



**Proceedings of the fifth Session of the Second Assam Legislative Assembly assembled under the Provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 1-30 P.M. on Friday, the 17th September, 1948.

**P R E S E N T**

The Hon'ble Mr. Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, six Hon'ble Ministers and fifty-six Members.

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Government contribution to the Shillong Times**

**Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA** asked :

\* 8. (a) Is it a fact that Government contribute a good amount for Government publications to "The Shillong times" ?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the average monthly contribution ?

(c) Since when such contributions were made by the Government ?

(d) Who are the owners of "The Shillong Times" ?

(e) Are Government aware that the paper has no wide circulation except in Shillong Town ?

**The Hon'ble Maulana Md. TAYYEBULLA** replied :

8. (a)—No.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise.

(d)—Mr. S. B. Chaudhuri of Laitumkhras is understood to be the Editor of "The Shillong Times". Government have no information regarding ownership of the paper.

(e)—Government have no information.

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**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Abolition of Zamindari System**

**Maulavi MD. MAKSED ALI** asked :

23. (a) Will Government be pleased to state when they are going to abolish the present Zamindari System ?

(b) Do Government propose to absorb all the employees of Zamindari Estates while making the State acquisition of Zamindaris ?

(c) If not, are Government aware that these people will be hard hit in these days ?

**Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY** (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

23. (a)—A Bill is being introduced in the present Session of the Assembly.

(b)—The matter will be considered in due course, but Government cannot make any commitment at this stage. It will all depend on how these officers behave in the meantime.

(c)—Does not arise.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA**: Sir, as regards question 23 (b), may we know whether the behaviour in the past years would be taken into consideration before adsorbing the employees of the Zamindari Estates.

**Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY** (Parliamentary Secretary): Yes, Sir, Government may take that into consideration.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA**: May I know, Sir, if other factors would also be taken into consideration before absorption ?

**Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY** (Parliamentary Secretary): In case of reinstatement everything will have to be taken into consideration.

#### Promotion of Forest Rangers to the rank of Assistant Conservator of Forests

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI** asked :

24. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many Forest Rangers have been promoted to the rank of Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Province during 1948 ?

(b) Who are those persons, from which district they come from and what are their qualifications ?

(c) The date of their first appointment in the Department ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA** replied :

24. (a)—Seven.

(b)—The names of the persons, districts from which they come and their qualifications are given below :—

Names of persons	Home districts	Qualification
1. Babu Krishna Chandra De Purkayastha.	Sylhet ...	D. D. R. with honours (Dehra Dun Ranger's Certificate Higher Standard).
2. Srijut Achyutananda Barua ...	Kamrup ...	D. D. R.
3. U Barendra Sware ...	... Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	D. D. R.

Names of persons	Home Districts	Qualification
4. Babu Suresh Chandra Nath ...	Cachar...	... D. D. R.
5. Srijut Deveswar Neog ...	Sibsagar	... D. D. R.
6. Babu Satish Chandra Chaudhury.	Sylhet ...	... B. T. C. [Passed the final examination (both practical and theoretical) courses of the Bengal Forest School at Kurseong].
7. Babu Pramatha Nath Bhatta-charji, B. Sc., Sylhet.	Ditto	... D. D. R. with honours. Also completed the refresher course for Superior Forest Service at Dehra Dun.

(c)—Dates of their first appointment in the Forest Department—

- No.1 March 21, 1924.
- No.2 March 21, 1923.
- No.3 March 19, 1922.
- No.4 March 21, 1924.
- No.5 March 21, 1924.
- No.6 November 27, 1923.
- No.7 October 28, 1933.

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** ইয়াত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে ৭ জন বেঞ্জাৰক প্ৰমোচন দিয়া হৈছে বুলি কৈছে। এই প্ৰমোচন কি হিচাপে দিয়া হৈছে, কোনে দিছে আৰু কাৰ recommendation ত দিয়া হৈছে ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** অনাৰেবোল সভ্য মহোদয়ে বোধহয় জানে যে এইবিলাক বিষয়ত পাৰ্শ্বিক ছাভিছ কমিশ্যনৰ recommendation লৈহে appointment দিয়া হয়।

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** পাৰ্শ্বিক ছাভিছ কমিশ্যনে কি হিচাপে এই বিলাক recommendation কৰিছে ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** পাৰ্শ্বিক ছাভিছ কমিশ্যনে কি হিচাপে recommendation কৰিছে সেইটো পাৰ্শ্বিক ছাভিছ কমিশ্যনেইহে জানে। বোধহয় সভ্য মহোদয়ে জানে যে প্ৰমোচনৰ সময়ত merit, seniority আৰু service record আদি বিশেষ ভাবে বিবেচনা কৰা হয়।

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** ছিলেটৰ যি জন মানুহক প্ৰমোচন দিয়া হৈছে তেওঁৰ service record ত কনজাৰভেটৰে প্ৰমোচন পাব নোৱাৰে বুলি remark কৰা কথা সঁচানে ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** মই সভ্য মহোদয়ৰ বিবৃতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰস্তুত নহওঁ আৰু সেইটো সঁচা হয়নে নহয় তাকো কব নোৱাৰো। এইটো এইপৰিষদত কোৱাও বোধকৰো টিক নহব। মুঠৰ ওপৰত প্ৰমোচনৰ সময়ত পাৰ্শ্বিক ছাভিছ কমিশ্যনৰ recommendation লৈ প্ৰমোচন দিয়া হয়। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে যে আৰু কিবা কৰ লগা আছে সেইটো মই কব নোৱাৰো।

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** এই মানুহ জন কোনো Range ত থকাৰ সময়ত তেওঁৰ অৱহেলাৰ বাবে কেইটা মান হাতী মৰা গঁচা নে ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** তেনেকুৱা হব পাৰে।

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** যি ৭ জনক প্ৰমোচন দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ ভিতৰত ৩ জন ছিলেটৰ আৰু এজন কাছাৰৰ মানুহ। অসমীয়া মুঠেই দুজন। প্ৰমোচন পাবৰ উপযুক্ত অসমীয়া কৰ্মচাৰী নাছিল নেকি ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** আছিল নে নাছিল সেইটো কব নোৱাৰো ; কিন্তু পাব্লিক ছাভিছ কমিশ্যনক এই বিলাক বিচাৰ কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে তাৰ দিয়া হৈছিল।

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** তেন্তে কি হিচাপে প্ৰমোচন দিয়া হৈছে ?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** তেখেতে কৈছেই নহয় যে seniority আৰু meritৰ ওপৰত দিয়া হয়।

**Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI:** মই জনাত বহুত অসমীয়া senior officer আছে। ডেকাবকৰা বুলি এজন মানুহ আছে। তেৱেঁই প্ৰথম অসমীয়া গ্ৰেজুৱেট যি এই বেঞ্জাৰ পদত ভৰ্তি হৈছিল। যি বিলাকক প্ৰমোচন দিয়া হৈছে সেই বিলাকত কৈ তেখেত বহুত senior।

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** পাব্লিক ছাভিছ কমিশ্যনে নিশ্চয় সকলো কথা বিবেচনা কৰি চাইছে।

**Maulavi ABDUL HALIM:** May I know, Sir, from Government whether Mr. Bhattacharji was sent to Dehra Dun for refresher course at Government expense ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** That is a new Question, Sir.

**Maulavi ABDUL HALIM:** Here in the reply it is mentioned, Sir, that Babu Pramatha Nath Bhattacharji also completed the refresher course for Superior Forest Service at Dehra Dun. So, Sir, may I know if he was sent for further refresher course at the expense of Government ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** Certainly, Sir, he was sent by Government at Government expense.

**Maulavi ABDUL HALIM:** May I know, Sir, the amount spent in that connection ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** It is not possible, Sir, to give the reply offhand.

**Maulavi ABDUL HALIM:** Was it necessary for Government, Sir, to send Babu P. N. Bhattacharji for further training of refresher's course at Dehra Dun at the expense of the Government when it is found that he has passed from Dehra Dun with an honours certificate ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** All the cases were put before the Public Service Commission and on that basis they made recommendations to Government for appointment.

**Maulavi ABDUL HALIM:** Sir, it is mentioned here that Babu Satish Chandra Chaudhury passed the final examination (both practical and theoretical) course of the Bengal Forest School at Kurseong. But how is it, Sir, that with this qualification alone he was selected by Government for Superior Service ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** It was for the Public Service Commission to say when they made recommendations to Government.

**Bar-Khetri Group of Mauzas in Gauhati Subdivision**

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked :

25. Are Government aware—

- (a) That the Bar-Khetri group of Mauzas in the Gauhati Subdivision are very backward in the matter of communication ?
- (b) That these Mauzas are frequently subjected to floods and the absence of high and good road is keenly felt particularly during the floods when help from outside becomes a dire necessity ?
- (c) That in recognition of this necessity the Assam Road Communication Board is contemplating to have a road known as Hajo-Mukalmua road (*vide* Proceedings of the Board, dated the 11th and 12th April, 1947, item No.6 at page 6) ?

26. Having regard to the importance of this road and the hardship caused by the absence of such a road to the people of these Mauzas, do Government propose (i) to start its construction during the coming cold weather, or (ii) in the alternative allot an adequate sum of money to the Gauhati Local Board earmarking the same for the improvement of this road ?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY** replied :

- 25.(a)—Yes.
- (b)—Yes.
- (c)—Yes.

26.—Steps have already been taken to start work early in the cold weather.

**Privately owned buildings taken over by Government in Shillong**

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN** asked :

27. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of privately owned buildings taken over by Government up-till now for offices or for residential purposes in Shillong ?
- (b) The particulars of the premises taken over since January, 1947 ?

**Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary)** replied :

27.(a)—Four.

(b)—Particulars of premises taken over since January, 1947, are :—

Serial No.	Name of the owner of the property	Location	Area	Purpose of taking over	Remarks
1	Mvi. A. M. Chaudhury.	"Green View", Kench's Trace.	2.94 acres with buildings.	For official residence of Hon'ble Ministers.	Ditto.
2	Maharaj Kumar S. K. Acharyya.	"Rock side", Bihar Road.	2.022 acres with buildings.		
3	Mr. Toogood ..	"Rosenc a t h", Kelsall Road.	1.78 acres with buildings.	Ditto and Government Officers.	Ditto.
4	Mr. Toogood ..	"Lslin g t o n", Bishop Cotton Road.	3.23 acres with buildings.		

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Sir, is it correct that Government had no privately owned buildings in their possession before the 1st of January, 1947?

**Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY** (Parliamentary Secretary): That Question, Sir, does not arise.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Sir, I had asked what was the total number of privately owned buildings which Government had taken over and secondly the total number of them taken over since 1947. By subtraction of the second from the first total it will give us the number in Government's possession before the 1st January 1947. According to the figures given by the Government the total is (nought) which does not appear to be correct, according to my knowledge. There are a number of residential buildings which were in possession of Government before the first of January 1947. To quote one example alone, the Office of the Labour Commissioner.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The reply has been given already. The total number of buildings taken over since January 1947, has also been given.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** The figure "4" given in the reply is according to my information incorrect.

**Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY** (Parliamentary Secretary): The Question is too vague, Sir. Mr. Hardman did not put the date from when Government took over the houses but he said how many houses were taken over by Government for offices or for residential purposes.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Is it too much, Sir, to ask Government how many houses in Shillong they have taken over on rent or by requisition from private owners?

**Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY** (Parliamentary Secretary): It is an indefinite Question, Sir.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Are not the Members of this House entitled to ask such Questions?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** It is not a definite Question.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** The Government can at least give us the correct number of houses which they have taken over.

**Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY** (Parliamentary Secretary): How can Government presume from what date the figure is required?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The number for offices and residential purposes has been given.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Yes, Sir, but I maintain that the number is incorrect. "4" is not the number of houses which the Government have taken over from private owners.

**\*The Hon'ble Srijut OMEO KUMAR DAS:** Probably the hon. Member meant also the number of houses requisitioned by Government.

\*Speech not corrected.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** The word "taken over" would also include the use of the term 'hired' or 'requisitioned'. It appears Government have not understood my Question.

**Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY** (Parliamentary Secretary): I am afraid, Sir, Mr. Hardman had not been able to follow the reply given by me. My point is that, as there is no time limit from which Government took over these houses, it is very difficult to answer the question which I consider is vague. Assam Government came into existence since 1826 and for all this period, Government have no record as to how many houses they have requisitioned.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** When Government have understood the Question and they have given a positive reply that four houses had been taken over by them, it does not lie in the mouth of the Government to say that the Question is vague and that they could not therefore reply to it. The simplest course for the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to say would be that there is a misunderstanding regarding the words "taken over". Mr. Hardman wanted to know the number of houses purchased by Government and also those requisitioned or hired by them. If the hon. Member wants, there are in the Secretariat any number of files showing how many private houses have been taken over by Government. If the hon. Parliamentary Secretary does not know this, Mr. Hardman had already given one example, *viz.*, the Labour Commissioner's Office—though it may be a Central Government Office.

**Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY** (Parliamentary Secretary): It is not a question of knowing or not knowing Sir. According to Question No.27(b) the hon. Member required the number of houses taken over since January 1947 and the reply has been given. Now Mr. Hardman puts another Question as to how many houses they have taken over since Assam Government came in, how can the Government reply to that off-hand?

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** How then could Government say only four?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** It is an indefinite Question.

**Point of order regarding validity of Deputy Speakers' decision for Voting on the Motion for withdrawal of a Resolution.**

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order in connection with the procedure adopted yesterday in connection with a Private Member's Resolution when permission for leave to withdraw a Resolution was decided by a division though several hon. Members had raised objections for leave to withdraw being given. In Rule 82 of the Legislative Assembly Rules it is laid down—"A Member who has moved a Resolution or an Amendment to a Resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the Assembly". In Rule 1, of the same Rule a "Motion" is defined as "a proposal made by a member for consideration of the Assembly relating to any matter which may be discussed by the Assembly and includes an amendment or resolution."

**Babu KAMINI KUMAR SEN:** Mr. Hardman probably refers to the old Rules. It would be better if he refers to the new Rules.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** I beg your pardon, Sir. In my copy the text has not been changed though the numbering is different.



**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** If you want a new one, I can give it to you.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Thank you. Now, in Rule 1—definition Rules—a “Motion” is defined as meaning “a proposal made by a member for consideration of the Assembly relating to any matter which may be discussed by the Assembly and includes an amendment or resolution”. Wherever there is a Resolution it is a Motion and it is therefore covered by Rule 42. Sub-rule (1) of Rule 42 reads as follows:—“A matter requiring the decision of the Assembly is brought forward by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion proposed by a member”.....The corresponding Rule to old Rule 48 is Rule 49—Sub-rule (1) says—“A member who has moved an original motion or an amendment may withdraw the same unless some member desires that it be put to the vote”. Sub-rule (2) says—“A member who has moved a motion or an amendment to a motion may withdraw the same with the leave of the Assembly expressed without a dissentient voice.....”. In the first place, we have the clause—“some member desires that it be put to the vote”, and then we have the use of the term “without a dissentient voice”. This is further supported, if any support were needed, by the Decisions of the Chair recorded in “Select Decisions” at page 116, No. 148. This relates to Cut Motions, but a Cut Motion for the purposes of this point is identical with the Resolution since both are Motions in terms of the definition.

“On the 14th March, 1944, when Maulavi Abdul Bari Chaudhury sought leave of the House to withdraw a Cut Motion which was moved by him under Grant No.7.—Land Revenue, Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhury objected to it. Then the Hon’ble Maulavi Abdul Matin Chaudhury raised a point of order in the following terms:

‘On a point of order, Sir. The question was whether the hon. Member Mr. Bari has got leave of the House to withdraw his Motion. It was objected to. So, should not the Motion be put whether he has the leave of the House or not’?

The Speaker ruled: ‘The Hon’ble Minister knows that according to the Assembly Rules when leave to withdraw a Motion moved is asked for and is objected to by a single Member, no vote is to be taken on the Motion for leave and the Motion is to be put to the vote.’”

Parliamentary practice further supports this decision. I refer to page 273 of Sir Thomas Erskine May’s Parliamentary Practice. “The member who has proposed a motion can only withdraw it by leave of the house, granted without any negative voice. This leave is signified, not upon question, as is sometimes erroneously supposed, but by the Speaker taking the pleasure of the house. He asks, ‘Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn?’ If no one dissents, he says, “The motion is withdrawn:” but if any dissentient voice be heard, he proceeds to put the question.”

This is also supported by a statement which occurs in “An Introduction to the Procedure of the House of Commons” by Sir Gilbert Campion. “To withdraw a motion the Member who moved it must signify his desire in the House. The Speaker then ‘takes the pleasure’ of the House by saying, “Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn?” Provided no one objects, he declares the motion withdrawn”.

**The Hon’ble the SPEAKER:** May I ask hon. Mr. Hardman whether he was here yesterday when the Deputy Speaker was in the Chair?

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** Yes Sir.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Why the point of order was not raised then?

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** I did not raise it as a point of order. I volunteered an explanation of the procedure for the assistance of the Chair.

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** I raised a point of order, Sir.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** What was Hon'ble Deputy Speaker's decision?

**Babu KAMINI KUMAR SEN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, no point of order was raised yesterday. But a point of order at this stage cannot arise at all.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** I want to drive at this. If any ruling was given by the Deputy Speaker, then I am not in a position to revise that.

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS ROY:** No point of order was raised yesterday, Sir. Moreover I want to point out one thing here. Rule 84(1) has distinctly said like this: "A member who has moved a resolution or amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the Assembly". It is a very simple thing. How is the leave of the House to be known unless it is by a majority of votes? Leave of the House, it is clear, can only be known by a majority of votes and not by the vote of one Member only. This is the rule for Resolutions. Rule 49 does not apply to Resolutions but to Motions only. There are different rules for Motions and Resolutions.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** I would like the Hon'ble Chair not to give a decision immediately but to go carefully through the points which I have raised. I refer to the practice which has been followed up to yesterday in this very House. I would prefer you to decide this because it is an important point of parliamentary procedure. If a resolution is moved it is regarded as a motion. It is therefore covered by the rules which apply to motions.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:**—The general practice in legal procedure is that whenever there is clear specific provision about a certain matter we are not to go for elucidation of the matter elsewhere. There is specific provision as to what we should do when a Resolution is withdrawn *i.e.*, Rule 84. When there is no such rule we shall refer to other procedures. When a leave is asked for, the leave is ascertained by a majority of votes in regard to withdrawal of Resolutions.

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:**—My submission is that rule 84 is subject to the provision of rule 49. It is an accepted principle of logic that the general overrides the particular and therefore a rule which is of general application must override any particular rule, which in any event is not inconsistent with rule 49. My contention is that rule 84 is subject to rule 49 for the very reason that the Resolution is a Motion. Whatever applies to a Motion must apply to a Resolution and authors of most distinguished books on parliamentary procedure give full support. I would ask you to give this point very important consideration for it will affect the right of individual Member which you are required to safeguard.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:**—Whenever there is doubt, in that case we should refer to the argument.....

**Mr. J. S. HARDMAN:** With great submission I would point out that there is no doubt about this case. My contention is undoubtedly clear. It has been not merely the practice of the House, it is also supported by a select decision by one of your predecessors and is supported by parliamentary practice.

**Babu KAMINI KUMAR SEN:** The point of order seeks to raise the question whether the decision made by the Deputy Speaker yesterday was right or not. I think the Chair has no jurisdiction at this stage to consider that point.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Certainly when Deputy Speaker acting as Speaker gives a ruling, it is not within the jurisdiction of the Speaker subsequently to question the ruling. That is the decision of the Central Assembly.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** Suppose a wrong procedure is followed, whether the Members have right to question that?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** When a ruling is given on a particular question by the Deputy Speaker, on a subsequent date no Member can question that.

**Maulavi MAHAMMAD ROUFIQUE:** As a matter of fact, Mr. Hardman, stated yesterday that the procedure suggested was wrong but he was not listened to. Now the hon. Member have the right to point out that certain wrong procedure had been followed in conducting the proceedings of the House.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Here there is a precedent. In 1938 exactly a similar ruling was given on the 5th December 1938, by my illustrious predecessor Mr. B. K. Das.

Babu Lalit Mohan Kar wanted leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution regarding the increase of pay of primary school teachers. The Resolution was moved in the September Session of the Assembly which adjourned *sine-die*. The Speaker ruled that when the hon. Mover of the Resolution asked for leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution then that becomes a Motion to be dealt with whether leave should be granted or not and there cannot be a discussion on such a Motion; after that Motion is before the House, no further discussion can be allowed under the rules. The ruling on that point is clear. I am of opinion that no clarification from any other source is necessary.

**Resolution re: granting of 50 per cent. free-studentship to the Tribal Students reading in various Government Aided High and Middle English Schools (continued).**

**Mr. LARSINGH KHYRIEM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I could not follow the speech made by the hon. Mover of the Resolution\* yesterday, yet on reading the Resolution I whole-heartedly support it. The Tribals, I mean of Hills and Plains are poor and backward and they therefore need backing and pushing by Government. It is a well known fact that if they are left to themselves they will not be able to combat illiteracy, etc. Consequently they will remain as backward as they were before. So it is the duty of the Government to raise them in order that they may in future reach the same standard as their brethren of the advanced communities. With all sincerity, I appeal to the advanced communities to lend their whole-hearted support to the Resolution which was long overdue. By doing

\*Srijut DHIRSING DEURI: This Assembly is of opinion that 50 per cent. of the Tribal students reading in the various Government Aided High and Middle English Schools be granted free-studentship with a view to give all possible educational facilities to the Tribal people.

so, they are fulfilling one of their duties to their poor and backward brethren. Yesterday, Maulavi Abul Kashem opposed the Resolution as he is in a minority community and therefore facilities should be given to them. Maulavi Abul Kashem, I hope, will agree with me that although he belongs to the minority community yet his community is an advanced community.

With these few words, I support the Resolution.

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR:** মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মাননীয় বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত দেউৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰি মই দুআশ্বাৰমান কৰিলৈ আগ বাঢ়িছোঁ। তেখেতে কৈছে যে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ free-studentship দিব লাগে। আজি দেশৰ যি অৱস্থা সেই অৱস্থালৈ চাই তেখেতে যি প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে সি একোৱেই নহয় বুলি মই ভাবোঁ। দেশক শক্তিশালী কৰিবলৈ হলে বা দেশক উন্নতিৰ পথত আগুৱাবলৈ হলে চৰকাৰে কেৱল এটা নিৰিখ ধাৰ্য্য কৰিয়েই বহি থাকিব নালাগে মোৰ মনেৰে যদিহে চৰকাৰে আমাৰ দেশত ভালমতে শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে তেনেহলে cent per cent. শিক্ষা free কৰি দিব লাগে।

সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, কেৱল ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহৰ কাৰণে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে; কিন্তু মই কও যে দেউৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অকল ট্ৰাইবেল বুলি নিদি ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু backward people of this Province বুলি যদি দিলেহেতেন তেনেহলে মই সুখী হলোহেতেন। কিয়নো অকল ট্ৰাইবেলেই নহয়; Caste Hindu আৰু Scheduled caste ৰ ভিতৰতো এনেকুৱা কিছুমান মানুহ আছে যিবিলাক ট্ৰাইবেলতকৈও পিচপৰা। যিসকল সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি এই পৰিষদত আছে সিবিলাকে নিজ নিজ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ বা সমাজৰ কথা উত্থাপন কৰি সিবিলাকৰ দুখৰ কথা কয়। কিন্তু দুৰ্ভাগ্যক্রমে যি সকল সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ পৰা এই পৰিষদলৈ প্ৰতিনিধি আহিব পৰা নাই সিবিলাকৰ ফালে এতিয়ালৈকে চকু দিব পৰা নাই। (শুনক, শুনক)। সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, আমাৰ দেশত Ex. tea garden people কে আদি কৰি বহুত backward সম্প্ৰদায় আছে, কিন্তু সিবিলাকৰ নিমিত্তে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে সেইটো আমি ডাঙি কব নোৱাৰোঁ। তাৰ পিচত বৃটিশ গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট অহাৰ বহুত আগৰে পৰা যিবিলাক নেপালী আহি আসাম দেশকে নিজৰ দেশ বুলি আসামত বসতি স্থাপন কৰি আছেহি সেই নেপালী সম্প্ৰদায় আটাইতকৈ পিচপৰা। সিবিলাকৰ নিমিত্তে যদিও কোনেও কান্দিব পৰা নাই তথাপি শ্ৰীযুত মহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে যে সকলো বিলাক backward সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কাৰণে চোৱা উচিত বুলি তেখেতে বিবেচনা কৰে। সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, যদিও মই Labour Representative, কিন্তু মোৰ জন্ম নেপালী সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভিতৰত। সেই কাৰণে মই নেপালী সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কথা কবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িছোঁ। গোটেই আসাম প্ৰদেশৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ দুজন নেপালী ছাত্ৰই এইবাৰ মেট্ৰিক পাছ কৰিছে; তাৰ ভিতৰত কোনো বকম এজনেহে কটন কলেজত স্থান পাইছে। গোটেই আসামৰ ভিতৰত মেডিকেল স্কুলত এজনীহে মাত্ৰ ছোৱালী আছে আৰু বৰকৈ ধৰাত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কোনো বকমে ১০ টকাকৈ তেওঁক এটা scholarship দিছে।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** কথা কওঁতে অলপ লাহে লাহে কব নহলে ৰিপোৰ্টাৰে লিখাত অলপ অসুবিধা পায়।

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR:** যদি আসাম গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট এইদৰে back-ward peopleৰ প্ৰতি চকু দি তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে অলপ চেষ্টা কৰে তেনেহলে মই ভাবো যে শ্ৰীযুত দেউৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অন্য প্ৰস্তাৱ ইয়াত উত্থাপন নকৰিলেও হব। যদিও শ্ৰীযুত দেউৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আনিছে, মই ভালমতে বিশ্বাস কৰোঁ যে তেখেতে নিশ্চয় এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো তুলি লব, কিয়নো গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে তেখেতক আশ্বাস দিছে। মই শ্ৰীযুত দেউৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক বিশেষকৈ ধন্যবাদ দিলোহেতেন যদিহে তেখেতে গোটেই প্ৰদেশৰ পিচপৰি থকা জাতিবিলাকৰ কথা কলে হেঁতেন। এইখিনিতে মই পাৰ্লামেন্টেৰী চেক্ৰেটেৰী ডাঙৰীয়াকে ধন্যবাদ নিদি নোৱাৰো। তেখেতে কালি যি কথা কৈ গৈছে তাৰ পৰা মোৰ বিশ্বাস পিচ পৰি থকা জাতি বিলাক নিশ্চয় উপকৃত হব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যেন সিবিলাকে এই পিচ পৰি থকা

জাতি বিলাক, যেনে আসামত বসতি কৰি থকা Ex-tea garden labourers, মটক, নেপালী আদি সম্প্রদায়ৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ ভাবে চকু দি সিবিলাকক শিক্ষা বিময়ত আগবঢ়াই দেশ গঠনত সহায় কৰে। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তৃতাব সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ।

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, এই প্ৰস্তাৱত শ্ৰীযুত দেউৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত হাইস্কুলত পঢ়া শতকৰা ৫০ জন ট্ৰাইবেল ছাত্ৰক মাছল মাফ দিব লাগে বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু মই ভাবোঁ যে আজি এই পিচ পৰি থকা ভাই সকলক যদি আগবঢ়াই আনিব লাগে, তেনেহলে এটা শতকৰা হিচাপৰ ভিতৰত আবদ্ধ থাকিলে নহব। আজি পিচপৰা ভাই সকলক পিচত ৰাখি আমি দেশক কেতিয়াও আগুৱাই নিব নোৱাৰোঁ। আমি যদি এই শতকৰা হিচাপৰ ভিতৰত আবদ্ধ থাকো তেনেহলে, আমি যি প্ৰগতিৰ বাটত আগবাঢ়ি যাম, সেই প্ৰগতিও শতকৰা হিচাপৰ ভিতৰতে আবদ্ধ থাকিব। এই শতকৰা হিচাপ বাদ দি পিচ পৰি থকা ভাইসকলক সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাবে আগুৱাই লবলৈ চৰকাৰে পূৰ্ণ যত্ন কৰিব লাগে। বৰ সুখৰ বিষয় যে আমাৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগ-বাৰ হাতত আছে সেই পালিয়ামেণ্টেৰী চেক্ৰেটেৰী শ্ৰীযুত মহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়া, আৰু বিজনে শ্ৰীযুত দেউৰীক কালি যি ধৰণেৰে আশ্বাস দিছে সেইটো শুনি আমি সঁচাকৈয়ে বৰ বং পাইছো আৰু দেশৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে তেখেত সকলে যি ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰিছে সেই ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে তেখেত সকলৰ শলাগ লৈছোঁ। গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট যদি এইদৰে শিক্ষাত পিচ পৰি থকা লোকসকলক আগবঢ়াই লৈ যায়, মই আশা কৰো অচিৰে আমাৰ দেশ শিক্ষা বিষয়ত উন্নত হব। এনেদৰে দেখাত শ্ৰীযুত দেউৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ ভালেই হৈছে; কিন্তু এই শতকৰা হিচাপখিনি বাদ দিলে আৰু ভাল হব। আমি শতকৰা হিচাপত আবদ্ধ থাকিবলৈ নিবিচাৰোঁ। মই আশা কৰোঁ এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যি ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰা হৈছে সেই ব্যৱস্থা দেউৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই সম্পূৰ্ণ অনুমোদন কৰিব। আৰু দেউৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ তুলি লৈ পিচপৰা ট্ৰাইবেল ছাত্ৰসকলৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক বেচিকৈ টানি ধৰিব বুলি আশা কৰোঁ।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Any other hon. Member taking part ?

**Srijut DHIRSING DEURI:** মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আছিল যে যি সকল ট্ৰাইবেল ছাত্ৰই এইডেড্ হাইস্কুল আৰু মাইনৰ স্কুলত পঢ়ে সেই সকল ছাত্ৰৰ ভিতৰত অন্ততঃ শতকৰা ৫০ জনক free-studentship দিব লাগে।

কালি যেতিয়া এই প্ৰস্তাৱ আলোচনা হয় মৌলবী আবুল কাছেম ডাঙৰীয়াই এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিছিল। বাস্তবিকৈ তাত মই বৰ বেজাৰ পাইছো; Assam Education Manual ৰ Section 22-Part I ত লিখা আছে—

“Save in backward localities, they should not ordinarily exceed 13 per cent. of the number of pupils on the rolls of a school, 8 per cent. being reserved for Muhammadans and 5 per cent. for other pupils”.

কিমান দিনৰ আগতে এই আইন হৈ আছে অৱশ্যে মই কব নোৱাৰোঁ সেই আইন এতিয়ালৈকে চলি আছে আৰু তাৰ সংশোধন হোৱা নাই। তেখেতে যদি ট্ৰাইবেল বিলাকক সেই সুবিধা দিলে হেতেন তেনেহলে ট্ৰাইবেল বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি সহানুভূতি আছে বুলি তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিলোহেতেন। কিন্তু ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ অৱস্থা জানিও এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰাত মই বৰ দুঃখ পাইছোঁ।

যি সকল সভ্যই মোৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিছে সেই সকলেও এই বুলি দোষ ধৰিছে যে কেৱল ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ নিমিত্তে হে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আনিছোঁ। ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু সকলো

পিচপৰা জাতি আৰু অঞ্চলৰ হৈ এই প্ৰস্তাৱ অনা হলে সকলোৱে সম্মত কৰিলেহেতেন। মই কওঁ যে মই ট্ৰাইবেলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি—ট্ৰাইবেলৰ অৱস্থা মই যিমান জানো আনে সিমান নাজানে। Scheduled caste ৰ মেম্বৰ সকলে যেনেকৈ সিবিলাকৰ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কথা ভালকৈ জানে নয়ো সেইদৰে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ কথা জানো। সেই কাৰণে ট্ৰাইবেলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাপে মই আপোনালোকৰ ওচৰত আবেদন জনাইছোঁ। কিছমান মাননীয় সভাই যে এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো আংশিক ভাবে সম্মত কৰিছে, সেই কাৰণে তেখেত সকলক ধন্যবাদ দিছোঁ। শ্ৰীযুত বিজয় শইকীয়াই কৈছে যে তেখেতে শুনি আচৰিত হৈছে যে নগাঁও জিলাৰ বহা আৰু জাগীত যি এইডেড হাইস্কুল বা মাইনৰ স্কুল আছে সেই বিলাক স্কুলে মাত্ৰ দুই এটকাকৈহে সহায় পাইছে। তেখেতে কৈছে তেখেতৰ অঞ্চলত ১৫ টকা হিচাপে পাইছে। তেওঁলোকে মাতিব জানে দেখিয়ে বোধকৰো তেওঁলোকক বেচিকৈ দিয়া হৈছে। শ্ৰীযুত শৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে আমি শতকৰাৰ ভিতৰত থাকিব নালাগে। মই কওঁ যে, শতকৰা বান্ধি দিলেহে মেনেজিং কমিটিয়েও সেইদৰে কাম কৰিব আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টেও চকু দিব। যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনত মই কোনো বক্তৃতা দিয়া নাই। পাৰ্লামেণ্টেৰী চেফ্ৰেটেৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছিলো যে নগাঁওৰ কোনো স্কুলতেই আধা মাছুল মাফ দিয়া নাই। কোনো কোনো এইডেড স্কুলত মাথোন দুই এটকাকৈহে এই সন্মুখে দিছে। বেবেজীয়া হাইস্কুলত ৩০ জন ট্ৰাইবেল লৰা আছে। মই নিজে হেডমাষ্টৰলৈ চিঠি দিছিলো যে অন্ততঃ ১০ টা লৰাৰ মাছুল মাফ দিব লাগে। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় সেইটো নহল। সেই কাৰণে কোন স্কুলত কিমান ট্ৰাইবেল লৰা আছে সেইটো যদি গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে বিচাৰ নকৰে তেনেহলে ট্ৰাইবেল লৰাই মাছুল মাফ নাপাব। Merit হিচাবে ধৰিবলৈ গলেও ট্ৰাইবেল লৰা বিলাক পিছপৰা। গতিকে যদি তেনেকুৱা কোনো শতকৰা ব্যৱস্থা নাথাকে তেনেহলে কেতিয়াও ট্ৰাইবেল লৰা বেচি হব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণেই মই প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছোঁ। মাননীয় পাৰ্লামেণ্টেৰী চেফ্ৰেটেৰীৰ পৰা অৱশ্যে এই বিষয়ে আশ্বাস পাইছোঁ। আশাকৰো এতিয়া যি defect আছে সেই defect ভবিষ্যতত নাথাকিব। তেখেতে যি আশ্বাস দিছে তাত মই সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে সন্তুষ্ট নহলেও আশাকৰো স্কুল বিলাকৰ পৰা ৰিপোর্ট আনি য'ত ২৫ টকা দিছে তাত যেন ২৫ টকা মান কৈ দিয়া হয়। ইয়াকে কৈ মই এই প্ৰস্তাৱ তুলি ললোঁ।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Mr. Choudhury you have the last say.

**Srijut MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary):** মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, মই প্ৰথমেই মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত ধীৰসিং দেউৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ধন্যবাদ দিছোঁ যে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা মই যি আশ্বাস দিছিলো সেই আশ্বাসত আশ্বস্ত হৈ তেখেতে তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰিবলৈ মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়ৰ অনুমতি বিচাৰিছে। তেখেতে যি কেইটা কথা ডাঙি ধৰিছে সেই সম্পৰ্কে মই কালি যি বক্তৃতা দিছিলো সেই বক্তৃততেই সেই বিলাক কথাৰ জবাব যথাযথ ভাবে দিছোঁ। এতিয়াও মই চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰপৰা ইয়াকে কব খোজোঁ যে চৰকাৰে পিচপৰি থকা লোক সকলক আৰু ট্ৰাইবেল সকলক সৰ্ব্বপ্ৰকাৰে শিক্ষা দিবৰ নিমিত্তে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। তেখেত নিজেই কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ নিৰ্দেশ মতে অসাম চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা যিটো Removal of Backwardness Committee কৰা হৈছে সেই কমিটিৰ সভা। সেই কমিটিৰ অধিবেশন সিদিনা ১০ তাৰিখে এই পৰিষদৰ কমিটি ৰূমতে বহিছিল আৰু তেখেত তাত উপস্থিত আছিল। তাত এইটোৱেই সিদ্ধান্ত হৈছে যে কেৱল শিক্ষাৰ নিমিত্তেই নহয়, পানী, স্বাস্থ্য, অহাযোৱাৰ সুবিধা আদি সকলো ফালে যাতে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ উন্নতি হয় তাৰ বাবে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে সকলো ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰিব আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টেও আশ্বাস দিছে যে এই পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্যত পৰিণত কৰিবলৈ টকাৰ আৱশ্যক হলে তেওঁলোকে অথ সাহায্য কৰিব। এই কথা জনাব পিচত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা বোধকৰোঁ আৰু কোনো আশ্বাস দিবৰ আৱশ্যক নকৰে। এই Backwardness কমিটিৰ কাৰ্য বিবৰণী চৰকাৰে কি ভাবে গ্ৰহণ কৰে সেইটো নজনাকৈ ইয়াত সেই সন্মুখে কোৱা উচিত নহব যেন পাওঁ। তথাপি মই কব পাৰো যে শিক্ষা বিষয়ে যি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে তাক কাৰ্যকৰী কৰিব পাৰিলে, শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগত কৈ বেচি কাম আঙুৱাই যাব। বোধকৰো

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে আৰু কোনো অংশ দিবৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। তেখেতে -গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সহায়তাৰ কথা উপলব্ধি কৰি তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে মই পুনৰায় তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছোঁ।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Has the hon. Mover got leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

(Voices.—Yes, yes.)

**Srijut KARKA DALAY MIRI:** No.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Are you serious? আপুনি গঁচাকৈয়ে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ বিচাৰিছেনে কি? তেখেতে withdraw কৰিছে বুলি কৈছে নহয়?

**Srijut KARKA DALAY MIRI:** তেখেতে যদি withdraw কৰিছে বুলি কৈছে তেনেহলে তাত মোৰ কোনো আপত্তি নাই।

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

**Resolution re:** inspiring of good feelings and mutual good will etc. among all sections of the people.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Now, the next Resolution No. 6 stands in the name of Maulavi Abul Majid Ziaosh Shams. He is absent but has authorised Maulavi Muhammad Abul Kashem to move the Resolution. He may therefore move it.

**Maulavi Muhammad ABUL KASHEM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move on behalf of Maulavi Abul Majid Ziaosh Shams that this Assembly is of opinion that as Indians and for the matter of that the Assamese have now achieved independence, in order to be worthy of this independence Government do take steps to inspire good feelings and mutual good will, reciprocity, co-operation and spirit of service amongst all sections of people and Government servants by issue of leaflets or by circulars from time to time enjoining upon their officers that (1) they should, in humble spirit of service, consider themselves servants of the public and not their masters as in the bureaucratic days and (2) that the officers including members of the Government in their official capacities in every scope of their duty should make no racial and communal discrimination and should cultivate an impartial spirit of justice and fair play.

Sir, the Resolution is so worded that it is self-explanatory. I want to add only one word that is in many cases Government officers are found to be over-zealous and that they very lightly think that if they make some oppression on the minority community, Government might take it in a good light. So, Government at this stage should make it quite clear that it is not the attitude of Government and that all citizens of whatever caste or creed should be equally treated and all communities or sections should be equally treated. Further, Government should warn them that any act of injustice or oppression done to the minority community will be seriously dealt with. With this object in view this Resolution has been brought in to have it passed through this House so as to have the desired effect on the Government Officers. Of course, I know that in many cases high officials of Government like to see that all people are given equal opportunities and equal treatment, but some subordinate officers are still over-zealous. So, there is the need of this Resolution and I request the hon. Members of the House to accept this Resolution. This will go a great deal to remove the sufferings of the people of the minority community.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Resolution moved:

“This Assembly is of opinion that as Indians and for the matter of that the Assamese have now achieved independence, in order to be worthy of this independence Government do take steps to inspire good feelings and mutual good will, reciprocity, co-operation and spirit of service amongst all sections of people and Government servants by issue of leaflets or by circulars from time

to time enjoining upon their officers that (1) they should, in humble spirit of service, consider themselves servants of the public and not their masters as in the bureaucratic days and (2) that the officers including members of the Government in their official capacities in every scope of their duty should make no racial and communal discrimination and should cultivate an impartial spirit of justice and fair play”.

**Srijut PURNANANDA CHETIA** (Parliamentary Secretary): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I quite understand the spirit with which the hon. Mover of this Resolution is actuated to table this Resolution in the House. Indeed, I would like to say that Government are fully conscious of their responsibility as to infuse a spirit of service and discipline among the Government servants so that there may not be any discrimination among the basis of communal ground or otherwise. Whenever the Hon'ble Ministers had any occasion to go outside and address public meetings they pointed out in clear terms that the former days have already gone by, that officers should think in terms of service to the people and should not discriminate among communities or persons. It is, of course, a fact that before the 15th August, 1947 we had a different administrative background and a different outlook and, as a result, it was considered by the general public that Government officers were not doing or behaving as they should have done. But those days have already gone by and we should now forget the past. Now, our officers are also equally conscious of their responsibilities that they should discharge their duties with due regard to justice and fair play and without discriminating between communities and sections. In this connection, I would like to point out also the Press Note issued by the Government on the 9th July, 1948, in which it is clearly stated—

“It further recommended that severe action should be taken against any person creating apprehension, fear, etc., in the minds of minorities and further that all tendencies towards an economic boycott of minorities or strangulation of their normal life should be curbed.

The minorities in Assam have not been discriminated against and the recommendation must have reference to conditions elsewhere. Nevertheless public association of this Government with the recommendations mentioned above regarding the minorities may serve to quieten all fears and doubts and is hereby avowed”.

It is quite clear from this Press Note that the Government are doing whatever it is possible on their part regarding this matter. And in view of the actions taken by the Government I do not see any reason why this Resolution should be accepted by Government and I would like to request the hon. Mover to withdraw the Resolution.

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of what has been said by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary and in view of the actions Government have already taken in this matter, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER**: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

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

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER**: Resolution No.7, standing in the name of Mr. Kedarmal Brahmin.

**Mr. KEDARMAL BRAHMIN**: I shall not move the \*Resolution.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER**: Resolution No.8. It stands in the name of Srijut Nilmani Phookan.

\*†Mr. KEDARMAL BRAHMIN: In view of the great scarcity of milk in the Province and to make of the Grow-More-Food-Campaign a success, this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take necessary steps in order to stop the slaughter of cows and bulls in the Province.



**Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN:** Sir, I find some difficulty in moving this \*Resolution because the local rates cannot be diverted for utilisation in other purposes.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The hon. Member is to say whether he will move the Resolution or not.

**Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN:** I am not going to move it, Sir.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Resolution No.9, Mr. Binode Kumar J. Sarwan to move.

**Resolution re: starting of free compulsory Primary Education in the Province.**

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate steps to start free compulsory Primary Education in the Province.

Sir, the object of moving this Resolution is to draw the pointed attention of the Government to the fact that in this Province most of the people are awfully illiterate. Only about 12 per cent. or so are literate and the rest are illiterate. So far Government have failed to make the people of this Province literate. Whatever they have done, they have done only in papers and not in reality. By this Resolution, I implore that the Government in order to remove illiteracy in this Province should take immediate steps for introducing free compulsory primary education and make the illiterate masses literate. So long they have not done anything in this regard.

Sir, Government is spending such large sums of money for different schemes and projects which will take a long time for me to tell them in detail. From their Post-war Development Fund and other funds they could have taken steps to start Free Compulsory Primary Education and remove the illiteracy of this country. They could have left the other projects to take them up later and they could have taken up this project of introducing free compulsory primary education in this Province, which is most needed. I think, the House will agree with me when I say that there can be no all-round progress without making the country literate, like the Western civilised countries. Our Eastern countries are much backward in education than the Western countries.

Sir, in Assam, there are Government and Local Board Primary Schools, but they are not enough to satisfy the need of the people and to make them literate. There are many places in the interior where the people are going without any education and there the Government can open free compulsory primary schools. Besides there are the existing primary schools of the Government and Local Boards. The free compulsory primary education can be immediately introduced wherever necessary and thus remove the illiteracy from this Province. Only by means of introducing free compulsory primary education, all-round progress can be achieved towards educating the masses in this Province.

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

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Resolution moved:

"That this Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate steps to start free compulsory Primary Education in the Province".

\*Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN: This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take necessary steps to extend the local rates levied on Tea Garden lands under cultivation to uncultivate fee simple tea lands and necessary grants be made to non-Governmental Secondary Schools out of this revenue.

**Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOUDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Resolution before the House is that the Government do take immediate steps to start free compulsory primary education in this Province. In this point, Sir, I differ entirely with the hon. Mover. Government is very anxious to make the primary education compulsory and for that reason in the year 1947 the Government passed the Compulsory Primary Education Bill which has now become an Act and after that enactment Government is doing their best to see that the primary education becomes compulsory throughout Assam. But, Sir, before carrying on that campaign they have already prepared preliminaries. Government have appointed a Secretary for Primary Education, a Primary Education Board and Subdivisional School Board have been constituted, and so on. Now compulsory primary education in selected areas remains to be started. Government very much desire that compulsion is introduced in a large scale in the Province. But to cover the whole area in the Province is not possible in a very short time, the main obstacle is not very much of money but teachers. We have at present only 7,000 primary school teachers. But to make primary education compulsory throughout the Province we shall require about 21,000 more. It is not easy to find out so many teachers at a time, not to speak of so many trained teachers. Of the 7,000 teachers we have now only 1,000 of them are trained and the remaining 6,000 are yet to be trained. Government therefore have come to a decision that it is better to start training centres in every Subdivision. This decision was arrived at in a conference held at Gauhati of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Chairmen of the Subdivisional School Boards, members of the Provincial Board and the Departmental authorities. According to this decision we have already taken action so that all teachers can be trained in a very short time. It is now hoped that before the beginning of the next Session in February next we shall be able to start training centres in every Subdivision of our Province. But our policy is not to wait till all teachers are trained; in the meanwhile we shall start our work, that is, start compulsion, both in the rural and urban areas. It has also been the policy that care should be taken to see that tribals, Scheduled Castes and all other backward people are not deprived of the benefit of this compulsion. Further, Sir, to show the sincerity of purpose on the part of the Government we have taken up all the venture schools in the tribal and backward areas, as has been said yesterday in connection with a Resolution moved yesterday by my hon. Friend Srijut Siddhinath Sarma. By doing this Government is meaning to start compulsory primary education throughout the Province. After doing so much by Government, I am afraid, the allegation brought by Mr. Sarwan that nothing has been done in this behalf is not true. I must say that either he has not tried to understand what Government is doing or he has misrepresented the whole fact in this House. I am sorry, Sir, that the hon. Member, who is always believed to have full knowledge or information of the activities of Government, should have known all these things long before.

With these words, Sir, I oppose this Motion and wish that my hon. Friend, Mr. Sarwan, will withdraw his Resolution.

**Mr. B. K. J. SARWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not very much satisfied with the statement made by the Hon'ble Parliamentary Secretary that much progress has been made by this Government in this regard and as such people have been somewhat lifted from the former position. After moving and mixing with the people in the villages and 'Bustees' and such other backward areas it is my experience that people are as backward and illiterate as before. At this time when aviation is one of the means of communication we want equally good progress rapidly in the matter of education, and removal of illiteracy in our country. So, Sir, any progress that is sought or contemplated to be done must be very rapid. The Parliamentary Secretary says that much progress has been

made in certain selected areas. But I am not convinced of this statement of his. There are so many villages which the Parliamentary Secretary has not visited yet, nor has he seen them to know for himself that illiteracy has been removed even to any little extent. By saying so, Sir, I am only drawing the attention of the Government and the House to take up this matter of introducing free compulsory Primary Education as early as possible and so remove the illiteracy of this Province.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Does the hon. Member like to withdraw his Motion?

**Mr. B. K. J. SARWAN:** I am not very anxious, Sir, to withdraw my Motion (*laughter*).

**Mr. P. M. SARWAN:** Mr. Speaker. Sir, I heartily support this Resolution. We are not satisfied by the promises, assurances and discussions and also by the achievements supposed to have been reached by the Parliamentary Secretary. I cannot say very much regarding the progress made in the Garo Hills, Khasi Hills, Naga Hills and other hill areas. But I can tell this House that absolutely no progress has been made in the labour areas in regard to primary education. You may, Sir, please take it from me. I request all hon. Members to take it from me that absolutely no progress has been made in regard to primary education in the labour areas. What Government has done is that they have simply taken over a few venture schools.

**Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA:** মাননীয় সভ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কবনে যে কোন কোন ঠাইত স্কুল হোৱা নাই? এই বিষয়ে কিছমান ঠাইৰ নাম কলে ভাল পাওঁ।

**Mr. P. M. SARWAN:** I can state these things. I shall surely tell him that Government has not paid any attention to a very large number of villages where *ex-tea* garden labourers have settled, in regard to education. Nothing has been done to uplift the condition of the people of those areas. For the information of the hon. Member who has just now spoken I may ask him to go to Talap area and such other areas where *ex-tea* garden labourers have settled. There he would find that those people are going without any primary schools. Then I would ask.....

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR:** সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, ইয়াত একেঘাৰ কথা মাননীয় সভ্যই ভুল কৰি কৈছে। তালাপ আৰু ডুমডুমাৰ কথা সঁচা বুলি মই নাভাবোঁ। কাৰণ তাত *tea garden* আৰু *Ex-tea garden* শ্ৰমিকৰ নিৰ্নিভে স্কুল খোলা হৈছে আৰু সেই বিলাক স্কুলত তেওঁ বিলাকৰ লৰা বিলাক আহি পঢ়িছে।

**Mr. P. M. SARWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request him to go to those areas to gather information for his own. Then I would ask the hon. Member to move to Tinsukia and he will find many localities where the Government have not established primary schools, and where there are a large number of *ex-tea* garden labourers there. Then I would request him to move further west to Borjuli area, Nambor area, Borhat area or Lakua area—does he want more? (*Loud laughter.*)

**Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA:** তালাপ আৰু ডুমডুমাত কিমান স্কুল আছে?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Order, order. Please do not disturb the hon. Member. The hon. Members will be given opportunity to speak later to refute if there was any incorrect statement made by the hon. Member.

**Mr. P. M. SARWAN:** Now, the schools that are being run by Government are schools where the Congress Party have been fortunate enough to send their teachers as volunteers, but in other areas where dozens of schools are needed most of the *ex-tea* garden labourers have received only a stepmotherly treatment from the Government of Assam. I want to bring this fact to the notice of this hon. House.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** But the introduction of the Compulsory Primary Education Act will have effect throughout the Province irrespective of whether the people are *ex-tea* garden labourers or not.

**Mr. P. M. SARWAN:** Yes, Sir, but I am giving this House the information regarding what the Government have done and their failure in regard to education since the Compulsory Primary Education Act has been in the Statute Book.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Will the hon. Member please confine his remarks to the statement given by the Parliamentary Secretary?

**Mr. P. M. SARWAN:** The hon. Parliamentary Secretary wanted to show how much the Government have done for other people, but I want to show that the Government have done every little for the labour classes. Now this Compulsory Primary Education Act has been on the Statute Book for a long time. (A voice—How long?) Since 1947 and that is a long time for the people who seek education from the Government and who are expectant of what the Government are going to do.

Now, at first Government proposed to introduce compulsory primary education, but now they want trained teachers first. I would like to point out that before there were trained teachers there has been sufficient good education—of course, I admit that trained teachers are very useful—but, as I said, we have had good education in spite of the fact that we have had no trained teachers. We need not wait till we have got a plethora of trained men. It is quite possible for Government to give effect to the Compulsory Primary Education Act since the Government of India are willing to help the Government of Assam, but I am extremely sorry to find that our Government are moving very slowly in the matter. They have many things on paper but they are not willing to carry out their schemes as quickly and as rapidly as is necessary at the present time. Time is not going to wait for the Government until they can budge from their seats. Time is moving fast. Changes are taking place all over the world, as for example, we have seen great changes in the sphere of communications. So I would request the Government to move quickly in giving effect to the Compulsory Primary Education Act and to do more than they have done during all this time. What I have said only shows the slow movement of the Government in giving effect to the Compulsory Primary Education Act so far as the *ex-tea* garden labourers are concerned.

With these words, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Resolution and would request Government to move quickly in giving effect to the Compulsory Primary Education Act throughout the Province of Assam.

**Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA:** মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় চাৰৱান চাহাবৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ গৈ তেখেতৰ ভায়েক (শুনক, শুনক) মাননীয় সভ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই আজি এই মুকলি পৰিষদত যি বিবৃতি দিছে সেই বিবৃতি শুনি আমি বাস্তৱিকতে আচৰিত হৈছোঁ। তেখেতৰ প্ৰধান অভিযোগ হৈছে বনুৱা সকলৰ মাজত আৰু যিসকলক তেখেতে *Ex-tea* garden labourer বুলি কৈছে যাক অসমীয়া ভাষাত ফালটু কুলি বুলি কয়.....

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** বনুৱা বুলি কওক।

**Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA :** সেই বনুৱা সকলৰ মাজত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ কাৰণে একো কৰা নাই। কিন্তু আমি দেখাত এই কথা সম্পূৰ্ণ অসত্য। তেখেতে যেনেকৈ বহুত গাঁও ফুৰিছে আমিও তেনেকৈ বহুত গাঁও ফুৰিছো। তেখেতে বনুৱা সকলৰ মাজত যেনেকৈ ফুৰিছে আমিও তেনেকৈ বনুৱা সকলৰ মাজত ফুৰি সিবিলাকৰ গাঁও বিলাক দেখিছো। তেখেতে বক্তৃতা দিওঁতে নই তেখেতক প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছিলো যে “এনেকুৱা কিছুমান অঞ্চলৰ নাম কওঁকচোন যি অঞ্চলত স্কুল নাই আৰু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকত স্কুল খুলিবলৈ কোনো যত্ন কৰা নাই বা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে তাত কোনো সাহায্য কৰা নাই”। তাৰ উত্তৰত তেখেতে তালপ, ডুমডুমা, নামৰূপ, তিনচুকীয়া, নাহৰকটীয়া, ভজো আদি অঞ্চলৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। সৌভাগ্যক্রমে তেখেতে যোৰহাট অঞ্চলৰ কথা কবলৈ পাহৰিলে হবলা। কাৰণ মই জানো যে যোৰহাট Subdivisionৰ যিবিলাক গাঁওত বনুৱা সকল থাকে তাৰ প্ৰায় বিলাক গাঁওতেই স্কুল খোলা হৈছে; ডিষ্ট্ৰিক্ট কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটীৰ জৰিয়তেও স্কুল খুলিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা হৈছে আৰু যিমান পাবে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টেও grant দিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিছে আৰু দিছেও। সেই কাৰণেই বোধকৰোঁ তেখেতে সেইবিলাক গাঁওৰ কথা কব নোৱাৰিলে। ভজো অঞ্চলত মই বহুত দিন আছিলো। যেতিয়া কংগ্ৰেছ কোৱালিছন গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে আছিল তেতিয়াও কানি নিবাৰণী কাৰ্য্যত নামৰূপ, নাহৰকটীয়া আৰু বৰডুবি অঞ্চলত আছিলো। সেই অঞ্চলত তেতিয়া আমি কেৱল কানি নিবাৰণী কাৰ্য্যতেই আবদ্ধ নাছিলো—কানি নিবাৰণী কাৰ্য্যৰ লগে লগে বনুৱা সকলৰ গাঁওলৈ গৈ তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত নৈশ বিদ্যালয় স্থাপন কৰা আৰু প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল স্থাপন কৰা আদি কামো কৰিছিলো আৰু গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টেও সেই স্কুল বিলাকত সাহায্য দিছিল। সেই সময়তো মই তেখেতক লগ পাবলৈ আৰু তেখেতৰ লগত এই সম্বন্ধে কথাবাৰ্তা হৈছিলো। তেতিয়াও তেখেতে কৈছিল যে কংগ্ৰেছে এই অঞ্চল বিলাকত একো কাম কৰা নাই। তেতিয়া মই তেখেতক কৈছিলো যে আপোনালোকে নামৰূপ, নাহৰকটীয়া আৰু তিনি আলিলৈ যাওক আৰু তাত কংগ্ৰেছ ভলন্টীয়াৰে কি কাম কৰিছে চাই আহক গৈ।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** ইয়াত কংগ্ৰেছ ভলন্টীয়াৰৰ কথা হোৱা নাই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কি কৰিছে সেইটোহে লাগে।

**Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA :** মই সেইটো কথা হে কবলৈ গৈছো।

তেতিয়া তেখেতে স্বীকাৰ কৰিলে যে “হয় আপোনালোকে যথেষ্ট ভাবে কাম কৰিছে।” আমি তেতিয়া যিবিলাক স্কুল আবদ্ধ কৰিছিলো সেই বিলাকত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে grant দিছে আৰু সেইবিলাক স্কুল গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা চলাই আহিছে। ঠিক তেনেকৈ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বৰডুবি আৰু ভজো অঞ্চলতো দিছে। অৱশ্যে দুই এখন গাঁওত বাইজে নিজেই স্কুল খুলিছে আৰু মাষ্টৰ ধৰি আমি পঢ়াইছে। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টলৈ লিখা পত্ৰ কৰাত হয়তো grant দিয়াত অলপ পলম হৈছে, কিন্তু তেখেতে কব নোৱাৰে যে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে বনুৱা সকলৰ মাজত শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ নিমিত্তে কোনো কাম কৰা নাই। মই ভাবো যে তেখেতে বনুৱা সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যিমান চিন্তা কৰিছে, গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে তাতোকৈ বেচি চিন্তা কৰিছে আৰু বেচি সাহায্য দিছে আৰু বেচিকৈ দিয়াতো উচিত বিবেচনা কৰো। সেই কাৰণে এই পৰিষদত তেখেতে যি বিবৃতি দিছে সেই বিবৃতি সম্পূৰ্ণ অসত্য আৰু আমি সেই বিবৃতি কেতিয়াও গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰো।

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR :** মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, আমাৰ মাননীয় বন্ধু চাৰৱান ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ ককায়েকৰ পুস্তাৰ সমাধন কৰিবলৈ গৈ এনেকুৱা কিছুমান দোষাৰোপ কৰিছে যাৰ প্ৰতিবাদ নকৰিলে হয়তো এই পৰিষদৰ সভ্য সকলে এটা মিছা ভাব মনত লৈ থাকিব পাৰে। তেখেতে কৈছে যে যি বিলাক tea garden আৰু ex-tea garden বনুৱা আছে তেওঁবিলাকৰ লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে পঢ়িবৰ নিমিত্তে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা

নাই। কিন্তু যেতিয়াবে পৰা কংগ্ৰেছ গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট হৈছে তেতিয়াবে পৰা বাগানৰ আৰু বাগানৰ বাহিৰত থকা বনুৱা সকলে লৰা ছোৱালী পঢ়াবৰ নিমিত্তে কিমান সুবিধা পাইছে সেইটো ভাবিব পৰা নাই। মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত হৰিনাৰায়ণ বৰুৱাই কিমান ঠাইত স্কুল নাই বুলি প্ৰশ্ন কৰোতে তেখেতে তালাপৰ কথা কৈছে। কাৰণ তেখেতে যোৱা মুছলিম bye-election ৰ সময়ত যেতিয়া তালাপৰ বাগানত এখন মিটিং কৰিছিল সেই সময়ত বোধ হয় কোনো স্কুলৰ লৰা দেখিবলৈ নাপালে। দেখিব কেনেকৈ? তেখেতসকলে যাক বঙালী কুলি বুলি আখ্যা দিছে সিবিলাকৰ লৰা বিলাক অসমীয়াৰ লগত এনেভাবে মিলি গৈছে যে কোনটো tea garden ৰ বনুৱাৰ লৰা, কোনটো ex-tea garden ৰ বনুৱাৰ লৰা তাক ধৰিব পৰা নাই। ডাঙৰী স্কুলত শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ ex-tea garden ৰ বনুৱাৰ লৰা আছে য'ত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে সাহায্য দিছে। তিনচুকীয়াত অনেক ex-tea garden ৰ বনুৱাৰ লৰা আছে আৰু তাৰ পৰা এইবাৰ এজন লৰাই মেট্ৰিক পৰীক্ষা দিছে।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** আপুনি অলপ লাহে লাহে কওক।

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR:** সেই দৰে বকুল, লাহোৱাল আদি স্কুলত শতকৰা ৬০।৭০ ভাগ ex-tea garden ৰ বনুৱাৰ লৰাই পঢ়িছে আৰু তাত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে সাহায্য দিছে। এনেকুৱা জলন্ত প্ৰমান থাকোতেও চাৰোৱান চাহাবে কি সাহেবে এনেকুৱা মিছা কথা কয়?

*Voices:*—This is unparliamentary, Sir. He must withdraw this.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** 'মিছা কথা' বোলাটো unparliamentary— আপুনি এই কথাটো withdraw কৰক।

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR:** বাক, তেনেহলে মই ভুল কথা বুলিয়েই কওঁ।

*Voices:*—The word "lie" is unparliamentary. He must withdraw it.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Order, order. The hon. Member has withdrawn that word.

**Srijut DALBIR SINGH LOHAR:** সেই কাৰণে মাননীয় চাৰোৱান ডাঙৰীয়াই চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত অভিযোগ কৰিছে যে ex-tea garden আৰু tea-garden ৰ বনুৱাৰ নিমিত্তে শিক্ষাৰ বন্দবস্ত কৰা নাই সেইটো সঁচা নহয়। সেই কাৰণে মই তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ কোনো বকমে সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰো আৰু তাৰ ভীষণ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছোঁ। আশা কৰোঁ তেখেতে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ তুলি লব।

(Srijut Rajendra Nath Barua rising to speak in Assamese).

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** I am sorry, I have got only one Vernacular Reporter. Therefore those hon. Members who can speak in English will kindly speak in English

**Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Sarwan in bringing up this Resolution, has not merely confined himself to the limits of the Resolution, but he has travelled a wide range, criticising the Government for their lack of sympathy towards the ex-tea garden labour and various other matters. Sir, from my own knowledge I know that besides opening various schools for the ex-tea garden labourers, Government has given help. There is one Tribal and Labour Welfare League run by Mr. B. K. Bhandari, where

Government has also given a sum of about Rs. 10,000 a year for the welfare of the schools among the *ex-tea* garden labourers. I know positively, Sir, that in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts many schools among *ex-tea* garden labourers have been opened, and those schools are being supervised by a non-official who belongs to my subdivision, Srijut B. Kakati by name. From him I know that over 30 schools have been opened in the Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts which are run partly by funds which have been given by Government for tribals and *ex-tea* garden labourers. So the contention that my Friend has put before the House that Government has not given any help to *ex-tea* garden labourers' schools is not a fact. I suppose Mr. Sarwan has spoken more for propaganda than for the real truth. I am sure, Mr. Sarwan will withdraw his Motion.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Sarwan brothers who have brought in this Resolution to the notice of the Government and the hon. Members of this House, for it evinces what is only natural that the backward communities do require incentive for free compulsory primary education in order to spread education among their people. I take this Resolution in that light which in a nutshell urges Government for betterment of the condition of the backward classes rather than as an incentive upon the Government to push on and spread compulsory primary education throughout the length and breadth of the Province. I congratulate the Government for the steps they have taken to introduce free compulsory primary education in at least two areas in each Subdivision. The Government has taken shelter about the slowness of their progress on two causes—one finance and the other want of trained teachers. Nobody can gainsay that these two are essential if we want to achieve the greatest result. As far as finance is concerned, I believe, I have heard the Hon'ble Parliamentary Secretary for Education to say that they have spared no pains to spend money and that they are impressing upon the Central Government to give aid to this Province in this respect. The Government of Assam says that free primary education should not be started on a compulsory basis without a sufficient number of trained teachers. But the people like myself, and I think, my hon. Friends the Sarwans, think that we should make a start as early as possible. We have waited long and I say to my own discredit that although I had got passed the Compulsory Primary Education Act as early as 1927, it remained a dead letter and we could not translate it into the field of action on account of world wide depression since 1929. The present Government had passed their Bill in the year 1947 and within the space of twelve months they had started work, and we want that it should be accelerated. Let not want of trained teachers delay the scheme and if there is no trained teacher nobody will lose much, for I can assure the older generation that when I was a student there was no trained teacher, and I did not suffer in my education thereby and I think, at the time of the Hon'ble the Speaker also there was no trained teacher. We have heard that there are a few of these trained teachers. Try to engage as many trained teachers as may be possible and start your scheme at the earliest possible moment. I find the Resolution is that the Government of Assam do take steps to start free compulsory Primary education in the Province and to strengthen their cause, the Mover and his brother have mentioned about certain conditions in certain localities and among certain communities. I find that their main issue is side-tracked as there appear various parties to speak against the Sarwan brothers when they say that the Government have not done sufficient for the *ex-tea* garden people. One hon. Member speaking behind the Treasury Bench has gone to the length of saying that whatsoever has been stated by the Sarwan brothers is a "lie"! I congratulate that such an unparliamentary remark did not escape your notice, Sir, and you wanted him to withdraw his remark. What Government

has done for tea garden schools has been done by private owners also but that may satisfy one particular individual while relatively speaking it does not satisfy the two brothers who represent the labour classes. My hon. Friend, Srijut Dalbirsingh Lohar, also represents the labour class although he is a Nepali by birth, if I am informed aright. Therefore, let us all be charitable and say that it is speaking relatively only that the Sarwan brothers assert that Government have not done sufficient for their community whether within the gardens and outside the gardens. We should all congratulate them as well as those who state that they had taken the trouble of introducing primary education in the backward areas.

We have achieved independence. But independence and freedom will be meaningless unless all the communities living in this country can be brought up to the same standard of living and unless every community gets the benefit of education. It is a well known fact that the strenght of a chain lies in its weakest link. Similarly if a large section of the people remains uneducated that country cannot achieve much in spite of the much vaunted freedom.

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition for his advice and for the words he has spoken. His words should smooth the ruffled feelings expressed from both sides of the House. I really sympathise with the object of the hon. Member who has moved this Resolution and with the object of the elder brother, Mr. Sarwan, who has supported the Resolution. No doubt, Sir, it is the object of the Government to try to raise up all the backward people in Assam. That is the policy of the Government and it is the policy of the whole Congress. With that point in view, I believe the hon. Members who have spoken in favour of this Resolution will understand that it is the desire of the Government to start schools in places where there are no schools. Surely there are many places where there are no schools. There are some places where *ex-tea* garden labourers live in which there are no schools at all and the Sarwan brothers must have mentioned those portions of the country. The other hon. Members who have spoken regarding this Resolution, no doubt also mentioned the places where there are schools for the *ex-garden* labourers' children. So there are opinions expressed from both sides which appeared contradictory, but in reality they are not. Now we are dealing with the question of this Resolution, as it is worded and placed before the House and that is this, "This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do take immediate steps to start free compulsory primary education in the Province."

We are dealing with this Resolution as it is. It is a fact that there is a necessity for free compulsory primary education. As far as free primary education is concerned we all agree that there should be free primary education. Government has already done something, but it takes time to cover all places in Assam. As the Parliamentary Secretary has stated the Government have taken steps to start free compulsory primary education and that they are training teachers. They will do the best they can to see that schools are started everywhere, wherever possible as far as finance will permit. The hon. Mover has mentioned certain areas where there are no schools. Government will no doubt consider the question of starting schools in those areas as soon as possible. The hon. Mover understands that this Government is not opposed to the object of this Resolution at all, as the Government has already taken steps regarding this. The opposition of the Government is only against his statement which my hon. Friend, Mr. Sarwan, has made before the House that the Government has not done anything. Now I believe the hon. Mr. Sarwan has understood that it is not the desire of the Government not to start schools in the tea garden areas or in areas of *ex-tea* garden labourers. Government want to start schools all over the Province, if possible. But the Province is a big one and it requires a lot of money and takes



time to achieve this object. I can assure the hon. Member that the needs of his community will receive the most sympathetic consideration and attention of this Government. For these reasons I would request Mr. Sarwan who was not anxious at the beginning to withdraw his Resolution to withdraw it now, and thus create a good feeling among the Members who discussed this Resolution with excited feelings. Government will do their very best to start schools wherever possible and they have also been committed to the principle of compulsory primary education.

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN:** Before I withdraw my Resolution, Sir, I would like to say just two words. Now, I am going to withdraw my Resolution but at the outset.....

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** Sir, he has already said more than two words. (*Loud laughter*).

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** I expect that the hon. Mover should only say whether he withdraws or not.

**Mr. BINODE KUMAR J. SARWAN:** Yes, Sir. But I want to say a word or two though I have got to say many words.....

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Has the hon. Mover of the Resolution the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?  
The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Now, the next resolution No. 10. Hon. Srijut Beliram Das to move.

**Srijut BELIRAM DAS:** I am not going to move my \* Resolution, Sir.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Then the next resolution No. 11—Srijut Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati to move.

**Resolution re-making Opium Prohibition Scheme in Assam a success**

**Srijut BIJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI:** মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মই মোৰ এই প্ৰস্তাৱটো পৰিষদৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিছো প্ৰস্তাৱটো হৈছে এই:

“This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Assam do move the Government of India to help for making the Opium Prohibition Campaign in Assam a success by making Poppy cultivation and traffic in opium illegal and punishable in law all over India including the States and to take such effective steps as to stop smuggling of opium into Assam from other Provinces or Countries.”

অসমীয়া ৰাইজে বহুদিনৰ আগৰে পৰা বিশেষকৈ ১৯২১ চনৰে পৰা কানি বৰবহি নিৰ্মূল কৰিবলৈ আন্দোলন কৰি আহিছে। অসম গভৰ্ণমেণ্টেও কিছু দিনৰে পৰা কানি নিৰাধৰণৰ কাৰণে আইন হাতত লৈছে। কিন্তু ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ আন ঠাইত কানিৰ খেতি আৰু কানি পাৰৰ সুবিধা বে আইনী নোহোৱাত আৰু বাহিৰৰ পৰা অসমলৈ কানি আহি থাকিব পৰাত অসমত কানি নিৰাধৰণ আন্দোলন এতিয়ালৈকে কৃতকাৰ্য হব পৰা নাই।

\*Srijut BELIRAM DAS. This Assembly is of opinion that in order to nationalise the Tea Industry in the Province, the Government of Assam do take steps to nationalise some of the Tea gardens forthwith.

যদি ভাৰত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই সম্পৰ্কে উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা অৱলম্বন কৰে, আমাৰ আশা যে অনতি পলমে অসমৰ এই বেমাৰটো আমি ভাল কৰিব পাৰিম। ভাৰত গভৰ্ণ মেণ্টে ইংৰাজৰ আমোলত কানি বৰবিহ সম্পৰ্কে যি নীতি অনুসৰণ কৰি আহিছে সেই নীতি যে অকল অসমৰ স্বাৰ্থৰেই বিৰোধী আছিল এনে নহয়, জাতি সঙ্ঘই এই সম্পৰ্কে যি নীতি অনুসৰণ কৰিছিল তাৰো বিৰোধী আছিল আৰু গোটেই পৃথিবীৰ জনমতেই ভাৰত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ এই নীতি বেয়া বুলি কবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছিল। ভাৰত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে অনুসৰণ কৰা কানি নীতি সম্পৰ্কে দুআঘাৰ মান কথা মই নিবেদন কৰিব খুজিছো। ১৯১২।১৪ চনৰ হেগ কনফাৰেন্সতেই পোন প্ৰথম পৃথিবীৰ পৰা কানি আদি অতি অপকাৰী বাগীয়াল বস্তু কেইটা নিবাৰণৰ কাৰণে এটা আন্দোলন আৰম্ভ কৰে।

১৯২১ চনৰ লীগ কাউন্সিলত ডাক্তৰ ওৱেলিংটন কুৱে এটা প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছিল। তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটো আছিল যে—

“The production of raw opium should be limited strictly to the medical and scientific needs of the world”.

এই প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ এটা দাঙি ধৰিছিল লীগ কাউন্সিললৈ যোৱা ভাৰতৰ প্ৰতিনিধিয়ে। সেই সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱত “medical needs” ৰ ঠাইত “legitimate needs” শব্দ প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব খুজিছিল। বৃটিছ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ সম্মত ভাৰতৰ প্ৰতিনিধিৰ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ গৃহীত হৈছিল আৰু Opium Advisory Committee ৰ ৰিপৰ্টত সেই কাৰণে এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰা হয় যে—

“The Indian delegate has informed the Committee that the number of properly equipped hospitals and dispensaries in India is inadequate to the needs of the population which over vast areas is without medical assistance. In order to cope with the diseases with which some of regions are constantly infected, the population has cultivated the opium poppy from time immemorial and actually take opium in small doses as a prophylactic or an effective remedy. As this use of opium which cannot be styled purely medical i.e., that which is prescribed by a physician that the Committee has in mind in using the term ‘legitimate’.”

ইয়াৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে ভাৰত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ প্ৰতিনিধিয়ে এটা অতি অন্যায় কথা লীগ কাউন্সিলৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছিল। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ মানুহে অনাদি কালৰে পৰা কানি খেতি কৰি বেমাৰীক কানি খুওৱা নাছিল। বেমাৰৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে কানি খোৱা দস্তৰ হয়তো বহুত পিচত আমাৰ দেশৰ কিছুমান মানুহে আৰম্ভ কৰে। অসমত অন্ততঃ ইষ্ট ইণ্ডিয়া কোম্পানী অহাৰ পিচৰ পৰাহে সাধাৰণ মানুহে কানি ব্যাপক ভাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ শিকে।

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 18th September, 1948.

SHILLONG.

A. K. BARUA.

The 29th October 1948.

Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.