position. I do not see any limitation in Rule 24 (4) which is put to the Members who move the amendments to the Motion. This rule will be governed by Rule 48 of the Assembly Rules. That is an omnibus rule. Rule 24 (4) as regards time will be governed by Rule 48.

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not say that when I read out the amendments the mover of the amendments will get 30 minutes. But other Members who want to speak will get 15 minutes. It is very clear. So there is no difficulty of that.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am compelled to move this amendment by the distressing conditions obtaining in the border area. I represent Cherrapunji Constituency which consists of a large number of people—about eighty thousands in the border area. Only a small portion of the border area in my district which is not inside my constituency which has a population of about 16,500 belongs to Mr. L. Khyriem's Jowai Constituency. I know the feeling and the conditions of the people in these areas. They are on the border of Pakistan and they are in a distressed condition. It is very very important to realise that these people are really in need of immediate help from the Government. I have no doubt that the Government is trying their best to help as far as they

are able to understand how to tackle the problem. That I appreciate. But there is something which the Government will have to do in order to ameliorate the condition of these people. Afterwards I will suggest to the Government to co-operate with the representatives of the people in order to help these people in their distressed condition.

Now, Sir, in order to impress upon this House the condition of these people, I want to state before this House that these people are feeling like this—"The whole of India has got Independence and even all the other parts of Assam and especially the Brahmaputra Valley are enjoying the fruits of Independence, but we are the victims of the Independence of India due to the Partition thereof. Therefore, we are unhappy, we are in a distressed condition, we are in a deplorable state". That is their feeling. Anybody who does not understand the people of the area will not see their distressing condition and may say, "Well, we do not see any distress in your area". But I being a person of the border area know the people. I say the people are really in distress. In order to bring this fact before this House and to impress upon them their condition, I want to tell the House what these people were in pre-Partition days, what was the amount of their trade in pre-Partition days? They were the most prosperous in the whole of the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, perhaps, I may say, they were the most prosperous in the whole of the autonomous districts. The trade, from this area amounted to over 3½ crores of rupees. I have some figures which show the amount of trade in those areas in the pre-Partition days. The trade there amounted to a sum of 3 crores 60 lakhs and 10 thousand rupees; but the trade was with Sylhet and East Bengal which have now fallen in Pakistan. The people then were very prosperous, they had nothing to worry about because they had a good trade bringing money to them from commodities like oranges, potato, Tezpata, betel-nuts, Pipul, betel-leaves, etc. In pre-Partition years oranges used to bring in about one crore and 20 lakhs of rupees per year; and potato used to bring 60 lakhs of rupees per year to these areas, Tezpata—30 lakhs of rupees annually. Also vegetables, which were used to be sent to Pakistan from these Khasi border areas, used to bring in about 20 lakhs of rupees annually. These vegetables were used to be sent to Sylhet for consumption by the tea gardens there. Then other things like betel-nuts used to be sent from these areas to Pakistan and they used to bring in about 18 lakhs of rupees; Pipul 5 lakhs, Betel-leaves 80 lakhs and so on. When I was a Minister a few years ago, I used to visit Sylhet in the pre-Partition days. I

saw in the market of Sylhet everywhere betel-leaves exported from the Khasi and Jaintia Border area. Besides that, there was also trade in forest produce and timber which used to bring in about 20 lakhs of rupees annually; then there were spices—like turmeric, chillies, pepper, etc., which used to bring in about 60 thousand of rupees. Also there was a big trade in bananas, lemons, pineapples, jack-fruits, etc., which used to bring to these areas about 10 lakhs of rupees annually. Then, there was also a large quantity of limestone,—this used to bring about 6 lakhs, 40 thousand rupees. So, taken together all this trade that used to be carried on by the border areas in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills with Pakistan, amounted to 3 crores 60 lakhs and 10 thousand rupees.

Now Sir, suddenly partition of India came in and with this the usual trade was stopped. It continued somewhat for about 2 years after Partition. In 1949-50 the trade went down very badly. Pakistan took very strong measure not to allow this trade to go on. What happened, Sir? The trade went down very badly. In 1948-49 the amount fell to about 48 lakhs, twenty five thousands of rupees only instead of 3 crores, 60 lakhs and 10 thousand. In 1949-50 it went down to 13 lakhs, 41 thousand, in 1950-51 it went down to about 10 lakhs and 41 thousand rupees. That was the position. The people in those areas were terribly and badly hit. On top of that what happened? Oranges could not be exported or sent to the other parts of Assam. It is true Government tried their best to help the people by trying to bring aeroplanes to carry the oranges for sale to Calcutta. But the aeroplane could not go to all the border areas which extend to about 150 miles. The only place where the aeroplanes could land was at Shella but that could serve only a few villages around it. Even then, when the people brought their oranges to be carried by the aeroplanes, sometimes the aeroplanes did not come, or they do not get space in the aeroplanes. So the people from the neighbouring villages were saying, 'What is the use of taking the trouble of bringing our oranges when we cannot send them?' The result of this, Sir, is that lots of oranges were rotting, and it meant a lot of loss to the people.....

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar): May we know, Sir, what was the price of orange at that time and what is the price now?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: It all depends on the market rate prevailing. Now, Sir, that was the condition of

the people of these areas as soon as trade with Pakistan stopped. It is true the Government were trying their best to help the people to carry their oranges by aeroplane, but as I have already stated, that was not very successful. even those people who could manage to sell their oranges to contractors who send them to Calcutta could get only a very little amount from their oranges—the rate for transportation was very high. Because the cultivators could not realise sufficient amount for their oranges, they did not have money to take care of their orange groves and the consequence was that these orange groves deteriorated and now most of them have died. The people are in great distress. Those areas were not areas for growing rice and paddy—the people were not used to grow these crops, but they were used only to grow these kinds of crops like, oranges, betel-nuts, betel-leaves, Tezpata, chillies, turmeric, etc. After this the people became very very poor. Many had to sell their belongings. Whatever they could save in the previous years were spent in these years and were left in abject poverty. When this is the condition of these people, it is the duty and responsibility of the Government in power to find out some ways and means by which this helpless condition of the people may be removed. When the Government of India is all-out to help the refugees coming from Pakistan by all possible means, these people who are the original inhabitants of India and who are suffering mainly due to the partition of the country, it is the bounden duty of the Government of India to find some ways and means by which their condition is ameliorated. It is not only a problem for this State but it is a problem for the whole of India. It is for the leaders of India who now form the Government of India and who divided the country; therefore the Government of India must be responsible for this abject poverty-stricken condition of the people. If they are responsible for the rehabilitation of the refugees who have come from Pakistan, they should be fully responsible also to help the people from our own country to ameliorate their condition, especially because they have been reduced to such a condition for the partition of India. On account of such condition, it is very important that the Government should see that these people are helped somehow or other, financially and by every other means in order to enable them to stand on their own feet and not to be left in this helpless condition.

Sir, I have received many letters from these border areas stating that unless they are helped by Government they will face starvation and death. Many people are clamouring for work, employment and help to restore their business to feed

themselves. Nearly 900 people left their localities and have gone to other areas in the Khasi Hills in search of employment and food and land but in these new places also they are living in distress. Government have given relief to some of them but there are many who have not been helped by Government. They are roaming here and there for food. I met many of them in Nongpoh area and they narrated to me their sad tales. Sometime they are getting food and some time they are going without food. Sometime they get some work and sometime they do not get any work.

Considering all these things, I think that there should be drawn up a plan immediately by which these unfortunate people are helped. Government should help them to maintain themselves. The main cause of the defeat of all Congress candidates in the last General Election in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills was that the feeling among the mass people that Assam Congress Government is like a foreign Government which will not be able to understand and appreciate their feeling. Even after this if the Government do not come to their relief in sheer desperation they may be led to anything. There should be no mistake in this.

There is a feeling in the country that there was a grave mistake in dealing with the people of the Naga Hills. That there was a lack of parental, fraternal and humanitarian approach at the beginning, at least, otherwise, these unhappy incidents would not have taken place at all. I myself feel that there was a mistake. I do not want that such a mistake be committed in our border areas, lest the people be driven to a feeling of desperation which may lead them to unpleasant happening. Therefore, I would appeal to the House, to this Government and the Government of India that they should immediately be conscious of their hardship and come to their aid.

I know the Government tried to help the people by giving transport facility from Dowki, etc., to bring their produce to Shillong and then send to the plains of Assam Valley for market. Some people took advantage of this, but they gave up as they failed to get a good price of their betel-leaves, oranges etc., from Gauhati and other places. Betel-leaves business in these areas used to be once the most flourishing business, but that good prospect is not in sight unless the way is freely open to Pakistan. The Government should evolve a scheme by which the people can be helped to get rid of this unfortunate

position and thus this will be a blessing to the whole country. I find no mention in the Governor's speech how the Government will do this. It is stated in the Governor's speech at page 13 in paragraph 14 thus :—

“The Government has also continued schemes for the relieving of distress caused in the hills districts due to the partition. The development schemes are comprehensive covering Communications, Education, Public Health, Medical, Agriculture and all other aspects of economic activity as well as social welfare. So far as the hills districts are concerned, the target of the First Five Year Plan financed under Article 275(I) of the Constitution stood at Rs.344·53 lakhs”. In the 6 autonomous districts in five years the target is Rs.344·53 lakhs, that is, it comes to about 11½ lakhs for each district annually. Then Sir, the speech of the Governor continues like this, “In addition to this, the expenditure in the hill areas on schemes of development under the State's general plan amounted to Rs.204·14 lakhs during the First Plan period” and then below.... “The State Government from its own resources spent a total amount of Rs.364·14 lakhs on development schemes in the hills areas during the First Five Year Plan period”. So, Sir, if you divide equally the total amount to the six autonomous districts it comes to about 12½ lakhs per district. This amount does not sound very big. However, I appreciate what has been done. But money may be spent on education on this or that, but unless you help the people to enable them to stand on their own feet, to maintain themselves they will become a continual burden to the whole country. Therefore there must be some plan by which these people should be helped in such a way as to enable them to support themselves and stand on their own feet. If the people can be helped now so that they will be able to stand on their own feet, then in future years there will be no need of spending money for these people and they will be able to produce food for themselves and for others also. Now, Sir, I may tell this House that I propose to submit to Government very soon a scheme as to how these people should be helped to enable them to stand on their own feet.

Now, Sir, another thing is that the condition of the border people has been aggravated due to the fact that rice which used to come from Pakistan does not come any more now. These people previously used to be fed by the trade with Pakistan, whence rice, fish and other commodities were brought by boat-loads to the interiors of the whole Khasi and

Jaintia Hills from Sylhet and East Bengal; but now rice is taken from Shillong to the border area and there is really no motorable roads to go to all these areas. The price of rice is very high from Rs.30 to Rs.40 per maund. The Government have tried to construct the roads to the border areas, but unfortunately the Mawsmail-Sheila road and the Mawphlang-Balat road have not yet been completed; so no food commodities can be transported by these roads to the border areas. Till to-day the roads are not even Jeepable all the year around. They are only fair weather roads. So although we have spent a great deal, they have not very much helped the people in the border areas. Although to some extent the roads have rendered some help to the people, but the real problem of transportation is not yet practically solved. By the time these roads will be completed, there will, I am afraid, be no more goods to be brought to Gauhati and be sent to other parts of Assam. Sir, the Government are now trying to give loans, but these loans are not enough, the Government is also trying to give some gratuitous relief, but the amount is too small. What we really have to do is to evolve a regular and definite plan in order to help the people. I hope Government will consider the scheme which I shall submit soon and have discussion with the representatives of the people who are really in the know of all these things and then put up the scheme to get help from the Central Government.

Sir, on account of the hills, Assam is what it is to-day. Sir, we should not forget past history that Assam is what it is to-day on account of the hills. The Assam Government should co-operate with the representatives of the hills people. Had it not been for the co-operation of the hills leaders, the history of Assam would have been quite different altogether.

It is because of the feeling that the Assam Government is neglecting the hills people and do not care for the real leaders of the hills people, that the hills people want to have their own Hills State.

My friends from Garo Hills and Lushai Hills will also speak about the difficulties of the border people in their hills.

I think, Sir, I have said enough to impress upon you and this House the importance of giving help to the people of our border area and also I hope you agree with me that help should be rendered as quickly as possible. The prosperity of these areas were very much better in pre-Partition days, but now the people are in the most miserable condition.

Now, Sir, another thing I feel I need to remind all, and that is that there should be a very sympathetic humanitarian and fraternal feeling and approach towards the people of the hills and their leaders. Now there is a move for separation from Assam. It is for you, Sir, to think what Government should do under such circumstances. I myself will be glad to see that Government will come forward and co-operate with the representatives of the people of the hills. Whatever may be the value of the move to have a separate Hills State, I hope and believe that the Leader of the Congress Party will not be led by an unwholesome party feeling which is manifested in our district among followers of the Congress that unless you become a Congress follower, you will not be helped in any way. That may be a bazar talk, but that is the feeling created among the people.....

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: You were a Congress man.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: I need not answer that question. I continue. That is the feeling created among the people of this Hill district at least. Sir, we are here and the Government is here for the sake of the people, for helping them as much as possible. Sir, I have no political ambition. I am not here for any love of power or for getting anything for myself. I would have retired from politics altogether had I not been made to feel that some good to our suffering people may be done by my becoming a Member of the Legislature. What is most important is to help the people no matter to whatever party one may belong. Now, I hear some people say—I do not know, that may not be the view of the party in power—that unless one joins the Congress, he cannot expect any help from the Congress Government. That should not be. Such a feeling should not be shared by any Government, let alone being guided by it. Sir, this part of the area—Khasi and Jaintia Hills—is a very important area, this is the border of Pakistan, and the people feel that unless the Government comes to their rescue, they do not know what they will have to do.

Now, Sir, I thank you for the leniency shown to me for allowing me to speak over-time, and I hope I have been able to make an impression in the House that this matter should be considered more seriously by the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved :

“That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :—

But this Assembly regrets that the Address of the Governor does not indicate how financial help will be rendered to the people of the border area who have been reduced to a very distressing abject poverty due to the partition of India, and also to some of those who have been compelled to leave their hearth and home to seek shelter and to find means to maintain themselves, in other parts of the district.”

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :—

But regrets that the Governor's Address throws no light to the measure taken for free and compulsory education in the State and the lot of the Primary and Aided High School Teachers.

The Assembly regrets that the Governor's address makes no mention of the widespread cattle diseases in the State.

The Assembly regrets that the Governor's address says nothing about the Prohibition of liquor in the State.

The Governor's address has not given any light regarding the investigation of the Bhairabkunda Hydro-electric Project in the Darrang District, Tezpur.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: On a point of information, Sir, is it necessary to second the Motion or not ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Not necessary.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত শ্ৰীযুত মহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই অনা শলাগনী প্ৰস্তাৱৰ ওপৰত, মই উপৰোক্ত সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটো আজিৰ এই সদনত মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ সমৰ্থ নৰ কাৰনে দাঙি ধৰিছো। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে ভালকৈ জানে—আজিৰ আমাৰ দেশৰ পৰিস্থিতি। এই পৰিস্থিতিৰ মূল কাৰণ হৈছে—দেশ বিভাজন। দেশ বিভাজনৰ পিচত আমি স্বাধীনতা আৰ্জন কৰিছো। স্বাধীনতাৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ সৰ্ব্ব প্ৰকাৰ স্বাধীনতাই—বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত উন্নতিৰ পথ বন্ধ কৰিছে। দেশবিভাজনৰ লগতে আমাৰ মানসিক পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হৈ—মানসিক বিভাজন

আহি পৰিছে—আৰু ইয়াৰ সংশোধনাৰ্থে আমাৰ শিক্ষা পদ্ধতিৰো উন্নতি সাধন কৰা প্ৰয়োজন। Education builds nation. যদি আমাৰ উষ্টি অহা লৰাছোৱালী বিলাক প্ৰকৃত শিক্ষাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হয়—তেনে হলে—ভবিষ্যতে প্ৰকৃত নাগৰিক হৈ উঠিব নোৱাৰিব আৰু দেশৰ কল্যাণ সাধন কেতিয়াও নহব। আমাৰ দেশত নতুনকৈ উদ্ভব কৰা 'বেচিক এডু কেশ্বন'ৰ নামত যি ব্যৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টিকৰা হৈছে—সেই ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰি নামত আমাৰ লৰাছোৱালীৰ মানসিক উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন হব বুলি মই, নিজে, বিশ্বাস নকৰো। আজি আমাৰ লৰাছোৱালীৰ অন্তৰত নৈতিকতা, শৃঙ্খলা বদ্ধতা, ছন সেৱা আদি বৃত্ত বিলাক বিকশিত হব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে স্কুলীয়া শিক্ষা পদ্ধতিৰ অত্যন্ত প্ৰয়োজন। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয়, আজিৰ শিক্ষাই—আমাৰ ভবিষ্যতৰ আশা ভৰসাৰ স্থল—লৰাছোৱালী বিলাকক 'অক্ষৰ বিদ্যা' দিয়েই সমাপ্ত কৰিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ দেশৰ পুণ্ডিত নেতা সকলে চোকা দৃষ্টিপাত কৰা দেখা গৈছে আৰু সেইদৰে প্ৰকৃত ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰিব বুলি মোৰ দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস। কাৰণ ইয়েই, আমাৰ বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাত গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলগীয়া অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই এইটো উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰো যে—আমাৰ সমাজৰ তথা দেশৰ কল্যাণৰ ভেটি সুৰূপ—হৈছে আমাৰ প্ৰাৰ্থীয়া স্তৰৰ শিক্ষক সকল। এওঁলোকৰ হাততেই আমাৰ লৰাছোৱালীৰ ভবিষ্যত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। অৰ্থাৎ—এওঁলোকৰ পেটৰ ভোক পেটতে মাৰ বাব লগীয়া হৈছে—তেওঁলোকৰ পেটৰ ভোকলৈ আজি কোনেও কাণ দিয়া নাই। কিয়? সত্যকথাত কবলৈ হলে এওঁলোকৰ গুৰুত্ব এতিয়াও উপলব্ধি কৰিব পৰা নাই। ইং ১৯৫৪ চনত ভাৰতৰ ৰাজ্য সমূহৰ 'ডাইবেক্টৰ অব পাবলিক ইন্সট্ৰাকচন' আৰু শিক্ষা সচীৱ সকলে গোট খাই চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছিল—তাত—কমকমো Untrained শিক্ষকৰ ৫০ টকা আৰু Trained শিক্ষকৰ ৬০ টকা বেতন হব লাগে। তাৰ পিচত ১৯৫৫ চনৰ 'মে' মাহত ভাৰতৰ শিক্ষা সচীৱ ভ্ৰমায়ন কৰিবৰেও Untrained Teacher ৰ ৫০ টকা Trained Teacher ৰ ৬০ টকা Matric Trained ৭৫ টকা হব লাগে বুলি মন্তব্য কৰিছিল। ভাৰতৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ ভাৰপ্ৰাপ্ত ডেপুটী মিনিষ্টাৰ কে, এম মালি মহোদয়েও এনে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবলৈ ১৯৫৬ চনত কানপুৰ অধিবেশনত শিক্ষক সকলৰ বেতন উন্নত হব লাগে বুলি মন্তব্য প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল। ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhiৰ পৰা প্ৰকাশিত এখন প্ৰচাৰ পত্ৰত প্ৰকাশ হোৱা দেখা গৈছিল তলত দিয়াৰ দৰে।

Pay Scale

(১) অন্ধ্ৰ প্ৰদেশ	...	...	45—3—60—2—90
(২) বিহাৰ	...	...	50—2—70(E.B.)—2—90
(৩) মধ্য প্ৰদেশ	...	...	45—2½—50—2—60(E.B.)—2—80
(৪) মাদ্ৰাজ	...	...	45—3—60—2—90
(৫) পঞ্জাব	...	...	47½—2—67½(E.B.)—3—97½ (E.B.) —2—80.
(৬) পশ্চিম বঙ্গ	...	...	35—4/2—75—5/2—80
(৭) হাইদৰাবাদ	...	...	54—2—56—2½—81 (E.B.)—3½— 98½.
(৮) মধ্য ভাৰত	...	...	40—3—70—75
(৯) আজমীৰ	...	...	68—4—120(E.B.)—5—170
(১০) দিল্লী	...	...	68—4—120(E.B.)—5—170
(১১) আন্ধাৰ্ণান	...	...	68—4—120(E.B.)—5—170

উক্ত প্ৰদেশ বিলাকত মানবস্বৰ দাম অসমৰ তুলনাত বহু কম। দিল্লীৰ হোটেলত ভাতৰ দাম—প্ৰথমশ্ৰেণী—দহঅনা ; কিন্তু অসমত ২য় শ্ৰেণীৰ ভাতো হোটেলত পাচগিকি বা ডেব টকাৰ কমত পোৱা নাযায়। এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত এইবিলাক অসুবিধা—চকুৰ আগত লৈয়ো আনৰ হৈ যোৱা 'পে কমিটিয়ে, বিশেষকৈ প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষক সকলৰ বেতন উচিত ভাবে ধাৰ্য কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু এই সংক্ৰান্তত—এনে অভিমতও 'পে কমিটিৰ' 'চেয়াৰ মেনে' প্ৰকাশ কৰা বুলি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো—যে প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষক সকলে হেনো ঘৰৰ ভাত খাই—দিনে তিনি ঘণ্টা কাম কৰে: তেনেস্থলত তেওঁলোকক কিয় দৰ্শনা বেচি লাগে? এনেধৰণৰ মন্তব্যই প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষক সকলৰ অন্তৰ জলাই দিছে। দাতায় দিলেও বিধাতাই নিদিয়। ইয়াৰ উচিত ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা প্ৰয়োজন মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ প্ৰেমৰ আদৰ্শেৰে। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় জাতিৰ পিতাই প্ৰেমৰ আদৰ্শেৰে জগতক অনুপ্ৰাণিত কৰিব পাৰিছিল আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সেই আদৰ্শ কোনো বকমেই অনুসৰণ কৰিব পৰা নাই বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

মদ নিবাবনীৰ বাবে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ নেতা সকলে বিশেষ ভাবে মনোযোগ দিছে যদিও আমাৰ মানুহৰ মাজত মদৰ প্ৰথা এতিয়াও আছে। চাউলৰ পৰা তৈয়াৰ কৰা মদ কিছুমান ক্ষেত্ৰত শৰীৰৰ কাৰণে উপকাৰী হব পাৰে—সেই বিষয়ে অবশ্যে মই বিশেষ নাজানো কাৰণ মই ৰসায়ন শাস্ত্ৰৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ নহয়। কিন্তু এই সম্পৰ্কে বিশেষ কবলগীয়া এই যে খোলা বজাৰত চৰকাৰে এতিয়াও মদৰ দোকান ৰাখি দিছে। আনপিনেদি আকৌ চৰকাৰে মদ নিবাবণ আচনিও হাতত লৈছে। গতিকে খোলা বজাৰৰ মাজত মদৰ দোকান ৰখাটো যুক্তিসঙ্গত হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলে Prohibition কৰিবলৈ গৈ কি ধৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে তাক একমাত্ৰ ভুক্তভোগী সকলেহে জানে।

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Sir, I want to point out that Prohibition has not been extended to the Mangaldai subdivision.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): He is speaking generally.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, he is speaking generally.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Prohibition নকৰিলেও চৰকাৰে কিছুমান আবকাৰি আইন প্ৰয়োগ কৰিছে, বিশেষকৈ ভাঙ, মদ, গাজা ইত্যাদি বস্তৰ ওপৰত। সেইবোৰ ধৰিবলৈ গৈ যিবিলাক বস্ত ধৰি আনে সেই বিলাক বস্ত দেখিলে লাঞ্জেই লাগে। মোৰ এই বিষয়ে কবলগীয়া মুখ্য কথা হৈছে যে যিবিলাক মদৰ দোকান বজাৰৰ ওচৰতে আছে, সেই বিলাক দোকান বজাৰৰ পৰা ১/২ মাইল দূৰত ৰখা উচিত। দুখীয়া আৰু অজ্ঞ মানুহ মূল্যত বেচি দিয়ে আৰু কিনা বস্ত বেচি দামত কিনে তাৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা বেয়া হৈ পৰে। যি হওক আমাৰ দেশৰ নেতা সকলে যেতিয়া এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিছে, মোৰ বিশ্বাস চৰকাৰে এই সমস্যা সোনকালে সমাধান কৰিব।

তাৰ পাচত Cattle Disease-ৰ বিষয়ে কও যে গৰু মহৰ লগত আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা অতি নীবিড় ভাবে জড়িত। অকল আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্যখন গোটেই বছৰতে শ্যামলা হৈ থাকে অথচ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতে আকৌ খাদ্য সমস্যাই ভয়ঙ্কৰ ৰূপ লৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি? কাৰণ আন একো নহয় সেইটো হৈছে চৰকাৰে কাৰ্গজে পত্ৰে যি ধৰণে অনুভব কৰে কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত সেইটো হৈ নুঠে। বৰ্ত্তমানে কিছুমান এনে ধৰণৰ মঠাউৰি বন্ধা হৈছে যে

তাৰ ফলত দং বন্ধ হৈ খেতিৰ অসুবিধা কৰিছে। খেতিয়ক সকলক যি ক'মি ঋণ চৰকাৰে মঞ্জুৰ কৰিছে সেই ঋণ সময় মতে নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে কৃষিত নানা নিধিনি ঘটে—ই অতি পৰিতাপৰ বিষয়। মই নিজে জানো টংলা খয়ৰাবাৰীত এনে ঘটনা হৈ গৈছে। ভবিষ্যতে মঠাউৰি নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্যত চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট মনোনিবেশ কৰিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister Education): Sir, the Member is going beyond the scope of the Amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: I find the hon. Member has not confined his speech to the scope of the Amendment. মাননীয় সদস্যই যি সংশোধনী আনিছে তাত খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই। নিয়ম হৈছে যেতিয়া সংশোধনী আনে আলোচনা তাৰ ভিতৰতে হ'ব লাগিব, নহলে অনৈধ হ'ব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: গৰু মহৰ লগত খাদ্য সমস্যা বিশেষ ভাবে জড়িত আছে, সেই কাৰণে সেই বিষয়ে অল্প কথা কোৱা হ'ল। যি হওক যি দৰে গৰু মহৰ মৃত্যুৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি আহিছে তাৰ ফলত খেতিয়ক সকলে আশানুৰূপ খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰিব আৰু তাৰ ফলত বৰ্তমান খাদ্য সমস্যাই আৰু ভয়ঙ্কৰ ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰিব। শুনিবলৈ পাইছো মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ কাৰণে ১০ হেজাৰ টকা চৰকাৰে Cattle Loan মঞ্জুৰী দিছে সেই দৰে আন ঠাইতো দিয়া হৈছে বুলি মোৰ অনুমান। যদি সেয়েই হয়, তেন্তে ই অতি দুখৰ কথা—এই সামান্য ঋণৰ দ্বাৰা জনসাধাৰণৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে। এই সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাবে খেতিয়ক জনসাধাৰণক আৰু বেচি Cattle Loan দিয়াৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিব বুলি মই আশা কৰোঁ। দণ্ডৰ কাৰণে দিয়া টকা বাইজে সময়মতে নোপোৱাত বাইজৰ বহুত ক্ষতি হৈছে।

ইয়াৰ পাছত আহিল Hydro Electricity আৰু River Valley Project ৰ কথা। এই নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কাৰ্যত অসমৰ নানা ঠাইত লৈছে। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় আমাৰ মঙ্গলদৈ মহকুমাৰ ভৈৰবকুণ্ড Hydro Electricity Project বোধকৰো ডুলতেই বাদ পৰিল। যি হওক “মুনিনাঞ্চ মতিভ্ৰমঃ” সচৰাচৰ হৈ থাকে। ভবিষ্যতে যাতে উক্ত Project Hydro Electricity Investigation-ত ধৰি লয় তাৰ বাবে মোৰ অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ।

যোৱা ১৯৫৪ চনতেই আমাৰ স্থানীয় লোকেল বোৰ্ডৰ চেয়াৰমেন মহাশয়ে তেনে ধৰণৰ আচনি সহ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আবেদন কৰিছিল। সেইটোকেই চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰি চাব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা অকল যে Irrigation ৰ কামেই হ'ব এনে নহয় লগে লগে বিদ্যুত শক্তি উৎপাদন কৰি নানা উন্নয়নৰ কামত বাইজক আগবঢ়াব পাৰিব।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন গাঁৱেই সমৃদ্ধি। গতিকে আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ যিবিলাক সমস্যা তাক প্ৰথমে সমাধান নকৰিলে আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য ক'বা নহ'ব। অবশ্যে চৰকাৰে এই সমস্যা বিলাক উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। আশা কৰো তাৰ সমাধান কৰে চৰকাৰে যথাযোগ্য ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ল'ব।

প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষক সকল আমাৰ জাতিৰ গুৰি ধৰোতা সকলক গঢ় দিয়াৰ মূলত। তেনে লোক সকলক সমস্যাৰ মাজত পেলাই থলে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰধান কৰ্তব্যলৈ মন দিয়াত হকা বধা হ'ব। এই ফালে মন কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ যাবতীয় সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধান কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক মই টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো।

তাৰ পিচত চাহ বাগিচা বিলাক আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ এটা বহুমূলীয়া সম্পদ তাৰ বনুৱা সকল হ'ল তাৰ প্ৰধান অঙ্গ। এই লোক সকলৰ লবা-ছোৱালীৰ কাৰণে তাত বিবিলাক স্কুল আছে, সেই বিলাকৰ বাগিচাৰ কতৃপক্ষই সকলো খৰচ বহন কৰে। ভাৰতৰ সংবিধানৰ ৪৫ ধাৰা মতে ৬ বছৰৰ পৰা ১৪ বছৰৰ লবা-ছোৱালী বোৰক বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা দিব লাগে। এনে স্থলত সেই স্কুল বিলাক চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শকে এদিনলৈকে পৰিদৰ্শন নকৰে। এনেটকৈ কোনেও চকু-কান নিদিলে জানো সেই স্কুল বিলাক সূচাকাৰুপে চলিব পাৰে? এই বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো; আৰু 'C' Class উঠাই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

অবশেষত মই আশা কৰো, বিশ্বাস কৰো আৰু মানুহৰ অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন মঙ্গলদৈৰ সমস্যা বিলাকৰ সমাধানৰ ব্যৱস্থা ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ যোগে অতি সোনকালে হাতত লব আৰু সমূহ প্ৰদেশৰ সমস্যা চৰকাৰি নীতিৰ লগত লগ লগাই সমাধান কৰিব।

স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত অন্ততঃ চৰকাৰে Defence-ত অকল মনোনিবেশ নকৰি গঠনমূলক কামতহে বেচি মনোনিবেশ কৰা উচিত। তেতিয়াহে দেশৰ বেচি মঙ্গল হ'ব।

মহোদয়, মোৰ আৰু বিশেষ কবলগীয়া নাই, মই ইয়াকেই কও যে গঠনমূলক ভাৱ লৈ নৈতিকতা আৰু ঈশ্বৰৰ ওপৰত ভক্তিৰ মনোভাৱ লৈ প্ৰেমৰ দ্বাৰা মানুহৰ মাজত তেনে ধৰণৰ গঠনমূলক শিক্ষা দি সকলোকে সমানে সা-সুবিধা দি উন্নতিৰ পথত আগুৱাই নিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস; আৰু প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষক সকলৰ আঁঠু আছকালৰ বিষয়ে মনোযোগ দিব।

আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ নেতা সকলৰ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত মই এই অনুৰোধ জনাই সামৰণী মাৰিলো আৰু ইয়াকে কৈ ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ক তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ কাৰণে অভিনন্দন জনাই দিয়া প্ৰস্তাবৰ ওপৰত দিয়া সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱটোতো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Mr. SPEAKER : The Amendment moved is :

That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :—

But regrets that the Governor's Address throws no light to the measure taken for free and compulsory education in the State and the lost of the Primary and Aided High School Teachers.

The Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address makes no mention of the widespread cattle diseases in the State.

The Assembly regrets that the Governor's Address says nothing about the Prohibition of Liquor in the State.

The Governor's Address has not given any light regarding the investigation of the Bhairabkunda Hydro-electric Project in the Darrang District, Tezpur."

(Adjournment)

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 11th June, 1957.

Shillong :

The 3rd August, 1957. }

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary,

Legislative Asssmbly, Assam.

APPENDIX A

The 4th May 1957

No. LML. 1/53/124.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 296, read with clause (i) of sub-section (2) of the same section of the Assam Municipal Act, 1923 (Assam Act I of 1923), which was extended to the notified area at Kokrajhar in the district of Goalpara constituted under Notification No. LML. 1/53/47, dated the 25th February 1956, the Governor of Assam is pleased, after previous publication, to make the following rules to have effect for the purpose of holding the first and subsequent general elections and bye-elections under the Act of the Kokrajhar Town Committee, for the division of the said notified area into wards and for fixing the number of members to be elected from each of such wards.

KOKRAJHAR NOTIFIED AREA

The notified area at Kokrajhar shall be divided into four wards each within the boundaries described below and there shall be one elected member from each of the said wards:—

WARD No. I

- North—Bounded by Bhatarmari village and northern boundary of the notified area.
 East—Bounded by the Kokrajhar dong.
 South—Bounded by the railway line meeting the eastern boundary at Railway culvert No. 128/G in its mid-point.
 West—Bounded by the Gaurang river along the eastern bank.

WARD No. II

- North—Northern boundary starts from the mid-point where Kokrajhar dong crosses the northern boundary and goes along the northern boundary of the Kokrajhar notified area meeting the Futkibari-Gorubhasa road at 44/2 old furlong post and stops.
 East—Starts from old furlong post No. 44/2, along the eastern boundary of the Kokrajhar Town Committee and goes straight and cuts main railway line on the east towards the Basugaon at the point where Tengapara-Bhatarmari road meets by its eastern edge.

South—Starting from the point where eastern boundary meets railway line and goes along the main railway line towards the west and stops at the railway culvert No. 128/G in its mid-point.

West—Coincides with the eastern boundary of Ward No. I.

WARD No. III

North—Boundary starts from the mid-point of the level crossing where the Futkibari-Gorubhasa road crosses the main railway line and starts towards the east along the main railway line and meets the point where the eastern boundary of the notified area crosses the main railway line and stops.

East—Thence from the point where the eastern boundary of the notified area crosses the main railway line on the east, goes along the eastern edge of the old Bhatarmari-Tengapara road at the mid-point from where the old Bhatarmari-Tengapara road starts and stops.

South—Boundary starts from the point where the Bhatarmari-Tengapara road starts and proceeds along the southern boundary of the notified area and goes towards the west and meeting the old mile post No. 42/4, on the Futkibari-Gorubhasa road and stops.

West—The boundary starts from the old furlong post No. 42/4 along the Futkibari-Gorubhasa road and proceeds towards the north along the road and stops at the junction of Hatimatha village road and thence it goes towards the east along the Hatimatha road and meets the point where the road leading to Mosque, keeping the Mosque in the right starts and goes towards the north of Mosque. Thence it goes straight to connect the bazar road through the heart of the bazar at Mahamaya Mandir keeping the Mandir on right side. Thence it proceeds straight along the bazar road crossing the Kokrajhar-Patalpur road, it goes to meet the Station road near Sri Manmatha Nath Das's compound. Then it takes turn towards the west to meet the Futkibari-Gorubhasa road and goes along the Futkibari-Gorubhasa road and meets at the mid-point of the level crossing of the railway and stops at the point of origin of the northern boundary.

WARD No. IV

North—The northern boundary starts from the mid-point of the level crossing in the Futkibari-Gorubhasa road towards the west along the main railway line upto 15 1/4 railway mile post.

East—Eastern boundary starts from the old furlong No. 42/4 along the Futkibari-Gorubhasa road upto the point, where the Hatimatha village road and stops at the point, where the road leading to Mosque cuts the above road and then goes along the eastern boundary of the Ward No. 3.

South and West—Then the line starts towards the south-west along the eastern boundary of the notified area upto the old furlong post No. 42/4 on the Futkibari-Gorubhasa road and stops.

A. M. DAM,
Secretary to the Government of Assam, L. S. G. Department