

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

BUDGET SESSION

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The 23rd March, 1959



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Proceedings of the Fifth 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 9-30 A.M. on Monday, the 23rd March, 1959.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker in the Chair, eight Ministers, three Deputy Ministers and seventy-five Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(To which oral answer were given)

STARRED QUESTIONS

Whole-time Chairman for the State Electricity Board

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari East) asked :

*43. Will the Minister-in-charge of Electricity be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the present volume of work of the State Electricity Board justifies a whole-time Chairman ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that for want of sufficient work the Chairman, the present State Electricity Board is to sit idle for major portion of his time ?
- (c) If so, what steps Government propose to take to keep the Chairman of the Board employed throughout ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity) replied:

43. (a)—The Board is of very recent origin and it is still at the formative stage. As the administrative head of the Board the volume of work, the Chairman has to perform and his responsibilities are great. He has to devote his time not only to office work which is quite heavy, but he has also to keep in constant touch with the scattered Electricity undertakings in the State and keep them going; beside making schemes for Electricity expansion for the future.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Sir, what is the function of the Board ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity): I have already enumerated about it in Answer (a). The Board has an office which is to be run by the Chairman as the Administrative head. Besides that, there are other electricity undertakings throughout the State with the personnel of about 32 in number the working of which are to be constantly supervised by this Administrative head.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: Sir, is it a fact that some portion of the function of the Boards is still carried by the Electricity Department ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The Electricity Department with its staff has come under the Board. So, the work previously done by the Electricity Department is now being administered by this Board.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ বার্ষিক পরিকল্পনার আয়ত্তে থাকাগুলে বৈদ্যুতিকরণের যে সমস্ত পরিকল্পনা ছিল তা কার্য্য করী করতে কি বাস্তব অসুবিধা আছে তা অনুসন্ধান করা কি এই বোর্ডের চেয়ারমেনের কার্য্য তালিকা ভুক্ত ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: That is a different question.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: Sir, cannot this Board be managed with a non-official Chairman as already being done in some other States ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: That is a different question. We are in the midst of apportioning the estimate of the assets which we have to transfer to the Board. The estimate of the assets has not yet been completed and therefore a great deal of correspondence is now going on between the Government and the individuals.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: May I know whether Government are aware that due to this constitution of the Board there is unusual delay in sanctioning various schemes and projects ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : No, Sir, but there are other factors which are intervening in giving early sanction.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):

Is it a fact, Sir, that there was a strong demand for formation of this Board in the way done in West Bengal and some other States ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Electricity): Yes, Sir, it is so.

Number of Departments in the Assam Agricultural College and qualifications of the Heads of these Departments

Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding) asked:

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

- (a) How many Departments are there in Assam Agricultural College ?
- (b) Who are the Heads of these Departments and what are their technical and academic qualifications ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the Heads of the Departments are not Agricultural Graduates ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied:

44. (a)—11 Departments.
(b)—

Name of Departments	Name of the Heads of the Departments	Qualification
1. Botany ...	Professor A. M. Das ...	M.A. in Botany.
2. Chemistry ...	Professor N. N. Majumdar ...	M.Sc. in Chemistry.
3. Horticulture ...	Professor S. Barua ...	M.Sc., Agri. in Hort.
4. Agricultural Engineering.	Lecturer in Agricultural Engineering, Shri R. K. Srivastava. He is in-charge of the Department due to non-availability of a qualified candidate to hold the post of Professor.	B.Sc. in Agri. Engineering.

Name of Departments	Name of the Heads of the Departments	Qualification
5. Agronomy ...	Professor Mahendra Nath Bora. Now on deputation to U. K. for higher studies.	M.Sc., Agri. in Agronomy.
	Shri Badan Barthakur is now in-charge of the Department.	M.Sc., Agri. in Agronomy.
6. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.	Professor Sri K. C. Mahanta. Now on deputation to U. S. S. R. for higher studies.	M.Sc., Agri. in Agronomy.
	Sri L. C. Bora is now in-charge of the Department.	G. V. Sc. PG., I.V.R.I.
7. Zoology and Entomology.	Professor Md. Sherifulla ...	M.Sc. in Zoology.
8. Agricultural Economics.	Sri Muktinath Bhattacharjee	M. Com.
9. Physics and Mathematics.	Professor D. Pathak ...	M.Sc. in Math., B. L.
10. Agricultural Statistics.	There is no post of Professor for this Department. The Head of this Department is the Lecturer in Agricultural Statistics himself.	
11. Language ...	There is no post of Professor for this Department. The Head of the Department is the Lecturer in Language.	

(c)—From the reply to (b) above, it will be seen that it is not a fact that all the Heads of the Departments are not Agricultural Graduates.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Will the Government please inform whether any practical training is given after graduation from the College? If so, for how long?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): That is a different question.

Restriction to grant new licence for Rice Mill in the State

Shri NARENDRANATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

*45. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is any restriction in granting new licence for rice mill in the State ?
- (b) Whether there is any procedure to get licence during restricted period ?
- (c) How many rice mills received new licences during 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 ?
- (d) Whether Government has issued licences to two new Rice Mills in Golaghat Subdivision and if so, who are the owners of these Mills and on what ground they have been given licenses and when ?
- (e) Whether Government will be pleased to make any enquiry into the matter ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied :

45. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Parties may apply to the Director of Supply, Assam for the purpose through the Local Officers concerned. Generally no licences are issued for those mills which were set up after reimposition of control. The cases of those mills which were set up or functioning during the period of decontrol are considered on merits of each.

(c)—1956—Nil.

1957—Nil.

1958—Twenty in respect of mills which existed during the period of decontrol.

1959—Four in respect of mills which existed during the period of decontrol.

(d)—No.

(e)—Does not arise.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): I find from the answer that in 1956 and 1957 no licences were issued, but in 1958 and 1959, some licences were issued. May I know what were the reasons for issuing these licences in 1958 and 1959 ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): 1956 and 1957 were years of decontrol and no licence was required by anybody for setting up mills in those years. Therefore no licences were issued in 1956 and 1957. On 8th January 1958, as I have already informed the House, control was imposed, and, therefore, the mills which came into existence during the decontrol period, had to apply for licences in 1958. Hence, the difference.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: The reason for restricting issue of new licences is to encourage the cottage industries and to discourage taking of mill-made rice. In view of this, may I know why licences were issued to those mills which sprung up during the decontrol period ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is a matter for the Government of India to consider. As I told the House on the other day, the main Act was passed by the Government of India and the provisions of this law enjoins that not only the mills which were set up during the decontrol period should get licences but also those for the setting up of which preparations were made in that period, unless there were any extra-ordinary reasons for withholding licences.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): Is there any restriction for transfer of licences from one hand to the other ?

Mr. SPEAKER: This was discussed in reply to another question by Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi the other day. You were absent.

Shri JOGAKANTA BARUA (Jaipur): May I know whether the rice-hullers also come in the same category as rice mills ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes, Sir, hullers also come under the same definition.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Is it not a fact that there were innumerable public objection against setting up these rice mills ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): Yes, Sir, but the public opinion is also divided on this point. While I received deputation in favour of giving licences to the millers saying that the public would be in great difficulty if their rice could not be milled, on the other hand, I also received people who objected to the issue of licences.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): May I know whether these objections were enquired into before issuing licences?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Before issue of any licence to a mill, enquiries are made.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabar): As it is the policy of Government to encourage co-operatives, may I know whether Government will give encouragement if people form co-operatives for setting up rice mills?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It has already been clarified by a statement by me that no new rice mill would be allowed and we intend to stick to that policy.

Second Medical College in Assam

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked :

*46. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government has any proposal to establish a Second Medical College in Assam with an well-equipped and up-to-date Hospital?
- (b) If so, when that proposal is going to be implemented?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

46. (a)—The proposal is under active consideration of the Government.

(b)—As early as possible.

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Sonai): Sir, when this second Medical College in Assam is going to be established?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): During the general discussion of the Budget when this point was raised, I stated in my reply that Planning Commission had given us an indication to give a start from the State resources to be eligible for Central assistance and we therefore decided to start preliminary works during the Second Plan.

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Sonai): The other day the Hon'ble Minister said that this matter of selection of site for the second Medical College will be referred to an Expert Committee. But in the Budget we see that it is going to be located at Gauhati, Sir, if Gauhati has been selected for the College what will be the use in having an Expert Committee?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Final selection will be done by the Expert Committee but before that we want to give a start with Pre-Clinical courses.

Mr. SPEAKER: In view of the fact that money provided for the College to be situated at Gauhati, how the hon. Member can reconcile the position that an Expert Committee will go into the question of selection of the site for the College?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I have already said that to establish a Medical College in the Third Plan some preliminary things are necessary to be done now and provision has been made for preliminary things, such as Pre-Clinical courses at Gauhati where there are facilities.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not clear to me.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabur): Whether the Expert Committee will select the site at Gauhati or somewhere else?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: They will select the site in some place found suitable in their view within the State.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj North): In selecting the site for Medical College, what is the idea of having an Expert Committee, this is not similar case like Oil Refinery where technical experts' opinion is necessary?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: The Medical College is an institution which is highly technical and scientific and for the selection of the site for this an Expert Committee's opinion is essential.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Is there any technical relation to a site and its suitability?

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Number of Social Education Organisers working under the Community Project Department

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

128. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Project be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total number of Social Education Organisers working under the Community Project Department in the State ?
- (b) Whether they are now placed under the Education Department of the State ?
- (c) If so, in what cadre ?
- (d) Whether the pay scale of the personnel has been revised in respect of cadre they are placed ?
- (e) If the answer to (d) above is in the affirmative, whether the officers concerned will get their pay on revised scale with retrospective effect ?
- (f) If not, why not ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Project) replied :

128. (a)—103.

(b) to (e)—It has been decided to place the Social Education Organisers under the Education Department, the Graduates in the cadre of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, and the under-Graduates in the cadre of the Assistant Inspector. Details of their absorption and pay, etc., are being examined by both Education and the Community Projects Departments

(f)—Does not arise in view of (b) to (e) above

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : যি বিলাক Social Education Organisers under-graduate তেওঁলোকক Sub-Inspector হিচাবে নিয়োগ কৰিবনে, Asistant Sub-Inspector হিচাবে নিয়োগ কৰিব ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : যি বিলাক graduate তেওঁলোকক Sub-Inspector হিচাবে আৰু বাকীবোৰ Assistant Sub-Inspector হিচাবে কাম কৰিব। যি বিলাক under-graduate তেওঁবিলাকক কি ভাবে নিয়োগ কৰিব পৰা যাব সেই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :

When these appointments were made for Social Education Organisers, what was the minimum qualification laid for these posts ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects) : Minimum qualification was not prescribed but generally matriculates were appointed.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : What is the meaning then in proposing to have two categories of Social Education Organisers now, with graduates in one grade and under-graduates in the other grade ? Does it not mean involving the Government with more expenditures by having graduates in the higher category with higher pay, while matriculates could have served the purpose ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Many of these officers were graduates. Now, when they are going to be absorbed in the Education Department, it is proposed to place the graduates in the higher cadre and matriculates in the lower cadre.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : My question is when these posts can be managed by matriculates with lesser pay what is the use of having over-qualified persons, *i. e.*, graduates, which means extra expenditure ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education) : There is the consideration of the question of reorganisation of this part of education to be integrated with the general Education Department. At present under the Community Project Department there is a part of social education entirely managed by them but in the Education Department, not only there is the general education, technical education, medical education, but there is social education also. Now, when the integration will take place of the social education of the Community Project with the Education Department, the graduates will be qualified to become Inspectors and under-graduates Sub-Inspectors.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : My question is, if for the post of Social Education Organiser a particular qualification, *i. e.*, matriculation, with a particular pay is sufficient, what is the meaning in engaging people with higher qualification which is not necessary ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects): It is obvious that when a Social Education Officer with higher qualification gets a chance with better pay and prospect in any other departments, he leaves at the earliest opportunity, so it has been decided to integrate Social Education with Education Department to give these officers better prospects so that they do not leave the same and it is being considered that those who are now graduate Social Education Officers they will be given Sub-Inspector of Schools and those who are under-graduate will be given Assistant Inspector of Schools' rank and pay.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): Will the Government consider the desirability that over qualified people who leave the post at any time for better pay may not be employed in future ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Now, the Education Department will have to consider this question.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA : Whether Government have made these posts in order to make them a spring board for graduates to jump some where else as early as possible ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education): Social education is a part of general education itself. In education, we have general education, technical education, social education, etc. This social education is to make good citizens, to have good health, to have cultural recreation, so that we may have mass people educated. At one stage, it was called adult education, but by this social education activities have expanded to various things. So, when social education constitutes a part of the Education Department the part of social education now with the Community Project Department is going to be integrated with the Education and this question of absorption is not a question of springboard.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question the hon. Member asked is that if a matriculate can work why appoint a graduate to give more money as pay and why appoint a graduate when he does not stick to the job ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : There are Matriculates, Normal-passed or Normal-trained teachers, besides graduates, M. A.'s, etc., in the Schools and in Colleges besides, Masters in degrees, we have got doctorates, the flowers of the

Universities, so also here in social education there are graduates, under-graduates, matriculates, etc., so restricting Social Education Organisers to matriculates only does not help.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether it is a fact that the nature and responsibility of the proposed two categories of officers will be the same ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects): No.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: What will be the nature and difference of responsibilities for these two cadres ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education): Social Education Organisation is a general term, now, graduates will be made Sub-Inspectors and under-graduates Assistant Sub-Inspectors and their responsibility and nature of work will be the same as the Sub-Inspectors in the School Service of the Education Department.

Proper maintenance of Anti-Corruption Complaint Box in the S.D.O's Court, Barpeta

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

129. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is an Anti-Corruption Complaint Box in the Court of the S.D.O., Barpeta ?
- (b) If so, whether this complaint Box is properly maintained ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that nobody is taking care for this box and many petitions, letters, post cards and postal letters are rotting in this box ?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to remove this box or take proper care of it ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

129. (a)—The box is kept in Sr. E.A.C's ejlas.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Is it a fact, that the boxes are lying without lock and key and it is lying outside the room of the Senior E. A. C. ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance for the Chief Minister) : The answer is there that the box is kept in Sr. E. A. C's Ejlas.

Mr. SPEAKER : His contention is that the box is kept outside the room.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : This box is inside the room.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : Will Government enquire into this matter ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Government is satisfied from the report of the S. D. O. that the box is kept inside.

Concession granted in the Forest Department for Backward Classes

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) asked :

130. Will the Minister, Forest be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have granted some concession in the Forest Department for Backward classes ?

(b) If so, what are those benefits and privileges ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that people of other Backward classes have not been allowed to enjoy the said privileges ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forest) replied :

130. (a)—Yes, to those formally declared as such.

(b) & (c)—In the matter of settlement of mahal recognised by State Government as educationally and economically Backward classes, if found suitable, are given preferential treatment but no financial concession is accorded to

them as admissible in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are also allowed to deposit only 50 per cent of the standard amount of security or earnest money fixed for the purpose of any work.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) : Regarding Question No. 130(a), are Government aware that this concession is not given effect to in the district and subdivisional headquarters ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) : This concession has been given effect to in the district and subdivisional headquarters. If any instance is brought to the effect that this was not given effect to, that will be examined.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI : In reply to Question 130 (a) & (b), it is said that backward classes, if found suitable, are given. May I know what is the authority which decides that suitability ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : It is the Department, Sir.

Abolition of the Contingency menial system and absorption in respective cadres

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

131. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to abolish the contingency menial system and absorb them in their respective cadres so that the benefits extended to regular Government employees can be enjoyed by them ?

(b) If so, when ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) replied:

131. (a)—The question of bringing some of the Grade IV employees paid from contingencies into the permanent grade in accordance with the recommendations of the last Pay Committee is under consideration. It will not be possible to

bring to the permanent cadre those employees who are engaged for work of a purely temporary or casual nature.

(b)—Necessary particulars are being collected from different Departments and a decision will be taken after these are received.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): May I know from the Government whether it is a fact that there is a difference of the scale of pay between the 4th grade employees serving in the Civil Secretariat and the 4th grade employees serving in other Departments?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): I want notice, Sir.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : May I know the recommendations of the last Pay Committee so far the pay scale of 4th grade employees are concerned?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: The recommendation of the last Pay Committee is that the terms contingency menial should be done away with all should be treated as 4th grade employees and those who have been in service for a period of 5 years should be absorbed in the permanent service. Accordingly, steps are being taken to get the information from all Departments concerned so that the question of bringing them in the permanent cadre may be decided.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): May I know whether it falls under the recommendation of the Committee that these contingency Class IV staff should not be used as domestic servants in the houses of officers?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I do not know what the question of my Friend implies but when they are working as Government employees, they have only to discharge the Government duty.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : My question is whether it forms part of the recommendation of the Pay Committee that these 4th grade employees should not be used as domestic servants in the houses of officers?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I can neither deny nor admit because I have not seen it myself.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) : Are Government aware that there are many 4th grade employees who have been serving for 10 to 12 years but are not treated as confirmed or permanent as yet ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : As I have already pointed out, cases of those employees who have been serving for a period of 5 years or more are being examined for bringing them on the permanent cadre of the 4th grade employees. But there may be certain Departments which are temporary and in which only part-time work is done by the employees. The salaries of such employees have to be paid from the contingency fund and, they cannot be brought under the permanent cadre.

Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : May I know whether Government has received a representation from the Association of the 4th Grade Employees recently to improve their conditions of service, pay and prospects, etc. ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I think that is very obvious. They must have received it.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) Is it a fact that employees serving in the hills districts other than the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district are getting a hill allowance ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I am not aware of that.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : With regard to reply to 131(b), may I know from the Government when they expect to complete the collection of these particulars ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : As has already been pointed out, all these particulars are being collected from all Departments concerned and as these involve the questions of pension, etc., the work will take some time. We are taking action to expedite decision.

Completion of the incomplete portion of Tihu-Salmara Road

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

132. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (R. & B.), be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether any application and resolution have lately been received from public by Government to complete the incomplete portion of the Tihu-Salmara road at least from Tihu to Makhibaha ?
- (b) If so, how many applications and resolutions have been received upto January, 1959 ?
- (c) What steps have been taken to complete the incomplete portion of the roads according to these public applications and resolutions ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister has asked the Public Works Department, to allot some money for the completion of the incomplete portion of the road ?
- (e) If so, whether any amount has been allotted to complete the said portion of the road ?
- (f) If not, why not ?

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

132. (a)—Yes.
 (b)—Six.
 (c)—The proposal was placed before the 6th meeting of the Assam Road Communication Board, but the Board could not draw up any programme due to paucity of funds.
 (d)—No.
 (e)—Does not arise.
 (f)—Does not arise.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS : As regards Reply to Question No. 132(d), will the Minister-in-charge be pleased to make an enquiry into it ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] : Yes.

Black-topping of the Tihu Feeder Road in North Kamrup

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

- (a) Whether the administrative approval for the black-topping of the Tihu Feeder Road in North Kamrup has been obtained ?
- (b) If so, when the black-topping work will commence ?
- (c) If not, why not ?

Shri GIRINDRANATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P.W.D.) replied :

133. (a)—Administrative approval to “Surfacing Bazar portion (0.25 mile) of Tihu Feeder Road” has been accorded on 10th January 1959.

(b)—Work will be commenced within this month.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: Is it a fact that no contractor has yet been engaged for the work ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)]: We have already received tenders for this work. I think either a contractor is being engaged or will be engaged within one or two months. The work will commence within this period.

Necessity of uplifting the Udarband subsidised dispensary

Shri TAJAMMUL ALI BARLASKAR (Udarband) asked:

134. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether any report has been received from the Civil Surgeon, Cachar regarding the necessity of uplifting the Udarband subsidised dispensary into a full fledged dispensary ?

- (b) Whether Government are aware that there is no full fledged dispensary within the entire Udarband Thana ?
- (c) Whether Government are aware of the existence of the Basic Training Centre, High School, Post and Telegraph Office, Police Station and other Government Office at Udarband ?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that the necessity of giving medical aid to these institutions could not be met by the Udarband subsidised dispensary alone ?
- (e) If so, what steps have been taken by Government to uplift the said subsidised dispensary into a full fledged dispensary ?
- (f) If the reply is in the negative whether Government proposed to uplift the said dispensary into a full fledged dispensary immediately ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister)

replied :

134.(a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Upgrading of Government subsidised dispensary at Udarband into a Health Centre will be considered along with other cases when the Udarband-Joypur Development Block starts functioning.

(f)—Does not arise.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) : May I know from the Government when do they propose to start the Udarband-Joypur Development Block ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) : I am not in a position to give an exact information regarding that now.

Number of subsidised dispensaries in Sibsagar :

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

135. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of Government subsidised dispensaries in Sibsagar ?

(b) Whether all the dispensaries are running smoothly and whether any representation was lately received on behalf of the Charing subsidised dispensary ?

(c) If so, what step has been taken to concede to the public representation ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied:

135. (a)—Twenty five.

(b)—At present two dispensaries are not functioning due to resignation of Medical Officer in-charge in one case and non-completion of dispensary building in another.

No representation appears to have been received lately on behalf of the Charing subsidised dispensary.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): যোৱা অধিবেশনত চাৰিং হস্পিটাল কমিটিৰ সভাপতিয়ে মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক Representation দিছিলনে?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): মই আগতে কৈছিলো যে গৌৰী সাগৰৰ ডাক্তৰৰ দ্বাৰাই হস্পিটাল খন চলাবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে, তাৰ পিচত আৰু কোনো representation অহা নাই, এতিয়াও সেই ব্যৱস্থা অনুযায়ী ডিসপেনচাৰী চলি আছে।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: চাৰ আৰু সিফালৰ কথা নুশুনো নে আমাৰ কথা সিফালে নুশুনে উত্তৰ টো একো নুশুনিলো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আকৌ কবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: আমাৰ যিটো শব্দবাহিকা যন্ত আছে সেই টো স্তচাৰুৰূপে নচলে, সেইবিষয়ে আমি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ কথা ভাবিছো। যেতিয়া হৈ যাব তেতিয়া সদস্য সকলৰ সেই অসুবিধা নাথাকিব বুলি ভাবো।

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education, etc.): Excuse me Sir, we are always proud of our rich and melodious voice of our daughters in Assam, আমাৰ পুৰুষ সকলে তাই মেকুৰীৰ দৰে নকলেই এই সমস্যা টো কিছু পৰিমাণে কমিব।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): কি শব্দ টো কলে, কি মেকুৰী বুলি কলে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: সেইটো উজনীয়া শব্দ।

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: (Minister, Medical) Charing subsidised dispensary সম্বন্ধে আগৰ representation অনুসাবে গৌৰী সাগৰৰ ডাক্তৰৰ হতুৱাই তাত চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। তাৰ পিছত কোনো representation পোৱা নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: আগতে এটা পাইছিল তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাৰ পিছত কোনো representation চৰকাৰে পোৱা নাই বুলি কৈছে।

Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Whether the Government knows that the Charing Dispensary is running without a doctor for a year, and whether Government propose to send a doctor there immediately?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: তাত ডাক্তৰ নাই বুলিয়েই আমি গৌৰীসাগৰৰ পৰা ডাক্তৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিছোঁ।

Shri LILAKANTA BORAH (Kaliabar): Whether the responsibility of finding out a doctor for a dispensary lies with the Government or with the local people?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: It depends upon the local people to find out a doctor.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Who issues advertisement for appointment of a doctor?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: It is the people who are to send information to the Civil Surgeon when a doctor is made available and accordingly the appointment is made by the Civil Surgeon.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is who issues the advertisement calling for applications for appointment as doctor in a subsidised dispensary?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Generally no such advertisement is made. The local people report to the Civil Surgeon when the doctor is available and Civil Surgeon then appoints him.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: Is it a fact that the Civil Surgeons issue the advertisements?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: When people fail to find out a doctor in that case only the Civil Surgeon issues advertisement.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ে কৈছে যে গৌৰী সাৰ্গবৰ পৰা ডাক্তৰ আনি সেই Subsidised Dispensary ব কাম চলাইছে। এই ব্যৱস্থা স্থায়ীভাবে হবনে ইয়াৰ পিছত অন্যবেলেগ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে সকলো ডিচপেনসেৰী চৰকাৰেই লব।

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): Subsidised Dispensary লোৱাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে বৰ্তমান চিন্তা কৰা নাই। বৰ্তমানে সকলো লোকেল বোৰ্ড ডিচপেনসেৰী বিলাক লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ পিছত কি হব এতিয়াই কোৱা টান?

Shri LILAKANTA BORAH (Kaliabar): Is it a fact that all these subsidised dispensaries of the State are going to be taken over by Government?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: At the moment we have not such proposal, but after taking all the Local Board dispensaries we shall examine whether we can take some of them in future.

Total number of P. E. O's and A. P. E. O's in the State

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

136. Will the Minister in-charge of Community Development Project be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total number of P. E. O's and A. P. E. O's in the State?
- (b) The principle followed in appointing these Officers?
- (c) Whether Government propose to absorb the P. E. O's and A. P. O's permanently who were not recruited from any parent Department but are directly recruited?
- (d) If the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, in what cadre of service they are going to be absorbed?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Development Project) replied :

136. (a)—P. E. Os.—35.

A. P. Os.—37.

vacant either P. E. O. or A. P. O.—10.

(b)—Till 1956 through a special Board. From 1957 they are recruited through Assam Public Service Commission. Now, A. C. S. II Officers are appointed as P. E. Os, but if they are not available, candidates recommended by the Assam Public Service Commission, will have to be appointed.

(c)—The matter is under considerations of the Government.

(d)—In view of reply at (c) above, this does not arise.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister what is the difference between P. E. O. and A. P. O. ? Whether the difference is in their pay or status ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister Community Development) : We appointed these persons as P. E. Os. and A. P. Os, but now we are going to call them Block Development Officers.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA : Whether the Hon'ble Minister knows that more than one such blocks are placed in charge of one A. P. O. ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : It may be, as I have pointed out that there are a number of vacancies to be filled up. As a temporary measure it may be that a few blocks have been put under the same officer, but I would like to point out that we are trying to fill up these vacancies early so that each Block may have an independent Block Officer.

Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : What will be the designation of the Project and Assistant Project Officers in a Block where there are some such officers ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : They will be, as I said, called Block Development Officers. If the work in any Block is particularly heavy, there may be appointed two Development Officers, one Senior and one Junior.

Resignation of Project Executive Officer, Khoirabari National Extension Service Block

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

137. Will the Minister, Community Projects be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Project Executive Officer of Khoirabari National Extension Service Block Mr. Barthakur has submitted his resignation ?

(b) If so, whether Government has accepted his resignation ?

(c) If not, why not ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects) replied :

137.(a)—Yes, but subsequently he withdrew his resignation unconditionally.

(b) & (c)—In view of (a) above, these do not arise.

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA : শ্রী বৰঠাকুৰে Resignation দিয়া কিমানদিনৰ পিচত সেইটো withdraw কৰিছিল ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I think the resignation was submitted in the month of October and it was withdrawn in the month of November.

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA : সেই সময়ৰ ভিতৰত cashier ব লগত কিবা গুণ্ডগোল চলি আছিল সেইটো চৰকাৰে জানে নেকি ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : No. So far as I know he submitted resignation because he wanted to go to some other department. We did not encourage this and so he said he was prepared to resign but later he withdrew the resignation.

Decision of opening Bajali N.E.S. Block

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

138. Will the Minister, Community Projects be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Bajali N. E. S. Block will be opened during the next month of April, 1959 ?

(b) If not, why not ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects) replied:

138. (a) & (b)—Without receiving the decision of Government of India regarding the number of Blocks to be allotted to the State in April 1959 series, a decision on the subject cannot be made at this stage.

Supplying of Meals to under-trial prisoners

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

139. Will the Minister of Jails be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that half 'powa' of rice is supplied for each meal of the under-trial prisoners ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that all under-trial prisoners are thus under-fed ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to increase the quota of rice of the under-trial prisoners ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Jails) replied :

139. (a)—A total quantity of 9 chattaks of rice is supplied per day for mid-day and evening meals to under-trial prisoners.

(b)—No.

(c)—The diet scale at present admissible to the under-trial prisoners is quite sufficient, and hence Government do not propose to increase the quota of rice.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Whether Government is aware of the fact that the adults in the village take generally one seer of rice per day and hence the present diet scale allowed to the under-trial prisoners is short by 7 chattacks ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: সকলো কথা বিবেচনা কৰি তেওঁলোকক যিমান দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ সেইমতে Jail Mannual লিখিত লিখা আছে আৰু সেই অনুসাৰেই দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Will the Minister go and enquire whether the adults take half seer of rice per meal ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Jails): : গাঁও মানুহে দিনেবাতি পৰিশ্রম কৰে। গতিকে একঠা চাউলৰ ভাত খালে খাবও পাৰে। কিন্তু under-trial prisoners বিলাকে দিনেবাতি শুইবহি থাকে। একো কাম নকৰে।

Mr. SPEAKER: (Observing that both Shri Barbarua and Shri Sarmah were on their feet) Both the Members cannot be in possession of the floor at the same time.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: Why this punishment before sentences are passed on them ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister does not accept that it is a punishment.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: কথাটো বৰবৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই ভালকৈ ভাবি চোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ যিটো আহাৰৰ কাৰণে ৯ ছটাক চাউল দিয়া হৈছে তাতকৈ বেচি দিলে তেওঁলোকৰ কাম নকৰা অবস্থাত আহাৰেই অন্যায় কৰিব, পেটৰ বেমাৰ কৰিব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Is it a fact that there are some tribal and labour people who take more rice ?

Mr. SPEAKER: একঠা চাউলৰ ভাত বুলি গাঁৱত এটা কথা আছে। (Voices:—গদাধৰৰ নিছিনা মানুহে একঠাতকৈ বেচিহে খাব)

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he knows that there are some labour and tribal prisoners in the jail who require more diet than others ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: জেলত টাইবেল আৰু বনুৱা সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ মানুহ থাকে। জেলৰ কথা সুকীয়া। কথা হৈছে, under-trial prisoner বিলাকে সেই অবস্থাত কাম নকৰাকৈ এনেয়ে বহি থাকে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মাননীয় সদস্যই অলপ খেলি মেলি কৰা যেনহে পাওঁ। প্ৰশ্নত উল্লিখিত লোকসকলে under-trialৰ কালছোৱাত কাম নকৰি এনেয়ে বহি থাকে। তেনেস্থলত যদি দিওঁ একঠা চাউলৰ ভাত খায় তেন্তে তেওঁলোকৰ বেমাৰ হ'ব। (হাঁহি) গতিকে ৯ ছটাক চাউলৰ ভাত দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা থকাটো সকলোৰে মজল। (হাঁহি)

Demands for Grants

Mr. SPEAKER: We now come to Demands for Grants. The outstanding grants from Saturday, the 21st March, 1959 are Nos. 36, 41, 45 and 57. I want to know whether we can take up all these grants together.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): There may not be any difficulty but the procedure is each grant is to be voted separately.

Mr. SPEAKER : That can be done at the end.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Again, the grants may be such that arguments put forward in regard to a grant may not apply to other grants.

Then, Sir, as we have agreed, we shall move only two motions in regard to grants Nos. 36 and 41; we will not discuss the other two grants.

Mr. SPEAKER : All right, we shall take up grant No. 36 now.

GRANT No. 36

"57.—Miscellaneous—(I—Expenditure on account of State Prisoner and Detenues, etc.)."

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.20,19,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—(I—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenues, etc.)."

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved is :

That a sum of Rs.20,19,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—(I—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenues, etc.)."

***Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

That the total provision of Rs.20,19,500 under Grant No.36, Major head "57.—Miscellaneous (I.—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenues, etc.)" at page 419 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.20,19,500 do stand reduced by Re.1.

Sir, I won't take much time of the House. In this connection I want to say that Government are putting some persons in prison as security prisoners but they are not

extending any facilities for medical treatment to them. I know one gentleman from Karimganj, who had been suffering from eye-trouble. In this connection, I approached the Chief Minister a few days ago and he was kind enough to tell me that the prisoner would be given facilities for undergoing medical treatment. His petition was sent to the Chief Secretary, but up till now that gentleman has not got any medical treatment. I apprehend that he might lose his eye-sight. In this connection I want to say that the security prisoners and detenues who are detained under the P. D. Act or other Acts should be given facilities for medical treatment.

Then, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the conditions prevailing in my border subdivision. In that areas, I find many people are suspected of anti-State activities. Some respectable persons also, who are innocent, are put to trouble without framing any specific charges against them. I know one case in which one such gentleman was involved. That gentleman was going to see his relatives and he was arrested by the Police. He was brought to Karimganj and put in Hajat. In this connection I wanted to approach the local authorities, but I was told I need not approach them as it was not the business of a legislator to put pressure on the local authorities.

We have no business to interfere in administration. Sir, I quite agree that it is not our business to interfere in administration, but when innocent persons are harassed by the Government Officers it is our duty to see as the representative of the people that they are not harassed in that manner. In this particular case Sir, he was put into the Hazat without even framing any charge and again he was not granted bail, I think this is most irregular. Now as regards the officer-in-charge of the Karimganj Subdivision, Sir, as regards this officer there are some allegations that he does not possess any knowledge of law so as to be able to tackle with the complicated problems of Karimganj which is a border Subdivision. I therefore suggest to Government that an I. A. S. Officer should be placed in charge of the Subdivision.

With these few words I request Government to stop unnecessary harassment of innocent people and resume my seat.

Mr. SPEAKER: Cut motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.20,19,500 under Grant No. 36, Major head "57—Miscellaneous (I.—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and detenues, etc.)" at page 419 of the Budget be

reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.20,19,500, do stand reduced by Re.1.

Mr. SPEAKER : I am afraid, Mr. Patwary's Cut Motion is not admissible because the Grant relates to Miscellaneous [I.—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenues, etc.] and Mr. Patwary wants to raise a general discussion on Tribal Gram Sevaks in Tribal areas.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : Sir, "Tribal" has also been included under the Grant. There are Tribal Organizations, Grant for Development Advisory Board, Development Schemes under Art. 275.

Mr. SPEAKER : I see, I am sorry, this is rather misleading, you see. Now Grant No.36 is for Miscellaneous Charges under the head of account—Expenditure on Account of State Prisoners and Detenues, etc. How does Development Schemes under Art. 275 come under it ?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Tribal Welfare, Removal of Untouchability, etc., also come under it.

Mr. SPEAKER : After all Development schemes are very important and it could not be under "etc. etc." Any way, Mr. Patwary may now proceed.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.20,19,500 under Grant No.36, Major head "57.—Miscellaneous (I.—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenues, etc.)" at page 419 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole Grant of Rs.20,19,500 do stand reduced by Re.1.

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! अपने इस कर्तन प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने रखते हुए मैं उसके समर्थन में दो-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय ! मुझे यह देखते हुए बड़ा दुख हो रहा है कि जनजातियों की उन्नतिसूचक ये रुपये इस बजट में दिखाये गये हैं। सिर्फ मुझे ही नहीं बल्कि माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय को भी इस बारे में शंका हो रही थी। उनको भी अचरज हुआ था कि यह रकम क्यों इस खाते में दिखाया जा रहा है। इसे देखते हुए हमें यही लग रहा है कि कांग्रेस सरकार हमारे जनजातीय भाइयों को उपेक्षा करती है और उन्हें सदा पिछड़े हुए ही रखना चाहती है। यह २० लाख रुपये का सवाल है। इस मांग के मुताबिक जनजातियों के हित के लिए तथा उनकी उन्नतिमूलक योजनाओं में २० लाख रुपये खर्च होनेवाले हैं। यह काफी बड़ी रकम है। किन्तु यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि यह मांग इस खाते

रखी गई है। हम चाहते हैं कि यह मांग Tribal Welfare के खाते ही दिखाये जाय। नहीं तो यह बड़ा ही अमात्मक-सा हो रहा है कि वास्तव में यह रुपया जन-जातियों के हित के लिए खर्च होगा या दूसरों के लिए खर्च होगा। वर्तमान जिस खाते यह रुपया दिखाये जा रहे है उससे यही प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार हमारे जनजातीय भाइयों को कूदियों की तरह ही रखना चाहती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और साथ ही यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह रकम एक उचित खाते में रखें और उचित रूप से इसे खर्च करें ताकि सचमुच हमारे पिछड़े हुए तथा गरीब जनजातीय भाइयों का हित हो।

हमने देखा है कि जनजातियों के हित के लिए एक मंत्रालय हमारे राज्य में है। उनके लिए एक Tribal Welfare Board है। एक सुयोग्य तथा अनुभवी मंत्री भी हैं। इतना सारा होते हुए भी इस रकम को क्यों इस खाते में दिखाया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से इस बारे में एक स्पष्ट जवाब चाहता हूँ।

हम जनजातीय भाइयों की समस्याओं को हल करना चाहते हैं। किन्तु वास्तव क्षेत्र में क्या हो रहा है। हम उन्हें खुश करने के लिए लंबा-चौड़ा भाषण देते हैं। जिस प्रकार बच्चों को मीठी मीठी बातें कहकर संतोष किया जाता है उसी तरह हम भी मानों मीठी मीठी बातें कहकर इन भाइयों को खुश करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं चल सकता है। उनकी भलाई और उन्नति के लिए हमें ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये।

इस संवत् में मेरा मुझाव यह है कि, हमारे राज्य में जनजातियों की सेवा करने-वाली संस्थाओं की सहायता लें। उनके अनुभव और सेवाओं का लाभ सरकार उठावें। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनकी सहायता करें। मैं यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस रुपये को पूरा पूरा खर्च करें। सरकार यह भी देखें कि इस रकम का पूरा पूरा लाभ हमारे जनजातीय भाई उठा रहे हैं।

इतना ही कहकर मैं अपना यह कर्तन प्रस्ताव सदन की सेवा में उपस्थित करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सदन इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करेगा।

Mr. SPEAKER : Cut motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.20,19,500 under Grant No.36, Major-head "57.—Miscellaneous (I.—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenues, etc.)" at page 419 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.20,19,500, do stand reduced by Re.1.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, these Cut Motions have been moved together, and one of them has been moved by my Friend Shri Biswanath Upadhyaya. His point is that some prisoners, some detenues are in need of medical aid and we have not provided them with sufficient medical aid. Sir, so far as our information goes, there is no case where the detenues have been denied any medical aid. I, however, propose to make an enquiry with

regard to the particular person whose name has been mentioned, and we shall see that whatever medical aid is necessary is provided to him.

Now as regards the 2nd point.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Before the hon. Minister proceeds on to the 2nd point I would like to intervene for a second. As the expenditure relates to the welfare of Tribal people, I think it would be advisable if the hon. Minister in-charge of Tribal Areas Department will also, in addition to the Minister in-charge, give his reaction to the criticism made regarding matters involving the welfare of the people in the Tribal Areas.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Now, with regard to the 2nd question raised persons have been by my Friend that some innocent an area detained and so forth and so on. Now in particularly like Karimgani where we have all kinds of trouble, it will not be proper for my Friend to say that no person should be arrested on suspicion even when the Police may have strong grounds to do so. I am at one with my Friend that harassment to innocent persons should be avoided as far as practicable and that is why the Government has set up an Advisory Committee presided over by no less a person than a person of the status of a Judge. As soon as this Committee find that there is no justification for keeping him under detention, it recommends to the Government that this person should be forthwith released.

They recommend to the Government that these persons should be forthwith released. Then these recommendations are made by the Advisory Committee are accepted and therefore there is no justification for the hon. Member to say that the persons are detained without strong grounds. Sir, we have to look to the interest of the security of the State and therefore it will not be proper for the hon. Member to say that any injustice or hardship has been done so far as these persons are concerned, because within the time prescribed all these cases with all the facts are placed before the Advisory Committee.

***Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** My complaint was that without framing any charge they are put into the Hajat.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** The hon. Member will realise that we are to work under a peculiar circumstance which has necessitated us to adopt that course before

the enquiry is made. But we are satisfied that in no case a person is kept in the Hajat for a long time. On account of the exceptional circumstances prevailing there, sometimes it may be necessary to do so and I do not understand why the hon. Member should have any complaint on account of this.

Mr SPEAKER: So far as the cut motion moved by my Friend Shri Patwari is concerned, he has taken objection that this Grant under Head 275 should be shown separately and should not be shown 'Miscellaneous Charges'. He wants to make this point clear, so that we may not show any disrespect to any area or person by showing this under 'Miscellaneous Charges'. In important Departments, substantial amounts are allotted and even it is shown under Head—'Etc.' which causes inconvenience to the hon. Members because I myself could not follow if the expenditure was under Tribal Areas Department.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I shall take into consideration the wishes of the House and I will see that in the next year, these Grants for 'detenues' etc., should be shown under different Head and so far as the Grant under Article 275 is concerned, it is shown under a different Head.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** My suggestion is that even if there is any difficulty in preparing different Heads, at least words may be mentioned instead of making it 'Etc.' so that anybody can see from the head line itself what is the purpose of the Grant. In the olden time prior to independence there were many important Departments, they are also shown as 'Etc.' *e.g.* Labour. Now after independence, these things are not miscellaneous. It will draw the attention of the hon. Members immediately if it is properly written.

Mr. SPEAKER: Otherwise it will be an act of injustice to the hon. Members and unfair to the House.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** I would have pointed that out. Sir, I have dealt with largely the points so far as this subject is concerned. I shall see that the terms, 'etc.' are deleted and full details are given. Now, so far as the other charge is concerned that we have not given sufficient importance to the Tribal Friends and to other classes, that is not correct, because our schemes are there.....

Mr. SPEAKER: All the expenditure under Article 275 has been shown in a separate Appendix. It is very inconvenient for all. My difficulty in this respect is that this cut motion has been moved on the basis of these Demands as published in the Budget Papers. The hon. Members also find difficulty to study and understand those papers.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I think from the speech of the hon. Member, I have not seen, if he is any specific grievance with regard to the expenditure which is supposed to be spent but has not been spent. He complained that the amount provided is not spent and that it should be spent. That is the only criticism which he has offered. I have no doubt that my colleague in-charge of the Tribal Areas Department will see that the expenditure provided are spent. I am sure he will be able to satisfy the hon. Member with regard to the complaint.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** My grievance is that the grant is not properly utilised and the grants have not been also made available to those voluntary Organisations who are working among the Tribal people.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears the purpose of this cut motion is to criticise Government for not giving sufficient money to the voluntary welfare organisations who are working among the tribal people. In this connection I would like to inform the House through you that in the past we found that these non-official organisations who got some grants from the Government under Art. 275, could not give a good account of themselves. We found after scrutiny in the Advisory Council that there are some non-official organisations which got certain grants but they have not actually done good work among the tribal people. Therefore the Advisory Council have decided that no grant should be sanctioned to the non-official organisation unless they submit full account of their activities and are in a position to show how many people have been benefited. I do not know which particular organisation my Friend Shri Patwary refers to. If the hon. Member gives me the particulars and if we find that the organisation is doing good work, we shall sure by see that some grants are made available to it. Sir, we are very much anxious to utilise the money properly and to do good to the tribal people and for that purpose the official agency is not sufficient and I invite the co-operation of other non-official agencies which can actually do real work.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): Sir, Government issued a directive mentioning the names of some non-official bodies recognised by the Government. In our place we have also seen that there are many unrecognised institutions. If they are not recognised, some bad people will form some Associations to take the money from the Government which will be misused and misappropriated. So a directive should be issued giving the names of such non-official organisations which are doing really good work and recognise them.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): I am speaking about the organisation of which the Tribal Areas Minister himself is the President—the name of it being Tribal Sangha.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): It may be a fact, Sir. What I mean to say is that such organisation should be in a position to do really good work and therefore the Advisory Council decided that for any grant under Art. 275, such organisations must be able to submit a detailed report as to how the grants sanctioned in the previous years have been spent and how far the people derived the benefit from those grants. In the past, this was not done and we received complaints from different quarters that the amounts sanctioned have not been able to do any real service to the people. One should not think that a particular organisation of which the Minister himself is the President and in this case, I happen to be the President of that Organisation, that grants should be sanctioned without proper enquiry. Until and unless I am satisfied that the Organisation is doing some real service to the people, I am the last man to sanction any grant. My Friend, Shri Patwary, will agree with me that if there be any organisation which has been left out but at the same time is doing real service to the people, I shall be very pleased to give that organisation or Board some financial assistance. Such organisation will surely be considered for grants under Art. 275.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Sir, may I ask a few questions? Firstly, whether Government is aware that so far as the composition of this Advisory Council is concerned, it is confined to the members who are elected from certain constituencies, and apart from their constituencies, there are also areas in the State where the tribal people live and the effect of the delimitation of the constituencies was not always a fact where the predominantly tribal inhabited areas a reserved seat has been given. To cite an instance. Morigaon, where there is a reserved seat for the tribals has not got as many

tribal people as Nowgong Sadar Constituencies. Similarly, in the whole of South Bank of Kamrup district, there are many tribals, but there is not a single seat reserved for them. In this way, there are many tribal areas in the State but they are neglected.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): Sir, I am glad that my Friend Shri Bhattacharyya has given me an opportunity to explain the position in this regard. The Advisory Councils both for the Hills Tribals and for the Plains Tribals simply discuss the broad proposals for development schemes prepared by the different departments such as Education, Agriculture, Cottage Industries, Medical and Public Health and so on so forth. The Advisory Councils do not discuss the detailed programmes. They simply approve of the allocation of funds to different departments. The amount of fund so allotted to different departments, is in the first instance, distributed subdivision-wise on population basis in respect of the Plains Tribal Areas and on population *cum* area basis in the Autonomous Districts, by the Tribal Areas Department. As far as the grants to individual institutions, miscellaneous local development works and grants to individuals for development of Sericulture, Weaving, etc., and non-official organisations doing welfare works among the Tribals are concerned the distribution of fund to each individual, institution and non-official organisation is done in the subdivisinal levels in consultation with the local Tribal M. L. As. and other Tribal leaders and in case in a particular area if there is no local Tribal M. L. A. then it is done in consultation with the local Tribal leaders. We simply intimate to the Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional Officers concerned the allocation of funds to different grants. I, therefore, feel, Sir, that even if any area is not represented by any Tribal M. L. A. it cannot escape the attention of other Tribal leaders of the area. We generally, however, place the recommendations of the Tribal M. L. As. and other Tribal leaders for sanction of grants under Art. 275 for different institutions, individuals and organisations before the Subdivisional Boards for purpose of co-ordination in the distribution of various grants. This is done in order to avoid overlapping of various grants. If it is, however, considered that the amount recommended by the smaller committees of Tribal M. L. As. and other Tribal leaders in respect of a particular institution or individual or organisation is not sufficient, the Subdivisional Board can recommend additional amount to the institution or individual or organisation. Sometimes the local Tribal M. L. As. and other Tribal leaders also,

send their recommendations for grants-in-aid to certain institutions and organisations to the Government and such recommendations are always considered on merit. It will, therefore, be not correct to say that certain areas are being neglected by the Government in the matter of sanctioning grants-in-aid because such areas are not represented by the Tribal M. L. As. or because no local Tribal leaders other than M. L. As. have been included in Tribes Advisory Council for such areas.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):

The organisation of the tribals which is working for the welfare of the tribal people is not properly attended to.* Whether Government is aware of this difficulty?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): I have already stated, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: He said that they satisfy the terms and conditions which the hon'ble Minister has just laid down for these organisations. Will the hon'ble Minister consider cases of these organisations?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Certainly, in order to encourage them. But if one starts lecturing, it is not possible for me to understand. Therefore, it is better that I should be given a clear idea of what the hon. Member wants.

Mr. SPEAKER: The cut motions have been withdrawn.

I will put the motion to vote.

The question is: That a sum of Rs.20,19,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—(I—Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenues, etc.)"

(The question was adopted).

GRANT No. 41

"57.—Miscellaneous—(VI—Expenditure on displaced persons)"

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.39,80,000 (Rupees thirty-nine lakhs and eighty thousand), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—(VI—Expenditure on Displaced Persons)".

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is :

That a sum of Rs.39,80,000 (Rupees thirty-nine lakhs and eighty thousand), be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous—(VI—Expenditure on Displaced Persons)".

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.39,80,000, under Grant No.41, Major head "57.—Miscellaneous—(VI—Expenditure on Displaced Persons)," at page 434 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.39,80,000, do stand reduced by Re.1.

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! मे अपना यह कर्तन प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं और इसके समर्थन में आप की सेवा में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। यह एक बहुत ही जरूरी मांग है। इस मांग के जरिये शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वासन के लिए ४० लाख रुपये की मांग की गई है। शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वासन करना हमारा एक पुनीत कर्तव्य है। इस मांग के लिए हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। किन्तु हमें यही देखना है कि हम कहां तक अपने शरणार्थी भाइयों की सेवा कर सके हैं तथा कहां तक उनकी समस्याओं का हल कर सके हैं। जहां तक मन देखा है और जहां तक मेरा अनुभव है उससे मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि सिवाय भगवान के इन निराश्रय गरीब तथा निरपराध भाइयों से सहानुभूति दिखानेवाला कोई नहीं है।

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY (Hajo): आप तो हैं न !

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: हमारी सरकार इन शरणार्थियों को पैसे देती है। किन्तु केवल पसा देकर ही सहानुभूति दिखाई नहीं जा सकती है। पसा देकर ही हम उनका दिल नहीं जीत सकते। पसा देकर ही हम उनको सात्वना नहीं दे सकते। हमें उनके दिल को जीतने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिये। ये अभागे शरणार्थी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए हैं। देश के बटवारे ने न अभागों को सर्वहारा बना दिया है। सब कुछ खो-धोकर ये हमारे यहां आये हैं। इनकी सेवा करना तथा इनके पुनर्वासन की पूरी पूरी तथा अच्छी व्यवस्था करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। किन्तु केवल रुपये देने से यह कर्तव्य पूरा नहीं होता है। हम तभी इन भाइयों के दिलों को जीत सकेंगे जब हम उनके प्रति सहानुभूति-पूर्वक व्यवहार करेंगे तथा उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये जी-जान से कोशिश करेंगे।

हमें बड़े अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि हम इन शरणार्थियों को पूरी तौर-पर हल नहीं कर सकें हैं। हमने मंगलद में ही यह देखा है कि बहुत से शरणार्थी भाई रैलवे की जमीन पर बैठे हुए हैं। उनके पास और जगह जमीन नहीं है। लेकिन जहां जहां वे बैठे हुए हैं उन स्थानों के स्थायित्व की कोई निश्चयता नहीं है। उन्हें Subdivisional Officer से Notice मिला है कि वे उस स्थान को छोड़ दें। लेकिन उस स्थान को छोड़कर वे कहाँ जायेंगे। इनके लिए और कहाँ जगह है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वासन के लिए कोई ठोस नीति अपनायें। ऐसी नीति ग्रहण करें जिससे हम उनका विश्वासपात्र बन सकें और साथ ही उनके दिलों को जीत सकें।

स्थानीय अधिकारी भी शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वासन में बहुत बड़ी सहायता कर सकते हैं। बिना उनके सहयोग तथा एक सहानुभूतिपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण के इस समस्या का पूर्ण समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। स्थानीय अधिकारी लोगों के मन में ऐसी भावना उत्पन्न करें कि यह समस्या हमारी ही समस्या है। ये लोग भी हमारे ही अपने आदमी हैं। हम इनके साथ ऐसा बर्ताव न करें जिससे उनके मन में दुख पहुंचे तथा यह विश्वास हो कि यहां की जनता और सरकार उनके प्रति उपेक्षा की भावना पोषण करती हैं। शरणार्थियों के मन में विश्वास हो कि यहां की सरकार उनके प्रति सहानुभूति रखती है और उनके दुखों को दूर करने के लिए सदा तत्पर है। सरकार के प्रचार विभाग से भी हम बहुत बड़ा काम ले सकते हैं। सरकारी प्रचार विभाग ऐसा प्रचार करें कि आसाम की सरकार शरणार्थी समस्या के समाधान में पूरा पूरा सहयोग कर रही है। प्रचार विभाग यही प्रचार करें, विशेषकर स्थानीय लोगों में, कि ये शरणार्थी हमारे ही हैं। इनकी समस्या हमारी ही समस्या है। इस तरह प्रचार विभाग से हम शरणार्थी समस्या के समाधान में बहुत बड़ी सहायता ले सकते हैं।

मैंने पंजाब में यही देखा कि वहां शरणार्थियों की समस्या का समाधान सुन्दर रूप से हुआ है। आज वहां के शरणार्थी वहां की जनता से बिल्कुल घुल मिल गए हैं। शरणार्थियों के मन में यह भावना बिल्कुल नहीं है कि वे परदेशी हैं। स्थानीय लोग भी उनके साथ बड़े सहानुभूतिपूर्वक बर्ताव करते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि आज वहां देश के निर्माण में शरणार्थी पूर्ण सहयोग कर रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वैसे ही वातावरण यहां भी पैदा हो। आज मंगलद में इस तरह का एक वातावरण पैदा हो गया है और इसीलिए वहां इस समस्या के समाधान में बहुत कुछ सफलता मिली है।

इस समस्या का समाधान केवल भूमि वितरण से नहीं हो सकता। केवल भूमि देकर ही हम शरणार्थी समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकते। वास्तव में शरणार्थियों को देने के लिए हमारे पास जमीन है ही नहीं। इसलिए दूसरा काम-धंधा देकर ही हमें इस समस्या का समाधान करना पड़ेगा। छोटे छोटे गृह-उद्योग, बड़ई का काम तथा कटाई, बुनाई वगैरह सिखाकर भी हम शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वासन कर सकते हैं। मेरा मतलब यह है कि सरकार शरणार्थियों को अपना अपना गुजरा चलाने के लिए आवश्यकीय साधन जुटा दें।

शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वासन के लिए सरकार की ओर से ऋण दिया जाता है। किन्तु इसमें बहुत खामखयाली होती है। ऐसा भी दिखाई पड़ता है कि वास्तविक शरणार्थी को ऋण नहीं मिलता है। नकली शरणार्थी को ऋण मिलता है। इसके अलावा यह भी होता है कि ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए शरणार्थी को काफी रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं, नतीजा यह होता है कि शरणार्थी के हाथ बहुत ही कम रुपये आ पाते हैं। एक हजार

का एक ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए ३२५ रुपये तक खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। एक हजार रुपये मंजूर है तो वास्तव क्षेत्र में शरणार्थी के हाथ में करीब ६००।६५० रुपये ही आते हैं। इस तरह कैसे शरणार्थी समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है? इस लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस बारे में कड़ी नज़र रखी जाय।

आज मंगलदई जिले में शरणार्थी समस्या के समाधान में कुछ सफलता मिली है। इसका कारण यह है कि वहां की जनता शरणार्थियों के साथ सहानुभूति रखती है। अभी हाल ही में हमारे मुख्यमंत्री महोदय मंगलदई गये थे और इस बात के लिये उन्होंने संतोष प्रकट किया था कि मंगलदई में स्थानीय जन-जाती के लोग और शरणार्थी बड़े प्रेम के साथ रहने लगे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि और और जगहों में भी इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा करने के लिये हमारी सरकार कोशिश करें। सरकार से मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि इस समस्या के समाधान में वह ठोस कदम उठाये। ऐसा कदम उठाये कि शरणार्थियों के मन में विश्वास तथा संतोष हो।

इतना ही कहकर मैं अपना कर्तन प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने उपस्थित करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि इसे आपलोग सर्वान्तःकरण से समर्थन करेंगे।

SPEAKER: Cut motion moved is that the total provision of Rs.39,80,000 under Grant No.41, Major head "57.—Miscellaneous (VI—Expenditure on Displaced Persons) at page 434 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.39,80,000, do stand reduced by Re.1.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in agreement with the spirit of the speech of my Friend, Shri Patwary, but I cannot agree with him when he says that there is nobody to look after the refugees. I shall give him certain facts. This is a very delicate and difficult problem. The action taken in the Punjab cannot be compared here. There it is a two-way traffic, here it is one way. Up to the end of 1956 about 1,27,800 families came here and out of them about 64,000 were agriculturists and about 63,800 non-agriculturists. To rehabilitate the agriculturists land has to be provided and to rehabilitate the non-agriculturists trade and other avocations have to be provided. There is dearth of land. So, it is difficult to provide all agriculturists with land, nor can an agriculturist be converted into an industrialist by giving technics. The non-agriculturists are mainly petty traders. One petty trader cannot take to another trade to which he was not used in his original home. The trade to which he is used, may not have a market here. That is the difficulty. But still, up-till the end of 1956 about 4,25,000 bighas of land have been provided for the refugee-not entirely provided by the Government, some of the refugees themselves acquired and some provided by Government. But still we feel and agree that there are a large number of refugee agriculturist families

who have not been provided with land and for them a scheme have been drawn up to find out land by reclamation, by tractorisation or by other possible means. But this requires time. So, Government is trying to provide land for them according to the plan. In this matter we feel that we cannot treat the refugees as a separate class, they must be treated as children of the soil and they should stay here along with the other children of the soil. I should like to point out that about 15 per cent of our local people are also landless. So, along with the local people the refugees are being treated on the same-level. We feel that with the land we have got we cannot provide all the agriculturists with land. So, Advisory Committees have been formed to advise Government how to employ the surplus population in cottage and other industries. My Friend Shri Patwary has made a suggestion that unless we can divert some of this surplus population to cottage industries by giving them some vocational training in some training centres or in other technical institutes we cannot absorb the surplus population. This we are now doing.

My Friend, Shri Patwary has said that in Mangaldai nothing has been done. That is not so. We have not discriminated the Mangaldai refugees in any way. Some 8,089 refugee families have come to Mangaldai. My Friend, Shri Patwary knows the local problem there about land and how much landless people are there and what pressure they are putting on the Government to get reserve and other lands. In spite of that, out of those 8,089 families 2,831 families have already been provided with land and the rest-about 5,000 families are yet to be provided, but all of them are not agriculturists, there are some traders and some have got no definite business-neither have they got any business here nor were they used to do any business in their original home. So, it is very difficult to provide such people with any avocation. My Friend, Shri Patwary knows it very well.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Shri Patwary also said that the politics in Mangaldai is such that the local people do not favour rehabilitating more refugees there with land.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): The local people have not opposed the refugees. We took some land from the tea gardens to settle it with the refugees which has been supported by the local people. There is good feeling there and this relationship should not be disturbed by bringing politics into it.

In Mangaldai up till now an amount of more than Rs.11,50,000 has been spent in giving loan to the refugees and some more money is being provided. If more land be available, more land will be settled with them. There is provision for business loan and the refugees may take advantage of it. My Friend, Shri Patwary knows about it and he can help them in this respect. In this respect I hope Shri Patwary will co-operate with us. In view of what I have stated, Sir, I request my Friend Shri Patwary to withdraw his Cut Motion.

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, refugee grant ৰ টকা অকল refugeeৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হয়, তাক অন্য মানুহে ভোগ কৰিবলৈ নেপায়। তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে স্কলৰ বৃত্তি আছে আৰু স্কলৰ স্কলীয়া ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়। কিন্তু আমাৰ tribal grantৰ টকা আনৰ লগত সহযোগ কৰি ভগোৱা হয় আৰু সেই টকা সকলোৱে সমানে ভোগ কৰিবলৈ পায় তাত কোনো পাৰ্থক্য নাই। অথচ refugee ক বেলেগে কিয় দিয়া হয় নম্বী মহোদয়ে বুজাই দিবনে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : Tribal grantৰ লগত refugee grant ৰ পাৰ্থক্য আছে। জনজাতি লোকসকল আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহ; পিচপৰি আছে কাৰণে আনৰ সমানে উন্নতি কৰক বুলি সাহায্য দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু refugee সকলে নিজৰ ঘৰ-বাৰী সকলো এৰি থৈ আহি আমাৰ ইয়াত উপস্থিত হৈছেহি। তেওঁলোকৰ সকলো নষ্ট হৈ গল। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোক ইয়াত পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিব লগা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ধণ দিছে আৰু সেই টকা অকল ভগনীয়াৰ দিয়া হৈছে যদিও তেওঁলোকৰ লৰাছোৱালীৰ কাৰণে কৰা স্কলন্ত আন মানুহৰ লৰাছোৱালীয়েও পঢ়িব পাৰে।

Refugee ৰ কাৰণে যদি এখন স্কুল হয় তাত অন্য মানুহৰ লৰা ছোৱালী পঢ়িব নোৱাৰে এনে নহয়। সাধাৰণ যিবোৰ স্কুল, কলেজ আছে তাতো refugee লৰাছোৱালীয়ে পঢ়িব পাৰে যিবিলাক স্কুলত বা কলেজত বেচি সংখ্যক refugee লৰাছোৱালীয়ে পঢ়ে তাত refugee rehabilitation loan টকা দিয়া হয়। তাত স্থানীয় লৰাছোৱালীয়েও পঢ়িব পাৰে। আৰু refugee লৰা ছোৱালীয়েও পঢ়িব পাৰে। এই যে টকাটো দিয়া হয়, সেই টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা আহিব লাগিছে। চিকিৎসা ক্ষেত্ৰটো সেইদৰে proposition বান্ধি দিয়া আছে। এতিয়া মাতৃভাষাৰ সন্নিহিত দিবৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান refugee প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল আছে তাত আন মানুহৰ লৰাছোৱালীয়েও পঢ়িব পাৰে। তাত কোনো বাধা নাই।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : Sir, I beg to withdraw my cut motion.

(The cut motion was withdrawn by leave of the House.)

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is that a sum of Rs.39,80,000 be granted to the Minister in charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous (Expenditure on Displaced persons)".

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 45

"63—Extra ordinary charge".

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs.1,000 (Rupees one thousand) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1960, for the administration of the head "63—Extra ordinary charges".

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion is moved the cut motion is not going to be moved.

So I put the motion. The question is that a sum of Rs.1,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "63—Extra ordinary charges".

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No. 57

"82—Capital Account of other State work outside the Revenue Account"

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that a sum of Rs. 19,92,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "82—Capital Account of other state works outside the Revenue Account."

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion is moved. There is not cut motion. So I put the motion. The question is that a sum of Rs. 19,92,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "82—Capital Account of other State works outside the Revenue Account."

(The question was adopted)

GRANT No.14
"29—Police"

Mr. SPEAKER: Now, we come to to-day's business. We start with Grant No. 14 which states to police and for which 2½ hours time has been allotted.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : On the the recommendation of Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.2,96,94,900 (Rupees two crores, ninty six lakhs, ninty four thousands and nine hundreds, be granted to the Minister in charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head "29 Police".

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that a sum of Rs.2,96,94,900 (Rupees two crores, nintysix lakhs, ninetyfour thousands and nine hundreds) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of the payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960 for the administration of the head "29—Police".

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes,)] : Sir, I beg to move that the provisions of Rs.21,700 under Grant No. 14, Major head "29—Police", minor head—B—District Executive force, sub-head of Indo Pakistan Border checked post (total), at page 117 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,96,94,900, to stand reduced by Re.1. (To criticise the inefficiency of the border police force of the Karimganj-East Pakistan Border).

That the povision of Rs.2,96,94,900 under Grant No. 14, Major head "29—Police", at page 109 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,96,94,900 to stand reduced by Re.1.

- [(1) To raise a general discussion and to criticise the Government for use of police force to supress the legitimate rights of the Adhiars.
- (2) To criticise the inefficiency of Police force.]

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.2,96,94,900 under Grant No. 14, Major, head "29—Police", at page 109 of the Budget, be reduced by Rs.100, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,96,94,900, do stand reduced by Rs.100.

- [(1) use of the police to suppress workers and peasants' struggles and in favour of the owning classes.
- (2) Failure of the department to suppress the wave of the anti-social activity now rampant in the society and to bring the unsocial elements to books.
- (3) Failure of the department to afford security of the life and the property of the border people.
- (4) Failure of the department to enlist popular co-operation.
- (5) Anti-corruption department fails to efface corruption.]

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari West): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.2,96,94,900 under Grant No. 14, major head "29—Police", at page 109 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,96,94,900 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general discussion)

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.2,96,94,900 under Grant No. 14, Major head "29—Police", at page 109 of the Budget, be reduced by Re.1 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.1,96,94,900 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To criticise the police Administration of the State).

Maulavi TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.2,96,94,900 under Grant No. 14, Major head "29—Police", at page 109 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole of Rs.2,96,94,900, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general discussion.)

Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.2,96,94,900 under Grant No. 14, Major head—"29—Police", at page 109 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,96,94,900 do stand reduced by Re.1

(To raise a general discussion.)

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.2,96,94,900 under Grant No. 14, Major head "29—Police", at page 109 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs. 2,96,94,900, do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a general discussion.)

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 2,96,94,900 under Grant No. 14, Major head—"29—Police", at page 109 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,96,94,900 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise discussion to criticise the Government for the negligency of duties of the Department by some of the officers which is a cause of great trouble of the mass people and to raise general discussion in the grant).

That the total provision of Rs.2,96,94,900 under Grant No. 14 Major head—"29—Police", at page 109 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,96,94,900 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To raise a discussion to criticise the Government for the inefficiency of the officers and also negligence of the duties and to criticise the department).

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs.2,96,94,900 under Grant No. 14, Major head—"29—police, at page 109 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1 *i.e.*, the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,96,94,900 do stand reduced by Re.1.

(To discuss the efficiency of the Police Administration).

Mr. SPEAKER: All the cut motions are moved as above.

All of you know that we are racing against time, so the time allotted to Members who have moved 10 minutes each, to leaders of parties 12 minutes each but the Leader of the Opposition of course stands on a different footing, he can take a little more time.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not very willing to participate in this discussion but last night at Gauhati an incident took place and that ultimately made me revise my decision. Last night about 1 o'clock a trunk telephone call came to my residence from Chaygaon, 26 miles from Gauhati and the persons who talked over the phone told me that they would like to meet me personally immediately. As I was coming from Gauhati at 4 a.m. I told them that it would be better if they come to meet me at 3-30 a. m. They did come at 3-30 and they narrated to me an incident in which the Sub-Inspector of Police, Chaygaon is involved and about whom I had occasion to report to the Inspector General of Police and came to the conclusion that even if you report to the Inspector General nothing happens and instead the police officer becomes more overjealous, and this really happened last night in the case of this officer. Therefore, I thought whether we should sanction the amount which is required on expenditure on police.

Sir, we find that the police budget is increasing every year except in the year 1957, because we had to spend a good amount of money in the Naga Hills. For that year Rs.3 crores, 66 lakhs was sanctioned. In other years, 1952 onwards, there is a gradual tendency to raise and today it has come to Rs.2,91,54,000 although the total figure is Rs.2 crores, 96 lakhs and odd and out of this there is expected to be recoveries from the Central Government and some foreign Governments.

Sir, we are heading towards an Welfare State and we had police in the pre-independence, they were kept for some particular purposes, namely, to see that nobody revolts against the Government and therefore the Criminal Investigation Department and other police personnel could do whatever and they wanted all the time to suppress any movement that sought to oust the British Government of India. Now the situation has changed. We are an independent people. Here now we have in our Constitution guaranteed certain rights to the people and therefore the duties of the police have changed tremendously. But when we look into the actual facts, we find that the same mentality lingers very often. The Police are observing the Courtesy Weeks and they are supposed to be a disciplined body but what we find always is that though they are a disciplined body, yet the common courtesies are very often lacking in them.

Their courtesy should not be judged as to how they behave towards me or to Mr. Ahmed. But it should be judged from how do they behave with a common people, with a common rickshaw-walla, etc., with a common suspect or with people who are arrested and kept as under trial prisoners. But even to-day those rude methods are employed when police deal with the people. As an instance, I will refer to one case. Last night, I was told that a boy named Abdul Latif was arrested by the Chhaygaon Police without any charge or even without telling him under what section of the law he was arrested. About 200 people went to the Police Station and asked the police to release the boy on bail. That was refused. But even then they were not told under what section the boy was arrested. These people reported to me that they saw that the boy was slapped and beaten by the police. Of course, at that time no step could be taken by me but I have left a message for the Superintendent of Police at Gauhati requesting him to enquire into the matter and do the needful. Apart from this, I have taken this occasion to refer to this particular area because it is mostly an immigrant area where police officers want to exploit the ignorance and fears of the people. In this area about 3 murders have been committed and one only about 6 months back and in respect of which without an investigation they submitted a final report. I am not saying that the final report should not be submitted when there is want of evidence but the point is that such things are going on and the people openly say that so and so has been given so much money. Of course, my Friend, Mr. Ahmed, being a lawyer, may like to have a proof on this because all allegations should have proof. But we know that such things are happening. When money is given, even a report can be prepared and evidence waived out. Therefore, what I am saying now is that we are spending money more and more. Now we have to see that for the organisation has been kept. Now the organisation should be for the purpose of maintaining law and order in a different prospective altogether, the prospective of Welfare State. Here the law and order mean when there is any injury done to the rights, privileges or life of a citizen then the police aid is sought for. That aid should be forthcoming and the affecting people should be rendered the aid and offender taken into task. If we look into the police activities to-day and during the recent years we will find from the figures that I am going to show that the police has failed. While on the one hand, both the Governor in address and the Minister said that the law and order situation has improved, on the other hand, we find that more money is sought to be spent on the Police organisation not only on the Border Security

Force for which we are forced to spend more money, but even on other heads, more money is being spent and more officers are being recruited. Either we must have been told that the statement that the law and order situation has improved is not correct or that this recruitment and expenditure are not really wanted.

Now Sir, in so far as the Police are concerned, we find that they interfere even in genuine trade disputes. Recently, in a tea estate called Khoronia in Dibrugarh the proprietor of which was a rich man there was a genuine trade dispute. The proprietor immediately requisitioned the aid of the police because he was a rich man. Why should we go to the tea estates only? Even in other places *viz*, in Gauhati when there is the slightest difficulty with the management regarding the behaviour of their labourers, their immediate home is the Police office and get their aid. Last year, the Chief Minister said that he did not want the police to interfere in genuine trade disputes but that has remained to be a promise unfulfilled. Even to-day whenever there is a dispute and the workers simply want to take resort to libel weapons, even then police help is requisitioned whose attempt is to thwart the activity of the labour unions by taking recourse to illegal things. That is only one of their activities. We also find that Sections 145, 146 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code have been abused tremendously by the police. If I happen to be a rich or an influential man, to use the words of Mr. Barboruah, and then go to the police and tell them that here is a man who likely to commit mischief, and immediately under Section 107 that man is proceeded against and unfortunately our magistrates do not apply their mind properly to such cases. Similar is the case with Section 145. If a man is rich enough, then we find that the police help is always there and the police will report that there is an apprehension of the breach of peace. My Friend knows as much as I do that Section 145 has been abused like anything. The main reason and the root cause of this abuse is because the police comply immediately if they are somehow given something. As soon as they are given something they immediately go to the place without trying to find out whether there is really any cause for the breach of peace. I can cite instances where this has been done and my Friend, Mr. Ahmed, knows that once the police report is there that there is an apprehension of the breach of peace.

It is very difficult afterwards to say that there was any apprehension of breach of peace. This is also a source of

corruption. We have to think over whether we should not change those provisions and do not give an opportunity to the Police to indulge in corruption. Now, Sir, as I have said, these 145, 146 and 107 proceedings are more often than not abused and here the Police plays the most important part. Similar is the condition with regard to control of traffic. To cite an instance, at Bharalu I have seen with my own eyes that if a taxi carries over-load, immediately the driver shows his fingers from a distance and the Policeman on duty there will allow the car to pass. I enquired afterwards what was that signal and was told it meant "I will give you two rupees". Mr. Ahmed may ask me "Why didn't you report?" Sir, once I reported an anti-corruption matter and had to undergo a considerable amount of trouble. I had to go to the Court four times and four times the case was adjourned. I am told that my Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya was cited as a witness to go to a test parade, but it was not held. After all, Sir, we have got other works to do.

***Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Mr. Ahmed has also got similar experience. Before he became a Minister he had written a letter to the Deputy Commissioner with regard to some evacuee property.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** In this connection, Sir, I refer to another case. There is a Wakf Estate belonging to one Golam Rahman at Ulubari, Gauhati. Some people collected there. The Secretary of that Wakf Estate, Mr. Suleman, thought "If I can get some aid from the Police to threaten away the people it will be better". What he did, he sold a plot of land to one Mahendra Sarma, an A. S. P. Some bricks and other materials were kept there and that Police officer requisitioned six constables every night to guard over it and Mr. Suleman was benefited thereby because other people did not go there (Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya—This was done for seven consecutive nights).

Mr. SPEAKER: He must be a replica of Solomon the Wise.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Then, Sir, we have seen how these police are unnecessarily wasted. If the Governor comes from Gauhati to Shillong or goes from Shillong to Gauhati, some policemen are kept standing on roadsides unnecessarily. When at Gauhati to-day the police force is inadequate and we want them for maintenance of law and order for other duties, we find they are unnecessarily utilised

like this. I am telling about one incident, Sir. Last year, there was some dispute over rickshaws and there was a rioting. One night my Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya and myself went out. Nobody dared to go out. We went out in a car and were going from one disturbed place to the other. At Paltanbazar, there was some damage done to shops; glasses were broken, sweetmeat and even radios were stolen. Within 10 ft. of that place there was a Police station, but not a single policeman came out. We found the Deputy Commissioner sitting in the Police station and we told him about these things. Even then at that moment no Police was sent out, I don't know whether this point was raised last time. I think, not. However, this is what happened. I can cite similar instances where also police help was not forthcoming. But where it is not required, the Police are employed. Who will pursue our Governor or Ministers? In the Circuit House we see a pose of Police force when the Governor or Ministers are there. Then, Sir, take another example. When the Assembly started, immediately an old Act was requisitioned and this area was declared by the Police as a prohibited area where no processions could be allowed. I don't think, Sir, we need so much of protection. Then, Sir, if the Members of the public come and submit petitions the Ministers or the Members for agitating the matter in the House, they are within their rights. Now by this action of the Police even that right has been curtailed. Some refugees came in a procession, they were stopped; some sweepers' procession was also stopped. The whole argument was that they should not come very near the Assembly. I don't understand what was the reason for not allowing them to pass by. That would not have disturbed the Assembly. Even now more noise is created by buses and other vehicles blowing their horns, but we do not feel disturbed. But if some people want to pass by shouting some slogans, we immediately feel disturbed and resort to these methods! There was even a lathi charge and tear-gassing. Tear gas also entered this chamber. My point is if the Police was so very efficient, why they did not stop the procession at a long distance, say, near Burrabazar, if they were so very solicitous that we should not be disturbed? Everywhere when there is a tendency on the part of the people to ventilate their grievances, whenever there is any desire on the part of the people to exercise their rights of assembly, meeting and procession, the Police seem to be very vigilant and immediately jump upon the people. They will try even to deny these elementary rights to the people. After all, when we have wedded ourselves to this democratic form of Government, we must remember that democracy also provides

for ventilation of grievances through processions and meetings. I do not mind Police people accompanying a procession and if it goes out of control, they can take suitable steps. But where is the necessity for prohibiting such processions? Therefore, Sir, as I was saying, in our State even to-day the Police are being used not so much for maintenance of law and order, but for curtailing the democratic rights of the people and for suppressing peoples' movements.

Now, Sir, I will go to another branch of this administration. I find in the Budget that for the Criminal Investigation Department, the figures has risen from Rs.14,94,000 to Rs.16,35,500. Last year certain figures were given regarding one area, i.e., Nalbari and they are: in 1956 there were 135 cases of burglary reported to the police and out of it in respect of only 8 cases charge-sheets were submitted. And in 1957 there were 107 cases of burglary [reported out of which only 11 were investigated. Now, I am quite sure, my Friends Shri Ahmed and Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury as eminent lawyers themselves will bear me out that I will not be far from truth if I say that this Criminal Investigation Department is wholly useless and they are not worth the money spent for them. When we come to this department we find so many acquittals in criminal cases that I venture to say that these acquittals are not so much due to forensic ability of the opposing party as much as these are due to lack of ability on the part of the prosecution side. I am told that recently a daughter of one Deputy Inspector General of Police has been carried away and no trace has been found.

We are told that the Police Training College has been set up and there many officers have been trained up. Although sufficient money has been spent for the College, we do not find that these people are properly trained. So far as the taking of finger-prints and foot prints are concerned, recently one of our officers was sent to Scotland Yard for studying there. I think that person is now working as the Superintendent of Police and I do not know why his services are not utilised for training of these people. We know, sufficient scientific discoveries, scientific progress has been made in the matter of criminal investigation and if these new scientific devices are properly resorted to it is very difficult for the criminals to escape. Therefore I say that this Criminal Investigation Department has not been able to prove its worth. When we give this money we have to think twice whether we can afford to sanction money in this manner if the state of affairs is to remain in the same position. It is therefore necessary to

improve this department and unless some definite steps are taken to improve matters, then Sir, I, for one, not willing to sanction any money to this department.

Now, coming to the Anti-Corruption Department about which some replies were given only yesterday, we find, Sir, such huge amounts as Rs.1 lakh 61 thousand, Rs.1 lakh 53 thousand and Rs.1 lakh 43 thousand have been spent, and these are so many officers. We found the other day the figures given were—in 1956—the number of cases enquired into 100, charge-sheeted 1, convicted one. In 1957, 156 were enquired, no case was charge-sheeted and no case of conviction. In 1958, 168 cases were reported and one case was charge-sheeted. Then acquittal. We find number of cases departmentally dealt with 24 and the rest are pending in court. In 1957, 7 pending in court, departmentally dealt with 36, nobody convicted or acquitted. This is the picture.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should be brief.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Now, Sir, here we are spending more than one lakh of rupees for Anti-Corruption, and yet corruption is the main problem in the State. It is quite evident that in all corruption cases direct evidence is not possible to obtain. But when we look at the number of cases charge-sheeted and convicted as against the number detected, we cannot but resist the conclusion that some sort of a hanky-panky affairs going on. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that all the proceedings should be placed before the Law Department and the Law Department will find whether there is any case for charge-sheeting or not. If we cannot reduce the number of corruption cases, then I suggest stricter measures, very stringent measures should be taken to bring down the number. If these measures fail to show any improvement in detecting corruption, then we will have the justification to tell the people, "Well we took such and such measures and yet the corruption did not show any improvement, and therefore, we are taking these stringent measures". Coming to the staff of the department, we have 3 Sub-Inspectors, 48 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 134 Constables so many people, and even with all these people we find even cases are detected, they are not dealt with. My Friend Shri Tazuddin Ahmed put a question about the Enquiry Box put in the Court. I do not know how much care is taken to collect the papers put in these Enquiry Boxes. It is also true that sometime the Box at the Court of the Deputy Commissioner at Gauhati is seen without the lock. (A voice—in our

place it always remains so). This state of affairs shows how things are running. I therefore suggest that so far anti-corruption is concerned, let us tighten it, control it in such a manner that something is really done.

So far as the pay scale of these officers is concerned, we find at page 114 of the Budget Estimates a Constable is getting Rs.18 to Rs.22, Head Constable Rs.28 to Rs.48, Assistant Sub-Inspector Rs.30 to 50 and the Sub-Inspector Rs.100 to Rs.200. How can we expect them with such meagre pay scales to make their both ends meet? Even at Gauhati the conditions of the Police quarters are hopelessly miserable, they are sights to see; in certain residential quarters they have no roofs, others have no walls and so on and so forth and we want that they should go on serving us night and day with this poultry sum of money. Some of the Constables and Assistant Sub-Inspectors have no family quarters and they live in barracks. So something should be done to give them sufficient money at least for bare existence.

***Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Parliamentary Secretary):** So you want their pay to be increased, but you bring this cut motion to reduce the Grant by Re.1.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** My Friend has not been able to understand the meaning of Cut Motions.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** He will take some time.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Yes, he will take some time; he is yet a Parliamentary Secretary (*laughter*).

We have to consider their pay scales also if we want them to render effective service.

Coming to the Border Security Forces, the people who have defended us, my Friend has said enough and I do not like to go into the matter now. But the people who are actually defending us, the Jowans of our country who have really been defending us, what are they getting? Sir, I have seen them living in trenches. They have to defend the country from those places. But these people are not getting their proper ration and other facilities. The soldiers and army they remain far behind the front line. The Border Security Force is actually doing the work. Even then we are not giving proper attention to them. It is our moral duty to give proper attention to

them. If we want that our territory should be safeguarded and the integrity of India should be maintained we should also see those who are in the front line they get sufficient to maintain themselves and also they should get our moral backing and they should be awarded the actual price.

Now, Sir, speaking about the Police force, I find when our Inspector General of Police took over the charge, high hopes were raised, because the Minister himself said that he is a very good officer. Sir, I had occasion to discuss these matters with him and I found that he was more busy in publicity. To-day what do we find about the result of the reorganisation? We find that in place of red turban, the Police men will now have white caps. That is only we have heard about the Police reorganisation and also in the reorganisation we find there will be one Inspector General of Police and in place of 2 Deputy Inspectors General of Police, there will be 3 and in place one Assistant Inspector General of Police there will be 3. There is nothing about the pay scales of the other Officers and men. There is no provision for better housing of these people; for these poor Constables there is nothing. By removing the red turbans you cannot make them efficient. Unless they are taught how to behave with the people properly, unless they are capable of doing the investigation work properly, things will not improve. They should be taught that they are not the master of the people, but they are their servants. That mentality must change. It is true that some times political people interferes, and the Inspector General of Police said that he would not brook interference even in matters like postings and transfers, etc. But the Inspector General of Police should be reminded also that if some injustices are done whether by the Minister or by some Officers to subordinate officers, we have a right to take into consideration all these things. We have every right to question these things. They should not think that they are more superior or a sovereign body over us. Sir, the Sub-Inspector of Chaygaon Police Station was informed, and as a matter of fact I myself reported to him that some timbers were brought illegally, but no action seems to have been taken. Then we have got prohibition in south Kamrup. But before the last Rash Purnima, the Sub-Inspector was dead drunk and he behaved very badly with the Village Defence Party who pursued him. The Sub-Inspector entered into house; he could not be found out. When he came out he threatened the people that he would shoot them. They brought a doctor and he was requested to come out, but he did not come out. That was reported. That is

the type of the Officers of have got, Sir. If those Officers who are the custodians of law and order themselves violate the rules if they behave in this way what will happen to the country? I am not speaking about the one Sub-Inspector of Police. Even in Gauhati I have myself seen how in a dry area like Gauhati many high officials were found dead drunk.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I would like to have the names of those Officers.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** I will give him the names Sir. When I speak, I speak with facts.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** There are certain difficulties, for example I personally found one high ranking Police Officer in one ceremony or function and I found some smell was coming out when he spoke. It was the smell of liquor but I had not the power to send him to a doctor to have his gestric juice examined. So I cannot say whether it was the smell of a medicine or of liquor (*Laughter*).

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** When such allegations are made I have no reason to believe that they are made without a sense of reponsibility and the hon. Member will make such allegations unless and until they are justified. I would request the hon. Member to give us the name.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** My submission is that it was a suspicion. There was no conclusive proof.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Those cases should be ignored (*Laughter*).

(At this stage the Speaker left the Chamber and the Deputy Speaker presided).

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** Sir, there are other difficulties. People are also afraid of reporting against these Police Officers because the Police have now so much power that they can take vengeance against them on any flimsy grounds. The capacity of the Police to commit mischief is almost unlimited. Will Mr. Ahmed defend me?

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Yes, and my Friend is quite powerful to defend himself (*Laughter*).

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** They are afraid of the possibility of boomerang also.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):**

As a matter of fact some people lost their jobs because they had the audacity to report about the affairs of the Gauhati Circuit House that it had been made a den for drinking by some high officers. They gave report to that effect and the Commissioner of Divisions at that time somehow hushed up the matter, and those people who reported they lost their jobs on some flimsy grounds.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Sir, the other day my Friend said in course of the debate on Governor's Address that the Police has enough power to commit mischief to the people on any flimsy grounds and make people corrupt. In issue of gun licence, my Friend mentioned one case. I know of a particular case, *viz.*, one Satyanath Rabha of Khokapora, Palasbari Police Station applied for a gun licence. The matter was sent for police investigation, but when they were told that he is a member of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India, it was decided that he should not be given a license for a gun. I went to the Deputy Commissioner and found that that was the report. Although he is the Vice-President of the Bordha Rural Panchayat, yet he is deprived of a gun licence just because he is a member of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India.

***Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Because this Government is always afraid of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** As I said the other day in the discussion on the general administration that it is necessary that Government officers should disassociate nepotism, favouritism but should be honest in the discharge of their duties. If you want to decide on matter you must be able to decide it on merit with serious consideration. We have seen that our magistrates and other officers have become such that whatever may be the police report they just countersign it. Therefore, we find so many hundreds of proceedings under Section 145, Indian Pannel Code and a number of harassment to the people in this way. It is peculiar that when a man needs a gun for protection of his own cultivation, he is not given license for it. It shows that the mentality of the officers has not changed and the efficiency has not increased. We have given a blank card to the police officers to go in their own way. Sir, it is time that we give a check their activities and teach them to be the servants of the people. Courtesy will not mean anything until it is practised by them. With these words, Sir, I commend my cut motion for the acceptance of the House.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শ্রীযুক্ত গোদানী পুলিশ Administration সম্পর্কে বলেছেন। আজকের এই পরিবর্তনকাল যুগে পুলিশের Approach এবং দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গী কী হবে সেই সম্পর্কে বোধ করি নীতিগত কোন পার্থক্য নেই। কথা হল বাস্তবে সেটা কি রূপে প্রয়োগ হচ্ছে।

যখনই আমরা Corruption বা দুর্নীতির বিরুদ্ধে কথা বলছি তখনই মাননীয় মহা শ্রীঅহমেদ নিদ্দিষ্ট ঘটনা বা Concrete Case দিবার কথা বলেন। আমি কতক গুলি দিচ্ছি—

- ১। ঘটনাটা Anti-corruption Department এর তদন্ত করা প্রয়োজন ছিল। কিন্তু আজ পর্যন্ত করা হয় নাই। শ্রীলং মিউনিসিপ্যালিটির কমিশনার শ্রী বি, কে, রায়ের স্বীকৃতি Relief and Rehabilitation Department পাঁচ হাজার টাকা Loan দেন। শ্রীরায় বা শ্রীমতী রায় Refugee নন। কাজেই উহা দুর্নীতি। Democratic Review পত্রিকা সে ১৯৫৮ ইং উহা প্রকাশ করেন। আজ পর্যন্ত কোন তদন্ত হয় নাই।
- ২। করিমগঞ্জ থানার ভার প্রাপ্ত কর্মচারী শ্রীবিপিন বিহারী দাস করিমগঞ্জ টাউনের উপর ৪৫ হাজার টাকা ব্যয় করে ঘর তুলেছেন। ৬।৭ বৎসর আমরা ঐ দারোগার আয়ের পরিমাণ জানি কি ভাবে তিনি এত টাকা ব্যয়ে ঘর তুলতে পারেন ?
- ৩। শিবসাগরের টাউন দারোগা প্রিয়রাম চেট্টায়া, অশ্বিনী কুমার দাস নামে একজন কমিউনিষ্ট কর্মীকে মারপিট করে। কমিউনিষ্ট পার্টির শিবসাগর কমিটির সেক্রেটারী প্রমোদ গগৈ যথা সময়ে তথা S.D.O., S.D.P.O. কে জানান। S. D. O. মহোদয় তদন্ত করে দোষী ব্যক্তির উপর বিহিত ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবার জন্য ষোড়হাটের S.P. কে গত ৪ নভেম্বর ১৯৫৮ ইংরাজী লিখেন। বহু Reminder দেওয়া স্বত্বেও আজ পর্যন্ত এর কোন বিহিত ব্যবস্থা হয়নি।
- ৪। নলবাড়ীর A. S. I. প্রভাত দাস ফেকে রাম দাস নামে একজন আধিকারকে মারপিট করে। এই ঘটনা যথা সময়ে পুলিশের বড় কর্তাদের জানানো হয় আজ পর্যন্ত কোন তদন্ত হয়নি।
- ৫। এই ঘটনার সবচেয়ে বড় ভুক্তভোগী হলাম আমি নিজে। Sir, আমার বাড়ীর ১ মাইলের ভিতর কলকলিমাট রেলস্টেশন। ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের সমস্ত সিমেন্ট, স্টিন, লোহা চাউল প্রভৃতি সেই স্টেশনের মারফৎ যায়। খোলা যায়গার সেই সমস্ত বস্তু সর্বতের স্বত ভূস্বাকৃতি হয়ে পড়ে রয়েছে কতকগুলি গুপ্ত প্রকৃতির লোকে এই মাল চুরি করে কালোবাজারে ব্যবসাকরে আমরা দেখি।

৬০/ হলে ১বাস্টিন, ১/ টাকার ১বস্তা সিমেন্ট সেই অঞ্চলে প্রচুরপরিমাণে পাওয়া যায়। এই ঘটনার কথা C. I. D. এবং অন্যান্য পুলিশ অফিসারকে বলি। পাথার-কান্দির দারোগা আমাদেরকে আসামী ধরে দিতে বলেন যেন আমরা একটা পুলিশবিভাগ রেখেছি। গত মাসের প্রথম দিকে পুলিশ দারোগার মোকাবেলা করিমগঞ্জের S.D.O. ক

আমি এই Smuggling-এর কথা বলি। চোর ধরা পড়েনি বা Smuggling বন্ধ হয় নি। কিন্তু এই ঘটনাটা পুলিশের নিকট বলার ২১ দিন পর সন্ধ্যা ৬টার সময় আমার বাড়ীর উঠানের কাছে থেকে সাইকেলটা চুরি হয়েগেল। ৭টার সময় আমি থানায় গিয়ে দারোগাকে ৭৮টা সন্দেহ জনক বাড়ী খানা তাল্লাস করবার জন্য বললাম। দারোগা আসলেন ৩ দিন পর দুপুর বেলা। যেন সাইকেলটা নিয়ে চোর গুলি দারোগার কাছে ধরা দিবার জন্য প্রস্তুত হয়ে বসেছিল।

কিন্তু স্যার, এই দারোগাটিকে আধিরারের বিকক্ষে কোন রূপ সাধারণ মামলা জমিদার পক্ষ থেকে দায়ের করলে খুব Active দেখা যায়।

জমিদারের প্রয়োজনীয় দেবেজ নমশূত্র নামে একজন আধিরারের উপর ১৫১৬ টাকা মূল্যের কিছু জিনিস চুরি করে নিয়ে গিয়েছে বলে থানায় এজাহার দেওয়া হ'ল। আর আমাদের অতি দক্ষ সেই দারোগা বাবুটি ২দিন গ্রামাঞ্চলে Camp করে থাকে গ্রামের সমস্ত আধিরাদের উপর হামলা করে এবং ধমক দেয় সাধারণ চুরী বা ডাকাতি দমনকরতে আমরা পুলিশকে খুব সজাগ দেখিনা যতটুকু দেখা যায় জালসংক্রান্ত কোন বিষয়ে ভাগিদার বা জমির মালীদের পক্ষহয়ে কাজ করতে।

আজ গভর্ণমেন্টের কাছে আমার সোজাপ্রশ্ন যে সমস্ত ভূমি সংস্কার মূলক আইন গভর্ণমেন্ট পাশ করেছেন সেগুলো পুলিশ দিয়ে বানচান করবার যদি মতলব থাকে সোজা বলুন কৃষকরা নিজেদের পথ বেছেনিবে নতুবা পুলিশকে এই সমস্ত ব্যাপার বন্ধ করবার জন্য নির্দেশ দিন।

পুলিশের নিক্রিয়তা বা আইন ভংগ করার দৃষ্টান্ত খোজতে বেশি দূর যেতে হবেনা। সিনেমাহলে বা গাড়ীতে ধূমপান নিষেধ করে আইন পাশ হয়েছে। এই আইনের রক্ষক বা বড় খবরদার হলো পুলিশ। আইন পাশ হওয়ার পর আজপর্যন্ত কয়টা পুলিশরা ধরে তার হিসাব গভর্ণমেন্টিনি—দেখবেন সংখ্যা অত্যন্ত নগন্য। এর মানে কি এই ব্যাপারে অপরাধ কমে গিয়াছে। মোটেই নয়। আমরা দেখেছি বাসে চড়বার সময় পুলিশের অফিসার সবাই ড্রাইভিনি সিটে বসেন এবং ধূমপান করেন আর গামনে বড় বড় অকরে লেখা 'No Smoking' আজ আইনের রক্ষকরাই আইন ভংগ করেন। ভূমি সংস্কারমূলক আইন পুলিশের অত্যাচারে বানচান হয়ে যাওয়া—বড়লোকদের কথায় গ্রামীণের উপর অত্যাচার হওয়া এবং পুলিশের মিথ্যামামলা সাজানো এবং শত শত দৃষ্টান্ত আমি দিতে পারি কিন্তু সে সময় পুলিশ বাহিনীর দৃষ্টী ভংগীর পরিবর্তন চাই এটা সকলেই স্বীকার করেন কিন্তু আমাদের Inspector General of Police “শুধু লাল পাগড়ী” বদলাবার শ্লোগান তুলেছেন দোষটা কি লাল পাগড়ী যারা পরে তাদের না যারা লাল পাগড়ী ওয়ালাদের পরিচালনা করে তাদের? ওরা হল পুলিশ বাহিনী যারা উপর ওয়ালাদের হুকুমে চলে, তাই পরিবর্তন প্রয়োজন উপর ওয়ালাদের দৃষ্টি ভংগীর পোষাকের নয়। আজ খন্দর এবং গাফী টুপী পরে দুর্নীতিতে লিপ্ত তেমন লোকের দৃষ্টান্ত এক দুই শত শত দেওয়া যাবে।

আমাদের Inspector General of Police নিজে ২৫০০ টাকা মাইনা নিয়ে ৩০৮০ টাকা বেতন পায় এবং কনেটবল দেৱের উপদেশ দিচ্ছেন দুর্নীতি করোনা ভাল হও। আমি এটা বলিনা যে কম বেতন পেলে দুর্নীতি করতে হবে বা ঘুষ নিতে হবে কিন্তু যখন এক দিকে প্রয়োজন এবং ক্ষুধা রয়েছে আর অন্য দিকে তাকে ব্যবহার করবার ক্ষমতাও হাতে রয়েছে তখন সাধারণ পুলিশ মানুষ দুর্নীতিতে যায় আর দেশের পরিবেশনে রয়েছে ঘুষ নেওয়া—টাকা শারা সাধারণ পুলিশ মানুষতো আর পরিবেশের জয়রে নয়।

অন্য দিকে পুলিশের প্রতি উপরওয়াল বা যে ব্যবহার করেন তাহাও নিন্দনীয়। ওরা মানুষ। কাজ করতে এসেছে— ছোট কাজের প্রয়োজন আছে এই বলেতো ইজ্জত ভাগ করে দিয়ে আসেনি চাকুরাতে। উপরওয়াল কর্মচারীরা এদের খারাপ ব্যবহার করেন এটা আমাদের দেখা।

তাই প্রয়োজন সমগ্র দৃষ্টি ভংগীর। এই বলে আমি আমার চাটাই প্রস্তাব বিবেচনার জন্য রাখছি।

Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in support of my cut motion I would like to speak something about the inefficiency of the Police. Sir, we believe that the police are the protectors of the public and whenever or wherever there is breach of the peace or there is disorder, it is the police that should come forward to bring the situation under control. But I am sorry to say that in most cases they have failed to discharge their duties properly. In this connection I would like to cite some instances. Here in this capital town of Shillong such incidents are happening regularly from time to time. On the 2nd of March last at about 8-30 P. M.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is this the same incident mentioned by Shri Bhattacharyya?

Shri MATHIAS TUDU: No Sir, this is different. As I said Sir, on the 2nd March last at about 8-30 P. M. one Assistant of the office of the Accountant General was assaulted seriously nearabout the junction of the Mawkhur Main Road and that gentleman was found later in a roadside ditch in an unconscious state. Again on the 5th March 1959 at about 9 P. M. one person of a nearby bakery on the Mawkhur Main Road was also assaulted and at the same time a respectable doctor of the locality who was present at the site was also manhandled by the miscreants. Besides these, there are several incidents that took place in this same locality. On 17th March 1959 between 8-30 P. M. and 9 or 10 P. M. on this same Mawkhur Main Road one Shri Birendra Lal Choudhury residing in a house adjacent to a sweetmeat shop nearby was severely assaulted. Then again one Shri N. Sen Gupta of Radio Electronics at Police Bazar while returning from his shop to his residence was assaulted by some miscreants on the Mawkhur Main Road near the Khasi National Durbar Hall at about 8 P. M. Again one Shri Ajit Sen Gupta son of Shri N. Sen Gupta of Radio Electronics while coming back from Barabazar was manhandled at about 9 P. M.

Shri RAHIMUDDIN AHMED (Jamunamukh): নই এটা কথা জানিব খোজো যে এই discussion পুলিচৰ ability বা disability ৰ বিষয়ে হৈছেনে বাজেট গ্ৰাণ্ট পাচ কৰিবৰ বাবে হৈছে ?

(Voice—গোটেই খিনিৰ বাবে হৈছে।)

Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon): Sir, my purpose in referring to these incidents is to prove by facts and figures that the police are not taking action required of them.

Now Sir, there are several instances of such cases and if such incidents can happen in this capital town of Shillong then I think the money that we are spending on the Police is not spent in the manner which we desire to spend it, we are rather abusing it.

I therefore request the Government to look into this matter and improve the police administration. In this connection I would like to suggest that while such incidents are happening in the Mawkhar road area from which the people are suffering the police cannot come in time to render the necessary help to those suffering people as this Mawkhar road area is a bit far away from the police station. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest Government for opening one police outpost at Mawkhar area and if that is done then such incidents would disappear and naturally the people would be able to live in peace and security in the locality.

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

Shri FAKHRUDDINALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): I want to know from the hon. Member whether, in addition to his suggestion for opening one police out post at Mawkhar area, he wants to make any specific complaint against any police officers for those incidents. If he wants to make any such complaint then I will get the matter inquired into and necessary steps taken.

Shri MATHIAS TUDU: Sir, I can supply the Minister some specific instances that took place in that area.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এখন দেশৰ শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে সেইদেশৰ পুলিচ বাহিনীৰ ওপৰত। এটা জাতিৰ চৰিত্ৰ জানিবলৈ হলে পুলিচ বাহিনী কি উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হৈছে আৰু কেনেকৈ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হৈছে— purpose and manner in which they are used সেইটো চাব লাগিব।

আমার দেশ যেতিয়া পৰাধীন আছিল, তেতিয়া পুলিচক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল দুটা উদ্দেশ্যত। এটা হৈছে চোৰ-ডকাইত আৰু সমাজত খাপ নোখোৱা লোক ধৰা আৰু দমন কৰা; আৰু আনটো হৈছে ৰাজনৈতিক দল বোধক—কংগ্ৰেছকো ধৰি দমন কৰা যাতে তেওঁলোক জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত মোমাই আন্দোলন কৰিব নোৱাৰে; অৰ্থাৎ স্বাধীনতাৰ পথত যাতে আগুৱাব নোৱাৰে। এইটো কাৰণত এই পুলিচ বাহিনীক বেচিকৈ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া, অৰ্থাৎ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচত পুলিচ কোন ধৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হৈছে সেইটো চিন্তা কৰিব লগা বিষয়। এইটো কথা ঠিক যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ যি নীতি সেই নীতি মতেও সমাজত খাপ নোখোৱা লোকক ধৰি দমন কৰা হয়; কিন্তু তাতোকৈ বেচি মনোযোগ দিয়া হয় যাতে কংগ্ৰেছৰ বাহিৰে বাকীবোৰ ৰাজনৈতিক দলে গা-কৰি আগুৱাই আহি ক্ষমতা লব নোৱাৰে। (Voice — উদাহৰণ দিব পাৰিবনে?) উদাহৰণ পাব। তাৰ বাবে ধৈৰ্য্য ধৰক। কংগ্ৰেছী হৈ ইমান অধৈৰ্য্য হব নেলাগে। ধৈৰ্য্যৰ পুৰস্কাৰ আছে। চাওঁক আমাৰ সংবিধানত যি অলপ ক্ষমতা দিয়া হৈছে যে Trade Union কৰিব পাৰে, শ্ৰমিক কৃষক আন্দোলন কৰিব পাৰে, নিজৰ অভাৱ-অভিযোগৰ কথা দাঙি ধৰিব পাৰে—এইবিলাকো যাতে কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ বাবেহে চেষ্টা কৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ এইটোহে বৰ্তমান নীতি। ৰাজনৈতিক দল কেনেকৈ দমন কৰিছে এতিয়া বাওঁক। যোৱা বছৰ কাতি আহোন মাহত নগাওঁ জিলাতে খাবলৈ নোহোৱা হৈছিল। সেই আকালত হাতিচুং মৌজাৰ কনতীলা বৰা আৰু কেশে বৰুৱানীৰ মৃত্যু হল। জনসাধাৰণ ভোকত অধৈৰ্য্য হৈ সত্যাগ্ৰহ কৰিলে, প্ৰায় ২০০ জনে সত্যাগ্ৰহ কৰিছিল। চৰকাৰে সেই সত্যাগ্ৰাহীৰ কিছু মানক জেলত থলে আৰু কিছু মানক মহিলা সত্য-গ্ৰহী সহ ১৬ মাইল দূৰ দৰকা ফৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্তত বাতি এৰি থৈ আহিলগৈ। এনে চৰকাৰ আছেনে যি মহিলাক বনত মেলিব পাৰে? ইংৰাজেও এনে কৰা নাছিল আনকি হিতলাৰেও কৰা নাছিল। Arrest কৰাৰ পিচত জেলত দিয়া নিয়ম নে হাবিত এৰি থৈ অহা নিয়ম?

Adjournment

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

(After lunch)

Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক আদৰ্শত সমাজ গঠন কৰিব খোজা চৰকাৰে কেনেকৈ নিশা মহিলাক হাবিত এৰি থৈ আহিব পাৰে? সামান্য মানুহৰ যিটো জ্ঞান সেই জ্ঞান অনুযায়ীও এনেকুৱা কাৰ্য্যক কৰিয়াও প্ৰশ্ন নিদিয়।

নগাঁওত বৰবজাৰ নামে এখন বজাৰ আছে— তাৰ পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই আৰু আন আন সুবিধাকোৰ নাই,—তদুপৰি বজাৰৰ মালিকে দোকানী পোহাৰী সফলক পকা বচিদ নিদিয়— সেই কাৰণে দোকানী বোৰে ভাৰা বন্ধ ৰাখিছিল তাতো নগাওঁ মিউনিচিপালিটিয়ে পুলিচ লগাই নানান জুলুম কৰিলে। পুলিচ বাহিনীয়ে দোকান বন্ধ কৰোতে তেওঁলোকৰ বস্ত্ৰবোৰ লও ভঙ কৰি পেলালে। বৰ্গৰি, সূমথিবাটেঙ্গা আদি কৰবাত পেলালে। এইবোৰ সকলো দোকান তাৰে সৈতে লৰাছোৱালীলৈ তেওঁলোকৰ সংসাৰ প্ৰতিপালন কৰে। এনেকৈ লও ভঙ নকৰি আগত দোকান বন্ধ কৰক বুলি কোৱা হলেও দোকানীবোৰৰ ইমান ক্ষতি নহল হয়। সেই সময়ত ময়ো তাতে আছিলো আৰু Communist Party ৰ Secretary ও উপস্থিত আছিল এই ধৰণৰ অসংখ্য উদাহৰণ আছে। আৰু এটা উদাহৰণ দিওঁ বৰহাট বাগানৰ ৫২ নং গ্ৰাণ্ট Government ক requisition কৰিবৰ বাবে বাইজে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছিল, সেই মাটি এনেয়ে পৰি আছে— বাগানৰ কোনো কামত অহা নাই। তাতে কোনো এটা পাৰ্চীৰ অফিচো আছে— বাইজে

সেই মাটি দখল কৰি থকাৰ কাৰণে পুলিচে মানুহবোৰক জলুম কৰিছে, অফিচটো পুলিচ মিলাটেৰীয়ে দখল কৰি আছে। তেনেকৈয়ে বনমালি বাগানৰ মালিকে বাইজে বাগানৰ মাটিত খেতি কৰিছে বুলি আপত্তি জনাইছে—কিন্তু সেই খিনি বাগানৰ মাটি নহয় দিচাং নৈৰ পলস পৰি থকাৰ কাৰণে বাইজে S.D.O. ক জনাইছে এই মাটি বাগানৰ মালিকৰ নহয় বাইজৰহে মাটি, বহু লোকক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিছে। S.D.O. ক কোৱা যদি বাগানৰ মাটি নহয়—বুলি প্ৰমাণ হয় তেন্তে ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিব লাগিব। তেনেকৈয়ে টিয়কত এজন মাটিৰ মালিক আৰু ছতেওঁৰ নাম মুৰুলীচান্দ ব্ৰাহ্মণ। তেওঁৰ মাটিত ভালে মান অধিৱাস আছে; তেওঁলোকে মালিকক প্ৰাপ্য ধান দিলেও বচিদ নিদিয়। সেই মালিক জনে বাইজৰ কেচা ধান কাটি অনাৰ কাৰণে বাইজে বাধা দিছিল। তাৰ কাৰণে মালিকে টিয়কৰ পুলিচ আনিকেবাজনকো arrest কৰালে। পুলিচে তেওঁলোকক মাৰ পিট কৰিলে। এই ধৰণে বহুতো দৃষ্টান্ত দিব পাৰি কিন্তু মোৰ সময় মাত্ৰ দহ মিনিট, বেচি কোৱাৰ উপায় নাই। যিহওক চাব, মোক আৰু কেই মিনিট মান সময় দিয়ক।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : আপুনি আৰু ৫ মিনিট কব পাৰে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):

ডকাইটিৰ কালৈ চাওক গোটেই অসমত ডকাইটি ভৰি আছে। কোনো ডকাইটিয়েই পুলিচে ধৰিব পৰা নাই। নামতিৰ দুৰ্গা বৰঠাকুৰ নামৰ এজন মানুহৰ ঘৰত খুন হৈ গৈছে। শিৱসাগৰত ডকাইটি হৈয়ে থাকে গনকপতিত চুৰি নোহোৱা এঘৰ লোকো নাই। উত্তৰ শালিমৰাৰ ডকাইটিৰ কথা কাগজত লিখিছে— ২১ মাৰ্চ।

যোৱা ১১।৩।৫৯ তাৰিখে বৰঘোলাৰ পঞ্চায়ত সভাপতি আৰু লোকেল বোৰ্ডৰ মেম্বাৰ শ্ৰীকীৰ্ত্তি চন্দ্ৰ ৰায়ৰ ঘৰত এটা দুঃসাহসিক ডকাইটি হৈ যায়। ইয়াৰ কেইদিনমান আগতে অভয়াপুৰীৰ কাষৰ পিৰধৰা গাঁৱৰ মুছলমান লোক এজনৰঘৰতো ডকাইটি হৈ যায়। ডকাইটিহতে গৃহস্থজনক নৃসংশভাৱে মাৰি জুইৰে পুৰি টকা পইছা বয় বস্ত্ৰ কিছুমান লৈ যায়।

যোৱা ১৫।৩।৫৯ তাৰিখে ৰাতি বঙাই গাঁও আউট পোষ্টৰ অধীনত বৰ্ধণ গাঁৱৰ শ্ৰীচাউল খোৱা নামৰ মানুহ এজনৰ ঘৰতো এটা ডকাইটি হয়। ৰাতি ১০।১২ জন মানহে ঘৰত সোমাই গৃহস্থজনক লাঠিৰে কোৱাই নগদ টকা অলকাৰ আৰু কাপোৰ কানি কিছুমান লৈ যায়। ১০ মাৰ্চ তাৰিখেও বিজনী থানাৰ খাপ্ৰাবাৰী গাঁৱৰ শ্ৰীখপ্ৰাসাম ব্ৰাহ্মৰ ঘৰতো সন্ধ্যাতে এটা দুঃসাহসিক ডকাইটি হৈ যায়। এই দৰে দেখা যায় যে অসমত প্ৰায় দিনেই ডকাইটি—হৈ আছে।

তাৰ পিচত মই সীমান্তত ঘটা অশান্তি বিষয়ে কওঁ যে নগা পাহাৰৰ সীমান্তত আজিলৈ যিবিলাক অশান্তি ঘটি আছে তাৰ সমাধানৰ কাৰণে মই ইতিপূৰ্বেই বহুতো পৰামৰ্শ চৰকাৰক যোগাইছিলো। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে তালৈ কোনো ভক্ৰেপকে নকৰিলে তাৰ ফলত আজিও নগা সীমান্তত নিশ্ৰংখলা আৰু অশান্তিৰ ওৰ নপৰিল। আজি কিমান দিনৰ আগতে মোককটাং ৰাস্তাত কাম কৰি থাকোঁতে ৪ জন মানুহক নগা সকলে ধৰি নিলে—শিৱসাগৰৰ কিছুমান মানুহক ডিমাপুৰ ৰাস্তাত কাম কৰি থকা অবস্থাত ধৰি নলে। সেই লোকসকলৰ পুনৰুদ্ধাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে আজিও কৰা নাই।

কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰে নগা পাহাৰৰ শাসন ভাৰ ১৯৫৭ চনতেই নিজৰ হাতলৈ নিলে; তাত Col. Luthra বুলি এজন মিলিটাৰীৰ পৰা অফিচাৰ আনি তাক কমিচনাৰ কৰি দিছে। আমি সদাই শুনিব ধৰিছো যে সেই অফিচাৰ জনে মিলিটাৰী মনোবৃত্তিলৈ সকলো শাসনৰ কথাই সমাধা কৰাৰ ফলত তেওঁৰ শাসনে নগা ভাই সকলৰ মাজত এটা ভয়ঙ্কৰ বিক্ষোভৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। আৰু সেই কাৰণেই সেই বিক্ষোভ বিলাকৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া স্বৰূপেই আমাৰ সীমান্তত এই দুৰ্ঘটনা বিলাক ঘটি আছে।

ভৈয়ামত লুট, হত্যা আদি কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ বিক্ষোভৰ ভাবটো পৰিস্ফুট কৰিছে। আনফালে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত জনসাধাৰণৰ নিৰাপত্তা বন্ধা কৰাত ঘটি থকা শিথিলতাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ মন বাঢ়ি গৈছে। আজিও চৰকাৰে সীমান্তৰ শান্তি আৰু গৃহীণা বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা আমি দেখা নাই।

মই বহুতো শিক্ষিত নগা ভাই সকলৰ লগত নানা আলোচনাই কৰিছো। তেওঁলোক প্ৰায় সকলোৰেই মতামত যে তেওঁলোকে Col. Luthra ৰ জৰিয়তে পোৱা কেন্দ্ৰীয় শাসনৰ তলত সকলোৰেই অসন্তুষ্ট হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে আকৌ অসমৰ লগলৈ আহিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰে। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে তেনে এটা চেষ্টাৰ ক্ৰটি কৰাটো নিতান্ত অন্যায় হ'ব। কিয়নো যিহলেও নগা ভাই সকল আমাৰ মানুহ, আমাৰ ভাই—কেইদিনমান আমাৰ হীনদেড়ী ঘটিলেও তেওঁলোকক বুজাই আমি সাদৰে আমাৰ মাজলৈ আনিবই লাগিব—তেনেস্থলত তেওঁলোকে নিজেই ইচ্ছা কৰিছে যেতিয়া চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰা কৰ্তব্য।

পাক সীমান্তত ঘটা Loot and Arson বন্ধ কৰি শান্তি বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে এটা Firm Policy ল'ব লাগে। কোৱা হয় যে Firmness pays a good dividend. এতিয়া শুনিছো চৰকাৰে বোলে সীমান্ত বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে Home Guard কৰিব খুজিছে। তাৰ ফল আগতে কি হৈছে আমি জানো। মই আগতেও কৈছিলো যে সীমান্ত বন্ধা বাহিনী এটা কৰিব লাগে। সীমান্তত থকা লোকসকলক বন্দুক আদি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ধৈৰ্য্যসহকাৰে সীমান্ত ত শান্তি বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে কাৰ্য্যকৰী পন্থা অৱলম্বন কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু আজিলৈ চৰকাৰক ব্যৰ্থ হোৱাই দেখা গৈছে। এতিয়া মই ইয়াকেই কও যে যি চৰকাৰে জনসাধাৰণৰ নিৰাপত্তা বন্ধা কৰিব নোৱাৰে যি চৰকাৰৰ শাসনত অনবৰতে Loot and Arson চলি থাকে তেনে চৰকাৰে তুবন্তে Resign দিয়া উচিত।

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): In the old set up during the British regime the function of the Police was to enforce law and order, detect and prevent the crimes. But in the new set up of our Government and society the function of the Police should not be only to enforce law and order, to detect and prevent crime but also to do something more for the construction and welfare of the State. I do not find any new policy other than the British days policy in our Government during the last 12 years. The same old bureaucratic policy is being followed even now. Some of my Friends cited some examples of illegal activities of the Police Department. I along

with them like to point out that the old bureaucratic system in the Police Department still seen in their mischevious work as it did in the British days. So radical change in the Police Department should be brought about immediately without delay.

One thing that strikes me most is that the salary of the Constable which was given in the British days is not increased reasonably comparing with the salary which the Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General or Superintendent of Police draw monthly. Our present Inspector General of Police draws a monthly salary of Rs.22,50, to 2,500, but a poor Constable draws only Rs. 18-22, the Head Constable draws only Rs.28-40. So the salary drawn by the I. G. Police is 125 times more than the salary drawn by a Constable. This sort of differentiation does not really lead us to a Welfare State or Socialist Pattern of Society. I do not say that there should not be gap between the Salary of high officer and a low officer, but what I want is that the gap should be reasonable. So I demand that Police Constable, the Head Constable who have actually to undergo great suffering, who are generally to do hard work should get a reasonable salary.

Furthermore, I do not see any where in the State good housing or good quarters for the Police Constable or the Head Constable. They are our brothers they should also have a right to live like man with there wives and childern. So it is time that this aspect of the question should receive serious consideration from the Government.

It is admitted there is corruption in the Police Department, but I do not say that that all officers of the Police Department are corrupt. Our Finance Minister who is also in charge of Home, to day knows that, whenever any one has to go to a Police Thana he has to take something with him to satisfy some of the officers there. He knows this. But has he engaged some anti-corruption officers in the Thana areas to detect such kind of crimes? I think nowhere in Assam such attempt has been made to check this crime which is always going on in all the Thanas. I hope due steps will be taken to stop such illegal activities by Thana officers.

After the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, of course we expected that the Police Department would function well. But in spite of the fact that there are provisions to

speed up the cases, in spite of the fact that the period of submission of the charge-sheet or final report is given, in spite of the fact that the main purpose of the amended Act is to speed up the cases, no attempt has been made by Government to train up their officers in this new measure. I know some investigation officers even do not know the fundamentals of the Criminal Procedure Code for which majority of cases is failed and for which the crime doers, habitual offenders are always getting a long rope to commit crimes. So I propose that there should be training centres in each of the Subdivisions to train up the police officers at least in the fundamentals of the law so that they can work smoothly, legally and properly.

Sir, I have seen the the number of Deputy Inspector Generals and the Assistant Inspector General of Police has been increased this time thereby increasing the expenditure from the public exchequer. But I am not hopeful at all that with the increment of the number of Deputy Inspectors General or Assistant Inspectors General the work of this Department will be run smoothly because during these long 12 years we have not seen not any improvement at all in regard to policy matter in this Department.

Sir, I want to mention one thing more. The Police Department should be free from party politics. Our leaders are also always speaking that the officers should be free from party politics. But to my utter astonishment, when the Police Conference took place at Nowgong Congress President was allowed to preside over and address the conference. Is this the example that the police organisation should be free from party politics? If they are to be kept free from all kinds of politics, they should also be free from the Congress politics even though they are the ruling party.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are also other party leaders who addressed the Conference.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): What I want to say is that they should be left free from all parties politics, whatever the party may be whether it is from this side or that side it does not matter.

Sometimes, the field workers of other political parties have been threatened by police officers with what interest or with what secrecy behind that I do not know. But sometimes these field workers are threatened by the officers by saying that

so long you have a relation with that or this party member, and so long you are in that party, you will not get any scope of service, contract or license, etc. This should not exist in a democratic State. Everybody should be given a free scope to work at least in the political field.

One thing more I want to say in this connection about what we have seen in Kerala. There police force are used not to suppress political workers but to suppress the crime-doers and wrong-doers. Why should not we take that example here also ?

When the usual speeches are about labour welfare, speaking about the trade union movement in our State, everybody wants that for the welfare of the State and for the welfare of the industry the trade union movement should grow. When everybody wants that the trade union movement should be well organised, and if we are one in this respect, then why should not allow the trade union workers to work freely ? Why should there be police threats ? And when we are anxious to implement the Adhinar Protection Act, why are we allowing the police force to take steps in suppressing the movement of the adhinar. The other day we took up this matter with the Finance Minister requesting him that if your Government want to implement this Adhinar Protection Act, please issue a circular to the police officers to let them know the implications of the Act. I do not know how far that has been accepted ; but the people demand it for the interest of the movement which are legal and which are wanting for the welfare of the State. Of course, my turn is up, but I want to see our police force as a force which should be engaged for the welfare of the State. Their work and behaviour should be such so that it can evoke a spontaneous co-operation and support of the people.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ! मैं अपने इस कर्तन प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने रखते हुए पुलिस के बारे में चर्चा बोलना चाहता हूँ। इस बारे में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का शासन हिंसा के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि अहिंसा के आधार पर चलना चाहिये। देश में शांति की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। अहिंसा की नीति पर हम चलें तो हमारे देश सदा आगे बढ़ेगा, और उसके विपरीत हिंसा से देश बरबाद होगा। अहिंसा ही हमारी घोषित नीति है। लेकिन मैं यही देखता हूँ और मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि वास्तव में हम अहिंसा का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम बहुत-से क्षेत्रों में हिंसा का आचरण करते हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि ये दोनों अर्थात् हिंसा और अहिंसा साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। हिंसा का हम आचरण करें तो देश का सर्वनाश होगा। इसलिये हमें अहिंसा से ही काम लेना चाहिये और अहिंसा के रास्ते पर चलकर ही देश की समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहिये, अहिंसा ही हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति होनी चाहिये।

हमारा देश स्वाधीन हुआ। यह हमारे लिए बड़ी खुशी और गौरव की बात है। किन्तु इस स्वाधीनता से किसी को चन नहीं है; आज हमारे किसान और मजदूरों को बिलकुल चैन नहीं है। सभी लोग आज बहुत परेशान हैं। आज हमारी जान व माल खतरे में है। हमारी पुलिस ही इस परेशानी को दूर कर सकती है, और इसे दूर करना तथा जनता के मन में निरापत्ता और शांति की भावना हमारी पुलिस ही ला सकती है, यही पुलिस का कर्तव्य होना चाहिये। इसी आदर्श को लेकर पुलिस को अपना कर्तव्य पालन करना चाहिये। इसलिये आज पुलिस की विचारधारा, वेषभूषा और चाल-चलन में एक आमूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

इस संकल्प में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि District Executive Force इतना रुपया खर्च न करके Village Defence Parties पर यह रुपया खर्च किया जाय। क्यों कि हमने देखा है कि Village Defence Parties के जरिये आज गावों में सुरक्षा और शान्तिरक्षा का बहुत ही अच्छा और प्रशंसनीय काम हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि Village Defence Parties को अधिकाधिक क्षमता दी जाय ताकि वे इससे भी अच्छा काम कर सकें। जिला पंचायत के मातहत इनकी देखभाल हो और वे जिला पंचायत के मातहत अपना काम करें।

जहां तक District Executive Force के सिपाहियों का सवाल है उनसे भूमिधेना का काम लिया जाय। हमारे यहां करीब ८६४४ इस Force के जवान हैं। इनकी सहायता से हम जंगलों को तोड़कर खेति के लायक भूमि बना सकते हैं। अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो हमारे देश की खाद्य-समस्या को हल करने में हमें बड़ी सहायता मिल सकती है।

हमारे देश की पुलिस अपने कामों में तत्पर नहीं है। उनकी गाफील्ली और negligence की बहुत-से उदाहरण हमारे पास हैं। जब तक पुलिस के दृष्टिकोन में आमूल परिवर्तन न हो तब तक हम उनसे सच्ची सेवा और दक्षता की आशा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस परिवर्तन में मैं पुलिस की पोषाक के परिवर्तन का भी पोषक हूँ। अर्थात् मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि उनकी पोषाक ऐसी हो जिससे शुद्ध विचारधारा और सेवा की मनोवृत्ति उत्पन्न हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लाल पगड़ी के बदले उन्हें सफेद पगड़ी दी जाये। उनकी पोषाक भी सफेद खादी का हो। साथ ही उनका मन भी शुद्ध और साफ हो। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस को ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा सुविधा दी जाय। उनका बेतन इतना हो कि स्वच्छन्दतापूर्वक जीवन यापन कर सकें। लेकिन यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि हमारी सरकार इन जवानों की सुख-सुविधाओं के लिये आवश्यक व्यवस्था नहीं कर रही है, और यही कारण है कि आज हम संतोषजनक रूप से पुलिस से काम हासिल नहीं कर सके हैं, और यही कारण है कि आज हमारी पुलिस कांग्रेस सरकार से असंतुष्ट है। अगर यही रवैया चलता रहेगा तो पुलिस कांग्रेस सरकार का साथ नहीं देगी, और वास्तव में इन्हीं कारणों से पुलिस आज कम्यूनिस्टों के पक्ष में हो जायेगी। अगर सरकार उन्हें सुख-सुविधाओं दें तो निरपेक्ष रूप से जनता की सेवा करेंगे और समाज के कल्याण में पूरा सहयोग देंगे।

आज हमारी पुलिस कर्तव्य की अवहेलना करती है। इसके बहुत उदाहरण हमारे पास हैं। इनमें-से २।३ उदाहरण मैं सदन के सामने विशेष कर हमारी सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

(१) सन् १९५८ में मंगलदै के Co-operative Apex Bank की ओर से यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि Bank के Manager के गोदाम से ३५ हजार मन धान

की चोरी हो गई थी। मैंने इस बारे में माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय के पास टेलीग्राम किया था और चिट्ठी भी लिखी थी। उन्होंने मुझे जवाब दिया था कि इसपर जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिये वे एक विशेष अधिकारी (Special Officer) नियुक्त करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ। इस सम्बन्ध में मयही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इलजाम बिलकुल झूठा है। इसमें निश्चित रूप से कोई न कोई षडयंत्र (conspiracy) है। किन्तु यह अफसोस की बात है कि अब तक इस-पर कोई कारवाई नहीं हुई और न कोई पकड़ा गया।

(२) कुछ महीने पहले तांगला के एक सज्जन के घर में चोरी हुई थी। लेकिन आज तक इस बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ। सब से अचरज की बात यह है कि इस चोरी मामले के लिये चोर पकड़े गये थे और चोरों ने हमारे सामने ही थाने के भारप्राप्त दरोगा के सामने इस सम्बन्ध में अपना बयान दिया था।

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : यह घटना कहां हुई थी ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY : तांगला में यह घटना हुई थी। चोरों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपना बयान भी दिया था। मगर आज तक उस मामले का कुछ नहीं हुआ। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी पुलिस इन बातों में हमेशा सक्रिय हो कि जनता के अन्दर शांति स्थापित होने में और साथ ही न्याय और शांति का राज्य स्थापित होने में सहायक हो सके। आखिर मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हमारी पुलिस का वेतन बढ़े जिससे कि वे आसानी के साथ अपनी गजर बसर कर सकें। हमारे U. D. P. वालों को अधिक क्षमता प्रदान करें ताकि वे भी समाज में शान्ति और शृंखला रक्षा करने में अधिक व्यवस्था कर सकें।

इतना ही कहकर मैं अपना यह कर्तन प्रस्ताव सदन की सेवा में उपस्थित करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सदन इसे समर्थन करेगा।

Shri JOGAKANTA BARUA (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Police Budget is a big one. It is about three crores of rupees. If recoveries are deducted, still it will be less only by a few lakhs. I am sure a supplementary budget will also come. I am, however, ready to support all the demands. During the British regime, we all spoke against the Police budget, but we sadly admit that the number of dacoities and robberies has greatly increased. Even the R. C. P. I. member admits the country is full of dacoits. If that is the case, what can we do without increasing the Police Budget ? We are bound to do it. But if in spite of this our people cannot sleep peacefully at home, especially in rural areas, this is very sad indeed. Now, the Police Chief assures us that he will stamp out corruption in six months. Perhaps six months have already passed. But I am not disturbed at this. Mahatma Gandhi assured us that Swaraj would come within a year. It came after 27 years. If we take the Police Chief to be also of the same calibre, we can expect that corruption will vanish from the Police Department

within 13½ years. I do not know whether he will continue to be the Inspector General of police till then. After that, he says he will stamp out corruption from other Departments. By the time this is done, perhaps we will not be in this world ! Then, Sir, the Inspector General of Police has slightly spoken about the Members of Legislative Assembly. I am sorry for that. He should know that sovereignty now rests with the people. They are halfstarved, ill-clad and have not got a decent home to live in. We are the representatives of that supreme authority. We also are not rich, we do not draw a salary of Rs.2,500 per month. Therefore, he should not slight us. Perhaps he apprehended that Members of Legislative Assembly were going to interfere with his Department. But that was a wrong apprehension. If we have anything to say we shall tell it to the Ministers. The Police Department and the Civil Service should be and should have respect for the sovereign authority, the people, and their representatives. Other-wise, the whole administration will collapse, democracy will collapse and other powers will spring up. From the experience of neighbouring countries, I am apprehensive of the fate of our country if their be tug-of-war between the sovereign authority, the people and the Civil Service.

Therefore, I would request them to think calmly what is their duty. Speaking on the Anti-Corruption department the Finance Minister has stated that although we are going to spend Rs.1 lakh 61 thousand in the coming year, without the co-operation of the people it will be difficult to achieve the purpose for which this Anti-Corruption Branch is set up. He says if people do not furnish the evidence required and so corruption cannot be detected if it is so what is the need of this Department? We have also seen Rs.3 lakh have been allotted for the Village Defence Department. This is one percent of the whole Police Budget. These allotments show that the Government is paying scant attention to this department, for the improvement of the accommodations and other arrangements of this people. If any project is undertaken, it should be done, most efficiently, otherwise it should be given up. But after all essential thing now is the co-operation of the people, co-operation from all sections of the House without which simply allotting more money will be useless.

With these few words, Sir, I support the Police Budget and I hope the Police will do their duty and work in such a manner so that our Democracy may prosper from day to day.

Shri RAHIMUDDIN AHMED (Jamunamukh) : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অর্থমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে পুলিচ বিভাগৰ শিতানত যিটো টকা ধৰিছে তাৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰিবৰ কি কাৰণ আছে বুজি নাপাও। আমাৰ ৰাজ্য খন গীমান্ত সমস্যা, নগা সমস্যা ইত্যাদিৰে আঙুৰি থকা এখন ৰাজ্য। এই ৰাজ্যত শক্তিশালী পুলিচ বাহিনীৰ একান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। গতিকে পুলিচ বাহিনী শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ বিষয়ে আমি সকলোৱে এক মত হোৱা উচিত। দুৰ্নীতিৰ বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰা টো Secondary বিষয়হে, আমাৰ পুলিচ বাহিনীৰ মনোবৃত্তি পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব লাগে সেই বিষয়ত মই বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ লগত একমত। আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ কথা যে পুলিচ বাহিনীৰ তল খাপৰ বিষয়াৰ আয়ৰ মান দণ্ড আমাৰ সাধাৰণ নাগৰিকতকৈ তল—আজি তলখাপৰ পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিয়ালৰ ভৰণ পোষণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। মই স্বীকাৰ কৰো পুলিচ বিভাগত দুৰ্নীতি থাকিব পাৰে। কিন্তু দুৰ্নীতি আতৰাবলৈ হলে এই বিভাগৰ তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ দৰমহা বঢ়াব লাগিব।

এই কাৰণে মই কব খোজো যে দুৰ্নীতি আতৰাবলৈ হলে আমি সকলোৱে সহযোগ কৰিব লাগিব। কিন্তু এইবোৰ কথাৰ লগত অৰ্থ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে পুলিচ বিভাগৰ বাবে যি টো টকা বিচাৰিছে সেই টকাৰ অংশটোৰ আপত্তি কৰিলে কেনেকৈ হব। সেইকাৰণে মই বাজেটত যিটো অংশ ধৰা হৈছে সেইটো মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move my cut motion to raise a general discussion in this House. Sir, my Leader and Friends in this side of the House have discussed all the points, so I shall not speak much, but shall confine myself to the incidence of corruption of Police and how to check it. Sir, corruption is there. The reason is that they are not getting sufficient salary at the bottom, I mean the Constables, Head Constables and Assistant Sub-Inspectors they are not getting adequate salary to maintain there families. They are to move about on water and in jungle, in pursuing the dacoits and thieves in day and night. But what are they getting as pay? I think it is 18 to 20 rupees per month with some allowances, which I think comes to Rs.40 to Rs.50 per month. Now with that money how can they maintain their families, arrange for the treatment, if any member of his family fall sick, and how can they defray the educational expenses? Again they are to pay the house rent which in some cases I have seen in Barpeta one had to hire for Rs.15 to Rs.20 per month. So I say it is not a salary. They get less than the domestic servants. The next thing is that there is no proper supervision from the higher officers, no proper inspection of their work and no check over their corrupt practices. Now, Sir, I shall cite two instances of corruption. Under Bagbor Police Station, some people had some cases and cross cases under section 147 and 224 and 226. These sections are almost bailable. Police supported one

party and the party whom the Police supported, he sent three injured persons of this party not to Barpeta, but to Goalpara, so that the real position might not be brought to the notice of the Magistrate and the other party in that cross case, he arrested them and sent to Barpeta with a strong recommendation that they should not be allowed the bail. Subsequently he reported falsely that a dying declaration was recorded as if it was a murder case. So that the accused whom he did not supported may not go on bail.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : Did my Friend appear for that party ?

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : No not as yet. But I may be appointed, there is no bar. Now the Police who was not supporting a party went to their houses and arrested those persons took them to the party they were supporting with handcuffs and allowed them to be assaulted by the latter. They then sent them to Barpeta with a strong recommendation that they should not be enlarged on bail. This matter was brought to the notice of the higher authorities and a copy was also sent to I. G. P. but the matter has not been enquired into upto this time. So I say there is no proper enquiry and supervision by the higher officers over the activities of their subordinate officers and no steps are taken to check their corruption. I can mention the name of Shri Bhola Bora, Sub-Inspector of Police Bagbor. He was a party to the above incident. There is no check over his illegal activities.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Parliamentary Secretary) : My Friend first started his statement by saying that as the Police Officers in the lower rank such Constables and Assistant Sub-Inspectors etc., are getting a low salary so there is corruption. If he starts with that conception then he is advocating for corruption.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : No, Sir. Next, I would like to mention that near Bagbar, there are 500 bighas of khas land. Some river eroded displaced persons they were occupying that land for 5 to 6 years. They have built houses there and were living there. They were cultivating the lands. They applied for settlement of the land and hoped that the land would be automatically settled with them. But some interested persons sent applications to the Sub-Divisional Officer Barpeta and the Sub-Divisional Officer sent them to O. C. Bagbor P. S. for enquiry and report. Now orders were promulgated under section 144 and on the other interested party

was allowed to enter that land. This S. I. of Police, Shri Bhola Bora is responsible for this. This matter was brought to the notice of the I. G. P. but nothing happened. So there is no proper enquiry and check from the top.

Next, I come to the question of corruption prevailing in the matter of issue of passport. Now a person has applied for a passport, it is sent to the Police, to verify and report whether he is eligible to get the passport. As soon as it is sent to a police Station, the Police at the bottom they go for enquiry after it has been kept in the Thana for six months or more. They would not go and report unless they get some bribe. Of course I do not say that all the Officers are corrupt. Then that petition will go to the office of the Inspector with the report of the Police. There is another man, I think, one clerk, who will not take any action unless he gets something. He will sit over it for 5 or 6 months before it is sent to the D. C.'s. Office. There the Officers will wait for getting some illegal gratification before they take any action on the report. If he does not pay the money, I mean if he does not give that illegal gratification, it will be reported that he is stateless person. Sir, I have come across such where some people who hold periodic pattas and have land and houses, who are members of the Village Defence Parties, who are Presidents or Secretaries of some local organisations including Panchayats they have been reported to be stateless, because they did not go and pay this illegal gratification. How all these things are possible? Because there is no check on the work of the officers at the bottom by the officers at the top. Moreover I would request Government to pay more to the Constables, Assistant Sub-Inspectors. So my request to the Government is that if necessary they may take more money from other sources and increase their pay scales and also they should see there is proper check and supervision over the works of the subordinate police officers. With these few words, Sir, I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) : মাননীয়

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোব বন্ধুসকলে এই পুলিশ অনুদানটোৰ বিষয়ে সমালোচনা কৰাৰ ওপৰত একালে কয় যে আমাৰ পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰীসকল দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ আৰু প্রকৃত দায়ীত্ব বিহীন ; আৰু আনফালে তেখেতসকলে সহানুভূতিও দেখুৱাইছে যে কনিষ্টবলকে আদি কৰি তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দৰ্শন কৰা হোৱাত তেওলোকে শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা বন্ধ কৰা কামত স্বেচ্ছাকৰূপে কান দিব নোৱাৰে । আৰু এটা কথা কয় যে আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ শান্তি আৰু নিৰাপত্তা বন্ধ কৰা বিষয়টোৰ সকলো দায়ীত্বই আমাৰ পুলিচৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ

কৰিছে,—অৰল সেয়ে নহয় তেওঁলোকে দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণ কৰিব আৰু তেওঁলোকে দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণতাৰ পৰা সদায় নিজক বক্ষা কৰিব লাগিব। এই সকলোবিলাকৰ কাৰণে, আমি সকলোৰে জানো যে পুলিচ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ চৰিত্ৰ আৰু কৰ্ম পদ্ধতি আৰু কৰ্ম তৎপৰতাৰ সকলোতকৈ উচ্চ ধৰণৰ হ'ব লাগে এই সম্পৰ্কে কাৰো বুজিবলৈ বাকী নাই। এই ধৰণৰ কামৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ আৱশ্যকীয় চোকা নৈতিক যোগ্যবান আৰু চৰিত্ৰবান লোক আনিবলৈ আজিও আমি সমৰ্থ হোৱা নাই—ইও এটা কাৰণ হ'ব পাৰে।

আজি পুলিচৰ নিয়োগ ক্ষেত্ৰত—চৰিত্ৰবান, যোগ্য লোকক আমি নিয়োগ কৰিব পৰা নাই এই কাৰণে আজি আমি যিমান খিনি পুলিচৰ পৰা কাম বিচাৰিছো সিমানখিনি পাব পৰা নাই। প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে উপযুক্ত লোকক এই বিভাগত নিয়োগ কৰি, বিভাগৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ বিলাক দূৰ কৰিহে ৰাইজৰ সেৱাত তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্মপটুতা বা দক্ষতাৰ কথা সমালোচনা কৰাটো উচিত হ'ব। মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে পুলিচ বিভাগটোৰ বিপক্ষে বহুতো সমালোচনা কৰিছে। এই সম্বন্ধে, আমি বৰ্তমানৰ নিয়োগৰ নিয়ম পদ্ধতিৰ সম্বন্ধেও চাব লাগিব। আজি আমি সচবাচৰ দেখা পাওঁ যে পুলিচৰ 'কনষ্টবল' কামত সোমোৱা মানুহ বিলাক সাধাৰণতে যেতিয়া তেওঁলোক আন আন ঠাইত সুবিধা কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেতিয়াহে পুলিচত সোমায়। এই মানুহ বিলাকে বুজি উঠিব লাগিব যে তেওঁলোকে দেশৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে জনসেৱাৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিছে। সেইটো যদি তেওঁলোকৰ ভাব ধৰা তেওঁলোকৰ চাকৰিৰ প্ৰতি নহয় তেন্তে কেনেকৈ ৰাইজে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা কাম পাব বা তেওঁবিলাকেই কেনেকৈ দেশৰ কল্যাণৰ হকে কাম কৰিব। ৰাইজৰ সেৱাই যে তেওঁলোকৰ ধৰ্ম এই মনোভাৱে, দৃঢ় ভাবে আৰু দৃষ্টভাবে তেওঁলোকক অনুপ্ৰাণিত কৰিব লাগিব। আজি দেশৰ বহুমুখী সমস্যাৰ জটিলতাৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ লগে লগে বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰত পুলিচৰ কাৰ্য্য পৰিমাণ বা কৰ্তব্য বৃদ্ধি হৈছে আৰু সেই হিচাবে কৰ্তব্য কৰিবলৈ তেওঁলোকক বাৰতীয় সা-সুবিধা দিয়াৰ মূল্য আছে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস এনে কৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা আমি কাম পাম আৰু এই কথা আপোনাৰ লোকৰ অবিদিত নহয় যে বৃটিচৰ দিনত যি পৰিমাণৰ ধাৰা আছিল আজিও সিমানেই আছে তেওঁলোকৰ দিনত যি পৰিমাণৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে কাম কৰিছিল আজিও সিমানেই অৰ্থাৎ দিনক দিনে ৰাজ্যৰ বহুমুখী সমস্যা-বিলাকে বেবি আহিছে—আজি কালি আনকি পৰীক্ষাৰ ঘৰতো শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ পুলিচ পঠাব লগা হয় তাৰ উপৰিও অন্যান্য সামাজিক কামত পুলিচৰ উপস্থিতি দৰ্কাৰ। কাষে কাষেই—এইবিলাক কথাও এই বিভাগৰ সমালোচনা ক্ষেত্ৰত লেখত লব লগীয়া।

তাৰ পিছত, চাওক—থানাৰ পৰা ১০।১২ মাইল দূৰৰ অঞ্চলত কৰবাত 'গাৰদাৰ' 'কেচ' হৈছে—তালৈ যাৱৰ কাৰণে যান বাহনৰ সুবিধা নথকাৰ ফলত ততালিকে 'কেচৰ' অনুসন্ধান কৰা এটা সমস্যা হৈ উঠে আৰু অনুসন্ধানৰ কালটো দেৱী হোৱাৰ কাৰণে বহুতো সময়ত দোষী বিচাৰি পাবলৈ টান হয় আৰু ইয়াৰ ফলত বহুতো দোষী সাৰি যাব পাৰে বা যায়। এই বিলাক অসুবিধাৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিব লগীয়া আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে যান বাহনৰ সুবিধা দিয়া চৰকাৰৰ সমিচীন হ'ব আৰু আশা কৰো বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিব। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও পলিচে কিছুমান আইন কানুনৰ জৰিয়তে কাম কৰে আৰু এই আইন কানুন বিলাকৰ পৰাও বহু সময়ত দোষী সাৰি যায়। কাষেই আজি আমাৰ এই সম্বন্ধীয় আইন পদ্ধতিৰ আৱশ্যকীয় সালসলনিৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ উঠিছে আৰু ইয়াক হাতত ল'বৰ সময় হল। কেৱল দৰ্গহা বৃদ্ধি কৰিলেই আমি আশানুৰূপ কাম তেওঁবিলাকৰ পৰা নাপাম। বৃটিচৰ দিনত কৰ্মপটু চাকৰীয়াৰ দ্ৰুত পদোন্নতি (accelerated promotion) হৈছিল যদিও আজি কালি তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে কোনো কৃতিত্বৰ কাম কৰিলেও ওপৰৱৰ্তী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ

হে নাম হয়; সেই কাৰণে তলতীয়া কৰ্ম্মচাৰী সকলে কিবা স্বংসূত্ৰ পালে নথৰে বা টকা পয়চা লৈ এৰি দিয়ে। এই দুৰ্নীতি বিলাকৰ পৰা যাতে অতি সোনকালে পুলিচ বিভাগটো আতৰাই আনিব পৰা হয় তাৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰা দৰ্কাৰ আৰু তাকে কৰিব পাৰিলেই বাইজৰ হকে পুলিচৰ আত্মনিয়োগ কৰিব পৰা হব। গুপ্ত হত্যা, ডকাইত আদিৰ স্বংসূত্ৰ উলিয়াবলৈ চোকা চোবাং ছোৱা বিষয়া নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে—কেইবা বছৰো ধৰি, যাতে দোষীক উলিয়াব পৰা যায়। আৰু এনে ধৰণৰ অপৰাধীক ধৰা পেলাব পৰা বিষয়া বিলাকক পদোন্নতি আৰু পুৰস্কৃত কৰিব লাগে। তাৰোপৰি পুলিচ বিভাগৰ উৎকৰ্ষতা সাধনৰ উদ্দেশ্যে—বৈজ্ঞানিক ভিত্তিত প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া হলে অপৰাধী বিলাকক ধৰা পেলাবলৈ নিৰ্ভুল অনুসন্ধান চলোৱাত সহজ আৰু সম্ভৱপৰ হব।

(সময় সংকেত)

আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰিব। ইয়াক কৈ মই বিৰোধী দলৰ কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধীতা কৰি পুলিচ বিভাগৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কাৰণে যি অনুদানৰ দাবী কৰিছে তাৰ সমৰ্থন জনাওঁ।

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have with rapt attention listened to this debate on what police should do and what fault the police have been committed. Some hon. Members went to the extent of citing a few instances as well. Sir, I may at the outset, reiterate what I had spoken on previous occasion. I am in entire agreement with the Leader of the Opposition when he says that the outlook of the police has to be changed. We have been trying for it, and in that direction efforts have been made by no less a person than the Inspector General of Police, when he toured all over the State, sought the co-operation of the leading citizens, addressed a number of meetings and assured the people that it was the policy of the Government that the police should consider themselves as servants of the people and not as their masters and that the police force was there to serve the State, to maintain law and order and to behave in a manner so that the people may have confidence and respect for the police. All these things were done by the Inspector General of Police, and I was really amazed when there was agitation and resentment against those activities of our Inspector General of Police. We were told on the floor of this House that this Police officer was behaving like a dictator and that the Government have delegated all authority to him and that he had assumed the role of the dictator. I informed the House at that time and I again inform the House to-day that there can be no question of our officers behaving in any dictatorial manner. They are subject to our control and they have to implement the policy of the Government, and we are here to see that our policy and instructions are not thrown

away by them. At the same time, I would like to make it clear that when a Government—whatever party may form the Government has to work, that work has to be done through its permanent offices, its permanent officers. I feel that we had been pursuing this policy. So far as enunciation of policy is concerned, it is we who have to say in the matter, but so far as the day to day administration and implementation of our orders are concerned, I think we should allow our officers to have the initiative and some say in the matter. And if during the past few months some of our officers have given an indication of showing initiative of doing things and taking decisions with regard to matters with which they are concerned, I think everyone of us should be happy about it. We should be happy about it for the simple reason that it is impossible for us, the Ministers sitting here in Shillong to dictate each and every order. So in these matters we have left some sort of discretion and some sort of latitude to our officers and I think it is for the good of the State and for the good of the people. Therefore, I was really amazed that serious criticisms were made when the new Inspector General of Police went all over the State with a view to take the people into confidence. Now, if he really thinks that it is the desire of the people as well as of the Government that the police should become the servants of the people, is it not necessary that the fear and suspicion which the people have against the police should be done away with. Now, how can that be done? By what method that end can be achieved? The method or the manner in which that can be done is only by giving the police personnel a closer or more intimate contact with the people. So, if for that purpose our new Inspector General of Police tried to create an atmosphere to induce the people to look at the police not as their masters but as their servants.....

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Sir, I think Mr. Ahmed is wrong here. When our criticism was made it was not against the new Inspector General of Police touring all over the State and asking the people and the police to come together, but because he was saying much more than what Mr. Ahmed even dare not to say.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I have no objection if my officers go along and say that this the policy of the Government and it should be implemented. I have also made it clear that this matter was discussed at a conference and one of the things that I insisted upon is that the

police must change their attitude towards the people so that the people may really feel that the police are the servants and not the masters. Now, in carrying out orders my officers go about and tell the people this is the policy of the Government and so on, I do not know what fault they can do. Anyway, I can assure my Friends here that there was nothing wrong in it. I appreciate the criticisms if they come from whatever section of the House that not only the police but all our Government servants should look upon their respective jobs as if they are serving the people and the interest of Assam and they are not to look upon their activities as if they are behaving in a fashion of masters. So, so far that criticism is concerned, I am entirely at one with my Friend the Leader of the Opposition, I can assure him that is also our effort but how far we can succeed in this also depends on the co-operation we get from all sides and the manner in which our policy is accepted by the people.

Now the second argument advanced by my Friend the Leader of the Opposition and also some of his Friends was that we are spending every year more and more money on the police administration: then after a few minutes we hear a criticism that we are not paying sufficient salaries to the police personnel like constables, head constables, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, and so on and that it is necessary that we should increase their salaries. I am afraid my Friends were blowing hot and cold at the same breath.....

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** No, no. It is either hot or cold.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** No Sir, at the same moment or in one breath they want that expenditure on police administration should be controlled and in another breath they are saying that the salary of these police personnel should be increased. I do not know from where I can get a magic wand whereby while increasing the salary of the police personnel I can at the same time effect reduction in police administration.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** By equitable distribution, not two or three thousands here and twenty or thirty rupees there.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** I would request my hon. Friends to give me a patient hearing with which I

listened to their criticisms. I did not interrupt anyone of them even for a moment.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** That is so because we spoke first and you speak last.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** However Sir, I am really amazed at these kinds of arguments advanced by my Friends. The other day I placed figures before them and said that 25·8 per cent of our expenditure is incurred in paying the salaries of our employees and out of this 25·8 per cent only 1 or 2 per cent is incurred in respect of salaries to our officers drawing Rs.1,000 or above.....

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** The figures are incorrect.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** If they are incorrect you can challenge them and show me the correct figures.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** I challenge and I am prepared to sit with the Minister quietly in his room and show him that the figures or percentage shown by his officers are incorrect.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** I stand by these figures Sir, that 25·8 per cent of our expenditure is spent on salaries of officers who get Rs.60 and above, and I do not think that these figures are incorrect. Now, what I was saying is this that, we are told that we must keep down our expenditure on police administration and at the same time to increase the salaries of police personnel because, as my Friend Shri Patwary was saying that our communist Friends are pleading for increase of salaries of the constables because they want to get their support in their nefarious activities—(laughter).

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** I said that the constables are not afraid of the Congress as they are of the Communist.....(more laughter).

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** It may be so. Now Sir, I am really amazed at these kinds of arguments. My Friends blame me by saying that our figures are wrong. But even the Leader of the Opposition placed some figures before the House that a constable is getting from Rs.18 to

Rs.22, and Head Constable from Rs.28 to Rs.40 and so on. I suppose my Friend does not know that these scales of pay have been changed. These are the original scales of pay that were given. I shall show the figures of pay and other allowances that are given now :—

The pay of other allowances for a constable comes to Rs.93-8-0. This includes rice concession, extra dearness allowances, house rent.

A Constable of armed branch gets altogether Rs.98-12-0

A Head Constable of armed branch also gets Rs.98-12-0,

An Assistant Sub-Inspector gets about Rs.98-8-0.

A Sub-Inspector of armed branch gets altogether Rs.154-8-0

An Inspector gets Rs.249-2-0 and an Inspector of armed branch gets altogether Rs.279-2-0.

An Inspector gets Rs.249-9-8-0 and an Inspector of armed branch gets altogether Rs.279-2-0.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** We want to know their basic pay.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** The basic pay of an armed constable is Rs.40, a Head Constable Rs.55, an Assistant Sub-Inspector (I) Rs.60—200 and others Rs.100—200 an Inspector gets Rs.175—450. So, Sir, it is incorrect on the part of my Friend to say that a constable is getting only Rs.18 or 20 and a Head Constable is getting Rs.28 and a Sub-Inspector is getting only Rs.40 or 50 per month.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When these scales of pay came in force ?

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** From 1947.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** But here correct figures have not been given.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** It is the original pay given to them, but afterwards the pay scale has been increased on the recommendation of the Pay Committee.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** The present scale of pay should have been shown here as the House has the right to know this.

*** Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** The budget figures have been given here from 1958-59 and 1959-60 at increased rate of pay. So, there is nothing wrong here.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Sir, my point is that so far as the budget is concerned and the expenditure which is to be incurred by the Government is concerned, this House has the right to know the correct figures. So, it is the bounden duty of the Government to place the correct figures, upto-date figures. If the Finance Minister deprives this House from getting the latest information with regard to monetary matters then I raise this point for the Privilege Committee.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has said these figures have been at the increased rate from 1947.

*** Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** I say there is no increase.

*** Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Sir, these figures have been shown on the basis of the salary they are getting at the increased rate of pay as recommended by the Pay Committee. So, the figures have been correctly incorporated here and there is nothing wrong.

*** Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Sir, in the budge it is shown that there are altogether 7,528 constables and at the rate of (18—20), as is given within the bracket, the total amount comes to Rs.35,79,008. If that is so, then how their pay has been increased ?

*** Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** These figures have been arrived at their present scale of pay, after the recommendation of the Pay Committee.

*** Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI:** What is the highest pay according to the hon. Finance Minister? Is Rs.40 the highest basic pay ?

*** Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** No. My Friend knows that they are not getting Rs.18 as basic pay.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** If the figures cannot be properly understood, what is the use of public money being wasted in printing such a huge book ?

***Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** I want to know why the House should be misled in this way ?

*** Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** If the hon. Member wants to mislead I cannot help it.

*** Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** We want to be cleared if our consent is required to the budget, if it is not required we may walk out. If it is required we want to understand what is this budget ?

*** Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** I have told that so far as these figures are concerned, they indicate old pay scale. So far as this budget is concerned it is made on the increase basis of the salaries.

*** Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Why the increase salary is not shown ? This sort of misleading figures are not only here but such hypothetical are visible in other portions of the budget also.

*** Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Sir, I submit that my hon. Friend is entirely wrong. They would have been justified in their remarks if the amount demanded for expenditure would have been wrong. There is nothing wrong in the columns whereby we want more money or less money. Against Inspectors these scales of pay have been shown and they were the basic original scale of pay and according to the recommendations of the Pay Committee.

*** Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Sir, we look at the budget figures from different angles and as a matter of fact we discuss them from different point of views, such as, number of Officers of highest and lowest categories, their basic scale of pay, dearness allowance, etc. If we are to do justice to our argument we have to know all these things.

Now, the Finance Minister says that so far as the total figure is concerned, we should not bother as the number of

officers and the scale of pay of officers have been shown. When the total figure is there we should know the number, etc. It will be very much immaterial whether we appoint one or two Inspectors General of Police but it is material what is the basic pay given to each of them as this has got relative value at the time of pension, leave, etc. At this moment, it appears that the Finance Minister is trying to mislead us, but he should remember that we are representatives of the public who may be laymen in accounts matter and if that is so it is his duty to explain us if we cannot understand his figures. We are not expected to understand figures like financial experts, so if we want to be explained, he should explain us.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Ahmed said Rs.40 is the basic pay of a constable, in that case here for 7528 at Rs.40 per months for twelve months the total amount comes to Rs.36,33,440 and the figure shown in the budget for 1959-60 is Rs.35,008.

*** Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** If we discuss basic pay all of them are not getting the same pay. Then dearness allowance, etc. are shown separately and not shown with the basic salary. What I submit that so far as these figures are concerned, the House has not been misled at all. We have shown the number of constables and the amount required for their pay. If the hon. Members so desire in future I will see that both the figures of basic original scale of pay and the new scale of pay will be shown. A constable now draws a pay of about Rs.90 which includes dearness allowance, and other concessions given to them, so it is not correct to say that these constables are getting a pay scale of Rs.18 to 22 only and nothing else.

Then about page 110 my Friend said that while the actual expenditure in 1957-58 on the Criminal Investigation Department was 14,94,500 of rupees, the expenditure in the Budget for 1959-60 as shown is 16,35,500 of rupees. Now the hon. Members will see that there is an increase of only Rs.1 lakh and that increase is due to the fact that every year officers are getting higher salary. Therefore, from this increase it is wrong for the hon. Members to say that we are incurring more expenditure on having more personnel. But this increase can be explained by the fact that

increased salaries and also dearness allowance and so on given to the establishment. Then my Friends must also realise that this also includes the Intelligence personnel employed near the border areas and so on for which of course I have to admit that we have to increase the number of certain personnel, and under this head there is an increase from 2,54,000 of rupees to 3 lakhs and the increase is mostly on account of the Border Security Force. So what I wish to say is this that it is not correct to say that we are paying only Rs.18 to 20 to the constables and it is not correct to say that we are increasing the police personnel and whatever increase that has been made it has been made in the interest of the security of the State and I hope the hon. Members will not grudge that increase. Secondly, my Friend has also pleaded for giving increased amenities to such of our personnel who are employed for the purpose of security and I may inform the House that we have increased their rations. Formerly they used to get a ration of only Rs.16 *plus* a Dearness Allowance but now it has been increased to Rs.54 *plus* bhata allowance of Rs.7. Similarly, other personnel have also been given increased allowance under the Assam Rifles scale of ration and they are much better of than they were a year ago. Similarly, about other amenities also we are making increased provision for them also and I need not trouble the House on this. But I can assure the hon. Members that so far as the low paid personnel are concerned, we are just doing inasmuch as possible so that they may have increased amenities and facilities. It has been said the other day by some of the hon. Members and also to-day about the hardship to which these officers have been put to in whatever area they have been posted and I am grateful for these observations of the hon. House because this will mean an encouragement to our boys who are really doing a very hard work and who have been put to all kinds of troubles and having regard to this fact, Government have long ago increased their rations and now they are getting more rice and more money for buying sugar, salt and so on and therefore, whatever remarks that have been made by the hon. Members mean an encouragement to these personnel. Then an allegation has been made that the police have been utilised for a political purpose and in order to put down the trade union activities. Sir, I submit the charge is entirely wrong for the reason that to-day even our worst critic will have to admit that so far as the activities of the political parties are concerned, the Party in power have not in any way interfered with these activities. The kind of freedom which exists to the political parties of all kinds, the criticisms of all kinds by the public, I am proud to say, will not be found in

many countries. To-day we take pride in the fact that our activities are allowed to be criticised openly in public meetings, etc., and sometimes they are even allowed to make allegations which do not in fact exist. But we do not impede them and do not take any action against such activities. Therefore, it is very unfair for the hon. Members to say that our police is being utilised for the purpose of putting down the political parties. It has been admitted by my Friend, Mr. Patwary, himself that the police is more on the Communist side than on Congress.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** This is due to you.

*** Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Sir, what I was saying is this: would it be possible for the police in Soviet Russia or China to go against their Government and against Party in power and would it be possible for my Friend, Mr. Barbaruah, to lead a procession day and night out and create trouble in his district?

***Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** When we are adhering to the principle of Panchshila, why should we criticise the policy of other countries.

My Friend is making a reference to Soviet Russia and China and in this connection I can say this much that if any man is arrested in Russia, he is treated as a gentleman. *(Laughter)*

*** Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** I have not heard of any arrested man who is treated as a gentleman but what I have heard of is that he is removed from that world and taken away to the other world. *(Laughter)*

*** Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** Are we discussing the Soviet policy or the budget of the Government of Assam? If a comparison is made between these two countries, may I draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that even in humour it is not proper for a gentleman in the Treasury Bench to make certain disparaging remarks on a country with which this Government is supposed to be in a friendly term? And I can say that not only are these remarks disparaging but malicious and untrue.

* **Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)**: I do not know what justification my Friend has to call my remarks as malicious and untrue. But whatever that I have said I have said it with a good motive. The facts are there and I have not said them with a purpose of disparaging any Government. But I say to-day that having regard to all the circumstances prevailing in the world, we can take pride of the fact that there is a freedom and liberty in our country and there is no interference.

Then, Sir, we have been told that Police are utilised for the purpose of putting down trade union activities. I make a categorical statement that we have given no such direction whatsoever. On the other hand, we have issued direction to the Police authorities that all legitimate and lawful activities should be allowed to go on unhampered and the Police should not interfere in those activities. The Police will interfere only when there is a question of law and order. Now, Sir, my Friend complained about the Police action when the Harijan workers tried to take out a procession in Shillong. On that day two processions were to be brought out and both of them were given permission to take out the processions. But these Harijan workers wanted to come within the boundary of the Assembly. When they tried to rush inside the gate they were stopped.

In fact, when they started from Burra-bazar they were told that they could pass but they should not come to the Assembly. Similar was the case with the refugees procession. The refugees observed the conditions given by the Police and so the Police did not resort to any activities against them. The other day a procession of Kisans was organised. They were told that 25 or 27 of them could come and represent their matter to the Ministers or Members. They were given this permission and they did come. So, there was no question of interference with the rights of citizens to come and submit their grievances or petitions to the Ministers or Members of the Assembly. Only they have to apply in normal course to the Assembly Secretariat and when they get an admit card they can come to the Assembly and see any Member or Minister. So, Sir, it is incorrect to say that the Police are used in order to deprive people of their right to come and place their grievances before the Ministers or Members of the Assembly.

Then, Sir, some of the Members complained, particularly my Friend Mr. Tudu, that there was lawlessness and lack of

security in a particular area of Shillong, viz., Mawkhar. There were cases of assault and some innocent citizens going to their legitimate work were interfered with and assaulted. Now, these are cases which make it necessary for us to increase the Police force. If in a place like Shillong, where educated people live, people feel that they need protection from the Police, we can easily imagine what the people living so many miles from Shillong feel. They are not so educated and do not get so much protection from the Police as people get here. It is unfortunate that some people in our midst should take law in their own hands and assault innocent people walking on the streets. This matter was brought to the notice of the Police at the beginning of March. Since then the Police has increased patrolling and is also engaging Police personnel in plain clothes in order to detect persons who have been committing these assaults on innocent passerby. As a result of the steps taken by the Police no fresh incidents were brought to the notice of the Police. The Police is also helpless when no one come forward and identifies who were the persons who committed assaults. The Police are still making attempts to trace out the culprits and are making arrangements so that those persons who had been committing these assaults are prevented in future. That shows, Sir, whatever we may say, our society has not reached that stage as yet when we can do away with the Police. I will be the happiest man if we all behave in such a manner that it is not necessary to take assistance of the Police. I hope that day may come in our country and when that day comes whichever Government will be in power will be happy to dispense with the Police. But unless and until that day comes, Government cannot abdicate their duty to look after the citizens and provide protection to them through Police ; if necessary. The strength of the Police will have to be increased in order to cope with unlawful activities of a section of our people, which I deplore.

Now, Sir, four cases were handed over to me by Mr. Namasudra, and he mentioned about them. Mr. Namasudra complained that a sum of Rs.5,000 as refugee loan was granted to the wife of Shri B. K. Roy, Municipal Commissioner, Shillong. He said that though they were not refugees, the amount was given to them. Now, Sir, I knew nothing about it. I made enquiries and learnt that this loan was applied for on 21st May 1955 and it was given on 15th June 1955. To-day, in the good year of 1959, my Friend comes and complains about this. Any way, Sir, what I could gather

is this: this loan was issued to Mrs. Roy; she was married in the year 1945 at Latu, Karimganj, to Dr. Roy. This was two years before the disturbances took place. After that she came to Shillong and procured a refugee ticket. When she came to Shillong in 1947 she procured the refugee ticket. On the basis of that ticket she applied for loan and got it. Now, the other day, there was an editorial in the Democratic Review about this matter. After this, we made enquiries about it, though the loan was given as long ago as 1955. It is stated that this lady is employed in the N.E. F. A. I sincerely think that if she was in service she had no justification to apply for loan, she had no business to get it and it should be returned. But this loan was given on the *bona fide* understanding that she was a refugee and after she had produced her refugee card. For this my Friend complained against the Police, though the loan was sanctioned by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department. This matter was enquired into by the Anti-Corruption Department, who have stated all the facts when that lady came to Shillong, where she was educated, when she was married, under what circumstances she came and applied for this loan. In fact she wanted this loan to be diverted to her husband and the Government rejected her petition. As regards the question whether this loan may be retained with her or should be diverted to her husband's name, this matter will be further examined by me.

As regards the question of Shri Bipin Chandra Das, O. C., of Karimganj constructing a house value of which is worth Rs. 45 thousands, I enquired into this matter and I am told that he constructed a house the value of which will be worth Rs. 10 to 12 thousands. I am placing these facts only for the present information of the hon. Members. I am having the matter further enquired with a view to ascertain definitely whether this 12 thousand of rupees being the value of the house constructed by him is correct or whether Rs. 45 thousand being the value of the house as given by my Friend is correct. I would further inform the hon. Members that I have also examined his Assets and Liability Statements submitted for a number of times, and he has been showing the value as such were every time. I am satisfied that he belongs to a family which is rather well off. He comes from the district of Sylhet and there also he lost a property worth Rs. 30 to 40 thousands. I may inform the House that he applied for the House Building loan long before he actually began construction of the house. But as the petition was pending he approached the S. P. and with his knowledge he took a loan from a neighbour

which he told him would be repaid as soon as he gets the loan applied to Government.

The third case referred to by my Friend is about one Town Assistant Sub-Inspector, Shri Priyaram Chetia who it is alleged to have assaulted one Communist worker, Shri Aswami Kumar Das. I am told this gentleman is not a Communist worker. This matter was reported by Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi to the Subdivisional Officer, who after completing his enquiry informed Shri Gogoi that his enquiry revealed that this was a case of using some sort of bad language to the person and not that of an assault and in fact no complaint of assault was lodged regarding this. The Subdivisional Officer has accordingly recommended to the department to take suitable action under the rules against the constable for using bad language.

***Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi(Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Sir, here is the letter from the Subdivisional Officer which reads, "With reference to your letter, dated the 25th September 1959 about the alleged assault of Shri Aswami Kumar Das, I have the honour to inform you that the matter has been referred to the Superintendent of Police, Jorhat by S. D. P. O., Jorhat for taking suitable action."

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Yes, that is what I have said. The question here is about 'abuse' and not of assault as revealed by the enquiry made by the Subdivisional Officer.

I can assure the hon. Member that necessary action will be taken in this particular case against the offending constable.

Then he referred to the question of one Shri Prabhat Chandra Das, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Nalbari. He said that he assaulted one Adhiar and that was reported to the Superintendent of Police, Kamrup. I had the information brought from the Superintendent of Police, Kamrup who now says that he did not receive any such complaint. This information has been communicated to me by the Superintendent of Police, Kamrup over the telephone.

***Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari West):** One Adhiar Shri Prabhat Chandra Das by name was assaulted by this Sub-Inspector and a complaint was lodged to the Subdivisional Officer and Deputy Commissioner concerned but no action was taken.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I think my Friend did not make this allegation but this allegation was made by Shri Namasudra. He stated that the complaint was made before the Superintendent of Police, Kamrup. Now, as my hon. Friend, Shri Tarun Sen Dekha has stated that the complaint was made to the Subdivisional Officer and the Deputy Commissioner. I shall have it enquired. Now, these were the four complaints.

Now, regarding the complaint about the Sub-Inspector of Police, Chhaigaon made by my Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, what I understood from him that some constable was found drunk. (Shri Hareswar Goswami—Not constable but Sub-Inspector). My report is that one constable who was said to be drunk was chased by some people and he took shelter in the quarter of the Daroga and the people demanded that the constable should be handed over to them. The Daroga refused to hand over the constable to the crowd but stated that he would enquire into the complaint when lodged. But no complaint was lodged. But as my Friend has stated that his complaint is not against the constable but against those who chased him, I shall have the matter enquired.

Now about the case of Abdul Latif. My Friend in this connection went on to say that it has become customary for the Police and the Revenue staff to harass Muslim people unnecessarily by taking advantage of the situation that is prevailing.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** I did not say either 'Hindu' or 'Muslim'.....

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** Now my submission is that so far as these poor people are concerned, I do not deny there may be such instances ; there may be excesses of similar nature in any country, and to expect that our Police administration should be absolutely free from such excess, is rather stating too much of them. But how this sort of things can be eliminated is our concern, and I can assure the House that if any specific cases are brought to our notice, we shall take necessary action against the officers concerned, and in addition to that, we shall pursue the policy of telling our Police officers that they have to change their mentality, that they

*Specch not corrected.

should be very courteous to the people and that they have to work with the spirit as if they are serving the people and not as if, they are their masters. In this matter I would also like to say that this function cannot be discharged solely and completely by the Government alone. But my Friend, the Leader of the Opposition and those hon. Members on the opposite have a part to play so that this object we have placed before us can be realised.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** I would like to inform Mr. Ahmed one small incident. One day myself, Shri Radhika Ram Das and Shri Lakhmi Dhar Bora were proceeding in a car by the Trunk road and a truck fully loaded with timber was proceeding ahead of us and even though we went on giving signals to the truck driver to give us pass, he did not care to do so for about four miles and then when we arrived at the adjacent Police station, we lodged a written complaint. The Police officer there then told us, "Well, now you can go and we will look into it". But that was never looked into.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Sir, the other day I was shown a book where a very interesting story was given and it was said that as it is impossible for people to know whether a fish under the water drinks water, so it is very difficult for you or me to say whether a particular Officer is engaged in these activities. So I hope my Friend will appreciate our difficulties. Sir, the Officers of the Government are also anxious to root out corruption. What I want is the co-operation of the hon. Members and general public so that this defect can be removed from our administration, including the Police administration. I am sure that co-operation will be forthcoming and I can assure my Friends that they will not be put into any are difficulties for giving certain information. If any Officers are found guilty we shall not hesitate to take drastic action against him. Sir, to-day we function under rule of law and unless there is evidence, we cannot take action. But here I can assure the hon. Members that even when there is some semblance of evidence, we may not go to the court of law, but we can take departmental action against such officers. So far as that aspect is concerned, I think, I can leave it there. I hope necessary co-operation will be forthcoming, and

when-ever such cases are brought to our notice we shall make due enquiries and take necessary action. While it is our duty to defend our officers before the public against vague charges, we shall also see that those officers taking advantage of their position do not do things in their own interest and not in the interest of the people and country. Sir, I have exceeded the time limit, I think.

Sir, we are also taking necessary action, for the purpose of improving our Police Department, for giving training to our Police personnel and I hope that after they have received the necessary training they will give better account of themselves than they have hitherto given and I have no doubt that with the criticism and public vigilance and also with the feeling gradually coming to our Police Force that they are the sons of the same soil and that their interest is intertwined with that of the public. With that change of outlook and mentality that they are not the masters of the people but they are there to serve the people. I hope things will improve. So far as the achievement is concerned, I think, Sir, there has been some improvement in their working. Looking at the figures of crimes in India, which I would like my Friends to go through, it is seen that the number of conviction of cases in Assam is far better than many other States. It is also wrong for my Friend to feel that we use this Police force for putting down the Trade Union movements. I would like to place the entire position before him with regard to the case he mentioned in his speech. My Friend has written to the Chief Minister. We had got the matter enquired into by our Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner informed us that the Police did not interfere with any activities in the Tea Estate. Only when there was the question of law and order they had to go there. Some members persuaded the Police to prevail upon the employees to take some of the persons who have gone on strike. The Police replied that they could not do that. Sir, I am sure when a person like our Deputy Commissioner for whom I have tremendous respect, and I hope my Friends have also the same respect says this there is no reason why we should not believe our Deputy Commissioner. In the report it is said that nothing was done by the Police which could be interpreted that they were trying to interfere with any Trade Union activities. My Friend happened to be the President of that Union and the members might have given these information to him. Sir, I have placed the facts before him and I hope after he has gone through the report, he will be satisfied that no excess will be committed.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** I visited the garden immediately after and also obtained first hand account from the Deputy Commissioner concerned. The Deputy Commissioner is a class friend of mine and I have true respect for him. But I must say that he bungled like anything and he created a lot of trouble. I have taken up the matter with the Deputy Commissioner.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** I submit that so far as the policy of the Government is concerned, I again reiterate that we do not want that the police should interfere with any lawful activity whether it be an officer or a citizen or a trade union. We want all these lawful activities to go on in peaceful manner and the police will only interfere when there is disturbance, when there is breach of peace. We are careful about this and I am sure that there will be less occasion for the hon. Members to complain against the police. Yesterday, a question was put by my Friend, Mr. Barbaruah that a Marwari gentleman had actually utilised the police personnel for the purpose of evicting his adhiars. I took up that matter and I am making enquiry and I find that it was so, necessary action will be taken in that respect. It was not our discretion to allow the police to suppress any activities which is connected with any trade union. I hope, Sir, that in view of the assurances given by me and in spite of the fact that my hon. Friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya lost his temper, the hon. Members will be pleased to withdraw their cut motions, and support the demand that has been placed before the House.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** There is one thing which I would like the hon. Minister to make clear. He said that I have lost my temper but the hon. Minister has lost his head. Government did not incorporate Schedule to the rules for revision of pay, 1956. In spite of the resolution of the Finance Department, dated the 26th December, 1956, with regard to the changes of the pay scales of the Police at pages 34-35 of the Finance Department's resolution No.FEP. 3/56-57, dated the 26th December, 1956, nothing has been done. What is the standing basis of pay of different categories of policemen? This resolution was passed as early as the 26th December, 1956. I am sure the present Budget figures were not compiled prior to this date.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no need to go into this, because he has already assured to do so.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** The question is that somewhere somebody lost his head.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery):** Regarding Tangla, nothing has been mentioned, although I am very much anxious, Sir.

***Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** No light has been thrown as to why the Satyagrahis, including the lady Satyagrahis, were carried in a Police van up to a distance of six miles and left there ?

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** Sir, I informed the hon. Members the other day that no Satyagrahis were arrested at Jorhat. After the Police had arrested the Satyagrahis, and taken out of the van, they were asked by the Police to apply for bail but none of them would apply. Now I understand that after some people have gone to jail, a few of them are applying of bail and their applications will be considered. I do not think our Police will be harsh as to treat the lady Satyagrahis in that manner. However, I will make an enquiry.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Even Sita was left in the jungles.

We are not going to withdraw all the Cut Motions; we are pressing the Cut Motion No. 15 which is standing in my name.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have the hon. Members leave of the House to withdraw the Cut Motions except No.15 ?

(All Cut Motions except No.15 were withdrawn)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is that the total provision of Rs.2,96,94,900 under Grant No.14, Major head "29-Police", at page 109 of the Budget be reduced by Re.1, i.e., the amount of the whole grant of Rs.2,96,94,900, do stand reduced by Re.1.

The House Divided**Ayes 12**

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| 1. Shri Bishwanath Upadhyaya | 7. Shri Mathias Tudu |
| 2. „ Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya | 8. „ Pakhirai Deka |
| 3. „ Gopesh Namasudra | 9. „ Prabhatnarayan Chau-
dhury. |
| 4. „ Hareswar Goswami | 10. „ Kumar Prokritish Ch.
Barua. |
| 5. „ Hiralal Patwary | 11. Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed |
| 6. „ Khogendra Nath Bar-
baruah. | 12. Shri Tarun Sen Deka |

Noes--36

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| 1. Capt. William Son A. Sangma | 15. Shri Bhuban Chandra Pradhani |
| 2. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed | 16. „ Devendra Nath Hazarika |
| 3. „ Rupnath Brahma | 17. „ Durgeswar Saikia |
| 4. „ Debeswar Sarmah | 18. Dr. Ghanashyam Das |
| 5. „ Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi | 19. Shri Gaurisankar Roy |
| 6. „ Hareswar Das | 20. „ Indreswar Khaund |
| 7. M. Moinul Haque Choudhuri | 21. „ Jogakanta Barua |
| 8. Shri Mohendra Nath Hazarika | 22. Mrs. Jyotsna Chanda |
| 9. „ Larsingh Khyriem | 23. Shri Karka Chandra Doley |
| 10. „ Girindra Nath Gogoi | 24. Prof (Smti.) Komol Kumari
Barua. |
| 11. „ A. Thanglura | 25. Maulavi Mahammad Idris |
| 12. Pu Lalmawia | 26. Shri Mahananda Borah |
| 13. Shri Lalit Kumar Doley | 27. „ Mohidhar Pegoo |
| 14. „ Sai Sai Terang | 28. „ Nanda Kishore Sinha |

29. Maulavi Nurul Islam

33. Shri Ramnath Das

30. Shri Purnananda Chetia

34. Dr. Ram Prasad Chaubey

31. „ Radhacharan Choudhuri

35. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami

32. Maulavi Rahimuddin Ahmed

36. „ Tankeswar Chetia

(The question was negatived)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I put the main demand. The question is that a sum of Rs 2,96,94,900 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1960, for the administration of the head “29-Police.”

(The question was adopted).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House to continue now as there are some more grants ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : No, Sir, the business may be carried over.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 25th March, 1959.

Shillong,
The 11th November, 1960.

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

LIST OF NAMES

1. Mrs. J. H. Smith
2. Mr. J. H. Smith
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