

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

FOURTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS
UNDER THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

No. 19

The 21th March, 1968



REFERENCE
(Not for Issue)

Reading Only Inside Library

1987

PRINTED AT THE PAPLOO PRINTERS
JORHAT

REPORT OF THE 21st ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

(1904 Session)

Volume I

1904

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**Proceedings of The Fourth Session of the Assam
Legislative Assembly assembled after the
Fourth General Elections under the Sov-
ereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong
at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 21th March 1968.

P R E S E N T

Shri Hareswar Goswami, B.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Cantab.), Barister-at-Law, Speaker, in the Chair, Six Ministers, Six Ministers of State, Three Deputy Ministers and Eighty three Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given.)

Re : Government Quarters for the Ministers

Shri Soneswar Bora asked :

*132. মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) অসমৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ কাৰণে কেইটা চৰকাৰী বাস-ভৱন আছে ?

(খ) এই বাস-ভৱন কেইটাত কোন কোন মন্ত্ৰী বৰ্তমান থাকে আৰু বাকী সকল মন্ত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে কেইটা ভাৰাঘৰ পোৱা হৈছে ?

(গ) এই ভাৰাঘৰ কেইটাৰ কোনটো ঘৰত কোনজন মন্ত্ৰী থাকে আৰু কোনজন মন্ত্ৰী থকা ঘৰত কিমান ভাৰা দিয়া হৈছে ভাগ ভাগ কৰি জনাব নে ?

(ঘ) মন্ত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে লোৱা এই ভাৰাঘৰ কেইটাৰ কোন কোনটো ঘৰৰ মালিক কোন কোন ?

(ঙ) এই ভাৰাদি লোৱা মন্ত্ৰীৰ বাবৰ ঘৰ কেইটাত এই চলিত বছৰত মেৰা-মতিত কিমান খৰচ হল ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) replied :

132. (ক) চৰকাৰী বাস-ভৱনৰ সংখ্যা ১২ টা

(খ)— ১। শ্ৰীবিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহা, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী।

২। শ্ৰীসতীন্দ্ৰ মোহন দেৱ, স্বাস্থ্যমন্ত্ৰী।

৩। শ্ৰীজয়ভদ্ৰ হাগজেক, শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী।

৪। শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মী প্ৰসাদ গোস্বামী, কৃষিমন্ত্ৰী।

৫। শ্ৰীকামাখ্যা প্ৰসাদ ত্ৰিপাঠী, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী।

৬। শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা, গ্ৰামোন্নয়ন মন্ত্ৰী।

৭। শ্ৰীছত্ৰসিং টেৰণ, জনজাতি এলেকা আৰু অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায় কল্যাণ বিভাগ মন্ত্ৰী।

৮। শ্ৰীমহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰী, বাজহমন্ত্ৰী।

৯। শ্ৰীৰমেশ চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা, যোগানমন্ত্ৰী।

১০। শ্ৰীদেবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰিকা, বাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী, পঞ্চায়ত।

১১। শ্ৰীমতি পদ্মকুমাৰী গোহাঁই, বাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী, সমাজ-কল্যাণ।

১২। শ্ৰীছই ছই টেৰাং, উপমন্ত্ৰী, জনজাতি এলেকা আৰু অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায় কল্যাণ বিভাগ।

১৩। বাকী কেইজন মন্ত্ৰী; বাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী আৰু উপমন্ত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে ৭টা

ভাৰাঘৰ লোৱা হৈছে।

(গ) আৰু (ঘ)—

ঘৰৰ মালিক

প্ৰতিমাহে
ঘৰভাৰা

১। শ্ৰীবিশ্বদেৱ শৰ্মা, শিল্প মন্ত্ৰী	শ্ৰীমতি সুনীতী দাস	৮৪৭'৩১
২। শ্ৰীঅব্দুল মতলিব মজুমদাৰ, আইন মন্ত্ৰী।	মহম্মদ হানিফ —	২৩০'০০
৩। শ্ৰীআলতাক হুছেইন মজুমদাৰ, ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী P.W.D.	শ্ৰীজি, সি. বৰদলৈ	৬৭৯'৯৯
৪। শ্ৰীচৈয়দ আহমেদ আলি, ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী, শিক্ষা বিভাগ	শ্ৰীআব. চি. দত্ত —	৫৩২'৮৭
৫। শ্ৰীৰণেন্দ্ৰ বসুমতাৰী, ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী, বাজহ বিভাগ।	শ্ৰীডাণ্টন নাসাব —	৭১৭'৩১
৬। শ্ৰীদণ্ডিৰাম দত্ত, উপমন্ত্ৰী, কৃষি বিভাগ।	শ্ৰীঅৰুনী মোহন দাস —	৫৫৬'৯৪
৭। শ্ৰীছত্ৰগোপাল কৰ্মকাৰ, উপমন্ত্ৰী, শ্ৰম বিভাগ	শ্ৰীচাক চন্দ্ৰ বৰদলৈ —	এতিয়ালৈকে ভাৰা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত হোৱা নাই।

(ঙ)— ভাৰালৈ লোৱা বাস-ভৱনৰ বাবদ কোনো প্ৰকাৰৰ মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰা হোৱা নাই। এই ভাৰা-ঘৰৰ মেৰামতি বাবদ হোৱা খৰচ ঘৰৰ মালিকসকলে বহন কৰে। অৱশ্যে, শিল্পমন্ত্ৰী থকা বাস-ভৱনত এহেজাৰ সাতশ একৈশ টকা তিৰান্নবৈ পইচা খৰচ কৰি এটা জলাধাৰ সৰ্বসাপেক্ষে স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে। যেতিয়া এই ঘৰটো মালিকৰ হাতলৈ যাব তেতিয়াই এই জলাধাৰটো আঁতৰাই অনা হব।

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen : Sir, in the list of Ministers and their residences as has been stated by the Minister, Finance, we find no mention of the Minister of State, Transport, Shri Prabin Kr. Choudhury. What is about this gentleman ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : He is living in his own house.

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen : Has he been paid any rent for that i.e., whether he is being granted any extra allowance for that ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Yes, he gets Rs. 200/- p.m. extra house rent.

Shri Phani Bora : Whether there is an Act called Urban Rent Control Act, and whether rent is fixed on the basis of this Act ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Yes, there is an Act i.e., Urban Rental Control Act.

Shri Phani Bora : I am asking whether on the basis of this Act, the rents of the houses now occupied by the Ministers are fixed ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The rental is fixed on basis of the Urban Rent Control Act.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether it is a fact that for the houses that have been occupied by the Ministers no house rent has been fixed on the basis of Rent Control Act. If so, why this has been given in that way ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I do not know that it has not been fixed in that way ; the rent has been fixed and therefore this is calculated on that basis.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : The point is very simple. The house which is now being occupied by the Minister of Industries has been hired at a rent of Rs. 800/- p. m. plus some Rs. 1000/- and odd for a tank, which is a capital expenditure and there will be dismantling expenditure if and when that house is vacated. Now, the point is whether it is a fact or not that the rent has been fixed by private negotiation. We want to have a specific answer whether this rent of Rs. 800/- p. m. has been fixed by private negotiations and not on the basis of the valuation of the house as required under the Urban Areas Rent Control Act.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, the papers are not with me now and I will require some time to give reply to the House in the matter.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, such kind of evasive reply we do not want. We want correct answer.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Tripathi, you will find that this question was put yesterday and the replies were also given and you got 24 hours. Now this is a very relevant question. The question is whether the rents have been fixed on the basis of the Urban Rent Control Act ; you must be equipped with all these things.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, this point is not with me now and I will require time to give reply on this point.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : As it appears, there has been a lot of difference from Minister to Minister in respect of house rent. If a Minister occupies his own house, whatever might be the valuation of the house, he gets only Rs. 200/- p.m. on the contrary, if a Minister resides in a rented house, then for him, the Government might be paying Rs. 800/- p.m. Can't there be some amount of rationalisation or equalisation ?

Mr. Speaker : Do you mean to say the rent of the private houses should also be assessed ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Not exactly that. If a Government employee resides in a Government quarter, then probably, 10% of his basic pay is deducted as house rent p. m. In other words, a Government Officer is considered fit to use a house which fetches only 10% of his basic pay as rent. In the case of Ministers drawing a salary of Rs. 1000/- p.m. or State Ministers getting Rs. 750/- p.m. as salary, how is it that his house rent almost equal the total of his basic salary ? Is not this a very extraordinary thing which bring a lot of heart-burning for the Government officials ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : There is no comparison between the Government officials and the Ministers. Today, they are Ministers and tomorrow, they may become ordinary men, and so, there is no security for them. What guarantee is there that a Minister like myself will be Minister tomorrow ? Therefore, the principle is that the Ministers get free accommodation. Government officials get quarter and in that case 10% of their basic pay is deducted from their pay on this score.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : That Ministers stand no comparison with the Government officials in some sense is correct. But the Ministers are the common representatives of the common people. Now, how is it that the common representative of the common people should occupy free houses the monthly rental of which is Rs. 800/- ? Does not this degenerate the very morale of the common representatives of the common people and make them some Nawabs and Zamindars, and thereby make them actually men of luxurious living, and after they ceased to be Ministers, they again become almost invalid ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The inference is not correct. The residences of the Ministers are also used as offices because the Ministers also function in his office as well as in his residence. Therefore, a part of his residence is used for office purpose. It is for this reason that the house of the Minister is to be bigger than what he would need when he becomes a private citizen. Therefore, the problem can be solved only by Government building houses of uniform pattern. If we could build houses of uniform pattern, in that case, this problem would not have arisen. The point in this case is that we had to suddenly take rental of these houses.

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen : What is about the requisition of the houses ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Requisition is all right. For the requisition of houses, the rental of the same would have to be paid @ 10% of the basic pay, but such type of houses are not available. Therefore, Government is perforce to rent out houses which are available in a particular time.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : One aspect of the matter is that not only the Ministers should set an example by using cheaper houses or rather less gorgeous house but they should do another thing and that is to maintain the public morality. While people know that a Minister's salary is only Rs. 1000·00 and thereby he is making a lot of sacrifice, what we do see is that by the front door he is drawing Rs. 1,000·00 and by the back door he is taking about Rs. 800·00 per month as house rent and then Rs. 2,000·00 to Rs. 3,000·00 per month as travelling allowance, free acastics, carpets, personal orderlies etc. In this way a Minister, by the back door, is taking about Rs. 5,000·00 per month—and by the front door only Rs. 1,000·00. That sets a very bad example for the people and thereby he is not only not behaving properly but

not behaving honestly also. Therefore, it is for the Govt. to see that if a Minister cannot be considered to be able to live like an ordinary person then let him take Rs. 3,000.00 as pay openly instead of drawing a similar amount or more than that by the back door. It is for the Govt. to think whether this whole thing can be rationalised.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I do not think the Ministers are taking anything by the back door. In a particular situation the Ministers have been given houses. A Minister does not select his house. It is the administration that selects it and then put him into it. Therefore, Sir, the question of taking a house of higher standard by a Minister does not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, why not Govt. provide cheaper houses for the Ministers?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Govt. has not been able to find houses of different types than what has been possible to find. Therefore, Govt. selected those houses. To say that the Ministers have

Chaprasis, carpets etc. for their aggrandisement is wrong. Chaprasis are necessary for official purpose. Again, Sir, travelling allowance is not an income. Travelling allowance is meant for incurring expenditure during the travel, and so if we say that travelling allowance is an income it is incorrect. The Chairman of the Hatia Project in Ranchi was drawing only Re. 1/- per month, but his travelling allowance came to over of Rs. 1,000. Therefore, to consider that travelling allowance an income for him is I think completely wrong. Travelling allowance is not an income; house rent is not an income, provision of carpet is not an income for the Ministers. Carpet is necessary for cold climate, because the Ministers are coming from the plains. Even hon. Member are given carpets in^r their own rooms ...

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : When a Minister resides in his own house he is given only Rs. 200 per month as rent. That shows what should be the pattern of a house that a Minister should occupy. That itself shows that there is an idea behind it otherwise such a rent would not have been fixed. Now, it is understandable that to give rent at Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 is reasonable, but to give rent at Rs. 800 is a big jump, and that is what I was driving at. The second thing that I was driving

at is this that, as Govt. say, a member of the Assembly is provided with a room—in their hostel of the size of about 10'×8' with carpet thereon and as soon as he becomes a Minister he has the right to have a house of 16 rooms or like that which needs a rent of Rs. 800. This Assembly cannot appreciate that attitude. So, Sir, will the Govt. please consider some amount of rationalisation in the matter of allotment of houses and in the matter of paying total emolument and giving other services the expenditure of which to be borne by the State Exchequer?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Problems cannot be solved by the Govt. alone. Much depends upon this House also.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Tripathi, I find that instead of questions and replies the matter has developed into a policy matter. Now, how the policy matters can be discussed in the Question Hour?

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister Industries) : On a point of personal explanation, Sir ... (A voice from the opposition. No personal explanation here.)

Mr. Speaker : No personal explanation is needed here.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know from the hon. Finance Minister whether Govt. has not made a law in the name of Assam Rent Control Order, and if so, is it not to be executed fully by the Govt. ? Sir, is it not a fact that the same law is not applied by the Govt. in each case—in respect of fixing rent for houses under the Rent Control Order?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I will enquire into it and inform the House.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Barua, you will agree with me that this matter has gone beyond the scope of the Question Hour.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, we shall be very glad if you allot 2½ hours for discussion of this matter.

Mr. Speaker : That is my responsibility so far as you are concerned. (laughter).

Shri Soneswar Bora : মন্ত্রী থকা যি ১২ টা চৰকাৰী বাস ভৱন আছে সেই কেইটা মেৰামতি কৰোতে কাৰপেট, তেল চুন আইনা আৰু বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ আচবাবত কিমান খৰচ যোৱা বহুৰঙোত হ'ল ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলেহে কব পৰা হ'ব।

Mr. Speaker : প্রশ্নটোরেই হৈছে মত্বীৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰী বাস ভৱন। গতিকে কৰ পাৰিব লাগে। I think item (1) — (7) are about rented house and so the responsibility of the repair work is of the owners.

[Starred Q. Nos. 133 to 135 were not put as the hon. Members were absent]

Re : Billeswar Temple in Kamrup District

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman asked :

*136. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that Billeswar Temple in the Kamrup District is one of the most ancient Hindu Temple in Assam visited by thousands of Pilgrims ?

(b) If so, whether Government will be pleased to repair all the houses of the said Temple which require immediate repairing ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali Minister of State, Education) replied :

136. (a) Yes.

- (b) There is no scheme to take up repair works of this Temple.

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman : এই কথাটো নীচানে যে ১৯৬০ চনৰ মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এই মন্দিৰটো চাইছিল আৰু ভণ্ডা ঘৰবোৰ মেৰামতিৰ বাবে P.W.D. বিভাগক plan and estimate দিবলৈ কৈছিল ? যদি নীচা হয়, তেন্তে কি অবস্থাত আছে ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : I shall have to find out from the department.

Mr. Speaker : To keep the information pending for lack of information is not a good practice.

Dr. Bhumidhar Barman : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the Minister, Education, whether Govt. has taken any step to repair the ancient temples ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Sir, this concerns P.W.D. department. The Education Department has got no information about this.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Barman, this question relates to the P.W.D. department. If any instructions was given to the Chief Engineer to repair the temples, the Education Minister cannot go to the P.W.D. Minister to

collect the information. If the Chief Minister personally spoke to the Chief Engineer without the knowledge of the Education Department then it is not possible for the Education Deptt. to know.

Shri Rahimuddin Ahmed : এইটো শিক্ষা বিভাগের মন্ত্রীকে লগত সম্বন্ধ আছে।

Mr. Speaker : সম্পর্ক থকাটো বেলেগ কথা। সেই মর্মে কিবা দখাও আদিব কপি পালেহে জানিব পাৰে।

Shri Rahimuddin Ahmed : এই ঘৰবিলাক storm damage ব ঘৰ।

Mr. Speaker : আপুনি সম্ভবতঃ প্রশ্নটো পঢ়াই নাই। ইয়াত storm damage ব কথা নাই। এইটো মন্দিৰ সম্পর্কীয় প্রশ্ন।

Then, he can reply.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarker : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the Minister whether in giving grants towards the repair of ancient temples, the scheme to repair this Billeswar Temple was not included ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Sir, for this particular temple we have no such scheme under the Education Department.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarker : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the Minister whether fund have been allotted

for the repair ancient temples as was done in previous years ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Sir, we are not concerned about the funds for repair of ancient temples, Mosques, Namghars because the Finance Department grant such money and so, there is no provision in the budget.

Shri Jogen Saikia : Sir, may I know from the Minister whether the Education Department has got no responsibility so far repair of temples, Mosque, Namghars are concerned ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali ; No, we have no responsibility.

Shri Rathindra Nath Sen : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I request the hon. Minister to enquire into the matter whether the Chief Minister has given instructions to the P.W.D. to repair ancient temples, Mosques, Namghars etc. Will the hon. Minister take step on this ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Yes, Sir, I will enquire about it.

Re : Kokrajhar College

Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma asked :

*137. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Kokrajhar College has fulfilled the necessary conditions for receiving the recurring grants for Science subjects ?

(b) If, so, whether Government is going to sanction a recurring grant for Science subject ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of State, Education) replied :

137. (a) Yes. (University recognition up to 1st Year Degree Course).

(b) Yes, a grant of Rs. 8,000 has been sanctioned for maintenance of the Science section of the College during 1967-68.

Mr. Speaker : Any supplementary ?

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the Minister this sanctioned amount will be sufficient for the purpose ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Sir, there is a rule framed by this Department. So far as the Science subject is concerned, and if that College is recognised by the University upto 1st Year D. C. according to the rule,

that College is entitled an Adhoc Grant of Rs. 1000/- per month.

Re : Hindi Shikshon Praveens

Shri Phani Bora asked :

*138. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Hindi Shikshon Praveens are not treated as equal to the Parangats ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that only Parangats are considered qualified for the Assam School Service Grade II and Shikshon Praveens are considered unqualified ?
- (c) Whether it is also a fact that Shikshon Praveens are trained in literature as well as in teaching ?
- (d) Whether it is also a fact that in many States the Shikshon Praveens are considered qualified to the School Service Grade II ?
- (e) If so, why they are not considered to be qualified for Assam School Service Grade II ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of State, Education) replied :

138. (a) Hindi Shikshon Praveens are not equivalent to Parangats.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) This is not a fact as Shikshon Praveens are only the holders of certificate in Hindi teaching.
- (d) Government have no information.
- (e) Does not arise.

S. Q. 138.

Shri Phani Bora : हिन्दी शिक्षण प्रवीण हवब कारणे कि शिक्षा थका मानुहक पठोरा हय ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : हिन्दी शिक्षा प्रवीण 'डिप्लोमा कर्स' नहय. এইটো এটা ট্রেইনিং (Diploma course) ।

Shri Phani Bora : মই সুস্থিছো কি কুৱালিফিকেচন হলে হিন্দী শিক্ষা প্রবীণ ব ট্রেইনিং লব পাৰে।

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : বিশাৰদ পাচকৰি এই ট্রেইনিংত যাব পাৰে। ইয়াৰ প্রশিক্ষণৰ কাল ৬ মাহ। কেন্দ্ৰীয় হিন্দী শিক্ষা মণ্ডল, আগ্ৰাত এই শিক্ষা লয়।

Shri Phani Bora : এই কথা সঁচা নহয়। এই প্রশিক্ষণৰ কাৰণে ১০ মাহ লাগে। পাৰঙ্গদৰ কাৰণে কেইমাহ লাগে।

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : পাবঙ্গত ডিগ্রী কঁচ ব সনকক্ষ। ইয়াৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ কাল ১০ মাহ।

Shri Phani Bora : পাবঙ্গত পঢ়িবলৈ যি কুৰানিকিকচন লাগে, শিক্ষা প্ৰবীণ পঢ়িবলৈও একেই লাগে। দহ মাহ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ কাল ছয়োটা কঁচবে। এতেকে ছটা উপাধিৰ পাৰ্থক্য কি ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : 'শিক্ষা প্ৰবীণ' হবলৈ বিশাবদ হব লাগে। পাবঙ্গত-ডিগ্রী কঁচ।

Mr. Speaker : What is the minimum qualification required ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Sir, equivalent to B.A.

Shri Phani Bora : 'শিক্ষা প্ৰবীণ' আৰু 'পাবঙ্গত' আকৌ ছয়োটাতে স্কুলত বিশাবদ হব লাগে। পাৰ্থক্য টো কি এই ছয়োটাৰ।

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : পাবঙ্গত বি. এ. ডিগ্রী কঁচৰ সনপৰ্যায়ৰ আৰু 'শিক্ষা প্ৰবীণ' ডিগ্ৰী কঁচ equivalent to I. A.

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি উত্তৰ দিছে—সেইটো স্পষ্ট হোৱা নাই আৰু তাৰ বহুকথা। সঁচা নহয় 'পাবঙ্গত' ব যিটোৰ সনকক্ষ বুলি কোৱা হৈছে সেইটো কোনে কৰিছে? আকৌ 'শিক্ষা বিশাবদ' I. A. ৰ সনকক্ষ বুলি কৈছে— এইটো কোনে কৰিছে ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : 'শিক্ষা প্রবীণ' I. A. ৰ সন্মপৰ্য্যায়ৰ। মই এই
ন'টটো পঢ়িছিলো— বোধকৰো পৰিষ্কাৰ হব ?

Sir, it will be more clear if I read out the letter from the Ministry of Education, Government of India in this regard. The letter reads as follows.

"The undersigned is directed to say that the question of recognition of the Teachers training courses, viz., Hindi Shikshan Praveen, Hindi Shikshan Parangat and Hindi Shikshan Nishnat conducted by the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra for the purpose of employment under the Central Government has been under consideration of this Ministry for some time past. It has now been decided in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs that the following courses of study of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshana Mandal, Agra may be recognised as equivalent to those noted against each for the purpose of employment under the Central Government.

Nams of the course

Equivalent to

[i] Hindi Shikshan Praveen Teachers' Training Certificate/Diploma.

[ii] Hindi Shikshana Parangat B.T./B.Ed. degree of an Indian University.

[iii] Hindi Shikshan Nishnat M.Ed. degree of an Indian University.

“The recognition of the examinations mentioned above will, however, be limited to the specific purpose of teaching Hindi in High School/Higher Secondary Schools/Colleges and Training Institutions, etc.

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে আমাক জানিবলৈ দিবনে যে এই মাত্ৰতা টো কোনে কৰে? অসম চৰকাৰে কৰে নে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে কৰে?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : ভাৰত চৰকাৰে কৰে।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : ‘শিক্ষণ প্ৰবীণ’ ডিপ্লোমাৰ সমকক্ষ বুলি কোনে বিকগনিচন দিছে?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ডিবেকচন মতে সেইটো কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : ‘শিক্ষণ প্ৰবীণ’ হ’ল ডিপ্লোমা পৰ্য্যায়ৰ আৰু পাবঙ্গত হ’ল ডিগ্ৰী পৰ্য্যায়ৰ। যদি ‘পাবঙ্গত’ ক হাইস্কুলত নিয়োগ কৰিব পাৰে তেনেহলে ‘শিক্ষণ প্ৰবীণ’ ক হাইস্কুলত নিয়োগ কৰি কোন যুক্তিত ইণ্টাৰমিডিয়েট পৰ্য্যায়ত থকা হয়।

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : সেইটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্দেশ অনুসৰি কৰা হৈছে। ভাৰতীয় বিদ্যাপীঠৰ ‘বন্য’ বোম্বাইত I.A. পৰ্য্যায়ৰ আকৌ

মহীশূৰত B.A. পৰ্যায়ৰ। একে নাম হ'ব পাৰে কিন্তু বেলেগ বেলেগ
ঠাইত শিক্ষাৰ মান বুজি সমকক্ষতা ধৰি লোৱা হয়।

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : প্রশিক্ষণৰ কেৰিকুলাম অনুসৰি ভাৰত
চৰকাৰে আটাইবিলাকৰ পৰ্যায় ঠিক কৰে। যেনে 'বত্ৰ' আমাৰ ইয়াৰ
'পাবঙ্গত' ৰ সমকক্ষ বুলি অসম চৰকাৰে স্বীকৃতি দিছে। তেনেহলে
'শিক্ষণ প্ৰবীণ', 'পাবঙ্গত' ৰ সম পৰ্যায়ৰ হৈয়ো কিয় 'পাবঙ্গত'ৰ
সমান বেতন দিয়া হোৱা নাই?

Mr. Speaker : I myself am confused.

Shri Bhubaneswar Barman : 'শিক্ষণ প্ৰবীণ' টো 'পাবঙ্গত' ৰ সম পৰ্যায়ৰ
বুলি অসম ৰাষ্ট্ৰভাষা সেৱক সংঘৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ডেপুটেচন দিয়া
হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই বিষয়ে
এটা expert মতামতৰ কাৰণে Advisory committee লৈ দিলে
ভাল হয়নেকি?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : 'শিক্ষণ প্ৰবীণ' আৰু 'পাবঙ্গত' সমকক্ষ নহয়।
'শিক্ষণ প্ৰবীণ' হ'ল ডিপ্লোমা আৰু 'পাবঙ্গত' হ'ল ডিগ্ৰী পৰ্যায়ৰ।

Sir, the course for Hindi Shikshan Praveen consists of three papers on Literature, viz., Hindi Prose, Hindi Poetry and History of Hindi Literature, Composition and Grammar, one paper on phonet is relating to pronounciation and linguistics and three papers on Educational Methodology. The Parangat course includes the following papers

Modern poetry, Old prose, Modern prose, Philology, History and Criticisms,

Shri Hiralal Patwari : 'শিক্ষণ প্ৰবীণ' আৰু 'পাবঙ্গত' এই দুটাক ব্ৰেকেটেড কৰিব নোৱাৰি বুলি ভাৱত চৰকাৰে কিবা জনাইছে নেকি ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : জনাবৰ দৰকাৰ নাই।

Shri Phani Bora : এই বিষয়টো লৈ মই এটা expert মতামত লোৱাৰ চেষ্টা কৰি ৱাৰ্দ্ধা ত যিজন Director আছে তেখেতলৈ লিখিছিলো আৰু তেখেতে জনাইছে 'প্ৰশিক্ষণ' টো টিচাৰ ট্ৰেইনিং + B.A. ডিগ্ৰী কেৰিকুলাম কালৰ পৰা। সেই কাৰণে কেৰিকুলাম অনুসৰি 'শিক্ষণ প্ৰবীণ'ক অকল ডিপ্লোমা বুলি ধৰি লোৱাত অন্তায় হৈছে বুলি কব পৰা যায়। সেই কাৰণে এনেকৈ থিড়ীকি ছুৱাৰ বন্ধ কৰি বহি নাথাকি এই বিষয়ে Advisory Committee ৰ এটা expert মত নিয়া উচিত বুলি মই ভাবো।

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : 'শিক্ষণ প্ৰবীণ' আৰু পাবঙ্গত ৰ বিষয়টো এডভাইচৰী বোৰ্ডৰ মতামত লোৱাৰ বন্দোবস্ত কৰা হ'ব।

Shri Jogen Saikia : এই কথাটোত ইমান ভাগাভাগি সোমাই গৈছে যে গোটেই কথাটো এটা খেলিমেলি হৈছে। ডিগ্ৰীত দুটা ভাগ আকৌ ডিপ্লোমাতো ২/৩ টা ভাগ। গতিকে এইবিলাক পৰ্য্যায় consolidated কৰিব নোৱাৰি নে ?

Mr. Speaker : Advisory কমিটিয়ে ৰিপৰ্ট দিলে আপোনাৰ প্ৰশ্নটো সমাধান হৈ যাব।

Let us pass on to the next question. As suggested by Mr. Bora and Barman, they will supply those papers to the Minister, so that the Minister can consider whether this will be placed before the Advisory Committee.

Re : Reading Libraries in the Rural Areas of Assam

M. Shamsul Huda asked :

*139. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the total number of reading Libraries in the rural areas of Assam ?
- (b) Who is the inspecting authority of these Libraries
- (c) Whether the Government is aware of non-cooperation of Librarians with the S. Is and A. S. Is for during inspections ?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to take steps to mobilize co-operation of the Librarians of the rural libraries with the S. Is and A. S. Is for betterment of those libraries ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister of state, Education) replied :

- 139: (a)—There are a total number of 1,125 reading libraries in the rural areas of Assam in the list of social Education Department receiving financial grant from the Govt.
- (b) The officers of the Social Education wing of the Education Department are the inspecting authorities.
- (c) Government have no information.
- (d) Does not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Who is the inspecting agency of these libraries ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : I have already said that the Officers of the Social Education Wing of the Education Department are the inspecting authorities, and also the S. Is. and A. S. Is attached to this Social Education wing.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, there is only one Social Education Officer and there are so many libraries. Is the Government aware that due to lack of co-ordination between the Social Education Officer and the S.Is and A. S. Is attached to the D.Is, there has been no proper inspection of the libraries ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Sir, in every district under the jurisdiction of the C. D. Blocks there is one S. I. of School or an A. S. I of School attached to the block and under the direct control of the D. I. of that particular circle.

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : May I know, Sir, Whether the Social Education Department has any control over these libraries, and, if so, whether there is any uniformity among these 1125 libraries ?

Mr. Speaker : What do you mean by uniformity ? Uniformity about grants or size ?

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : Uniformity in the rules in running of the libraries.

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : We have no direct control and we have also got no responsibility for the smooth running of these libraries. We simply give annual book grants to these libraries.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, may I know from the Hon. ble Minister as to what is the total number of books in these 1125 libraries and the number of people who attend these libraries ?

Mr. Speaker : The number of libraries can be given. Is possible to give the number of books.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, I do not think that is not relevant.

Mr. Speaker : There is no question of its being irrelevant. The point is that unless you put the question you cannot pin them down.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Sir, may I know what are the total number of libraries in the Mangoldoi subdivision ?

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : Sir, are the Government aware that the grants given to these libraries are utterly inadequate, and, if so, do Government propose to increase the amount of grants ?

Mr. Speaker : First get the figure about the grants. Whether it is uniform grants ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : No Sir, it is not possible to give uniform grants.

Shri Pitsing Konwar : Sir, are these libraries properly functioning ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : Sir, we understand that all the libraries are properly functioning, otherwise how these still exist.

Shri Mohi Kanta Das : Sir, is there any State non-official Organisation which co—ordinates the activities of the libraries receiving Government grants ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali ; No Sir.

Shri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar : What is the minimum and the maximum of these grants given to these libraries ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : It differs from Rs. 50/—to Rs. 100/—.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Sir, what is the procedure in giving grants, whether it is given on block level or subdivisional level ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : There is no quota fixed for blocks or subdivisions.

M. Shamsul Huda : Sir, may I know from the Hon. ble Minister whether the Government will make a general enquiry to ascertain if all the money given as grants to these libraries are being properly utilised ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : We will see to it.

Shri Mohidhar Pegu : এই লাইব্রেরী বিলাকত এবাবহে grant দিয়া হয়
নে প্রতি বছৰে দিয়া হয় ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : এইটো Annual grant.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : Is it a fact that the All Assam Library Association at its meeting at Gauhati made some recommendations for strengthening these libraries in the rural areas ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : That information is not with me now.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, the Minister has stated that the duty of the Government is only to give grants to the libraries in the form of book grants and they have no responsibility for the smooth running of these libraries. For the purpose of removing illiteracy do Government not consider it proper to frame certain rules so that there may be certain terms on which these libraries could be given grants ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : We will examine this proposal.

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : May I know, Sir, whether there is any mobile library in our State ?

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali : No Sir.

Re : The weavers' Extension Service Unit at Hatbar

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami asked :

*140. মাননীয় খাদী আৰু গ্রামোদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাব নে —

(ক) হাটবৰত (কলিয়াবৰ সমষ্টি, নগাওঁ) বয়নশিল্প সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কেন্দ্ৰটো স্থাপন হ'বৰ কেই বছৰ হ'ল ?

(খ) উক্ত বয়নশিল্প সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কেন্দ্ৰৰ নিজা ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ আছে নে ?

(গ) এই কথা সঁচা নে যে উক্ত বয়নশিল্প সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কেন্দ্ৰৰ বাবে কলিয়াবৰ ছোৱালী উচ্চ ইংৰাজী বিদ্যালয়ৰ চৌহদত মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল ?

(ঘ) এতিয়ালৈকে উক্ত বয়নশিল্প সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কেন্দ্ৰৰ নিজা ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ নিৰ্মাণ নকৰাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving) replied :

140. (ক)—হাটবৰত বয়নশিল্প সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কেন্দ্ৰটো ১৯৬১-৬২ চনৰ পৰা খোলা হৈছে।

(খ)—নাই।

(গ)—সচা নহয়।

(ঘ)—যিহেতু বয়নশিল্প সম্প্রসাৰণ কেন্দ্ৰবিলাক অস্থায়ী আৰু স্থানান্তৰিত কৰিবলগীয়া হয়, সেই কাৰণে এই কেন্দ্ৰবিলাকৰ নিজা ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ বন্ধাৰ কাৰ্য্যক্ৰম চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : এই সম্প্রসাৰণ কেন্দ্ৰৰ কাৰণে আজিলৈকে, ঘৰ ভাৰা কিমান দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : মাহে ৭০ টকা দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury : এই বয়নশিল্প সম্প্রসাৰণৰ কাম কি ?

Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika : কাম হৈছে যে যি বিলাক ঠাইত বোৱনী বেচি আছে, সেইবিলাকত লাহে লাহে যিবিলাক পুৰণি শাখা আছে তাৰ ঠাইত নতুনকৈ Fly Shuttle দি যাতে আয় বঢ়াব পৰা যায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে আৰু সেই বিলাক সংগঠিত কৰি সমবায়ক দিয়াৰো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Phani Bora : হাটবত কিমান বয়ন শিপিনিয়ে কাম কৰে ?

Shri Mohendranath Hazarika : ১৯৬২ চনৰ পৰা এটা হিচাব দিছো - ১৯৬২/৬৩ চনত কাপোৰ প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হৈছিল ১৫৫৮ গজ, সম্প্রসাৰণ কৰা হৈছিল ১৫ খন গাৱলৈ আৰু বোৱনীৰ সংখ্যা আছিল ৭২ জন। ১৯৬৩/৬৪ চনত কাপোৰ প্ৰস্তুত হৈছিল ৫৯৩৩ গজ, সম্প্রসাৰণ হৈছিল ১৫ খন গাৱলৈ আৰু বোৱনীৰ সংখ্যা আছিল ৮৮।

১৯৬৪/৬৫ চনত কাপোৰ প্ৰস্তুত কৰিছিল ৪০৪১ মিটাৰ
সম্প্ৰসাৰিত গাৱৰ সংখ্যা আছিল ৩০ খন আৰু বোৱনিৰ সংখ্যা
আছিল ১৫০।

১৯৬৪/৬৬ চনত কাপোৰ প্ৰস্তুত হৈছিল ৪৯৩৭ মিটাৰ—সম্প্ৰ-
সাৰিত হৈছিল ৬ খন গাৱলৈ আৰু বোৱনিৰ সংখ্যা হৈছিল ৯৭
জন।

১৯৬৬/৬৭ চনত কাপোৰ প্ৰস্তুত হৈছিল ৫৫৩১ মিটাৰ সম্প্ৰ-
সাৰিত গাওঁ ৪০ খন আৰু বোৱনিৰ সংখ্যা—১১০।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : তেখেতে যি সংখ্যা দেখুৱালে তাৰ
আৰম্ভণীৰপৰা আজিলৈকে কিমান টকা খৰছ হল আৰু কিমান
টকা আয় হল ?

Shri Mhendranath Hazarika—সেই হিচাপ মোৰ হাতত বৰ্তমানে নাই।

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : এনেকৈ কলে নহব—আমি যিটো
প্ৰশ্ন শুধিছো বা যি হিচাব বিচাৰিছো—সেইটো আমাক দিব
লাগিব।

এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কিমান টকা ব্যয় হৈছে সেইটো এতিয়া নহলেও
পিছত জনাবনে ?

Shri Mohendranath Hazarika : হয় সেইটো দিব পৰা হব।

Shri Sadhan Rajnar Sarkar : যিখিনি কাপোৰ বোৱা হৈছে সেইখিনি
কাপোৰ বিক্ৰী হৈছেনে নাই ?

Shri Mohendranath Hazarika : হয় বিক্রী হৈ আছে।

Shri Puspadhar Chaliha : এই বোৱনি বিজাকৰ গড়মূৰি উপাৰ্জন কি?

Shri Mohendranath Hazarika : এতিয়া fly shuttle ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে আগতকৈ তেওঁলোকৰ উপাৰ্জন বাঢ়িছে।

Mr. Speaker : প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ বৰ্তমান গৰমূৰি উপাৰ্জন কিমান, গতিকে আপোনাৰ হাতত যদি এই খবৰ নাই তেন্তে আপুনি বিভাগৰ পৰা খবৰটো আনি ইয়াত দিলেহে ভাল হ'ব যেন পাওঁ।

Shri Mohikanta Das : মাটি কিমান অধিগ্ৰহন কৰা হৈছে।

Shri Mohendranath Hazarika : নাই হোৱা।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : প্ৰশ্নৰ (গ) ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে অধিগ্ৰহন কৰা হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু কলিয়াবৰ ছোৱালী হাই-স্কুলৰ সম্পাদকৰ লগত মাটি বিচাৰি লেখা লেখি কৰা নাইনে?

Shri Mohendranath Hazarika : মই ভাবো সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে ভুল বুজিছে। কলিয়াবৰত আমাৰ দুটা কেন্দ্ৰ আছে—এটা হল প্ৰশিক্ষন কেন্দ্ৰ আৰু আনটো হল সম্প্ৰসাৰন কেন্দ্ৰ। প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰটোৰ কাৰণেহে মাটি লবৰ বাবে কথা বতৰা চলি আছে।

Shri Hiralal Patowary : সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত যিবোৰ কাপোৰ বোয়া হয় তাক

বিক্ৰী কৰাৰ বাবে অৰ্থাৎ Working Facility দিয়াৰ বাবে
চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে?

Shri Mohendranath Hazarika : চাহিদা থকা কাপোৰেই বোৱা
হয়।

shri Hiralal Patowary : মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে যিখিনি কাপোৰ বোৱা
হয় সেইখিনি বিক্ৰী কৰাৰ বাবে Marketing Facility দিয়াৰ
কিবা ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিছেনে?

Shri Mohendranath Hazarika : তেনে ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে এতিয়াও কৰা
নাই।

(Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma rose from his
seat to put supplementary question).

Mr. Speaker : Order, order, please. Mr. Sarma, listen to
me when I speak, why do you waste time like
this. This is yesterday's question and we have
not taken up to-day's question. We must also
give proportionate time for these things! Yes;
Mr. Sarma, you may put your question.

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : এই সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কেন্দ্ৰই কিমান কাপোৰ
বেচিলে?

Shri Mohendranath Hazarika : সেই হিচাব এতিয়াই দিব পৰা
নহ'ব।

**Re : Issue of Identity Cards by the Namrup
Gaon Panchayat**

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi asked .

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Namrup Gaon Panchayat is issuing Identity Cards to get controlled commodities from the Fair Price Shop No. R/238 ?
- (b) If so, What is the number of such Cards issued so far ?
- (c) Number of total members covered by these Cards ?
- (d) Whether these Cards have been verified by any Officers of the Supply Department ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Minister, Supply) replied :

141. (a) to (d) —In this connection, the Hon. ble Member's attention is invited to the replies to the Starred Question No. 260 in the Autumn Session of the Assembly, 1967.

· Mr. Speaker : Mr. Barooah, I have instructed my Secretariat that when a question is replied in this

manner, it will help the House if you also give that question.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah : Yes, Sir, I am giving.

- (a) It is a fact that Namrup Gaon Panchayat is issuing Identity Card to get controlled commodities from the Fair Price Shop No. R/238.
- (b) Nine hundred and ninetyfive.
- (c) Six thousand, nine hundred and seventy-six.
- (d) Not verified by the Supply Department.

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি সংখ্যাৰ বেচন কাৰ্ড দিয়া হৈছে তাক যোৱা শাৰদীয় অধিবেশনৰ আৰম্ভণিতে প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰলৈ আওলিয়াইছে। তাত দেখুৱাইছে ৯৯৫ খন কাৰ্ড দিয়া হৈছে বুলি কিন্তু সেই অঞ্চলৰ মানুহৰ সংখ্যা মাত্ৰ ৯৬৯৩ জন তদুপৰি নৈৰ সিপাৰে যিখিনি মানুহ আছে তেওঁলোক বংশ পৰিয়ালৰ মানুহ—তেওঁলোকে কিন্তু কাৰ্ড পোৱা নাই। গতিকে মই সুধিব খোজো যে ইয়াত যোগান বিভাগৰ কোনো নিৰ্দেশ আছে নেকি আৰু লোকসংখ্যাতকৈ কাৰ্ডৰ সংখ্যা কেনেকৈ বেচি হ'ল ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barua : গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তৰ নিৰ্দেশ মতেহে কাৰ্ড দিয়া হয়—ইয়াত যোগান বিভাগে কোনো নিৰ্দেশ নিদিয়ৈ।

Mr. Speaker : Order, order the Question Hour is over.
I would like the Government as well as our

Secretariat to look to this point when a reply is given in this manner, it is really difficult for the members to appreciate the reply. So far as the Minister is concerned instead of referring to question No. 16 of Autumn Session, it is better to repeat the reply.

UNSTARRED QUESTION:

Re : Bridge over Bhelengi river

Shri Jalaluddin Ahmed asked :

85. Will the Minister for P. W. D. (R. and B.), be pleased to state--

- (a) Whether Government is aware that there has been a long standing demand from the public of Mandia, Baghbar and Bagaribari Mauzas for the construction of a bridge over the river Bhelengi at the 6th mile of Barpeta-Baghbar road ?
- (b) If so, what steps have so far been taken ?
- (c) Whether the Government will take up construction of this bridge for relieving the people of their difficulties and obstacles ?

(d) If so, when ?

(e) If not, why not ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder [Minister of State, P. W, D,
(R. and B.)] replied :

85. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The proposal for construction of this bridge was included in the Third Five-Year Plan but it was not finally selected by the Assam Road Communication Board. The proposal has been tentatively enlisted again for consideration of the Assam Road Communication Board during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(c)—Yes, provided it is approved by Assam Road Communication Board and fund made available to this department for the purpose.

(d)—Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e)—As above.

Re : Dhekiajuli-Dhiraimajuli Road

Shri Mohi Kanta Das asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware that the Dhekiajuli-Dhiraimajuli Road passes through about 24 villages and serves about twenty thousand people ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that this road has not yet been taken over by the Government ?

(c) If so, whether Government will be pleased to take over the road without further delay ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder [Minister of State, P. W.D. (R. and B.)] replied :

86. (a)— This is not a P. W. D. Road, as such the information is not available with the Department.

(b.—Yes.

(c)—There is no proposal, at present, to take over the road.

**Re : Construction of a road from Bindukuri-Bahbari
P.W.D. Road**

Shri Mohi Kanta Das asked :

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

- (a) Whether the Government is aware that the public of Bahbari Mauzah constructed a five mile road running from Bindukuri-Bahbari Public Works Department road at its first mile and passing through several tribal villages of this Mauzah?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that Sbri F. A. Ahmed who was then the Minister of Assam visited this road while under construction by the public and encouraged them to complete the road and assured them that it would be taken over by the Government after completion of the work by the public?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that this road was named as Fakruddin Ali Ahmed Road after completion of the same by the public?
- (d) Whether the road has been taken over by Government as assured?
- (e) If not, why?
- (f) When it will be taken over?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder, [Minister of State, P.W.D. (R. and B.)] replied ;

87. (a)—Yes.

(b)—There is no such information.

(c)—There is no such record with this Department,

(d)—Does not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

(e) & (f)—At present there is no proposal to take over the road.

**Re : Shifting of Jute research Sub-Station from
Sorbhog to Nowgong**

Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhury asked :

88. Will the Minister-in-charge, Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Why Jute research sub-station was shifted to Nowgong from Sorbhog ?

(b) How much money was spent in connection with this sub-station at Sorbhog ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that the failure of the jute research sub-station was due to the negligence of the officer in-charge ?

(d) Whether Nowgong is better jute growing area than Barpeta subdivision ?

- (e) If not, what was the necessity of shifting this sub-Station from Barpeta subdivision.
- (f) The reasons for not allowing to convert the houses of the said sub-station at Sorbhog into Hostel of the Barnagar College although the College authority moved the Director of Agriculture about this ?
- (g) Whether the Government is aware that all the houses were demolished by people and torn away ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister, Agriculture)
replied :

88. (a)—Due to the unsuitability of the soil it was decided to shift the Jute Research Station from Sorbhog to any other suitable place in Assam and on the basis of expert opinion of the Government of India, the Jute Research Station was shifted to Sillangani in April, 1965.
- (b)—The expenditure upto 31st March 1965 was Rs, 3,90,081.08.]
- (c)—No. The Sub-station had to be shifted primarily because of unsuitability of the soil.
- (d)—Yes, as per expert opinion of Government of India.
- (e)—Does not arise.

(f)—It is under consideration of the Government to hand over the station to Assam Seed Corporation for utilising as Horticultural Nursery-Cum-orchard and merge the same with the Seed Farm nearby.

(g)—There was no permanent building at Sorbhog Jute Research Station. A few bundles of G.C.I. Sheets of the temporary buildings were taken over by the Subdivisional Agricultural Officer, Barpeta for Government use elsewhere.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Re: Death of a Forest Guard at Kaziranga

Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi (Joypur) asked :

3. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the attention of the Chief Minister has been drawn to a news item published in Natun Assamiya on 26th February, 1968 under the heading “কাজিৰঙাৰ ফৰেষ্ট গাৰ্ড নিহত” ?

(b) If so, what steps have so far been taken in this behalf ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

3. (a)—Yes;

(b)—Four suspected persons have been arrested and a case under sections 447/302, I, P. C. registered at Bokakhat Police Station. The case is now under investigation under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar and S. D. P. O. Golaghat.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua :—Who are those persons arrested ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : They are—Lakhl Barua, Bhodai Miri, Manik Tanti and Hoga Gogoi, alias Bhubaneswar Gogoi,

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Are they from the neighbouring areas or from other places ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : They are from the neighbourhood, I suppose.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether any relief has been given to the family of the deceased ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I have no information.

Shri Shamsul Huda : Whether these arrested persons are entangled in any other forest case ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I do not know.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruar : Whether it is a fact that they have been released on bail ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I have no information it is for the Court.

Re : Retrenchment of Employees of District Family Planning Bureaus of Assam

Shri Sailen Medhi (Jalukbari) asked :

4. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that due to the reorganisation of the District Family Planning Bureaus of Assam as per pattern suggested by the Government of India, a large number of employees have been retrenched from service from 1st March, 1968 ?

(b) If so, what is the number of officers and other staffs that have been retrenched and what are the steps taken for their absorption elsewhere ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

4. (a)—In the process of reorganisation of the District Family Planning Bureaus of Assam according to the pattern laid down by Government of India, no staff has been retrenched.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Sir, the employees of this District Family Planning Bureaus were working under a scheme sanctioned by the Central Government and that scheme has been terminated. May I know how these employees are still continuing, under what new scheme?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : They have been absorbed.

Shri Sailen Medhi : Under what scheme they have been absorbed? Whether as a result of reorganisation these employees have lost their past services or their past services will be taken into account?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Certainly their past services will be taken into account.

Re : Presence of C. I. D. officers in the Galleries

Shri Phani Bara : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I want to know from you is, for weeks together during the Assembly session, I have found a number of C.I.D. belonging to the Intelligence Deptt. are sitting around the galleries and precincts everywhere and in a democracy we are supposed to be taught, at least we are taught like that, this is the place (August House) which is not to be infested with intelligence people and police people. And if it is allowed it is most dangerous attack on democracy. Only a day before in Punjab even the armed police entered the precincts of the House and beaten the Honourable Members inside the House and this is I think a danger signal to democracy. Sir, it is very strange that C.I.D. people are here—we want to know from you Sir, whether it is justified or not.

Mr. Speaker : This matter was considered by me when at the beginning of the Session, just before the start, this question arose and I gave definite instruction that no C.I.D. people should remain inside the House. (Applause from the Opposition Bench). Just listen to me—and I have engaged our own watch and ward staff to maintain law and order in the galary. But can I stop a person from

coming into the House as a visitor and coming to the galary although he is a C.I.D. that is the question. I am not allowing them taking visitor's pass as C.I.D. But if a person who is a citizen comes here as a visitor, can I force him out? I have not allowed any C.I.D. to get visitors pass as C.I.D. Secondly, so far the constables are concerned I gave definite instruction that within the precinct of the House they should not be here but in the gate they may stand. I have not allowed them to remain inside precincts. But so far corridors, I do not know who is C.I.D. or who is not a C.I.D. Any body may enter inside the corridor as there is no restriction. If you want that there should be restriction that will be going against the democracy.

Shri Phani Bora : Sir, what I am saying is that, some people may stealthily loiter for their own purposes. There are not one or two but about a dozen or half a dozen people are found. They are sitting in the galary from the beginning of the Session to the end of the session. I do not know on whose instruction their permanent sitting arrangements have been made in the galary. It is not one person stealthily coming to get some report, but everyday more than half a dozen are found there.

Mr. Speaker : I do not know whether they have come with permanent passes or not, I will check it up. But I can tell you so far some people are concerned they get weekly passes, and if anybody has done beyond that I will have to check it up.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I can challenge if you go you will find two officers like Shaibs occupied the seat permanently.

Mr. Speaker : Do you mean inside the gate ? (Noise)
You see after all what happened is—I have given definite instruction that inside the House and not the compound, nobody should be there. But they have also their responsibility regarding law and order. If anybody remains inside they are my watch and ward. But when a questionable character is coming in he has to report to me—will you object to that ? I think that will be unreasonable.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : As you know it very well Sir, practically these people have not been engaged in proper place.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Barua, this need not be raised here.

If you come in my chamber we will discuss about it. They are not C.I.D. I have really engaged 4 new hands for this purpose. So far as the House is concerned I have also not allowed them into the corridors, but in the gate they might stay. (Interruption) Can I stop Government Officers coming here. They are not occupying Speaker's gallery or anyother. If anybody want to see as a visitor, can I stop it ?

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, they have left the gallery.

Mr. Speaker : I do not see the gallery. Members are not to see the gallery technically.

Shri Bhadreswar Gogoi : গেলেবীত প্রতি দিনে C.I.D. আছেই।

Shri Saneswar Bora : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সদনৰ কাৰ্য্য বিবৰণী লিখিবলৈ পুলিচ বিভাগৰ অফিচাৰ এজন নিয়োগ কৰিছেনেকি ?

Mr. Speaker : No.

M. Shamsul Huda : ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ যিকোনো নাগৰিক হিচাবে বা চাকৰিয়াল হিচাবে আহিব পাৰে সঁচা কিন্তু চাকৰিয়াল বিলাকে কেনেকৈ সদায় আহিব পাৰে ? যদি ছুটিত আহে ইমান ছুটি কেনেকৈ পায় ?

Mr. Speaker : I have already told you, Mr. Huda, that nobody applies to that he is a Government servant and therefore he must get a pass. I do not know whether they are Govt. servants or not. I only know that some people come to see Assembly. But if you say that, I will costainly see. But by making a reference to these people you have done a great disservice to you rselves because they have already left.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : মই জানিব খুজিছো—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্রী সকলে যদি আনুষ্ঠানিক প্রশ্ন বিলাকৰ উত্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰে বা পিচতো দিব নোৱাৰে—তেন্তে তেখেত সকলক তাৰ কাৰণে শাস্তি দিয়া ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

Mr. Speaker : আপোনালোকে এই মশেৰ্ম নিয়মাবলী কৰক—তেতিয়াহে মই পাৰিম। আনহাতে যিসকল সদস্যই প্রশ্ন দি অনুপস্থিত থাকে তেখেত সকলক শাস্তি দিয়া হবনে নহয় ?

(হৰ্ষধনি)

Miscellaneous matters raised during Zero Hour

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, with your permission may I request one thing? Last week we have enjoyed quite a number of holidays and tomorrow is a half-day. As you know, we are lagging behind in respect of our cut motions on the

grants. Therefore, if you allow us, with the permission of the House, to sit in the afternoon tomorrow from 2,30 P. M. to 4,30 P. M. it will be better.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : No, we cannot sit because we have some other business.

Mr. Speaker : I think it is a good suggestion but this may not be discussed here. Let the Party whips discuss this and settle.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, as you have said the zero hour should not be utilised like this by raising all sorts of questions.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : It is for the Speaker to decide and not you.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I am also a Member of this House and I have every right to speak.

Mr. Speaker : Yes, everybody has a right to speak, whether it is relevant or irrelevant.

Shri Dnlal Chandra Barua : Sir, the day before yesterday while we were discussing the cut motion

on the Excise demand we raised a question about the settlement of bottling contract at Nazira, Jorhat and Tinsukia and the hon. Minister was kind enough to assure us that as their term was going to be over by 1st April, no further extension would be given. But Sir, we have come to know from a reliable source that after we discussed this matter the hon. Minister went to office and passed orders extending their term upto 31st May.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Tripathi was saying what I had said that the zero hour should not be used like this. If you go on raising all sorts of things during the zero hour when the Minister is not ready then it becomes very difficult. If you can give me prior information I can pass it on to the minister so that he may come prepared and the time can be properly utilised. Secondly, if you raise these things then we go out of our business and we spend time unnecessarily. Just now you yourself have said that you require more time. However, so far as this matter is concerned, the Minister will reply.

Re : Short Notice Questions

Shri Sainen Medhi : Sir, I have a short notice question.

Mr. Speaker : Yes, there are two short notice questions. Now, regarding the short notice questions I feel that the Rules Committee which has been constituted should go into this question also. Short notice questions are very urgent questions and therefore these should not be left till the last. I think the short notice questions should get priority over other questions.

**Discussion On the Supplementary Statemets Of
Expenditure Charged On the Consolidated
Fund Of the State For the
Year 1967-68**

Shri Gaurisan' ar Bhattacharyya : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is good that in the present supplementary Budget the amount under charged heads is not a very big amount. It compares favourably with the supplementary Budget presented to this House in the last Session of the Assembly. But then so far as the few items are concerned, I feel that certain comments are warranted because the Explanatory Notes given under the different heads are not sufficiently explanatory. Sir, under a charged item this House has no right to vote ; it can only discuss. It would have been, therefore, proper and appropriate if the Explanatory Notes would have been self-explanatory. I give a a few instances. First, I refer to

page 70 under Charged item No. 2. Here we find that the amount has had to be paid because of some court decree. The amounts were taken from the contingency fund. It would have been helpful if in the Explanatory Notes it would have been stated what that decree was about. Because it is not sufficient to say that money has to be paid in satisfaction of a decree. The House has to know what the decree was about. Then again, of course it is not the convention of the House to discuss about tours of the Governor and some other dignitaries, but it will be seen that under Charged-item No. 4 at page 72 for the tour expenses of the Government Rs. 10,000 extra and then Rs. 12,904 for reimbursement with the Defence Department for air-lifting Governor from Shillong to Tura and back in 1964. Now what that urgent or extraordinary situation it was that the Governor had to be air-lifted from Shillong to Tura? Why could the Governor not use the Plymouth vehicle that is placed at his disposal with all other paraphernalia and what that extra-ordinary matter was which required his air-lifting from Shillong to Tura? — that ought to have been stated. Furthermore, it has been stated that there was certain saving under the head Entertainment Allowances and from that saving this expenditure was met. So far as I can understand, this saving could take

place as a measure of economy, and as a measure of patriotism immediately after the Chinese aggression certain entertainment functions were withdrawn. For example, there used to be a function at the time of the Budget session of the Assembly. There used to be meet-together between the Governor and the Members of the Assembly previously and it was considered necessary that there should be some amount of personal contact between the Hon. Members of this House and the Governor. After the Chinese aggression that meet-together was withdrawn or cancelled with a view to save the money for some patriotic purpose—for defence purpose. Now how is it that—that entertainment has been replaced by air-journey? Was the money saved for that purpose that—that meet-together is to be replaced by this sort of air-lifting? This is another point on which I would like to have some explanation from the Government. Then again, under item No. 5 there it is also with regard to a decree—cost of medicine and cost of suit as per court judgment. Now what is this all about? If Government purchased some, as it appears, medicine from the Mahasakti Ausadhalaya, then probably the Government ought to have paid it without going in for a suit. Apart from having to pay the cost of the suit it brings a bad reputation to the Government. Of course we do not know why

the Government had to be dragged into the court. Probably a little more explanation would have been helpful. Then, we find under No. 7 a decretal amount for land for the Agricultural College, Jorhat. I do not know whether when the land was acquired, the District Collector had made any appeal against that award. At any rate, it appears that here also the Government had to pay some money to some owner of a property and the Government did not pay, and therefore the matter went to the court and ultimately there was decree against the Government and for that the Government is to pay. There was a case with regard to money suit No. 181 of 1966 under the head "37-1-C.D.P. etc. at page 76 under Charged item No. 8. Another similar item we find under No. 9 regarding a decree arising out of acquisition of land for the Industrial Estate Gauhati. We do not know anything about this. We however know that for the so-called Industrial Estate at Gauhati Government acquired some land and some lands were purchased by private arrangements. From the Explanatory Notes it appears Government took recourse to the acquisition proceedings. In another case also which was several times agitated on the floor of the House by the Hon. Member Shri Govinda Kalita, well that famous case in which the ex-M. L. A. Shri Devendra Nath Sarmah was involved—

and that was also a case of acquisition of land by private arrangements and we understand the money was not reimbursed to Government yet. Then again with regard to the property of one Shri Bardoloi also there is a litigation still going on between the brothers and the sisters about the ownership of the property and our Government purchased the property. Why should the Government not be able to take one particular policy? Why should there be different policies with regard to acquisition of lands?

It should be either by acquisition or by private arrangements. Probably, it is better to go through acquisition proceeding even if it sometimes becomes costly to start with because private arrangement of oftentimes becomes in the long run more costly. Such a thing happened in the case of Dispur where some lands were purchased by the Industries Department from, I suppose for the Assam Cement Co. Probably, it was from a fruit Preservation Firm CHOCKS. From the 'Chock', some land has been purchased and money has been paid but the land is under somebody else occupation and the Government has not got the possession of the land. The land is under the occupation of some others either since prior to its purchase or since after the purchase. Now, Government has written to the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, to help in evicting these people who are sitting over this land. The Deputy Commissioner has informed that this is after all a matter of private purchase. One department of the Government namely the Industries Department has purchased the lands by

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private negotiation from the "Chocks", and it is none of the business of the Government in the Revenue Department to go and help in this private affairs. And according to law the Revenue Department cannot intervene in the matter. It seems that this legacy of private arrangement by the Industries Department is continuing, and it appears that it has created a lot of misapprehension in the minds of the people and also a lot of meritted criticism. Government will, therefore, do well to take one particular, policy in this respect. So far as the charged items are concerned, government will do well to give us a little more explanation so that we may not have to stand again for further explanation.

I shall now tell something about one point more and that is in the matter of travelling allowance. There are other items also which I have skipped over. We shall be a little cautious in this respect also. If within one year we are to take 2 or 3 Supplementary Demands under one Head, particularly for Travelling Allowance, it does not look well. From two sides, it does not look well. First, of all, it shows that the budgeting is defective. It could not visualise the head correctly. The finance Department could utilise the experience to see what amount would be necessary. Secondly, it reveals a duplicity. If they would at the very beginning demanded Rs.85 lakhs for travelling allowance for any department then, people might jump and say how is it that so much of money for travelling allowance is required. Therefore, cunningly they come bit by bit. An impression may be created that we are not so must careful about travels. We consider it to be 'Gaurisen's money. All these various types of interpretations may

come. Therefore, with regard to the expenses under the travelling allowance, we should be a little more careful. Of course, it might be said about the Ministers that it is difficult for the Minister to make both ends meet because on the one hand here inside this Chamber, quite a large number of members may criticise the government for excessive expenditure on travelling allowance, and immediately after coming out of the House, they may say to the Ministers that 'you are not coming to our constituency' for a visit. These things I have heard. So we should be rational. If we want that the Ministers should go on moving in our constituencies then we should not raise the question of too much expenses on travelling allowances. But if we want that there should be rationalisation in the matter, we should also be a little careful in offering our invitations to the Ministers to visit our constituencies. While saying this, may I also make a request to the Ministers in this connection ? After all, the responsibility being collective, when a particular Minister visits a particular area, he may please take note of not only the affairs pertaining to his department but of other departments also, and he may pass this note on to the other Ministers concerned. It is not necessary that every single Minister should visit a particular place for seeing it. If that type of rationalisation of the visits and tours be effected, we shall be able to save lots of money, and that will bring more coordination and understanding amongst the Ministers themselves and thereby the real collective spirit and the real collective responsibility will develop amongst the Ministers. Sir, with these few words I close my observations.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the

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contention of my leader under this Account—Supplementary Demand on Expenditure charged De Consolidated Fund, I want to make a few observations Sir, during the last 6 years of my tenure as and humble member of this August House, I found that the Government is frequently coming up with Supplementary Demands in some form or order. I feel, Sir, and I also pointed out to Hon'ble Finance Minister while I was discussing on the general discussion on the budget, that the budgetary system of this Government is defective, and untill and unless we can give certain reorientation in respect of preparing the budget there can be no end of coming for Supplementary Demands in some form or order. You have seen, Sir, in almost all the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee, they have shown excess of payment or excess in the budgetary provisions has been committed by various departments of the Government. But it seems that the recommendations that has been given by the Public Accounts Committee which is one of the most powerful Committees, to help the Government in respect of economy in expenditure, these recommendations have not been followed up by various departments of the Government. Apart from that, I feel, Sir, if the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee that have been made from time to time are taken as guidelines in the matter of preparing the budget, I think, to some extent, this will come as a perfect budget. I am very sorry to inform you that no such steps and no such cognizance has so far been taken by the Government in respect of the recommendations that we are giving from time to time. Here what it shows? This Supplementary Demand, This Book—these show the inefficiency and extravagant nature of the Government. Government are

extravagant in nature in the matter of budget preparation, extravagant in nature in the matter of their expenditure and extravagant in their foresightedness. Therefore I want to say that we cannot vote on this charged Accounts and on all these things. It is a very tactful provision that has been kept and they are fully utilising it. I know, Sir, there is a constitutional provision for the charged Account but it does not mean that there should be excess or that this would come so frequently in such forms. Therefore, as I consider our Finance Minister to be a good economist, I think, during his tenure, there would be change and reorientation in respect of budgetary plans and programmes that has been followed by Government so long. But this budget has practically disappointed us to see that even now no change or reorientation has taken place. Apart from that, coming to Grant No. 1, you will find something is becoming like chronic in respect of making payment by Government. Here the grant of Rs. 79,000.06 P was required to satisfy the decree of the Court of Sadar Munsiff.

Again, at the time of execution of No. 8 that is amount required for payment of decretal amount as allowed by the Munsiff, Dhubri in connection with Mony suit, the explanatory note is not clear. Then in No. 2, our Leader has spoken and so, I donot want to discuss it again. Then again in No. 5, it is not clear. So, it shows that our Govt. is not having a definite policy in respect of such payment. The Govt. is neglecting these cases while these

cases are pending in the High Court and in Supreme Court. Why, these cases are pending when we have all the officers, that, Advocate-General, Legal Remembrancer, Govt. Pleaders, we have everybody. It so happened that due to the negligence from the Govt. side, these payments are to be made. It may be the defect of the Govt. policy for which these payments are to be made. Now, in Grant No. 5, where the amount is required to be paid to M/S Mahasakti Ausadhalay, Dhubri, by the Superintendent, District Jail, Dhubri as cost of Medicine and cost of the Suit as per Court Judgement. The amount has been met by taking advance from Contingency Fund. Govt. has not given any clear explanation about the matter of all these cases. Now, again in Grant No. 6, the amount was required to meet a decree of court which was a charged expenditure under law, on account of House rent, an advance from the Contingency Fund was taken. Here also, no clarification about these cases were given. At the time of taking these rented houses Govt. has not followed the right policy of rent-control act at the time of taking up the buildings from the Private parties, while Govt. is the machinery to execute such kinds of law it is found, they are the breakers of law. It may

happen that the amount is small but it does not matter, it concerned Govt. Policy. Govt. has created a bad precedent. Our Leader has rightly pointed out that a sum of Rs. 11,900/- was spent for the payment of acquisition of land for the Assam Agriculture College, Jorhat. The land had been acquired in 1948 and today 1968. Till today, why, these things have not been settled up. Sir, the Govt. wanted to take a plea because of decree in the Court of Law. Govt. has not taken a definite policy at the time of taking over these buildings. Many such cases are pending. I am hailing from that particular Constituency. Many cases are coming to the High Court and the cases have been postponed and there was no representation from the Govt. side. Almost all the cases are pending due to the negligence of the Govt. and we are to spend a lot of money from the public exchequer. Therefore, I draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister to look into these cases very seriously and expedite early action so that we get a clear picture of these pending cases. Again, in Grant No. 9 the amount of Rs. 2,594.67 p was paid by the State Govt. in connection with F. A. Cases No. 39, 40, 41 and 42 of 1964 arising out of the acquisition of land for the industrial Estate, Gauhati, due to the decree by

the Hon'ble High Court of Assam and Nagaland. What my Leader said, is quite right. I donot understand why Govt. is not following a definite policy and why private parties should be there. Very recently, many cases have come to me and also to the Leader of the House regarding the acquisition of land for the Industrial Estate, Gauhati. These lands have been acquired by the Industrial Department giving the local litigents the land without following the rules made by the Govt. though Govt. is the machinery at the same time. If they are violating their own policy some reason or other, where we stand, where they are leading us, I donot know. So, we hope, no such kinds of things happen in future under the able guidance of Hon. Finance Minister. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to see the things in proper perspective making plans and prepare the budget. With these observations, I conclude my speech.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister Finance):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Members for suggesting some constructive views in this discussion. This year the amount on this Account is very small, that is Rs. 57,000/. I was trying to work out the percentage which comes to .0001 which is very negligible. We have been

trying to reduce the expenditure and Govt. is successful in saving Rupees six and half crores in one year. This is the first time that we have been able to reduce the expenditure upto a negligible figure in one year. We are doing it out of challenge, we are forced to the wall. We are trying to do as far as practicable and I may tell the hon. Members that the officers have taken a very constructive view in this matter. In the Conference which I held with the officers in the month of October, they were very constructive and all of them agreed to make savings as far as possible and as a result of this, the saving was possible and you will appreciate that this saving is from October till March and to be able to make a saving of Rs. 6.50 crores within this period is extraordinary. Had the whole year been available, it would have been a different thing, but the whole saving is concentrated from October to March. Therefore, I cannot complain against the employees of this Government, that they have not cooperated with us. In fact they have gone out of their way for cooperation. But for their cooperation it would not have been possible to meet the 7 crores of rupees by way of Dearness Allowance to the employees. I must thank them for this. Because of this savings, we are landed at a de-

ficit of Rs. 13 crores, otherwise it would have been much more.

Now it is true that there should be a policy with regard to the land acquisition. In point of fact the policy which this Government is following is one of acquisition rather than by private negotiations. The Hon. Members know that purchase by private negotiations is risky and if there is litigation you purchase a litigation. Therefore the Government policy of getting land is through acquisition, except when there is urgency. If we have to go through, the requisition, then it may, take years and years.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : We can requisition first and then acquisition.
Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi :

But then my point is that in certain cases where acquisition is not possible, we have to go for requisition. But you can requisition when you require the land for public purpose. Say we require land for an industry, it will not be a public purpose and therefore the difficulty. Regarding the Chalks, they were appointed by us for setting up an industry and we have advanced money to them for that purpose. With

that money they acquired some land. Later on we are told by the Government of India that the Chalks were not reliable. At that time Mr. Jain was Minister. He wrote a letter that Chalks are not a reliable concern and we should not continue, as a result of this we discontinued with this party and as our money was blocked we had to seize that land and for this reason that land had to be taken. With regard to Gauhati, I would like to tell the Hon. Members in confidence that our impression seems to be that the valuations from the Land Acquisition Department are always more than private negotiations. How it happens, I do not know. In the case of Shri Deben Sarma, when the file came to me I found that the land was valued at Rs.6000 per bigha. I thought it was too much. So I asked Shri Deben Sarma why he could not reduce it to Rs.5000 and he agreed to Rs. 5000. So somehow in the Gauhati region particularly, we have been faced with a peculiar phenomenon, where if you go to acquire the land through Government the price is higher than through private negotiations. This is what hindering the Industries Department's performance. I fully agree with the Hon. Members that the information given is very inadequate, and I cannot reply fully to the Hon. Members by reading this.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : For this you are responsible

Shri Kamakhy Prasad Tripathi : I assume the responsibility. I fully agree that the information given here is inadequate.

Now in the matter of decrees. It will be appreciated that once a decree is passed we cannot refuse payment and say that it is right or wrong. Then another matter we have to take departmental proceeding against the individual, but when a man has been granted a decree by the court, we have to pay him.

Hon. Members have said that we have got so much of experience and yet we cannot budget properly. It will be appreciated that we are living in troubled times. There is political instability, this instability that instability, because of which cost of everything is going up by leaps and bounds. What is budgeted to-day becomes inadequate to-morrow. Think about the tours we are taking to Delhi. If there were no problem of reorganisation, we need not have so many trips to Delhi. You will remember for one trip to Delhi on transport cost alone you require about Rs.800 for going and coming, so it has become extremely costly, but we cannot say that

we will not go. If we do not go, the State's case may be jeopardised. Because of this more tour have to be taken not only by Minister but also by the officers. I agree with Mr. Bhattacharyya that less tours are to be made to reduce the expenditure on tours. I may tell the Hon. Members, with this end in view we held a Cabinet meeting and discussed as to how to restrict our tours and it was decided that the Ministers should be asked to restrict their tours, excepting when they go out of Assam, to the extent that when they tour in the State, their monthly tour should not be more than Rs.1500. If the Hon. Members compare the expenditure incurred in tours this year by each Minister with the expenditure in tour last year, they will find that every Minister has made a saving. It is because of this policy which has been introduced regarding tours, the saving was possible. But obviously for the tours outside the State that we are taking heavier expenditure have to be incurred and as a result of that some higher

(The Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair at 11.55 A.M. and the Speaker left)

expenditure are shown. We have asked the officers also to restrict their tours. I would like to tell the Hon. Members that certain

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officer was found who drew Rs. 1500 per month as travelling allowance. There was absolutely no reason that officer should draw Rs. 1500 per month as T. A. That person has been pulled up and made example for other officers to avoid such thing. It is quite true that lot of savings can be made on this account. The difficulty is this that the provision for T. A. in each Directorate is a lump sum. If we can distribute it per individual; then I think we can check each individual whether he is over-touring, but uptill now we have not been able to introduce this procedure. If this procedure is introduced each individual may be controlled against a certain allocated amount. In the last discussion with officers, we have asked them to suggest if a procedure could be evolved whereby the tours may be checked. They have not yet reported to us and we are waiting for their reply.

Now With regard to Governor's tour to Tura, I have no ghost of an idea why he had to take the tour to Tura: After all Governor is a high dignitary and obviously for some administrative reasons he took the tour. Normally the Governor tours in a car, unless he goes to Nagaland in which case the Nagaland Government bears the cost. In this case there must be some rea-

son for which he travelled by aeroplane and he had to go and come back on the same day, but why it was necessary I have no information.

With regard to the item under the Community Project, we are making an enquiry to fix the responsibility on the persons who are responsible for this.

With regard to the Agriculture College the amount was for acquisition of some land for the college and for decretal amount including hearing fees etc. of the case for acquisition of land.

There must have been a dispute with regard to valuation, and when the dispute is with regard to valuation the party has a right to go to the Court because in democracy everybody has the right to go to Court. We cannot prevent it, and when a party goes to Court against the Government, obviously we are guided by the opinion of the L. R. If the L. R. gives an opinion in these matters the Court may or may not accept it. After all lawyer's opinion and the Judge's opinion often vary, and, therefore, we cannot tell the lawyer as to why he advised us like that. The decree of a Court is also often upset by the Supreme

Court. How can we say that the court was right or the lawyer was right. After all human error is possible. From all these points of view the Members will appreciate that we have been making solid efforts for economy and we will continue to persist in this line.

Thank you, Sir.

Voting on Supplementary Demand Note

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that the additional amount of Rs. 25 lakhs.....head 125—Appropriation to the Contingency Fund. ”

Mr. Deputy Speaker : There is no cut motion. The motion is passed.

The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1968.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : A message from the Governor, dated the 18th March, 1968. “Under the provisions of Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of

India, I, Vishnu Sahay, Governor of Assam, recommend that the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1968, be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly."

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :

Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1968, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion moved.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1968, be taken into consideration clause by clause.

Mr. Deputy Speaker - Motion moved.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :

Sir: I beg to move that the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Appropriation Bill, 1968, be passed:

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that the Assam

Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1968, be passed. The motion is passed.

The Assam Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1968

Mr. Deputy Speaker : A message from the Governor dated the 18th March, 1968. "Under the provision of article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Vishnu Sahay, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 1968."

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1968, relating to the Supplementary Demand Note under the head "125—Appropriation to the Contingency Fund."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion moved. Has the Minister leave to introduce the Bill ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : A message from the Governor dated the 18th March, 1968, "Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I Vishnu Sahay, Governor of Assam recommend

the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1968."

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : Sir,
I beg to introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion moved.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1968, be taken into consideration clause by clause.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Motion moved. There is no cut motion.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : Sir,
I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1968, be passed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1968, be passed.
.....The Motion is passed.

Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Grant No. 1

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) :

Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 12,240, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968, for the administration of the head "4-Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : There is no cut motion. The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 12,240 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "4-Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax."

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 2

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy : (Minister, Finance) Sir, On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional amount of Rs. 6,53,850, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968, for the administration of the head "9-Land Revenue."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : There is no cut motion. The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 6, 53,850 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1968 for the administration of the head "9-Land Revenue"

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 3.

Shri Ramesh Chandra Barua (Minister, Excise) : Sir on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam. I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 2,54,900 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1968, for the administration of the head "10 State Excise Duties"

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 2,54,900, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968, for the administration of the head '10-State Excise Duties.'

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 4.

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State, Transport)

Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 81,740, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1963, for the administration of the head "11-Taxes on Vehicles."

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, I move my cut motion and while moving it, I beg, to place certain suggestions for the augmentation of the income of the State. The Finance Minister was pleased to say that with the co-operation of the different officers of the Government, he had during the last few months been able to save about 6 crores of rupees. Am I correct? I think if there would have been more co-ordination much more could have been saved, and probably if we discuss matters at some future time, we shall be able to find out some ways and means to make further savings. But, here under the present head, I am concerned more with earning than with saving. Therefore, I place certain suggestions. Let the Minister not be frightened that I am going to criticise him or the Ministry as such. I am only placing certain suggestions which I hope he will appreciate. Because in the past, due to certain carelessness or callousness quite a lot of money has been lost, I have already passed on certain information to the Govt. with regard to evasion of taxes under the Motor Vehicles Act and I have given some very specific cases. I think the Minister will please remember. I can only tell him that the list which I have submitted is not

exhaustive, it is only illustrative. I have given him the means of six vehicles of Kamrup (Gauhati) namely Vehicles No. ASK 5131, ASK 1803, ASK 3668 ASK 4876, ASK 9652 and ASK 4301. This list I have already given to the Minister. These vehicles have evaded payment of taxes for various periods ranging from 1965. And how they have done it? They have done it in collusion with the staff who are placed there at Gauhati in the District Transport Office for collecting taxes for the Government under the Motor Vehicles Act. What the owners of the vehicles have done? Instead of paying the tax in the treasury or depositing it in the State Bank they have given some money to the pocket of some of the staff, and these people who are the collectors of tax on behalf of the Govt. What they have done? In the register for collection of tax which is kept in the office they have given a fictitious treasury voucher number. For example, against vehicle No. ASK 1803 which did not pay tax for 1965, 1966 and 1967 - this is a truck not just a light vehicle—and for three years this vehicle has not paid any tax. But against this particular vehicle in the register, false treasury voucher number was entered to show that the tax has been paid. This is all bluff. Who will go to enquire in the State Bank as to whether this particular voucher number actually tallies with that in the Bank? So, the result is that Government has lost not thousands of rupees, Sir, but lakhs of rupees of revenue on account of this. But this happened not only at Gauhati; at Dibrugarh and in several other places also. So a probe has become necessary. I have already passed over the concrete cases to the Minister and I do hope and urge that there should be a probe in these matters, both at Gauhati and Dibrugarh because these are

the two principal tax collection centres.

I would now come to the other way of evasion of taxes. Now, under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, there is an outdated 'H' Form. Some people go on plying their trucks. What do they do ? They do not pay the tax and by manipulation, they just submit a back dated 'H' Form. As a matter of routine, these forms ought to be, probably, in duplicate and one or two ought to go to the Commissioner. But if an enquiry be made, I can tell you, Sir, that in the Commissioner's office, you will not find such a thing. They never care whether to pay the tax or not so long their truck goes on plying. Now, by putting a back dated 'H' Form to the truck after six months or so they say that their truck just came out of the garrage and then again they go on defaulting. This 'H' Form has become window by which a lot of revenue is flown away from the Government. And it is through this that you will find that quite a number of L. D. Assistants and U. D. Assistants have made two or three houses ; they have been moving in their vehicles—benami trucks. I am not jealous of their riches but I want zealously to guard the honesty of officers because if other officers see that those who are dishonest have flourished in houses, have flourished in land, have flourished in Vehicle and have flourished in money and they also get the patronage of the top bosses. Then those who are honest officers, their heart begin to burn and they lose all initiative. So, my suggestion in these matters is that there should be a probe and those who are found guilty should be given exemplary punishment and those who are honest officers should be given reward. Unless and until we take this method of rewarding the good and hon—

est ones and punishing the evil ones, it will be difficult to tone up the administration. We must have this two-way traffic.

Then, Sir, there is another thing which quite a number of hon. Members know. There is a class of vehicles known as private taxis. I know of Gauhati personally, and so I can tell you from my personal experience. Once I had to come to Shillong on a profession call. My vehicle was out of order. So my client placed a vehicle at my disposal. On my way, I just asked the driver whether the vehicle belonged to my client. He said 'No, Sir', it is a taxi'. Then I told him, 'why your number plate is white and not black? Then he said, 'it is a private taxi.' We keep it as private car but actually ply it as private taxi because tax for private vehicle is less than the tax for taxis. The other reason is that there are some fastidious people who like to travel by white numbered vehicles and do not like to travel in the ordinary taxis. They want to go by a private car which may belong to their friends. These are the two reasons for which the private taxis are preferred. There is another reason that the number of taxis are less than necessary and moreover if a taxi is registered in one particular district cannot go to other district and for this a special permit is to be taken from the D. T. O. Now if that be the case then either the Govt. may increase the number of taxis or there should be liberal issue of taxi permits and prebably there is liberalisation of issue of taxi permits. The Gauhati-Shillong Road which is probably a monopoly route. But so far as the National High way boths north and south where there is no provision for first class, can there be no suitable amendment in the Motor Vehicle Rule so as to ply taxis registered in one District can go to another district and if

this is done the private taxis will have less lucrative business. Now, in this connection may I also suggest that in the matter of tourist taxis probably there may be more liberalisation in the issue of licences. If Government do not want to give this Gauhati-Shillong route to such tourist taxis this is a different matter ; but so far as the other districts are concerned, Govt. may be more liberal. Another aspect probably which is drawing the attention of the Govt. is the big vehicles which are coming from Bihar, Calcutta and so on. Now, I do not know whether they have got equal number of trucks and buses registered in Assam.

Now, subject to correction, I am told that some party of Bihar or Calcutta had managed some special permits from New Delhi to carry some people upto Tinsukia or Dibrugarh. They took special permits ostensibly for some specific purposes like taking some labourer to Tinsukia and Dibrugarh and back. But under the cover of such special permits I am told that these people are making it a regular business of bringing all sorts of passengers from Bihar, Eastern U.P. and Bengal and then taking people from Assam to those places, and thereby the Govt. of Assam is losing in 2 ways - our State Transport busses and other private busses, are losing passenger traffic and the Government is losing also the tax. If a vehicle was to ply in Assam it ought in law and fairness to have paid the taxes, but for their plying in Assam probably on the strength of the said special permits they are getting exempted from paying the taxes under the Motor vehicles Act. This may please be enquired into, If any vehicle of that side is given a special permit then we should also demand that there should be reciprocal issue of permits to vehicles registered in this State as well. This leads me to another question, and that is, in regard to the goods carrying trucks like Leyland, Mercedes. There are quite a number of

such big trucks which are registered in Bengal, Bihar and U. P. and are doing their business here. Even if a vehicle is registered in another State and if it runs or if it does business here, it should be registered or endorsed in this State. I am told that quite a number of vehicles registered in other States are not paying any tax here. Then with regard to the carriers as well taxis or first class cars we see quite often there are so many cars bearing Punjab numbers Rajasthan numbers, all these are running here in Assam. Now, it is seldom seen that these vehicles are checked whether they have paid their taxes. If a vehicle is registered in Bihar and if thereafter it has been transferred to Assam then the tax for the subsequent periods ought to have been paid in Assam. But the vehicles registered in Bihar can ply in Assam and there is nobody to see how much tax arrear the vehicle is carrying on. But not only that. From my little experience I say that except probably once in a year in the month of April at no other time the vehicles are checked and seen as to whether taxes are paid. With regard to the trucks and buses even in the matter of these first class cars there are quite a lot of evasion of taxes which falls under the Motor Vehicle Act. I think Sir, quite a big amount of money is in this way missed by our State under the head and I do hope that the Govt. will be pleased to take note of that and see that these leakages may be stopped so that there may be more earning and not only saving as has been stated by the Finance Minister.

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Minister of State, Transport):
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have heard the hon. Member very minutely and I am grateful to him for the suggestions given in his speech. Sir, the

other day, the hon. Member, while the Finance Minister was replying, indicated about 6 vehicles for non-payment of taxes and on this regard I happen to meet him outside the House. As soon as I got the numbers I sent, Commissioner of Transport to Gauhati to check D.T.O's Office and got his report, which I want to place before this House. The Vehicle No. ASK—5131, present owner is Md. Noor Buksh, son of Md. Hyder Buksh, Paltan Bazar Gauhati.

From the Combined Register it appears that Motor Vehicle taxes upto the quarter ending 31.3.1965 were paid by the owner. The entries in the register were also signed by District Transport Officer.

There are following entries in the register without the signature of the District Transport Officer against the vehicle.

Inspection fee Rs. 16/—paid vide Chalan No. 22/6387 dated 11.1.1968 but the Chalan could not be produced by the Officer.

Motor Vehicle Tax of Rs. 294/ —paid vide chalan No. 197 dated 8.1.1968 for quarter ending 31.3.1968. The Commissioner writes that the chalan was produced before him. These entries were made by the Dealing Assistant Shri Rajani Kanta.

Deka. No Motor Vehicle Taxes for the period from 1.4.1965 to 31.12.1967 have been paid. No 'H' form has been submitted for this period. A demand notice was issued on 5.8.67 for payment of taxes for the period from 1.4.1965 to 30.9.67. After that no action appears to have been taken by D.T.O. for realisation of taxes for the period.

Then as regards vehicle No. ASK—1803, the owner is Shri Beatson, son of S. Marak, P.O. Tura. From the Combined Register it appears that the taxes upto 31.3.50 were paid. This vehicle has been transferred to Garo Hills vide District Transport Officer's Memo No. MI563-54 dated 10.5.1950.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : That's all? But to my personal knowledge, this vehicle has been plying at Gauhati from 1965 onwards, i. e 1965, 1966 and 1967 and for all these three years, to my knowledge, this vehicle has not paid any tax anywhere in the State of Assam. If the vehicle has been transferred to Tura then it is to pay tax at Tura because Tura is in the State of Assam. But I know that this vehicle No. ASK 1803 has been plying within the State of Assam and it has not paid any tax to the State of Assam at least from 1st April, 1965.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I think Mr. Choudhury will take

some more time. You will speak in the afternoon.

Now the House stands adjourned till 2. P. M.

ADJOURNMENT

The House then adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.

(AFTER LUNCH)

Shri Prabin Chaudhury (Minister of State) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Member Mr. Bhattacharyya had stated that these vehicles are still running at Gauhati. I assure the Hon. Member I will surely enquire into the matter and take necessary action.

Another vehicle, Vehicle No. ASK.—3668, the owner of which is Shri Bhupati Ram Kalita s/o Shri Bihuram Kalita of Rangiya, with regard to this vehicle, Sir, from the Combined Register it appears that the taxes upto quarter ending 31.12,1965 were paid. After that no payment has been recorded in the Combined Register. One demand notice was issued on 27.6.67 for payment of taxes for the period from 1.1.66 to 30.6.67. After that no action was taken by D.T.O. for realisation of taxes.

Then ASK—9652—owner—Smti Monomoti

Das daughter of Shri Gopal Chandra Das of Kumarhati, P. O. Barpeta. From the Combined Register it appears that the taxes upto 30.9.67 was paid, The taxes for quarter ending 31.3.1968 was also paid vide Challan No. 3 (B) dated 5.1.68. But the entries in the Register are not signed by the Dist. Transport Officer. Th entries in the Register were made by Shri Sudip Bhattacharjee, Assistant.

The taxes for quarter ending 31.12.1967 were paid vide Chalan No. 61 dated 29.9.67 but the same has not been entered in the Combined Register. It is the D. T. O. who should sign the register, but he has not done so. So action will be taken against him.

Then again ASK—4301—present owner Shri Kironmony Das, s/o Har Mohan Das, C/o D. K. Das, Moligaon. From the Combined Register it appears that the taxes for quarter ending September, 1965, March, 1966. Year ending 31.3.67 and quarter ending 30.6.1967 were paid but the entries were not signed by the District Transport Officer: The Office could produce the chalans in respect of payment of taxes for the quarter ending 30.6.65, 30.9.65, 31.12.65 and 31.3.66 but not for year ending 31.3.67 and quarter 30.6.67.

No taxes for the period from 1.7.1967 to 31.3.1968 have been paid. No steps have been taken for realisation of arrear taxes for this period.

Then ASK—4876, owner—Shri Anwarullah s/o Pofiullah, B.R. Phukan Road, Gauhati. Tax paid upto 31.12.66 with chalan No. 461 dt. 11.10.66. The D. T. O. issued a demand notice on 24.8.69 for payment of fees for the period from 1.1.67 to 30.9.67. After this no action has been taken. I assure the Hon. Member that necessary action will be taken so that the arrear taxes is realised. I will also take action against the officer responsible for it.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharya : Sir, before the Minister passes on to the next matter I seek your permission to intervene and suggest to him that first of all it should be seen whether those vehicles or that vehicles which was shown to have been transferred to Tura from Gauhati with regard to that vehicle whether road permit was issued by the Gauhati R.T.O. ? Because some officer not in the capacity of the D.T.O. who is in charge of the taxes and coupons in the combined register but as the Secretary of the R.T.O. issued road permit for the vehicle in question, i.e. ASK—1803 though in the register

it is shown that it has been transferred to Tura in 1951 in the intervening period up-till now. But the same officer in another capacity—in the capacity of the Secretary of the R.T.O., issued road permit. This may be enquired into.

I have already said that in many of these records the challan numbers vary. So, unless and until these numbers are checked with the register which is kept in the State Bank, simply because the number is there whether signed by the D.T.O. or not, that is not sufficient. In many of these only a fake number has been shown. I appreciate that it is not possible for the D.T.O. to see every challan. So, I do not say that some particular D.T.O. is at fault. But somebody must be at fault, somebody who recorded that number. This must be verified with the register which is kept in the State Bank. If he does so, the Minister will be pleased to see that there is no such number, and if there is any number it is not the number with regard to this particular item but with regard to something else. If the Hon. Minister would not speak now I beg to submit another thing. (Mr. Speaker—You do not want the information now, is it ?) Not necessary, because I know it will take some time because arrangements will have

to be made with the State Bank for examination of the records, and therefore I do not insist on it here and now. What I want is that the matter may not be allowed to be shelved, but let the matter be pursued and those found at fault be punished.

Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury : Sir, I endorse the views expressed by Mr. Bhattacharyya and certainly we shall enquire into those cases and if we find that such permits have been issued we shall cancel such permits and take action against the officers concerned.

As regards payment, Sir, previously we used to receive payment from the bus owners in the counter, but from the recent time we have decided to receive such payment through chalan. But we have found some cases in which the payment has been made to the D. T. O. Recently we have detected 4 such cases at Dibrugarh and the matter has been referred to the police for taking necessary action. In this connection the Head Assistant of the Dibrugarh D. T. O. office is responsible and so proceedings have been drawn up against him. We have decided that from the first of April 1967 the tax should be paid through chalan and not in the counter of

the office to avoid such malpractices.

Sir, it is a fact that private vehicles are plying as taxis on the Shillong-Gauhati road. We have prosecuted many of the private owners for this reason as this road is not meant for private taxi. Moreover, Sir, on this road no tourist permit will be issued. We have an arrangement for keeping a register at Nongpoh for all the private cars running on this Shillong-Gauhati road and if any private car is found running 10 or 15 days per month then action is taken against the owner. From the record we find that the number of cases detected and action taken for illegal running of vehicles is 3558, the number of cases convicted is 1298, the number of cases pending in the court is 1871, the number of suspension of vehicles is 736 and the number of cases where registration certificates have been cancelled is 28.

The hon. member has raised a point regarding liberal issue of tourist taxis. It is under consideration of the Govt. whether tourist taxis can be allowed on the Gauhati Shillong road. In due course we shall come to a decision on this issue.

Sir, as regards vehicles of other States

running into our State we have a procedure of allowing this for a period of one year and after the lapse of one year the vehicles must get the Assam numbers changing their own numbers. These vehicles are also liable to pay tax under the Assam Motor Vehicles Act.

The hon. member mentioned about some trucks and buses running between Dibrugarh and Patna and Mazaffarpur. On my assumption of office as Transport Minister I detected such trucks and buses running illegally in this State. Inspite of our enforcement staff catching them for doing so they would not care and they have paid no attention to the order of the court. Therefore, I had to write a letter to the then Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Mahamaya prasad Singha and he was kind enough to stop such vehicles running into Assam and inspite of that the Mazaffarpur R.T.A. issued some special permit, under section 63 of the Motor Vehicle Act, as under this Act the R.T.A. can issue permit for running throughout India. But we opposed this though the road from Dhubri to Tinsukia is a national high way and as a result they are no more sending trucks or buses into Assam.

With Tripura and Nagaland Governments we have reciprocal arrangements and according

to this we have issued permits for about 8 vehicles to run between Agartala and Karimganj and for 3 vehicles to run to Nagaland from Assam. There are no such reciprocal arrangements with any other Govts.

Sir, as regards submission of H form it is a fact that such form used to be submitted after a lapse of two months and this year their vehicles are not running. But in order to avoid this difficulty we have decided to amend the Assam Motor Vehicles Act and by that a particular bus owner will have to submit H form in duplicate to the Commissioner of Transport and to the respective D. T. O, so that we can find out which is a false H form and which is a genuine H form. This is being considered by the Govt. and we are very soon going to amend the rules, I mean the Assam Motor vehicles Rules.

There are reciprocal arrangement with West Bengal, Bihar, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura to have public carrier trucks. Under this agreement taxes are to be paid. It is these States in which the vehicle is registered. Mr. Bhatta-charjee said that we should realise some taxes from these vehicles according to Motor Vehicle Act. Since they are registered in another

State we cannot charge them any extra taxes for running in our State. But Sir, we have one thing it is in my mind that in West Bengal the Motor Vehicle taxes is lesser than our State and they have got permit fees. They registered their vehicles in Calcutta and take permits in Assam because in Assam there is no permit fees. So I have instructed my Commissioner that those vehicles registered in Calcutta should not be given permit in Assam. They want to cheat both the Govts. because in Calcutta, they will pay Rs. 40/— and get permit free in Assam, I am going to look into it and shall stop such trucks taking by the Bengal vehicle owners. Sir, there was really lapses on the part of this department and we found that the then Commissioner was the joint Secretary of the Transport Deptt. So he had no time to visit the D. T. offices. So we have a full-fledged Commissioner nothing to do with the policy of the Govt. and he has to visit very district transport office and he is touring all over Assam and he is trying to do the functioning of the D. T. office. With these few words, Sir, I request the Hon. member to withdraw his cut-motion,

Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharjee : I appreciate the infor-

mation which has been furnished by the Hon. Minister. With regard to what is called foreign permit. i. e., inter state permit though they are technical name is foreign. A vehicle which is registered for example in West Bengal and which ply of that registration and taken number in Assam as the foreign registered vehicle and this is a fact that for one year a vehicle can run in another State with that registration number. What I pointed out is that in this span of 1 year but the period beyond that, I submitted that even beyond the period of 1 year vehicles are running with foreign number though according to law they ought to be taken this State number atleast at the close of 1 year. This is the one point.

The second point is that I said that even within the 1 year though that vehicle may continue that foreign number, though that vehicle owner has already paid the full tax for one year he is liable for paying the taxes but these vehicles owner are liable to pay taxes on the basis of 3 months, quarterly, half yearly or in many cases the vehicles pay the taxes on the quarterly and half yearly basis but this period with this one quarter and getting it registered in another state and that is why I say that this should be checked. Thirdly, when

I said about the trucks and buses registered in West Bengal or Bihar that is outside the state or plying in the other State they not only the deprive our State Transport Deptt. from the getting the revenue which the deptt get under the motor vehicle taxation act but in another way get this. They ascape the taxes which they are liable to pay under the carriage of goods by road. So far as the carriage of goods by road and it must so happen that they crossed the border of course at night called a number of ruffians and start vehicle they did not care to remain and with 1 or 2 persons remaining at the check posts could not do anything and probably the Minister is aware of the fact that what 1 or 2 checkmen were called by thus plyiers in our front. Therefore until and unless drastic measures is taken for stopping such vehicle from plying it will not do. Simply requesting will not do. Probably not only polite request but also stern measure is required otherwise that will permit of their illegality and one thing the Minister has said for which I have not been able to appreciate or under that point that according to law he has said that if a vehicle is registered in another State that vehicle is entitle to ply in that State as well. I think that is not there. The registration number might be

given by the State and this must be endorsed by the State as well but it cannot extend its jurisdiction if it enters the jurisdiction of the other State, i. e., of Assam and that permit is to be endorsed. I beg to submit the Hon. Minister may please enquire into the matter and this may please be insisted on so that the law breakers cannot escape. I shall have no objection to withdraw my cut-motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 81,740 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st. March, 1968 for the administration of the head, '11-Taxes on Vehicles'. Those who are in favour say 'eyes' and those who are against say 'No'. 'Eyes' have it, the Demand is passed, Now,

Demand No. 5.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy (Minister) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 4,70,580, be granted to the minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head '12-Sale Tax and 13-Other Taxes and Duties.'

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this demand at page 8 of the Budget Mannual, it has been mentioned that 64 new posts of assistants have been created in one year. At page 24 it has been crearly stated that under rule 34 requested the Finance department to sanction these new posts though after 31st. July, no scheme should be entertained. There is no specific provision in the budgetary demand for this supplementary additional grants. If the Hon. ble Minister can satisfy me I donot want to read it. As there is no budgetary provision to create new posts, I think, it most irregular and this demand cannot be passed. Minister may see that these are the new posts in addition to posts which have provision. 64 posts and these are the additional posts created during this year, it is absolutely new scheme and quite irregular and so, this demand cannot be passed.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy (Minister) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member confused between the 'word' Service and posts. If these posts are new than that question arises but these are not new posts but this is continuation of service. In a particular service, some new posts are necessary

and created under rule (B). If no post can be created without the budget provision than it is impossible to run the administration. Every now and then these posts are created because new situation may arise and new service is necessary and therefore, new posts are created.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : When the money has been taken, it is a new post.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy (Minister) : Sir, These are not new posts. They are the part of the existing service.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Now, here the additional amount required for meeting the expenses incurred for posts of Superintendent of Taxes etc. The conception is quite different from the creation of additional posts due to necessity. Therefore, the objection raised by the hon. Member Shri Patwary is not tenable and it is ruled out.....

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, though there is no cut motion on this demand I would like to make certain observations on this particular demand. Sir, very often we are having assurances from the Hon. Finance Minister about economy of expenditure in administration which he himself has also been advocating. We really appreciate his ideas, but at the same time, we must see that things from proper perspective that

actually the machinery which has been used for collecting the revenues are functioning efficiently or not. In this connection I have suggested many time about gearing up of the tax collecting machinery, but it is seen that this machinery has not fnnctioned efficiently as a result of which there are huge arrear of taxes without collection. In this connection I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister to the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit Report 1965, Appropriation Accounts, 1963-64 and Financ Accounts, 1963-64 where in at page 40 at para 1.49, it is stated that "The Audit paragraph brings out that at the end of 31st March, 1964 the arrear in collection of Sales Tax amounted to Rs. 73.77 lakhs. The oldest item related to 1948." Again in the next para, it is stated that "The Committee wanted to know as to why the arrear could not be realised and what was the present position of arrears. The Departmental witness stated in evidence that the arrears of Rs. 28.53 lakhs remained unrealised. Asked as to say the arrears relating to the year 1948 were not realised and what steps had been taken to realise, the Departmental witness replied that they had started Bakijai proceedings and had asked the Bakijai officers to expedite the realisation." In the next para "The Committee reecomends that the Department should take energetic step by taking special measures to realise the arrears of taxes immediately....." At page 15, at para 1.55, it is recorded that "The Committee is dissatisfied at the state of affairs narrated in the Audit para"

about this particular department. Sir, in the Explanatory Note, it is stated that an additional amount of Rs. 4,70,580 is required for meeting the expenditures due to drawal of arrear increments for a few years by some Superintendents of Taxes for allowing them to cross the efficiency bar by Government. But I say that there is no efficiency in the Department, which has been clearly shown by the Audit Report itself. Regarding the creation of 60 additional posts of Assistants, we would have no objection if 600 posts were created had there been any improvement in the tax collection. Because we know that this Department can earn a lot of revenue; but in actual practice what we have seen is clearly depicted in the Audit Report.

Apart from that, the tax evasion is rampant. The traders are indulging in it with the help of the officials. Sir, you will remember that our friend Hon. Dr. Bhupendra Nath Hazarika exhibited the other day a ticket from a local cinema hall of this State capital which showed how the businessmen are evading the taxes and squandering public money. I want to cite a very recent incident. On 14th March last one of my friends, who happens to be the representative of the Natun Assamiya, wanted to witness a cinema and purchased a ticket in the Kelvin Cinema in Shillong. The ticket bore no stamp and date and when it was produced at the gate, the gate-keeper wanted to take the ticket as it was in lieu of a slip. Then he took the ticket and went to me. As soon

as my friend told me all about it I wanted to contact the S. P. but as the S.P. was not at home at that moment. I contacted the City D.S.P. and when I reported this matter to him he told me that he had to take the help of the Sales Tax officials. Accordingly he sent one Sub-Inspector in his vehicle to the Superintendent of Taxes. It is most surprising that when the Sub-Inspector sought his help, the Superintendent of Taxes, whose name is some 'Miri' refused to help the police and said that it was not his duty. Immediately, I rang up the S.P., the S.P. contacted some Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and informed him about the behaviour of his Tax Superintendent. And without the help of the Tax officials when some Police officials went to take the statement of a certain big businessman here, they had been driven out from the house. The Hon. Finance Minister was kind enough to assure us that necessary steps will be taken, but these things are still going on. Are we to understand that entire Tax collecting machinery is behind this sort of corruption. I must say, if it is not unparliamentary, that these officials have been criminally indulging and helping in this sort of corruption of tax evasion by the big businessmen. So how these Superintendent of Taxes can cross the efficiency bar. As their efficiency is practically nil. They are not discharging their duties properly rather shirking their responsibility. Therefore, I submit that unless the machinery is geared up and unless the corrupt officials are removed, there cannot be any improvement in revenue collection of tax collection, and there cannot be any improvement in respect of the economic condition of the State. Therefor, I submit that this amount should not be voted.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : Sir, the Hon.ble Member has gone tangentially off from this single instance, but there is no department in any Government in the world where there is no corruption. So if we are to go tangentially off from a single instance and condemn the whole machinery then we will have to condemn the whole life and existence.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, he had given assurance, and I want to know what action he has taken.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I think it was in the general budget that I pointed out the figures. There are 105 cinema halls in Assam, and the total income from Amusement tax — including cinemas and noncinemas is only 50 lakhs. This Rs. 50 lakhs is a meagre sum—this is the total for theatre, circus and all sorts of entertainment in the State. Therefore, there is no doubt that leakage of entertainment tax is taking place in Assam on a wide scale, but I must admit also that leakage of entertainment tax occurs in the whole country. Since I became the Minister I had a discussion with the Commissioner of Income-tax as to what steps we should take. At present what they do is to tear off the ticket in such a way that the stamp is not torn, the stamp is kept in tact so that it may

be again utilised. So I had a discussion and the Commissioner of Income—tax had come forward with a suggestion. But that suggestion will involve purchase of some machinery. Our Commissioner has been transferred as Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, and the new Commissioner has come in. I shall have to take up this matter with him again to find if a fool-proof machinery could be envolved so that the same ticket cannot be used again and again. I do not agree that no improvement has been made in this Department. For instance, this year the collection of average of this Department is three times over what it was last year. Last year collection was only 30 lakhs this year it has been one crore. Therefore, there has been a sizeable improvement in the collection.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Can it not be said the other way round. For so many years huge amounts of money were misappropriated....

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I am talking about sales tax and all other. This one crore is not from cinemas—this is with regard to other taxes also. What the Hon.ble Member should remember is that we have introduced certain tax reforms and I told you in the general debate that the result of this will be available when the whole year is over because

these reforms were introduced in September-October, and until one full year is gone we do not get the total result. What are the reforms? Normally if a man does not pay taxes he goes on utilising it as capital without interest. Now we have put in a progressively increasing interest so that by the end of one year the interest will become 24%; it will rise at the rate of 2% per month. If money is available from the Bank at 10 or 12% obviously nobody will be interested in keeping the money due to the Government when they could get cheaper money from the Bank. By this method of progressively increasing interest we have been able to bring about some improvement. We have introduced a system which will make the assessee the assessor. Normally the assessment is done by the Officers, now I have permitted the assessee to assess himself and deposit the money in the treasury. If they deposit in time they are also allowed a rebate of 1%. Therefore, by this twin process the assessee will be forced to discharge the amount and deposit in the treasury. The other method is reorganisation in the department. Formerly the departmental officers were more interested in assessment and not in enforcement branch i. e. detective branch of this department. The detective branch was a very rudimentary one. I have decided to transfer more officers on to the detective branch so that more and more tax dodgers can be detected.

So by these three methods I have completely organised the department and for this reason some additional assistance or hands will be necessary. You may think that by putting 60 more persons the department will become more costly.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I said we have no objection in increasing the number provided we can get real service, but so long we are not getting real service.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The Hon.ble Members must give me sometime. Sometime should be given to a Finance Minister to show results. Where has the time been given ? Therefore, I say that the cost-efficiency of the department is high. The Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund Board is the cheapest in the whole of the country. From the point of cost structure our Tax Department is also one of the cheapest. We have not spent more in terms of collection. After all these processes and the re-organisation of the department we will be able to show better results, then the cost-efficiency will increase. So I request the Hon.ble Members to bear with me a little and then put our heads together to find out ways to increase the efficiency of the department. Hon.ble Member Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjee gave certain very

practical suggestions with regard to the Transport Department. We have taken note there of.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I mentioned a particular Officer. Will he please take note of this officer.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : (Minister, Finance) : I have taken note of.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 4,70,580 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968, for the administration of the head "12—Sales Tax and 13—Other Taxes and Duties."

The grant is passed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker . Now demand No. 6.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 46,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the courses of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968, for the administration of the head "18—Parliament, State/Union territory Legislatures."

Shri Hiralal Patwary : On a point of order, Sir, I think in this demand the Minister has got no satisfactory reply. At page 9 of the List of Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriations for 1967-68, in the Explanatory Notes, it has been stated that the additional amount is required for payment of pay to the newly created post of Under Secretary - it has been clearly stated 'newly created post of Under Secretary' which was created on the recommendation of the Economy Committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly. Though this is the recommendation of this Assembly, there are certain procedure to appoint such an Under Secretary. Sir, I am reading the rules as provided in the Budget Manual. In Paragraph 2 of chapter VII, it has been clearly stated that (i) a scheme of new expenditure includes a new service as defined in Paragraph 85 of this Manual (ii) a new scheme under the existing service head which is of a nature unlike the items provided for in the budget for the current year in that service (iii) an additional and subsequent increments and recurring expenditure on some existing service necessitated by the ordinary expansion of activities. Then what Para. 55 says. It has been stated that expenditure on scheme of new service which includes expenditure on new service must specifically be provided for in the budget through the schedule of new schemes or by a supplementary or additional grant. In Rule 52, at page 33 - Supplementary and Excess Demand. It has clearly stated that when fresh but not technically new items of expenditure arise in the course of a year,

the disbursing and Controlling Officers should not admit their inability and such service should be included in the budget and not to introduce fresh items of expenditure. It should wait till the next year. So, it has been clearly stated, Sri, in our Budget Manual. At page 80, it shows that the Hon.ble Minister has not shown this item as a new item of expenditure in the Appendix A, i.e. the schedule of the new schemes proposed to be included in the budget for 1967-68. Here, I have found that this scheme has not been included in the budget. So I claim that is (At this stage, at 1505 hours, the Speaker occupied [the Chair] an irregular demand according to the Budget Manual of the Govt. of Assam which has been made by their own Department. So, as per Rule 33 of the Budget Manual; that is my point of order. Therefore, it is clear Sir, that new item of expenditure can not come under the additional or supplementary demand; it should wait for the next year. If they are to bring them, they should go through proper way. But they do not follow the procedure and the Hon'ble Minister did not show in the Appendix as to the pay and allowances to be incurred. So it is a confusing thing. Therefore, I want to place it before the Chair for consideration. Again and again I have to warn this Government but the Government never care to regularise these things and I think the Chair (In Assamese)

Mr. Speaker: So, you don't want me to have an Under Secretary.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : No, Sir, if that comes through proper procedure.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : Sir, again the hon. Member has made some confusion. That post of Under Secretary is neither a new post nor a new service. If it were a new service to be created, then I shall have to point out his salary, the dearness allowance and so on. It is already known that the post of Under Secretary is not a new service. It is an existing service in which one man is put.

Mr. Speaker : His objection is not that. Whoever may be Under Secretary is not his objection. It is about the post. Because when you introduce a new post, you should state the reason why it is necessary or something like that ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister, Finance) : I have already pointed out that the Economy Committee has recommended the post of under Secretary. But the point that has been made is different. He has cited the Budget Manual in which he says that a new service is created. I have said that this is not a new service. It is only a new post in the existing service, therefore, the post of Under Secretary has to be fitted in. In the earlier one he raised the question of 16 posts to be created and said that these were new services under the new scheme. Here it is not a new scheme. Therefore, it does not come within the mischief that he has pointed out. Therefore, no point of order has arisen.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, I am sorry that I have to stand on this occasion. On this previous occasion, I did not stand because at that time, the Minister replied, I think, to the point. This time I find, he is not only evading but he has tried to mislead the House. Mistakes are committed and mistakes are committed by man. But then when a mistake is found out, an honest man should admit it that a mistake has been committed, let it be rectified. Nobody questions the necessity of an Under Secretary if the Assembly and the Economy Committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly also thought that such a service has become warranted. So, let it not be misunderstood that the hon. Member is objecting to the creation of this new service. What he objects to is the non-inclusion of this in the schedule to show the details as to what will be his function, what will be his pay, dearness allowance and other things. That has been omitted in the schedule. If that would have been included, it would have been alright. Because the rules which give the clarification make it abundantly clear that this particular item actually falls within a scheme of new expenditure. Here, what would not fall has been very clearly stated. It has been said that there is a school. An illustration has been given in the Manual itself.

There is a school and in that school teachers are employed according to a prescribed ratio. One teacher for every 20 students or 30 students. If there is increase in the number of students then there is increase in the number of

teachers, but that does not make it a new service. Now, so far as the Assembly staff are concerned this increase, the creation of an Under Secretary has not been done on that ground. This has been on the basis of increase or necessity for increasing efficiency and promptness. In other words the point of view is not quantity but quality. When the element of quality is the basis than it falls within the new scheme. I probably need not read out the rules 53, 54 and 55 of the Budget Manual which cover the definite types of cases and I hope that the Minister is quite in the know of these rules and yet I refer a little of this matter under rule 55, which reads like this "Votable Expenditure on schemes of new Expenditure" which include expenditure on a new Service must specifically be provided for in the budget through the Schedule of new schemes, or by a supplementary or additional grant."

"Expenditure on a new service" means an expenditure out of the consolidated fund under a prescribed major head of account not included in the Appropriation Act authorising expenditure for the current financial year"

"Prescribed" in this sub-paragraph means prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India."

In view of this it clearly falls within the category of scheme of new expenditure and it would have been appropriated.....

Mr. Speaker : What is the page number ?

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya - Pages 22-25 of the Budget Manual of Government of Assam.

Mr. Speaker : "Schemes of new Expenditure" which include expenditure on a new service must specifically be provided for in the budget through the Schedule of new schemes, or by a supplementary or additional grant."

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : All that was necessary was to show this in the schedule. Our Finance Minister being a tremendous man should have admitted it, after all when there is mistake what is the harm in saying that some omission occurred....

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The Honourable Member is very clever in saying that it is mistake. If an individual has committed a mistake than the individual has to be convinced about this. I have heard patiently and I am still unconvinced.

Mr. Speaker : I have not given final opinion.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : But it seems that you

are also convinced Sir. Until and unless it is a new service it will not come under the schedule. The Under Secretary is not a new post, everybody here knows that Under Secy. has such and such scale, and the Joint Secretary or Secretary will have this scale. Now, whether it is called a new scale. Here is a mistake occurred between the qualitative and quantitative, that this is a departure from other appointments. In other appointments what was intended was a qualitative expansion of the service. In that case all those posts have been made for a qualitative improvement in the service. Now this sort of water tight distinction of the future of an Under Secretary has been merely qualitative and not quantitative and so the Honourable Member is not correct.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Please read out 'A'.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Yes I am reading

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : Sir, note (a) under rule 53 of the Budget Manual page 24.

Mr. Speaker : 'The addition of a clerk to an office to meet gradual increase of work, or the addition of a teacher to a school staff to meet the need

of gradually increased enrolment, etc., need not be treated as Scheme of new expenditure. On the other hand if a School is raised from the status of a middle English school to that of a High School this must be treated as a scheme of new Expenditure."

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : What I meant to say is that I differ with Shri Bhattacharjee that no Under Secretary can function merely qualitatively. 90 per cent of his function is continued quantitatively and 10 per cent may be qualitatively. So, to make an artificial distinction of the function of an Under Secretary is not very correct. The Under Secretary is not in the scale of a Joint Secretary. He has been asked by the Economy Committee to function on the qualitative assessment.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Tripathi, what I find here in Rule 53 Sub-Rule 3, I think that will cover this. 'Additional and substantial recurring expenditure on some existing service necessitated by ordinary expansion of activities.'

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Therefore, the Honourable Member was trying to to make a distinction.

Mr. Speaker : Actually even there is additional and substantial recurring expenditure on service necessitated that will also come under schemes of new expenditure.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : We are not increasing the expenditure. The scale of expenditure is not increased.

Mr. Speaker : It will be increased because that is an additional post.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Every additional post will mean increased expenditure. But what is being.....

Mr. Speaker : I do not think we should go on discussing this thing. But I would request the Finance Minister to look into the rules. The rules as they stand now say that an additional substantial expenditure will be treated as a new scheme. Therefore, a distinction has been made between gradual increase of expenditure and substantial increase of expenditure. The Finance Minister will please look into the rules.

Now I put the question. The question is

that an additional amount of Rs. 46,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "18.—Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislatures."

(The grant was passed)

Now, grant No. 7

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, On the recommendation of the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional amount of Rs. 10,45,458 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968, for the administration of the head "19.—General Administration."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : In this grant also I have the same point of order.

Mr. Speaker : I have already said, let us not stop it but let the point be thoroughly studied by the Finance Department and let them come to a decision.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, I beg to move that the total provision of Rs. 10,45,458 under Supplementary Demand No. 7, Major head "19—General Administration" at page 10 of the list of supplementary Demands, be reduced to Rs. 100, i. e., the amount of the whole Supplementary Demand of Rs 10,45,458 do stand reduced to Rs. 100. Sir, I am sorry to refer to the fact that the Finance Minister is continuously advocating strict economy in the administration. But here in the explanatory note we find that the additional amount is required due to (1) entertainment of some new posts under Establishment due to appointment of some new Ministers/State Ministers and Deputy Ministers and (2) entertainment of some new posts of peons. Sir, it is very surprising that every month they will increase the number of Ministers on political consideration or so, and for that reason they should not come forward with supplementary demands. Therefore Sir, what I suggest is that instead of increasing the number of Ministers month by month, week by week, let them take all the 72 Members as Ministers so that there may not be any trouble and they need not come for supplementary demand. Sir, our Finance Minister was very tactfully trying to get our sympathy and co-operation in respect of strict maintenance of economy in expenditure. Sir, example is better

than precept and charity should begin at home. Therefore, instead of asking the officers to maintain economy the Ministers themselves should do it as people's representatives so that the officers will be compelled to maintain economy in respect of their tours and other things. Sir, we have discussed this morning about allotment of houses—I should not say houses, I should say Bungalows because we the ordinary people live in houses and the Ministers live in Bungalows—and the heavy expenditure incurred on that account. Sir, I fully agree with the contention of my leader that there may be common psychology. Therefore, instead of following a back-door policy the Ministers may take higher salary. When they cannot have luxury with their salary, they use their T. A. and D. A. for that purpose. Sir, T. A., D. A. and House accommodation should be treated as a part of their salary. Sir, we are asking the Officers to bring economy and we are appointing committees to bring economy and cut the expenditure by 25% in some departments, but the Ministers themselves are not following economy. My whole intention of moving this cut motion is to urge upon the Finance Minister to maintain strict austerity in his own life so that others may follow him. Then Sir, in the matter of allotment of houses to

Ministers an uniform policy should be adopted. Again, Sir, the explanatory note says that the additional amount is required in connection with meeting the expenditure arising out of the grants of Dearness allowance at various rates to the Government employees with effect from 1st April, 1967 and also Ad-hoc Dearness Allowance at Rs. 10 upto a pay limit of Rs. 750/—with effect from the month of January, 1967. In this connection I would like to say that this is becoming a chronic habit of appointing different Committees and Commissions. Sir, the Government appointed a Pay Committee and it made certain recommendations but then some anomalies were found in the report, and in order to remove these anomalies Kagit Commission was appointed and then came the Das Commission. Again a day will come when they will have to appoint another Committee. Therefore, what I suggest is that when a Pay Committee is appointed it should be entrusted with the examination of all these things so that there may not be any anomaly. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to study the matter very carefully so that the grievances of the different categories of Government servants may be removed. The Finance Minister may request the Das Commission to take up all these anomalies immediately.

Then, Sir, explanatory Note 5 says that the additional amount is required for purchasing another car for use of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and State Ministers. It may also be mentioned here that due to the purchase of new cars, the maintenance cost of the vehicles have reduced considerably. Sir, the last line has been added just to please us. But any fool will understand what is the meaning of it. It seems that the entire amount is meant for the Ministers, and Deputy Ministers whom they are taking on political consideration. Sir, the Ministers are to work for the people even at the cost of their own comforts for the betterment of the people.

The Ministers are not following the principles of economy which they themselves have laid down. Therefore it is quite natural that no-body is willing to pay any attention to whatever they say. No officer will listen to their advice if they themselves do not like to act upon their professions. Then again, 'Pay of Officers—The excess is due to the entertainment of few persons against some vacant more posts and hence the additional amount is required.' Then again "Allowances and Honoraria—Travelling Allowance of Officers and Establishment.—The Additional amount is required due to more tours undertaken by the Officers and

staff of various Committees and Advisory Councils than what was foreseen for administrative reasons." Then we come to Ad-hoc Dearness Allowance and Dearness allowance. Under this head it has it has been stated, "The additional amount is required in connection with meeting the expenditure arising out of the grant of Dearness Allowance at various rates to the Government Employees with effect from 1st April 1967 and also Ad-hoc Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 p. m." etc. etc. All these clearly shows, as I have stated on more than once on previous occasions — during the debate on Governor's Address as also during the Budget discussions—that all these facts amply demonstrates only one fact that this budget is the product of inexperienced brain. Again an additional amount is required "in connection with meeting the expenditure arising out of the grant of Dearness allowance at various rates to the Government employees." This amount relates to the recommendations of the Pay Committee. When this demand is now made, and when it will be passed by this August House, I suggest to the Government that all the recommendations of the Pay Committee should be forthwith implemented.

Then again, "The additional fund is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the

entertainment of staff in Hemren administrative unit in United Mikir and North Cachar Hills. As is usual, here also no details as to the reason for which this administrative unit is created and how it will benefit the country or the districts for which it is meant. Then again item Nos. 3 and 4 at page 13 relates to Dearness allowance to staff etc. under Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas and Mizo Hills and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The expenditure under item No. 4 is to be met from contingencies. Here also no clear picture of the expenditure is available. Then again under item G. 2 (V) Vigilance Commission also the same old story is again repeated, "Grant of Dearness allowance at various rates to the Government employees." There Sir, I say it all simply duplication, it is all white-washing. The explanations will clearly show in what clumsy manner it has been brought before the House. The clumsy manner of presenting these demands before this House is only a reflection of the clumsy administration that we are having in the country to-day. I have stated on many previous occasions that we have no objection if you increase the number of ministers by 40 p.c. or even cent percent, but the expenditure sought to be incurred under the different heads must bring corresponding benefit to the people. The expenditure is meant for the good of the people. But unfortunately in practice it has not become

so. Instead of peoples good, the expenditure is mostly incurred for luxury and comfort of the ministers and officers. Therefore I submit to the Finance Minister that we are going to give him some time as he wanted it that strict control on the expenditure should be exercised and economy in expenditure should also be affected. If he be able to do this, then we will say that he has kept his words. I am sure the Finance Minister is a gentleman, and he will keep his words. He will maintain strict economy beginning from his own level down to the district level. Then we will call him an efficient Minister. Otherwise we will continue to criticise him for his tall talks about socialistic pattern of society etc.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই সদনত কেইশ্বাৰমান কথা কব খুজিছো—প্রথমতে কও যে কব নোৱাৰো মন্ত্ৰী বঢ়াই তাৰ সংখ্যা কিমান কৰিব—কংগ্ৰেছ সদস্য ৭০ জন আছে; কিছু আগতে আমাৰ উপনেতাই কৈ গৈছে—যদি ইচ্ছা কৰে সেই ৭০ জনৰেই একোটা বাব ঘোষনা কৰক—বাইজৰ পৰা আৰু কিমান লুকাব—এতিয়ালৈ যিবিলাক তেখেতসকলৰ কাৰ্য্য কলাপ-তেখেতসকলৰ ক্ষমতা আৰু বেচি দিন নাথাকে।

বোধকৰো কৃষি উপমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদত্ত ডাঙৰীয়া থকা ঘৰৰ ভাৰা ৬০০ নে ৭০০ টকা।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : এই বিষয়ে এটা Special discussion হব যেতিয়া, এই কথা পিচতো কব পাৰিব।

Shri Hiralal Patwary : Chief Secretary থকা ঘৰৰ ভাৰা ১৪০ টকা—কিন্তু তলৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ ঘৰ ভাৰাৰ কাৰণে ৩/৪ শ টকা খৰচ হয়।

এজন Special officer ৰাখিছে—তেওঁৰ Technical Qualification নাই কিন্তু তেওঁৰ কাম হল মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ ঘৰলৈ যোৱা, পদ্দা কাৰ্পেট আলপেচান ধৰা—তেওঁৰ তলত বোলে আক দুজন অফিচাৰ আছে—কিয় ঘৰবিলাক যেতিয়া P. W. D. ৰ তত্ত্বাবধানত থাকে, এই কাম Executive Engineer ক দি সেই Special officer ৰ কাৰণে খৰচ হোৱা টকাখিনি আন ৰাজহুৱা কামত খৰচ নহয় কিয় ?

মন্ত্ৰীসকল ৰাইজৰ মাজলৈ গৈ ৰাইজক এটা প্ৰবোধ দিব নোৱাৰে—এজন উপমন্ত্ৰীয়ে প্ৰায় মঙ্গলদৈলৈ যায়—তেখেতৰ কথা শুনি ৰাইজ অবাক—যোৱা কালি এজন ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰীৰ অফিচত এজন কৰ্মচাৰীৰ বদলি কৰা কাৰণে ৰাইজৰ Grievances দিয়া বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰোতে, তেখেতে কলে যে কৰিব নোৱাৰি—কাৰণ বাহাদুৰ বসুমতাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ৰাখিবলৈ কৈছে। গতিকে বদলি কৰিলে পাটি মিটিওত ধৰিব—গতিকে মন্ত্ৰী হৈ পাটিৰ এজন সদস্যৰ কথাত, ৮০০০ মানুহে সেই কৰ্মচাৰী নালাগে বুলি কৰা Demonstration টো প্ৰত্যক্ষান কৰে তেনে মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ৰাইজৰ কি কাম কৰিব ? সেই ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰীজনে আৰু এটা উক্তি কৰিলে সেইটো শুনি, মহোদয় আপুনি আচৰিত হব—কোক-ৰাবাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ অনাট্ৰাইবেলৰ ওপৰত হোৱা বিক্ষোভৰ কথা কওতে, তেখেতে কলে যে গুৱাহাটীত ৰাজস্থানীক মাৰিলে, আৰু ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহে বৰপেটীয়া মানুহক মাৰিছে ভাল হৈছে—আপোনালোকে কিয় বেয়া পাইছে ?

(এনেতে শ্ৰীদেবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ হাজৰীকাই কবলৈ ঠিয় হয়—কিন্তু চেয়াৰ ম্যানে বহুৱাই দিয়ে)

আপুনি এতিয়া কব নালাগে—আপোনাৰ কথাটো পিচতো কব—এতিয়া মোক কবলৈ দিয়ক—এই মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বোলে দেশৰ ঐক্যতা বক্ষা কৰে—এইটো হল উপৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰীৰ নমুনা।

গতিকে বৰ্ত্তমান যিসকল মন্ত্ৰী হৈছে তেখেত সকল সেই পদৰ অযোগ্য—তেখেত সকলে ৰাজ্য আৰু সমাজ বিভাজন কৰাত সহায় কৰিছে মাত্ৰ। এই সকলক কিয় দিছে বা কিয় কৰিছে সেই কথা আমি আগতে কৈছো—আমাৰ নেতাই কৈ গৈছে—আমি সচাকৈ হতাশ হৈছো।

সেই কাৰণে যিটো reply আমি পাতঁ—তাত আমি হতাশ হৈ যাও। Education Commission ৰ report ৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰে মন দিছে বুলি নাভাবো।

এই কংগ্ৰেছ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টেই মানুহৰ মাজত বিভেদৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে কিন্তু গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কি অধিকাৰ আছে এনেকৈ বিভেদৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ? মুঠতে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপৰ পৰা বিভিন্ন শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহৰ মনত নিৰাপত্তাৰ ভাব নাইকীয়া হৈছে। তদুপৰি আজিকালি কেবাবিধৰ সেনা ওলাইছে। কোনেৰে কয় যে সেনাবিলাক মন্ত্ৰীৰ পুত্ৰ। এটা কথা সচাকৈ ভয় লগা কথা, কিন্তু সেইটো কথা ইয়াত কব নোৱাৰি। যদি সেইটোৱেই হয় তেনেহলে আমাক মন্ত্ৰী কৈলৈ লাগে? গতিকে মই কওঁ যে এই মন্ত্ৰীসকলক গুচাই ভাল মন্ত্ৰী লৈ কাম চলোৱা হয় তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় শাসন ভাল হব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। কিন্তু এই মন্ত্ৰী সভাৰ শাসন কালত আজি অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ নিৰাপত্তা ধ্বংস কৰিছে। আজি অসমীয়া মানুহৰো নিৰাপত্তা নাই—অনা অসমীয়া মানুহৰো নিৰাপত্তা নাই।

মই গুৱাহাটীৰ ৰাজস্থানী ছাত্ৰ সকলৰ মিটিং এখনলৈ গৈছিলো

তাত আপুনিও উপস্থিত আছিল তেওঁলোকে মোক সন্মান কৰিলে
 অসমীয়া জাপি, গামোছাৰে মই সেই মিটিঙত কৈছিলো তোমালোকে
 শেঠজী সকলক আতৰোৱা। কিন্তু আমাৰ মিনিস্তাৰ সকলৰ বন্ধু
 ছিল এই শেঠজী সকল। চ'নমল, চাৰাউগী, চিকনীয়া আদি কৰি
 যিমান বিলাক ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ শেঠ অসমত আছে তেওঁলোকৰ
 ঘৰতহে মন্ত্ৰী সকল বহি বন্ধুত্ব বন্ধা কৰে। গতিকে মন্ত্ৰীসকলেই
 দেশত গোলমালৰ সৃষ্টি কৰায় আকৌ আন ফালেদি কয় এইবিলাক
 কাম বেয়া হৈছে। মই এটা কথা কব খুজিছো যে কালি বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে
 কৈছে মই ৪৪ হেজাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী হলেই চৰকাৰ চলাব পাৰে ”
 তেনেহলে এই ৮৪ হেজাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী কিয় ৰাখিছে? সিদিনা মুখ্য
 মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে “We have no machinery to protect
 food staff” যদি মন্ত্ৰীসকলে জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে কাম
 কৰিলেহেঁতেন নিশ্চয় বৰ ভাল পালোহেঁতেন। আনহাতে এজনে
 কোৱা শুনিলো যে মন্ত্ৰী হব নেৰোবিলে টকা কৰিব নেৰাৰি।
 (এটা মাত—কেনেকৈ?) T. A. পৰা। সিদিনা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত
 পোৱা গৈছে মন্ত্ৰীসকলে ২ লাখ টকা T. A. লৈছে। সিফালে
 ৰাইজক কয় ‘আমি ৰাইজৰ সেৱক’ সেৱক হলে ইমান T. A.
 নললেহেঁতেন।

Mr. Speaker : চুটি কৰক।

Shri Hiralal Patwary : যদি নিম্ন প্ৰাইমেৰীৰ স্কুল ঘৰৰ দিবলৈ টকা
 নাই, তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে T. A. লবলৈ টকা কৰপৰা হয়? এইটো
 বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে বাধা দিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। যদি মন্ত্ৰীসকলে অ'দৰ্শ
 দেখুৱালেহেঁতেন তেনেহলে সকলো আগবাঢ়ি অ'হিলেহেঁতেন আৰু
 সমাজবাদ প্ৰতিস্থা সহজে হ'লহেঁতেন। দেখিছো শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰীয়েও
 ২৫,৪৪২'১২ পইচা T. A. লৈছে এনেতে কংগ্ৰেছীয়ে কম (T.
 A. খৰচ হৈ যায়) হয় খৰচ কিন্তু Bank account চালেহে

বুজা যাব কিমান খৰচ হৈছে।

(At this stage Shri Jogen Saikia occupied the chair)

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা যে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীপাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এটা কথাত ভুলৰ অৱতাৰণা কৰিছে। তেখেত কালি মোৰ ওচৰলৈ গৈছিল। তাৰ অলপ আগতে কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীয়েও মোক Phone যোগে কৈছিল যে শ্রীপাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই B.D.O. এজনৰ বদলিৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক কৈছে। শ্রীপাটোৱাৰী মোৰ ওচৰলৈ অহাত কোনো definite charge আছেনকি সোধাত, নাই বুলি কয় মাত্ৰ। ওদালগুৰিত Tribal আৰু non-tribal ৰ মাজত মতানৈক্য স্থিতি কৰিছে বুলি কয়। এই সম্পৰ্কত স্থানীয় জনজাতি সদস্য শ্রীবাহাদুৰ বসুমতাৰীও শ্রীপাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ লগত একমত নহয়। শ্রীপাটোৱাৰী কেতিয়া ওদালগুৰিলৈ গৈছিল বুলি সোধাত তেখেতে কলে যে তেখেত ওদালগুৰিলৈ যোৱা নাই আন মানুহে গৈছে। যেতিয়া মই S.D.O. ৰ দ্বাৰা অনুসন্ধান কৰাম বুলি কলো তেতিয়া তেখেতে কলে যে S.D.O. তেখেততকৈ ডাঙৰ নহয়। সেই সময়ত মোৰ অফিচত কেইবাজনো অফিচাৰ আছিল আৰু মোৰ Staff আছিল। তেখেতক মই কলো যে এইদৰে Tribal non-tribal মতানৈক্য হোৱা ভাল হোৱা নাই। আপোনালোকে এনে ভাব দূৰ কৰাত সহায় কৰক। দেশখনত অনৈক্য বাঢ়িবলৈ দিব নেজাগে।

Shri Hiralal Patwary : আপুনি কোৱা নাছিল Tribal এ বৰপেটীয়া ক মৰাটো বেয়া নাছিল।

(চিঞৰ বাখৰ)

এইদৰে কিয় কৰ ? মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় এই কথা কোৱা উচিত হৈছেনে ?

(চি ব বাখৰ)

Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika : এইটো মিছা অভিযোগ—আপুনি ভাল পাইছেনেকি বুলিহে কৈছিলো।

(চাৰিওফালে চিঞৰ বাখৰ)

ব্যৱসাই পাইছেনেকি ? এইটো ব্যৱসায় পাইছে !!

Shri Paramananda Gogoi : তেখেতে তেনে ব্যৱহাৰ কিয় কৰিব ?

Shri Ramesh Chandra Baruah : এই ব্যৱহাৰৰ কাৰণে তেখেতে apology খুজিব লাগে।

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya : কথাটো অত্যন্ত সহজ। যদি মন্ত্ৰী গৰাকীয়ে তেখেতৰ Chamber ত সঁচাকৈ এইদৰে সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাক উৎসাহ দিছে যে Tribal এ non-tribal অক খেদা ভাল হৈছে, তেনেহলে এই গৰাকী নিশ্চয় মন্ত্ৰী হোৱাৰ অযোগ্য। আমি কোৱাৰ আগতে তেখেতৰ দলেই তেখেতক মন্ত্ৰী সভাৰ পৰা বাহিৰ কৰা উচিত। আমিও চিঞৰ বাখৰ নকৰাকৈ এই কথা কব পাৰোঁ আৰু এইদৰে চিঞৰ বাখৰ কৰিলে গুৰুত্ব কমিহে যাব। এই কথাটো মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষই বিচাৰ কৰিলেই ভাল হয়।

Shri Jogen Saikia (Chairman) : শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়া যেতিয়া মাননীয় সদস্যই অভিযোগটো সঁচা নহয় বুলি কয় সেইটো গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে। এইটো বিচাৰ হোৱাৰ কাৰণ নাই। যদি অভি-

যোগ থাকে সেইটো অন্য উপায়ে আনিব লাগে। এইদৰে টেবুলত ধকিয়াবৰ আৱশ্যক নাই। সকলোৱে সদনৰ decorum ৰাখিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

Shri Lakhyadhar Chaudhury : প্রশাসনীয় কাৰ্যত আমাৰ আয় চাই খৰচৰ ধনৰ পৰিমাণ বেচি হৈছে। এই নীতি অশোভনীয় হৈছে। Explanatory Note ৰ বিষয়ে কও—ইয়াত আছে—বিষয়া সকলে, মন্ত্ৰীসকলে ভ্ৰমণৰ বাবদ আৰু ঘৰ ভাৰাৰ বাবদ খৰচা হৈছে। কিন্তু অসম ৰাজ্যৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থালৈ চাই খৰচৰ মান বেচি ব্যয় হৈছে। ব্ৰিটিচৰ দিনত যেনেকৈ হৈছিল তিক তেনেদৰেই চলি আছে। কল্যাণ কামী ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ আদৰ্শত নহয়। কিন্তু আজি আগবেলাৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ সময়ত এইদৰে বেচি খৰচ হোৱা নাই বুলি কৈছিল। এতিয়া কথা হৈছে খৰচ কেনেকৈ কমাৰ পাৰি। সাধাৰণতে আমাৰ খৰচ কামতকৈ অকামত বেচি হৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কেইটামান উদাহৰণ দাঙি ধৰিব বিচাৰো। কেইজনমান I.A.S. বিষয়াৰ সম্বন্ধে নকৈ নোৱাৰি। যেনে প্লেইনচ ডিভিজনৰ কমিচনাৰ—তেওঁ ভৈয়ামৰ কাৰণে, তেওঁ থাকে চিলঙত—গুৱাহাটীত নাথাকে—আনকি ২৫/২৬ জানুৱাৰীতো গুৱাহাটীত নাছিল। চিলঙতো তেওঁৰ চৰকাৰী ঘৰ আছে, গুৱাহাটীতো আছে। চিলঙৰ ঘৰৰ পৰা তেওঁক উলিয়াই দিব লাগে আৰু সেই ঘৰ আমাৰ কোনো মন্ত্ৰীক দিব লাগে। ইন্দ্ৰাষ্ট্ৰি বিভাগৰ চেক্ৰেটৰী তেওঁ অসমত নাথাকে—কিয় ভাৰতৰ বাহিৰলৈ ভ্ৰমণত যাব লাগে বুলি নাপাও। তেওঁ এজন I.A.S. বিষয়া

Shri Biswadev Sarma : ডাইৰেক্টৰ জনহে বৰ্তমান বাহিৰত আছে। চেক্ৰেটৰীক দিল্লীলৈ মাতিলেও নাযায়।

Shri Lakhyadhar Chaudhury : কামৰ কাৰণে নাযায়। তেখেত হল

মিঃ ত্ৰিবেদী, অকামত যায় ; আৰু অকামৰ কাৰণে T.A. লয়।

তাৰ পিচত 'ডিজিটেল কমিটনাৰ' তেখেতৰ কাৰণে যি টকা খৰচ হৈছে সেই টকাৰে বগাহাতী পোহাৰ নিচিনা হৈছে। তেখেতক এই কামৰ পৰা অব্যাহতি দি এজন পুৰণা A.C.S. বা অৱসৰ প্ৰাপ্ত A.C.S. ক ললেই ভাল হয়। ৰিটাৰ্ড I.A.S. ত বেচি খৰচ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। T.A. আৰু ঘৰ ভাৰাত বেচি যায়। তাৰ পিচত 'লেণ্ড ৰেভিনিউ কমিউলেনৰ' চেয়াৰমেন মি. ভাতনগৰ ; তেখেতে গুৱাহাটীৰ চিভিল চাৰ্জ'নৰ ঘৰটো চক্ৰান্ত কৰি লব খুজিছে। তেওঁৰ কাৰণে ঘৰ তাতো আছে আৰু ইয়াতো আছে। দুয়ো ঘৰৰ ভাৰা, টেলিফন চাৰ্জ আদি চৰকাৰেই দিয়ে। এই তিনিজন কৰ্মচাৰীৰ বিষয়ে অভিযোগ আছে। কমিটনাৰ প্ৰেইনচ ডিভিজনৰ ২৫/২৬ জানুৱাৰীত T.A. যদি এতিয়াও 'দ' কৰা নাই চৰকাৰে এই T.A. বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে। এইদৰেই চৰকাৰী টকা বিলাক কামতকৈ অকামতহে খৰচ হৈছে। বিভাগী ডাঙৰীয়াই—যাক আমি ধনৰগৰাকী বা কুৰেৰ বুলি কব পাৰো—তেখেতে যেন এই সকলৰ অব্যবহৃত খৰচ হবলৈ নিদিয়ে। এনে উদাহৰণ আৰু বহুত আছে।

এই দুখীয়া দেশত—দুখীয়া ৰাইজৰ ৰাজহেৰে মন্ত্ৰীসকলে বেচি ভাৰাত ঘৰ লৈ দেশক ভাল আদৰ্শ দাঙি ধৰা নাই। ইমান ডাঙৰ একেটা ঘৰত দুজনকৈ মন্ত্ৰী থাকিব নোৱাৰেনে। ৮০০ টকীয়া এটা ঘৰত তিনিজন মন্ত্ৰী, ৫০০ টকীয়া ঘৰত দুজনকৈ মন্ত্ৰী থকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। প্ৰয়োজন হলে আমি ঘৰ বিলাকত বেলেগ বেলেগ প্ৰবেশ দ্বাৰ (gate) সাজি তাৰ উদ্ধাধন কৰিম। লাগিলে আমি বিৰোধী পক্ষই এই gate বন্ধা ধনৰ খৰচ সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান পাতি হলেও বহন কৰিম। ইয়াকে কৈ মই কৰ্ত্তন প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰিলো।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, Hon. Members have discussed many times before all the points which have been raised and therefore not much reply is needed.

So far as the question of houses of Ministers is concerned, the Hon. Speaker has fixed a discussion on the 25th and so I need not reply separately to the question of houses.

Now one point has been raised by Shri Barua with regard to the Anomalies Commission. It is very unfortunate that this last Pay Commission of Assam created more problems than it solved and we are not yet out of the woods, and I think in the matter of anomalies it has created a world record. There are more than 2030 anomalies pending with the Govt, and anomalies are not yet over, they are pouring in. So Mr. Barua is correct when he said that the Pay Commission has created anomalies which are not likely to be solved till the next Pay Commission is appointed.

Shri Samsul Huda : On a point of clarification Sir at page 12, under the head C. 1.(a) Civil Sects it is stated—"Pay of officers—The excess is due to entertainment of few persons against some vacant post, and hence the additional amount is required."

এই কথাই কি বুজাইছে ? পৰিস্কাৰকৈ কব লাগে ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : ময়ো বুজিব পৰা নাই ।

Shri Shamsul Huda : Vacant Post ৰ against এ লোৱা হবনে নাই ; নাই ললে । যদি ললে কোনে ললে ? আচলতে ইয়াত কিবা এটা কথা আছে তাৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰিব লাগে আৰু উত্তৰ সদনত দিব লাগে ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : সেইটো তেখেতে নিজেই বুজিছে— তাৰ পিছত anomalies ৰ বিষয়ে মই কব খুঁজিছো যে আমি যি ধৰ্ম্মানন্দ দাস কমিচন পাতিছিলো সেইটো বহুতো বেমেজালি ওচাইছে । এইবিলাক আমি লাহে লাহে পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি আছো । এতিয়াও বহুত বাকী আছে । কিন্তু এই কথা মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক কব পাৰো যে ভবিষ্যতে Pay Committee হলে ইমান বেমেজালি নহব ।

তাৰ পিছত Touring ত যি খৰচ হয় সেই বিষয়ে মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে যি সমালোচনা কৰিছে তাৰ উত্তৰত এইটো কৈছো যে আমি যিমানখিনি পাৰো tour কৰাবৰ চেষ্টা কৰো । মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই ঠিক কৈছে যে আমাৰ ভিতৰত touring ৰ বিষয়ে Constituency হিচাবে ভাগ কৰি ললে বহুত Toure ৰ খৰচ কৰাব পাৰি । Touring ৰ বিষয়ে শ্ৰীপাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে যে একে সময়তে চৰ মন্ত্ৰী একেখন চাব-ডিভিচনত কিয় সোমাই ? এই বিষয়ে আমি কেবিনেটত আলোচনা কৰি সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছো যে tour কৰাবলৈ হলে আমি নিজৰ ভিতৰত এটা বন্দোবস্ত কৰি লম যে কোনোবা এখন ঠাইত গলে আমি তেওঁক কম “মোৰ এই বিষয়টো আপুনি তাত চাই আহিব আৰু মোক এটা ৰিপৰ্ট দিব” আপোনা সকলে যি পৰামৰ্শ দিছে মন্ত্ৰী সভাই সেই বিলাক গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে । মই বিশ্বাস কৰো মোৰ সহ-কৰ্মী সকলে নিজকে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি touring programme নিজৰ ভিতৰত Co-ordinate কৰি

ভ্রমণৰ খৰচ যিমানদূৰ সম্ভৱ কৰাৰ । কাৰৰ বিষয়ে মই অন্য
 প্ৰদেগত যি দেখিলো যত বিৰোধী পক্ষৰ চৰকাৰ আছে, মই
 মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক দোষ দিয়া নাই । তাত সকলোৰ কাৰণে
 বেলেগ কাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে.... ।

Shri Phani Bora : বিহাৰত United Front ৰ যি চৰকাৰ আছিল
 তাত ২৯ জন মন্ত্ৰী সভাত আছিল কিন্তু আপোনালোকে যিখন
 মণ্ডল-কাননগু মন্ত্ৰী সভা পাতিছিল সেই মন্ত্ৰী সভাত ৬৯
 কৰিলে । তেনেহলে আমাৰ ইয়াত ৭২ জনক মন্ত্ৰী পাতি দিয়ক ।

Shri Kamakhy Prasad Tripathi (Minister) : মাননীয় সদস্যই
 মোৰ কথাটো নুবুজিলে । মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক দোষ দিব
 খুজা নাই ।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ভগবানৰ নাম লৈ কওক
 চোন যদি তেখেত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী হ'লহেতেন তেনেহলে মন্ত্ৰী সংখ্যা কমালে-
 হেতেন নে বঢ়ালেহেতেন ।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister) : এইটো কথাৰ
 উত্তৰ নিদিয়াই ভাল । মই আন প্ৰদেশৰ পৰ্য্যায়ত আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী
 সভাৰ সংখ্যা কম.....

Shri Phani Bora : পৰ্য্যায় টো একেটা নেকি ? তেনেহলে আমাৰ
 ইয়াতো Coalition চৰকাৰ চলি আছে নেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মই মাননীয় সদস্যৰ বুদ্ধিৰ

আগত, নগাওঁৰ বুদ্ধিৰ আগত পৰাস্ত মানিব লাগে। মই
নগাওঁৰ বুদ্ধিক গোলাম দি আগ বাঢ়ো।

“কাৰ” বিলাকৰ কথা হৈছে যে এট tour দিয়াৰ পিছতেই
“কাৰ” বেয়া হৈ যায়।

Shri Atul Chandra Goswami : তেনেহলে মন্ত্ৰী মডেল কাৰ তৈয়াৰ
কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে নিজে
জানে যে “এমবেচডৰ” কাৰ বিলাক long distance টুৰ
কৰিবলৈ উপযুক্ত নহয়। মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ লগত কাৰত ৩৪ জন
মানুহ থাকে আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক ললে সংখ্যাটো বাঢ়ি
যায়। এই বিলাক গাড়ী বৰ সোনকালে বেয়া হৈ যায়।
পাটোৱাৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই আপত্তি কৰিছে যে মন্ত্ৰী সকলে ৰাইজৰ
মাজত অনৈক্যৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। মোৰ বোধেৰে এইটো কোৱা
ঠিক হোৱা নাই। খং কৰি বিধাতাক গালি পাৰিলে সব সমস্যা
সমাধান হৈ নাযায়। মাননীয় সদস্যই কৈছে অসমত যিটো
ঘটনা হৈছে তাৰ কাৰণে মন্ত্ৰী সকলক গুৱাল-গালি দিয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজন
হৈছে। তেখেতে মন্ত্ৰী সকলক গুৱাল-গালি পাৰিলে সমস্যাৰ সমা-
ধান নহয়। দেশত যিটো অৱস্থা

(Voices from opposition—unparliamentary)

Shri Phani Bora : গুৱাল-গালি আমি দিয়া নাই। আগতে “গুৱাল-গালি”

Unparliamentary বুলি এজন সদস্যই উঠাই লব লগীয়া হল।

তেখেতে কথাটো উঠাই লব লাগিব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister) : “গুৰাল-গালি”
কথাটো কেনেকৈ Unparliamentary হ'ল ?

Shri Phani Bora : আমি গুৰাল-গালি দিয়া নাই। তেখেতে কৈছে
আমি দিছো। আমি কৈছো তেখেতে জানি শুনি এই দোষ
আমাৰ ওপৰত দিছে। এইটো উঠাই ল'ব লাগিব।

Shri Promode Gogoi : তেখেতে unparliamentary শব্দটো উঠাই
ল'ব লাগিব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister) : মাননীয় সদস্য
সকলে কি শব্দ প্রায়োগ কৰিলে ভাল পাব ?

Shri Hiralal Patwari : আগতে গুৰাল-গালি কথাটো উঠাই লওক।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister) : মই Unparlia-
mentary হিচাবে শব্দটো কোৱা নাই.....

(UP-roar from the opposition benches)

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : চেয়াৰমেন, চাৰ

(তীব্র গোলমাল)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we do not
like to hear the point of clarification from him

(Shri Nakul Chandra Das). We want to hear from the Minister himself.

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Barua, all hon. Members of this House have got the right to raise the point of order.

Shri Phani Bora : He has not raised the point of order.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : It is not unparliamentary.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after all there may be any omission and commission from all sides. And as you have stated just now we should maintain the dignity of the House. Once I remember that Mr. Das while using that word was asked from the Chair to withdraw it. Therefore, we do not want to hear from him and our demand is that the Minister-in-charge of Finance, as he is a learned man, should not commit that mistake by using that word again. Therefore, I request him through you to withdraw that word.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : May I request.....

(Voices from Opposition—No, No).

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Minister) : Point of order

raise কৰি সকলো মাননীয় সদস্যৰ নিজৰ মতামত প্ৰকাশ কৰাৰ স্বত্ব আছে। তেখেতেও তাকেই কৰিছে। আপোনালোকে তাত কিয় আপত্তি কৰিছে।

(Voices from Opposition—No point of order.)

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Now, if it is in the form of point of order we will hear. But on behalf of the Minister as a carbon copy of the Minister, we do not like to hear Mr. Das as he himself has once withdrawn the word.!

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Barua, please do not allow yourself to be drawn to.....

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, I am not agitated. But the question is that there is a precedent in this august House when the hon. Member who is raising the point of order, has himself to withdraw the word as it was considered as unparliamentary.

Shri Jogen Saikia (Chairman) : আপোনালোকে চাওক, এজন সদস্যই এটা কথা উঠাই লৈছে সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত তেখেতে এটা personal explanation দিব খুজিছে তাত আপোনালোকে কিয় প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছে ?

Shri Nakul Das : প্ৰথমবাৰ ময়ে এই সদনত 'গুৱাল গালি কথাটো উল্লেখ

কৰিছিলো.....

(পুণৰ তীৰ গোলমাল)

(তেখেতৰ বাখা আমাক নেলাগে...)... (এনেতে Mr. Speaker
আছি আসন অধিকাৰ কৰে)

যেতিয়া সদস্য সকলে সেই কথাত আপত্তি কৰিলে—ময়ো সেই
কথা উঠাই ললো—মই পিচত অভিধান চালো, তাত দেখিলো,
'গুৰাল গালি' কথাটো Unparliamentary নহয়--(পুণৰ গোল-
মাল—অধ্যক্ষৰ Ruling আছে)

Mr. Speaker : সদনত তেনে কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব নেলাগে বুলি Ruling
আছে যেতিয়া তাৰ ওপৰত কোনো কথা নুঠে।

Shri Phani Bora : আমি কৈছো, আমি গুৰাল গালি দিয়া নাই। ইয়াত
গুৰালো নাই গালিও নাই—মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে আমাক গুৰাল
বুলি কোৱা নাই—গতিকে এতিয়া আপুনি উঠাই লব লাগিব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister) : মই মাননীয় সদস্য
সকলক কৈছো যে parliamentary য়ে হওক বা unparliamentar
য়েই হওক—প্রশ্ন সেইটো নহয়—প্রশ্ন হৈছে যে এইটো unparlia-
mentary, সেই কথাত মোৰ সন্দেহ আছে—কথা হৈছে, মাননীয়
সদস্য সকলে কথাটো সহিব নোৱাৰি আপত্তি কৰিছে— প্রশ্ন হল,
অকল এই গুৰাল গালি কিয়—মই কোৱা আৰু কিবা কথা যদি
আপোনালোকৰ মনঃ পুত নোহোৱাত আপত্তি কৰে তাকো উঠাই
লম্বা কিন্তু ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে এই কথাটো unparliamentary বুলি
স্বীকাৰ নকৰো—কিন্তু মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে যিহেতু আপত্তি কৰিছে

এই কথা কয়—মই কোৱা আন কথাও উঠাই লম—

(গোলম ল)

Mr. Speaker : বাক, তেখেতে উঠাই লৈছে। I think I have given a ruling on that. I do not know I will have to 'check up. If I have given a ruling, do not question that ruling now.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : তেখেতে স্বইচ্ছাবে উঠাই লোৱা নাই আপুনি Ruling দিছে যে গুৱাল গালি unparliamentary—তেখেতে এই unparliamentary কথাটো উঠাই লব লাগে।

Mr. Speaker : I am sure the Finance Minister, Mr. Tripathi, does not want to hurt anybody's feeling.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : I think the Minister has withdrawn the word.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister) : মাননীয় Speaker মই কথা কোৱা সময়ত ইয়াত নাছিল—মোৰ এই বিষয়ে সন্দেহ আছে যিহেতু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে যদি আপত্তি কৰে অকল এইটো কয় আৰু কিবা অইন কথাও তুলি লম—কিন্তু এই কথাটো নকৈ মই তাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে কি কৰ ?

Mr. Speaker : He has withdrawn it unconditionally. But

he has said that he has got doubts whether it is unparliamentary or not. I think I have given a ruling on that. Any-way I will find out.

Shri Hiralal Patwary : The Minister should straightaway say that he has withdrawn it.

Shri Rahimuddin Ahmed : (ঠিয় হয়)

Mr. Speaker : আৰু কিয় কয় ?

Shri Rahimuddin Ahmed : গুৱাল গালিৰ পৰিবৰ্তে হানা-খুচা কৰিছে বুলি কলেই হ'ল।

(গোলমাল—voice তেখেতে উঠাই লোৱা নাই)

Mr. Speaker : So, this is alright. Order, order. Unfortunately the whole time has been spent on Galigowali (Voice : It is not Galigowali) I have not used it against anybody, I am saying on that question we have spent so much time.

Shri Biswadev Sarma (Minister) : When we will have ruling on this.

Mr. Speaker : No, no Mr. Sarma, first of all I shall go through the matter, I will check it up and deal with tomorrow.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das : I am a victim of the situation, I am opposing it,

Mr. Speaker : No, no, order, order—that question is not necessary.

If the Speaker has committed a mistake unless it is rectified by the Speaker it remains. If I have committed a mistake, I have committed it. What is this ? Now the cut motions are to be guillotined. I go straight to the main Demands No. 7.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 10, 45, 458 be granted to the Minister-in charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968, for the administration of the head '19-General Administration.'

The demand is passed.

Grant No. 8 :

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 3,42,500, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of pnyment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968, for the administration of the head "22—Jails."

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 9 :

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 69,37,137 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "28—Education."

The grant is passed

Grant No. 10.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 16, 37,000 be granted to the Minister in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "29—Medical."

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 11.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 16,91,5000, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968, for the administration of the head "30—Public Health."

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 12..

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 68,700, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "31—Agriculture—II—Fisheries."

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 13.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 6,12,111, be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "31—III—Soil Conservation."

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 14.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 6,22,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968, for the administration of the head "33- Animal Husbandry".

The Grant is passed.

Grant No. 15.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 2,14,5000, be granted to the Minister-in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968, for the administration of the head "34-Co-operation".

The Grant is passed.

Grant No. 16.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 5,52,1000, be granted to the Minister in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of head" 35-Industries-I-Sericulture and Weaving".

The Grant is passed.

Grant No. 17.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 23, 34,000, be granted to the Minister-in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "37-I-C. D. project, etc.";

The Grant is passed

Grant No. 18.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 32,6000 be granted to the Minister in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "39- Miscellaneous Social and Developmental organisations- Other Miscellaneous Organisation- (V. Directorate of Housing).

The Grant is passed.

Grant No. 19.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 24, 132 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "39- Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations-Other Misc. Organisations-(VI-Directorate of Social Welfare, etc).

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 20.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 20,3000, be granted to the Minister-in-

charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head" 39- Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations-Other Miscellaneous Organisations (VII-Soldiers' Sailors, and Airmen's Board")

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 21

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 40,000 be granted to the Minister incharge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head" 39-Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisation (IX Tourist Organisation).

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 22:

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 17,34,900 be granted to the Minister-in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the

administration of the head" 44-Irrigation and NED, works and 100-Cpiatal Outlay on Irrigation, navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works".

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 23.

The question is that additional mount of Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the Minister in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of the payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head" 50-Public works, etc. Tools and Plants.

Grant No. 24.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 7,57,000 be granted to the Minister in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head " 57-Road and Water Transport Scheme-A. Road Transport working Expenses".

The grant is passed.

Grant No. 25.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 1,26,95,356 be granted to the Minister in charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "70 Forests".

The grant is passed.

Mr. Speaker : I put demand No. 26. The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 1,91,376 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "71-Miscellaneous-II-Donations for Charitable purposes e c.

(The demand is passed)

Demand No. 27.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968, for the administration

of the head "71.—Miscellaneous—(V.—Expenditure on Displaced Persons.)"

(The demand is passed)

Demand No. 28.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 12,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "71.—Miscellaneous—VII—Scheme of Control of cloth and yarn."

(The demand is passed)

Demand No. 29.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 700 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "77.—Extraordinary Charges."

(The demand is passed)

Demand No. 30.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 1,26,000 be granted to the Minister in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the "96—Capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (II—Investment in Co-operative Society.)"

(The demand is passed)

Demand No. 31.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 12,63,000 be granted to Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the "109—Capital Outlay on other works outside the Revenue Account."

(The demand is passed)

Demand No. 32.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 62,418 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of

the head "114—Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Scheme—A-Road Transport."

(The demand is passed)

Demand No. 33.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 1,92,363 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration of the head "Q-Loans and Advance etc.—III-Loans to Autonomous District Council."

(The demand is passed)

Demand No. 34.

The question is that an additional amount of Rs. 1,20,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1968 for the administration "Q—Loans and advances, etc.— (V-Loans to Co-operative Societies)"

(The demand is passed.)

The Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1968

Mr. Speaker : Now, appropriation Bill will be distributed.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Appropriation (no. II) Bill, 1968 relating to the Supplementary Demands for grants for 1967-68.

Mr. Speaker : The question is that leave be granted to the Minister to introduce the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1968. I have a message from the Governor. "Under the provision of Article 207 (I) of the constitution of India, I, Vishnu Sahay, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1968."

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker : The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill be introduced.

(The motion was adopted)

I have another message from the Governor. "Under the provision of Article 207 (3) of the

Constitution of India, I, Vishnu Sahay, Gvoernor of Assam, recommend that the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1968 be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly."

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1968 be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker : The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1968 be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted)

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir I propose that this Bill be taken into consideration clause by clause.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved. There is no amendment on Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1968.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, I move that the Assam Appropriation (No. II) Bill, 1968 be passed.

Mr. Speaker : The question is that the Assam Appropriation

(No. II) Bill, 1968 be passed.

(The motion was adopted—the Bill was passed)

**Calling Attention to a matter of urgent Public
importance**

Mr. Speaker : Now, calling Attention motion—Shri
Gobinda Kalita.

Shri Gobinda Kalita : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Chief Minister under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the notice given by Lachit Sena which was published in Sunday Basumati, dated 18th February, 1968 under the caption "Assam for Assamese." This news has created sensation amongst the public and that is why I would like to call the attention of the Chief Minister to this news item.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : Sir, the attention of the Government has been drawn to the papers quoted in the motion. In the editorial dated 9.2.68 it has been stated that the Gauhati incidents were not against the Bengalee community and in support of it, it referred to

a letter of an eye witness which had ascribed the incidents to economic reasons and not hatred against any particular community. The editorial however, had criticised the administrative failure and more particularly the failure of the police to prevent and control the situation. The letter referred to in the call attention motion published in Basumati dated 18.2.68 refutes the theory propounded in the editorial and it wants to show that the incidents had been the consequences of hatred against the non-Assamese including the Bengalees and all these had been pre-planned. In support of it he has stated that 30 percent of the victims were Bengalees.

As regards the Lachit Sena also in the letter of the eye-witness embodied in the editorial it was stated that the Lachit Sena has not taken any organised shape, although it is finding exaggerated publicity outside the State. Here again the eye-witness had tried to establish his theory by referring to the fact that the culprits of the incidents had been on rampage only in the bigger establishments leaving aside the smaller ones belonging to both Assamese and non-Assamese people. As against this contention the letter under reference quoted a notice issued by the Lachit Sena

with caption "Assam for Assamese" to show that although the Lachit Sena might be as yet not properly organised, a section of the youth of Assam is still continuing to issue such threatening letters to the owners of non Assamese establishments and non-Assamese persons working in Assam in different offices and establishments.

As regards the Gauhati incidents a number of statements had already been made in the Assembly. The editorial and the letter to the Editor under reference deals mainly with the forces that had worked upto the situation at Gauhati on the Republic Day. It has also been made known to the House that a Commission of enquiry with Justice Shri K. C. Sen, Ad-Hoc Judge, Assam and Nagaland High Court has been constituted to enquire into the incidents with very wide terms of reference. One of these terms of reference in particular is—the forces which worked and led up to the situation. In view of this we should leave the matter for the Commission to enquire and report.

I may, however, repeat for the information of the House that a total number of 996 cases have already been registered relating to these

incidents of which 744 are at Gauhati, 112 at Jalukbari and 140 at Palasbari. Altogether 1138 persons have been arrested in specific cases and stolen property worth about Rs. 44,000 have been recovered. According to information with Government, of the 123 shops and establishments etc., affected, 66 belonged to the Marwaris, 17 to the Bengalees, 10 to the Assamese and 30 to other communities. As the House is aware, the D.I.G., D.C., and S.P., have already been transferred. More such transfers in the police Department are taking place and everything possible to reorganise and revitalise the police force at Gauhati is being taken. Detention orders against 29 persons suspected to be involved in giving publicity to anti-national posters have been issued and 20 of them have already been detained.

Discussion Under Rule 50

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter on which I want to raise a discussion under Rule 50 is very important in nature and it concerns the security and integrity of not only this frontier State but the entire country. Sir, a news item has been published in the Naton Assamiya dated 16th March, 1968 and in the Assam Tribune on 13th March. In the Naton Assami-

ya it appeared under the caption. “অসমত স্বাধীন চৰকাৰ গঠনৰ বাবে বাও পহী কমিউনিষ্টৰ আচনি :—আত্মগোপন কাৰী নগা আৰু পাকিস্থানৰ মৈতে চলোৱা ষড়যন্ত্ৰৰ উদ্ঘাটন। wherein it has been stated that a plastic bomb has been discovered by the police in the compound of a gentlemen reported to be belonging to the Left Communist Party, in the village Kharikatia under the police Station of Titabar, bordering Nagaland. Now Sir, here also it has been stated two books have been discovered where some instructions have been given how to prepare plastic bombs, how to indulge in sabotaging activities, etc. Moreover, Sir, here in the Assam Tribune dated 17th March it has been published, “The Officer incharge of the Mariani Police station last night recovered two more hand written books containing detailed tactics of guerilla warfare and other explosive training programme and four copies of photographs of Sonaram Kachari, and his associates Kulai Gogoi and Baputi Saikia in army uniform and handling rifles while undergoing secret training in Naga hostiles training camp some where in Nagaland and also recovered one olive green army waist belt and a havarsack from the possession of Sonaram Kachari of Panidra village adjoining Nagaland's border in Jorhat subdivision.” Sir, I am raising

this question not because it is mainly a question of law and order but because here we have noticed some political motive behind the whole scheme. In this connection, Sir, I want to lay the blame mainly on Government. Because just near Panindra village which our leader and also the Finance Minister and some Hon. Members of this House had occasion to pay visits, the hostile Nagas set up a village. This matter was discussed on the floor of this House during the last session. It was and is known to the Government that many a sabotaging activity was carried on the railway tracks and other places from this place by the under-ground Nagas in collaboration with certain anti-social elements of the State. I may mention in this connection that some criminal absconders from Sibsagar and Lakhimpur stay with the Nagas in a particular village in this area. You also know Sir, one village Defence Secretary and one President of the Panindra Gaon Sabha was kidnapped in the month of April, 1967 by the Nagas. Government has not yet been able to recover these persons, nor have they been able to locate their whereabouts. It is presumed either they have been killed or indoctrinated. That particular village was also visited by the Hon. Revenue Minister in the month of January. The

local people there informed the Minister that not only did they see some Nagas alone but some other Plains people also moved with them and used to come now and then in full uniforms to torment them and disturb them and actively aid and abet the Nagas in perpetrating sabotaging activities. I do not know who made the detection in this particular case. This detection might have been made either by the police or by the V. D. Ps or by the local people there. But as regards the police activities in the area, Sir, you will be surprised to hear, is almost non-existent. I would urge upon the Hon. Members to visit the area and see for themselves how helpless they are against any depredation by the armed Nagas. There is practically no protection for them. One youngman because of sheer frustration, broke into tears while narrating the doleful story of miserable existence of the villagers there. Our Hon. Colleague Shri Saikia was the president in the meeting organised on the occasion of the visit of the Hon. Revenue Minister. A memorandum was submitted to the Minister in that meeting. It is not a question of blaming this party or that party to protect the lives and properties of the people living in the border areas. Sir, nothing has been done on this regard. All this people living in the bordering areas do not get protection from the Govt. of India and the Govt. of

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Assam and if they failed to get protection totally from any source they may merge with the other people. Govt. have not been able to effect any control over those Naga people till today. Assam is under the occupation of Naga people. That has become a hostile camp. It is a fact that if the Govt. is not in a position to protect these people there is likelihood of going them ash-tray. Therefore, Sir, it is practically a serious matter. As I have already mentioned that Govt. are keeping some of the Kerala police and Andhra police only to consume some chicken and other things. They are not in a position to protect the life and property of the people. Instead of constructing bunker to protect the people they have constructed the bunker in opposite side. These people have practically an idea to protect themselves as well as the people living in the bordering areas of Assam. There are some of tea gardens, British owned tea gardens. We have pointed out many times in this August House here. British owned tea gardens are the camps of the Naga hostiles. One Manager of the Khari khalia tea garden is giving shelter to many Naga hostiles. It is suspected that the gentleman was early in the morning going to Borsapuri T. E. and while he said that he was going for hunting. Only those British owned tea gardens people can stay there peacefully but other Indian

owned tea gardens houses of the people have been damaged by the Nagas and other elements. If the police had been so expert in detecting the cases such things could not have happened. In such cases no action has been taken. Regarding such thing a news items also has been published in the Hindustan Standard.

Yesterday Mr. Chavan has given a statement in a news item published in the Assam Tribune on the 16th March and 13 March. There is something different. He said in the Parliament that according to reports received by Govt. there were some groups of people in Nagaland and Assam who were trying to get training in subversive activities and procure arms and ammunition possibly with the object of launching a movement for a separate Assam" and the Home Minister stated that according to his information there was no branch of the Gommunist (Marxist) party in Nagaland but it was fact that interrogation of persons arrested revealed that some of them had some relations with the Communist Marxists. Two persons who masterminded the incident in Sibsagar district recently had also some relations with the Marxists. Shri Chavan further disclosed that the Naga hostiles established contacts with China and some of them were in China now. The weapons used for subversive activities were undoubtedly coming from China. One Mr B. Saikia in sibsagar district after receiving training of detailed tactics of guerilla warfare and other explosive training in army uniform and handling rifles while undergoing secret training in Naga hostiles training camp somewhere in Nagaland and also recovered one olive green army waist belt and a hava-

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rsact from the possession of Sonaram Kachari of Panindra village adjoining Nagalands border in Jorhat subdivison, police source said here. He has been belonging to the Marxist Communist Party, that has been mentioned. It is no use of blaming this way or that way. Naga undergrounds are taking training in China regularly. Nobody is there to prevent them. I do not know what I should say how foolish idea the Govt. of India possessing. In what way the Govt. of India is going to deal with the Naga problem. In the meantime, Sir, the border troubles in the Sibsagar and other borders were going on. The present Nagaland Govt. practically bserving silence in respect of settlement. Therefore, there are so many elements. Some have got leniency towards the Pakistan and some have got leniency towards the China. But it is the duty of the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Assam to to see thing in proper perspective. When the people living in the border areas are not getting due protection from the State Govt, and when the lives and property of the people are not secure at the hands of the Govt, it is quite natural that some people may go astray and for that reason who can be blamed? It is the Govt. machinery that can be blamed. I have suggested the other day that our Govt. is not doing well by keeping the Karala pepple in the border. I also suggested that in place of the Kerala people the Assam Battalion should be kept or posted there, They have got some patriotic spirit and they have got to protect their own families as well. But so far nothing has been done.

The Union Home Minister Mr. Chavan had to give a statement in Delhi in this regard in a way just to save his position. Here our Govt. of Assam is shifting the responsibility on the Marxist saying that they have done this wrong or that wrong thing. If that is only done then who is to protect this frontier region. The responsibility for protecting our region is Govt. of India-which is No. 1, and the next No. 2 is the Govt. of Assam. It is the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Assam who are to protect the State and its people from the hands of these bad elements. Now Govt. is expected to do something in the name of maintenance of law and order to arrest the suspected persons under the P.D. Act. Under this Act it is very surprising why our Govt. could not take precautionary measure to quell the disturbance at Gauhati. Therefore, Sir, my suggestion for the security and integrity of the country is that the border arm force must be strengthened and thereby it can protect the life and property of our people. In the meantime, Sir, the Kerala police must be dispensed with,

We must be very grateful for the great work done not by the civil police but by the wireless staff. It is the wireless staff who detected the plan and reported the matter, but the local S.P. had nothing to do with this. so the wireless staff are quite expert and intelligent people.

Govt. should have a clear cut policy about demarcation

of the border. All the mischief makers, dacoits and thieves can penetrate through the borders and also get shelter there and in the name of Marxists they create all sorts of disturbances which are dangerous for the security of our country. Therefore, the Govt. of Assam should be cautious about it and if necessary the demarcation matter should be settled up immediately on the basis of 1966 agreement. When I have given all these suggestions here in the Assembly they should carefully be examined. The Home Minister there in parliament will not solve our problem. They cannot maintain the integrity and solidarity of the State, They must not take steps to divide us either this way or that way. Irresponsible remarks should not be allowed to grow distrust and to create ill feelings amongst us. It is the duty of us all, not the duty of the Congress-wallas alone. It is high time that precautionary measures should have been taken for the protection of our State so that the beautiful motherland can be maintained in the map of India in the future Thank you, Sir.

Shri Phani Bora : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really a matter of grave concern to everybody living in this strategic State of Assam when we found in the newspaper that plastic bombs, fuze wires and such other materials which are generally used for the purpose of sabotaging activities or for the purpose of creating armed conflict, are supposed to have been found out or detected. If it is a fact then definitely it is a matter of grave

concerned to everybody of us. We know the place where we are. We know that our area is in the border of Nagaland. We know that a section of Nagas are sent to China for the purpose of training and it is well known to everybody in the world that some such people are again sent to China and other places for having training. Sir, to my information it is a fact that even the underground Nagas are divided as to whether they should take up again armed revolutionary movement, or such other movement. A particular section of them are in favour of carrying on negotiation with the Govt. of India for the purpose of settling the matter through peaceful means. It is a very highly complicated matter, particularly the solution of the Naga problem is a vital matter, for the peace and security of this region. Today the Naga people are divided, their leadership is divided, even the underground Nagas are also divided and at this moment it is very difficult matter to say how this political problem can be solved. But it has got to be solved in order to bring about a peaceful atmosphere in this region. When these things are going on it is quite natural that a section of Naga rebels might be trying to find allies in the State of Assam. When our relationship with Pakistan is strained it is quite natural that Pakistan also might like to fish in the troubled water in this region. Therefore, it is all the more important to see that peace is maintained in this region and life and property of the people living in this region are well protected, and in this background it is

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quite natural that there might be some conspiracy under a cover and it may be that some day it may assume a very large proportion which may be very dangerous for our country. As my friend Mr. Barua has said, the incidents that were taking place during the course of last few years, like the railway incident, sabotaging activities, etc. are the activities of some section of those rebel Nagas. Besides this, there may be other elements who may be joining those rebel Nagas. Today there are so many other factors and as a result of certain conflicts also in the State of Assam all kinds of discontentment and dissatisfaction are going on.

All kinds of discontentment and dissatisfaction are going on and Govt. has failed, totally ailed to tackle the problems of the people. Certain interested people might be trying all kinds of conspiracies. Now, the Marxist communist party is being announced as the villain of the piece they are blamed by saying that marxist has organised armed revolutionary activities in order to capture power and take away this region out of India. Any party worth its name will not handle this in a childish manner as it has been reported in Titabor Area. No serious political party will in any way prosper if they handle such important matter in a childish way. I know Marxist Communist party which was a wing of my party but today they have gone out of our party. I know, there are difference of opinion among them. There is a wing called Naxalbari wing and they are expelled from this party. Today, all the blame have been thrown on the marxist

communist without any careful varification of the facts. Before putting blame on somebody, we should think carefully who is actually responsible. It is not wise to put blame on a legally constituted political party. We should be very cautious before putting blame on somebody. If anybody could prove that it is the marxist communist party who is to be blammed, they should come out with facts and prove it. Naturally, I donot support a party who resort to such type of conspiratorial things. If one bomb is used here and there, there will be no revolution, it is not so today. It may be that on one hand the Chinese and on the other side there is Pakistan who may try to fish in trouble water from their own end. But there is the USA, the CIA about which Cong Govt. is always silent, Mr. Smith who was a C.I.A men, now in Moscow. This American Agent has revealed the facts as to how the CIA is working to subvert thing in this region. Why not a single voice raised by anybody. As my hon. friend Shri Dulal Baruah has rightly said how in Tea Gardens owned by the British everybody is safe. In the British owned Tea Gardens, everybody is safe. In the Naga Hills border no protection to the border people is given. Strangly enough when it is Americans and when it is British, the Govt. is silent. I say, we must be very careful about the Chinese activities throughout the region. We must be more careful about the Britishers and Americans intelligence activities. If we donot watch the activities

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of the Britishers and Americans we may some day find this region as a gambling ground of these conspirators. We must not allow it. I, as a Communist say that when we decide to resort to armed revolution, we donot do like this as a child does. When we do armed revolution, we do it seriously. The example is Vietnam. We stand for democratic way of changing this Govt. We stand for democratic method of changing this present order of the day. There may be conspirators everywhere. These people, they may belong to Congress Party, who knows. For example, Sri Handique who was arrested according to the press report, is a congress-man and who worked for the congress during the last Ceneral Election. Who knows, these conspirators, may belongs to Congress, they may be ex-congress men, they may be dacoits, thieves etc, it is not impossible. Even the Nagas and the rebel Nagas, there are differences, when they organised underground movement. Some of our people may become like this. Some of the party men do sometimes such things violating party rules without any direction from the party. That kind of affairs are found every where. In the movement that is, in the year 1942, all the Congress men did not adhered to non-violence as advised by the Mahatma Gandhi, all kinds of people are there. Let us not try to blame somebody without careful consideration of the facts. We must find out the real culprits. I agree with my friend Shri Baruah that we must make our border between Naga Hills and Assam strong and it must not be left like this. We must blame those who are really at fault and we must punish them and take all measures against him or them

So far as the reported incidents are concerned, I do not think it is a movement for cessation of Assam from the rest of India. It should not be linked up. Where is the report? Where is the fact? Let the facts be put before us, let all of us be taken into confidence. If it is so, who are those people who are connected with this kind of cessationist movement in collusion with the Naga hostiles and the Chinese elements. Who are those people, let us be clear and let the people, not be confused by the method of kite flying business that has been resorted to by the police and the Government spokesmen in Delhi and in Assam. This is a very serious matter. I am one with everybody to see that this kind of conspiracy does not take place and that international agencies are not able to take advantage of the situation here and make the State of Assam the field of international gamble. I hope the Government will be able to give a correct picture to us as well as to our people.

Mr, Deputy Speaker: We started at 4.45, now it is 5.30. There should be a time limit for the closure of the debate and the Minister will speak for half an hour or so, so I propose that we finish the debate at 6 P. M.

Shri Jogen Saikia : Sir, this is a very important matter, we also wanted to take part.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : According to the rule, the discussion should not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Only those members who have intimated the Speaker for taking part will be allowed to speak. However, we will allow, but it shall not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Thus it will be 7.15 and half an hour before it the Minister will speak.

Shri Sailen Medhi : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আজি যিটো আলোচনা সদনত দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে, সেইটোৱে অসমৰ ভিতৰত কিমান প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে নেজানো, কিন্তু অসমৰ বাহিৰত যি প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হৈছে সেইটো বাহিৰৰ কাগজে পত্ৰে দেখিবলৈ পাইছো। কালি সংযুক্ত চটিয়েলিষ্ট নেতা শ্ৰীমধু লিমায়াৰ প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰত গৃহমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীচৰনে কৈছে যে নগা আত্মগোপনকাৰী সকলৰ দৰেই গোটেই অসমখন ভাৰতৰ পৰা ওলাই যাবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। আমাৰ সচিবালয়ত বোমা ফুটোতে আৰু বেলে দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ নিছিনা এই ঘটনাৰ ওপৰত মাননীয় শ্ৰীবৰুৱাই মাত্ৰ কেবল Call attention দিয়াৰ পৰাও এই ঘটনাত বিশেষ একো গুৰুত্ব নিদিয়াৰেই প্ৰমান। কিন্তু এতিয়া কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কথ'টো গুৰুত্ব দিয়ালৈ চাই অসমৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ষড়যন্ত্ৰ কৰাটোকেই বুজায়। যদি এইটো ষড়যন্ত্ৰ নহয় তেনেহলে আমি নজনাকৈ ইয়াক ইমান বৃহৎ কৰি দেখুৱাইছে আৰু বুজায়ছে যে অসমত গণতন্ত্ৰ থাকিব নোৱাৰে আৰু কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা অসমৰ শাসন চলাব লাগিব। এই ষড়যন্ত্ৰৰ প্ৰথম পদক্ষেপ প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীমতী গান্ধীৰ শিলঙৰ বিবৃতি আৰু দ্বিতীয় পদক্ষেপ যোৱা ডিচেম্বৰ মাহত

যোৰহাটৰ বিৰূতি যোৱা ২৬ জানুৱাৰীত ঘটনা গুৱাহাটীৰ ঘটনা সংক্ৰান্তত শ্ৰীচৰন উৰি আহি গুৱাহাটীৰ অৱস্থা দেখি এটা বিৰূতি দিনে আৰু উৰি গৈ দিল্লীত আন এটা বিৰূতি দিনে। কৰিমগঞ্জৰ ঘটনা সংক্ৰান্ততো তেওঁ আহিল। কিন্তু ভাষা সংক্ৰান্তত মাদ্ৰাজত বেলগাডী পোৰাৰ সময়ত কলিকতা, এলাহাবাদ আদি অন্যান্য ঠাইও সাম্প্ৰদায়িক সংঘৰ্ষ ঘটাব সময়ত এনে কোনো বিৰূতি নাই। সেই ষড়যন্ত্ৰৰ ইঙ্গিতো এই সদৰতে এজন প্ৰবীন নেতাৰ ভাষণত শুনিবলৈ পালো যে গণতান্ত্ৰিক চৰকাৰ আতৰাই Military rule কৰিব লাগে বুলি। নগা, পাকিস্থান আৰু চীনৰ কথা অসমত নজনা নহয়। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যিয়েই নকওক নগাৰ বিষয়ে অসমৰ মানুহে বেচি জানে। অলপতে অসমৰ এটা সজাতি দলৰ লগত নগা পাহাৰ ভ্ৰমণ কৰোতে ২ জন Underground নগাহাত্ৰৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ মিলিছিল। তাৰ পৰা অনুমান হল নগা সকল চীন দেশলৈ যোৱাটো সচা। কিন্তু তেওঁলোক যেহেতু খৃষ্টান ধৰ্মাৱহী সেইবাবে তেওঁলোক Communist হোৱাটোৰ কোনো সম্ভাৱনা নাই। কাৰণ Communist ৰ ওপৰত তেওঁলোকৰ আস্থা নাই। সাধাৰণতে ঘটি থকা ঘটনা এটাক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে নিজৰ ষড়যন্ত্ৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ গৈ বামপন্থী Communist ক দোষাৰোপ কৰাৰ আমি তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছো। কোনো ব্যক্তি জড়িত থাকিব পাৰে কিন্তু ৰাজনৈতিক দল থাকিব নোৱাৰে।

সৌভাগ্যই হওক বা দুৰ্ভাগ্যই হওক, মই এনেকুৱা এটা দলত আছিলো; যি দলে—চৰকাৰৰ বিপক্ষে এদিন যুদ্ধ ঘোষণা কৰিছিল আৰু দুখন জিলাত চৰকাৰে Military Action ৰ জৰিয়তে operation চলাব লগীয়া হৈছিল। এই মিলিটেৰী অপাৰেচনত বহুতক 'জেল' দিলে। তেতিয়া এই দলৰ পৰিষ্কাৰ ঘোষণা আছিল ক্ষমতা দখলৰ। কিন্তু তেনে কোনো অস্ত্ৰ সংগ্ৰামৰ

ঘোষণা নোহোৱাকৈ কোনো দলক দোষাৰোপ কৰাটো ভুল। কিন্তু এতিয়াৰ ঘটনাক চৰকাৰে আৰু ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্য ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহে অসম বাসীৰ ওপৰত—প্ৰতিশোধ লবলৈ, সমন্বৰে অসমত দোষাৰোপ কৰি, ৰাজনৈতিক দলক দোষ দিয়াত উত্তিপৰি লাগিছে যাতে—অনতি পলমে এই সীমান্তবৰ্তী ৰাজ্যখনত তেওঁলোকৰ স্বইচ্ছাই শাসন চলাব পাৰে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ গৃহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি বিবৃতি দিছে আৰু অসমৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীচলিহা ডাঙৰীয়াৰে সৈতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পাহাৰী ৰাজ্য গঠন সম্পৰ্কত যি আলোচনা হৈছে—তাৰ ফলত বহুতো ডাঙৰ ঘটনা ঘটিব পাৰে। এই চৰকাৰ আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ভুলৰ কাৰণে অসমত দাবানল জলিব পাৰে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ভুলটো ঢাকিবৰ কাৰণে, বাও-পহী দল বিনাকক দোষাৰোপ কৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ষড়যন্ত্ৰ কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই ভাৰত চৰকাৰে প্ৰকৃততে অসমীয়া জাতিটোৰ ওপৰত প্ৰতিশোধ লবলৈ, লাচিত সেনা, বামপহী নগা আত্মগোপনকাৰী সকলৰ ঐক্যবদ্ধ ষড়যন্ত্ৰৰ কথা কৈছে। এই অৱস্থা আৰু গুৰুতৰ কৰি তুলিব। ইয়াৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ চৰকাৰ সাৱধান হোৱা উচিত।

Shri Jogen Saikia : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This incident at Titaber area in the border of Nagaland Sibsagar district should be an eye-opener for us. It has been rightly though belatedly pointed out. What sort of international conspiracy is going on in that part of our State. It has got a history behind it. I had toured and have contacts with almost every village and every nook and corner in that area. Sir, almost with 80% of the people

of that I have constant touch. By and large the people there are very patriot and they have risen to the occasion several times to fight even against the armed Naga hostiles who come to loot and have resisted them. It has got a history of our people valiantly facing the depredations from the Nagaland side, but today another aspect has been revealed by this incident. That aspect is that some of our own people are also involved in that conspiracy. Why it is come to be so. I would like to be very short and I would like to say it is because of two reasons,—one is that the people there in the border have to some extent lost confidence in the administration there. Many people, very peace-loving people, you will be astounded to learn, are paying taxes to the hostile Nagas when they come and on the point of bayonet ask for tolls taxes for the land occupied by them. Now it is becoming such that these people voluntarily pay the taxes so that the hostiles may not come. Why it is so ? Because they have no protection against the hostiles. Therefore, the patriotic people of that area are in a crisis of confidence—on the one hand they want to be very loyal and very patriotic, but they have not the means to do so, on the other hand they do not want to help the Naga hostiles who come to cause depredations but they do not have the means to resist them. Sir, the other reason

is that there has been no proper guarding of this area. Sir, it will be sufficient if I point out one instance which took place during the food movement. During that movement, as is known to this House, there was looting of the shops of the traders here and there. One gang of young-men of the place who had gone on looting shops day after day for 4 or 5 days were clad on khaki uniforms. Informations were lodged at proper quarters but they could not be apprehended. In fact no serious attempt had been made to detect the wrong-doers. Sir, as regards border patrolling and the Border Security Force, I should say that there are not adequate facilities for them, there is no adequate training to these people, stationed and the people there have no local knowledge, they do not know the language of the people. Therefore, the people living in that area are living in such state of mind who knows what will befall on them. I cannot blame these people of being disloyal to the country. Some people of course, are there who try to take advantage of the situation. I have also information that some people even take annual or monthly pay from the Naga hostiles. They very frequently go to Nagaland and come back learning the tactics of sabotage. That the bomb recovered is of foreign made is sufficient to prove that there is foreign hand in the conspiracy. The people

of the area have become instrumental in the hands of the foreign saboteurs through the rebel Nagas. Sir, if we cannot check this in time the situation will develop to such an extent that it will assume the proportion of a volcano on the verge of eruption. Even today it is not late. The Government should be very careful about it. I caution the Government that if they do not take timely and proper steps I apprehend that many more bombs may be there.

I congratulate the people for their achievement, for their success in finding out the bomb and sending the information to the proper authorities. It is the travesty of truth to make drum-beating about the achievements of the local police. It is far from truth; it is the local people who have taken the initiative and who have informed that this bomb has been found out.

Sir, I am sorry to say that the police administration in that border area-I do not mean the Titabar area alone, I mean the whole of the police administration there, if it is not thoroughly overhauled, I have reasons to say that far more serious things will happen. It requires thorough overhauling. I have brought

this fact to the notice of the authorities from time to time but nothing has been done. I think a time has come when this Government should take courage and do something and not fall a prey to these drum beaters in the police uniform. Sir, lastly, I would like to say one thing. I do not know whether these subversive activities are inspired by the feeling of independent Assam or not. I do not know. But the thing is this. That this is the way how the foreign infiltrators infiltrated into the State and foreign conspirators infiltrated. This is the occasion which they catch and try to exploit for their own purposes. Who knows these may have been there, who knows that these people may not be behind this conspiracy of so many sabotaging works, killing and kidnapping our people from our side to the Nagaland. So, I say that this is the time when we should be very cautious about it and must be very active about it and do something so that these things may be stopped and may be nipped in the bud. Otherwise our future is doomed. Therefore, in that part, Sir, one thing I would like to differ with the Opposition Member particularly Mr. Phani Bora when he made a wrong statement, possibly due to wrong information supplied to him. He has said that

one Handique who has been apprehended in this conspiracy is a Congressman. I should say, he is not. I emphatically say that he is not working for us during the last general election. He worked against the Congress. He worked for the Left Communist, may be for some Left Communist people as has been pointed out by him, who have been expelled from the party may have taken part. That is why the police may have stated so. Therefore, I do not come to the conclusion that the entire party is there. I also do not care that this drum beaters may be entire party is there. That has got to be proved. And to prove that also some active work is necessary, some positive action is necessary. But what positive action is taken. I doubt very much till to-day. Our aim will not be met by simply publishing in the news paper, by publicising that we have discovered one bomb and that we have arrested so many people. We have much more things to do. These things have to be done to-day, and this is my submission, Sir.

Mr. Shamsul Huda : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি যিটো বিষয়লৈ আমি আলোচনা কৰিছো, সেইটো গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়। তিতাবৰৰ ঘটনাটোক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি বহুতো কথা কোৱা হৈছে। তিতাবৰত ঘটনাটো এটা ষড়যন্ত্ৰ আৰু সেই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৃহমন্ত্ৰীৰ বক্ত-

তাতো ঘোৰ ষড়যন্ত্ৰ আছে। অকল তিতাবৰৰ ঘটনা নহয়, বেলৰ ডবাত বোমা ফুটাত আৰু চেক্ৰেটাৰিয়েটত প্লাষ্টিক বোমা ফুটাৰ ঘটনাও ষড়যন্ত্ৰ মূলক। চেক্ৰেটাৰিয়েটত ফুটা প্লাষ্টিক বোমা ভাৰতবৰ্ষত তৈয়াৰি নহয় বুলি কোৱা স্বত্বেও সেইটো কেনেকৈ আহিলে। কোনে আনিলে, এই কথা চৰকাৰে প্ৰকাশ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। আনহাতে আমি দেখিছো যে যেতিয়া চেক্ৰেটাৰিয়েটত বোমা ফুটিছিল তেতিয়া অসমৰ পূৰ্ণগঠন আলোচনা চলি আছিল। এই তিতাবৰ অঞ্চলত এতিয়া বোমা পোৱাৰ কথাটোও লক্ষ্য কৰা উচিত। নগাবাজ্য আৰু অসমৰ ভিতৰত সীমা লৈ বিৰোধ হৈছে। এই বিষয়ে বহুতে বহুত বকমৰ আখ্যা দিছে। কোনোবাই বিদ্ৰোহী সকলক সন্দেহ কৰিছে; আকৌ কোনোবাই কৈছে লয়েল নগাসকলৰ সামৰিক বাহিনী বিদ্ৰোহী নগাই কৰিছে বুলি কৈ নিজে কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও কিছুমান কথা ষড়যন্ত্ৰ মূলক। তাত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ আৰু বৈদেশিক শক্তি আছে এই কথা আমি নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰো। আজি সাম্ৰাজ্যবাদী সকলে ষড়যন্ত্ৰ কৰিছে পৃথিৱীত ২য় ডিয়েটনাম এখন তৈয়াৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে; আৰু সেই ২য় ডিয়েটনাম এই পূব প্ৰান্তত তৈয়াৰ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। C. I. A, আমেৰিকাৰ এজেন্ট হ'ক—, ইংৰাজ চাহাব সকলৰ ভাৰতীয় কৰ্মচাৰী হ'ক নগা, হ'ক, ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ বিষয়ববীয়া হ'ক, তেওঁলোকে আজি ষড়যন্ত্ৰ কৰিছে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ পূব প্ৰান্তত কেনেকৈ আজি ২য় ডিয়েটনাম তৈয়াৰ কৰা যায়। আনহাতে অসম চৰকাৰ আজি ৰাইজৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক, ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু সামাজিক সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। আজি দেশত ভয়ানক খাদ্য সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে। এই সময়ত কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰক গা দিচুাত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বামপন্থী আন্দোলন গঢ়ি উঠিছে। এই প্ৰগতি শীল শক্তিক ভাঙি টুকুৰা-টুকুৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে গা দি বজাই বখাৰ যন্ত্ৰ কৰি আছে। ইয়াৰ ওপৰতে আছে অসমৰ পূৰ্ণগঠনৰ কথা। পাহাৰিয়া

বহুসংখ্যক দাবীৰ প্ৰতি সহানুভূতি লৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আত্মনিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ নামত ভৈয়াম অ'ৰু পাহাৰৰ ভিতৰত কাজিয়া লগাই অসমক টুকুৰা-টুকুৰ কৰি পূৰ্ণগঠন কৰিব খুজিছে। তেওঁলোকে জানে যদি প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াশীল শক্তি চলাবলগীয়া হয় তেনেহলে জনসাধাৰণৰ বাম-পন্থী আন্দোলন ভাঙি টুকুৰা-টুকুৰ কৰিব লাগিব। সেইকাৰণে পূৰ্ণগঠনৰ দাবী কৰি আছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে অসমক টুকুৰা-টুকুৰ কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে অসমৰ বিভিন্ন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত, ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ মাজত আৰু জন সাধাৰণৰ মাজত তীব্ৰ বিক্ষোভ দেখা-দিছে। এই বিক্ষোভৰ কাৰণে কংগ্ৰেচ চৰকাৰে দেখিছে তেওঁলোকৰ গা দিত থকাৰ অন্য কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। সৰ্বসন্মত সিদ্ধান্ত পোৱা নহলে ইয়াত বিৰাট বিস্ফোৰণ হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা। গতিকে তেওঁলোকে অসমত ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ শাসন যাতে কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে।

সেইকাৰণে তেওঁলোকে কৈছে যে অসমৰ সৰ্বনাশৰ ৰাস্তা এটা লাগে। অসমৰ পূৰ্ণগঠনৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে জঘন্যভাবে চেলু বিচাৰি আছে—যি ষড়যন্ত্ৰ কৰিয়েই হওক, অসমক ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ শাসনত আনিব পাৰিলেই তেওঁলোকৰ দুৰভিসন্ধি পূৰ্ণ হয়। এই সকলো দুৰ্ঘটনা, গুৱাহাটীৰেই হওক, বা কৰিমগঞ্জৰেই হওক বা তিতাবৰেই হওক—তেওঁলোকৰ ষড়যন্ত্ৰৰেই প্ৰতিচ্ছবি। অসম আৰু কেন্দ্ৰৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে ঘটনা খবৰ পায় কেতিয়া? ইয়াত Plastic বোমা ফুটিব; ৰাইজে খবৰ দিয়াৰ পিচতহে চৰকাৰে খবৰ পায়। তাৰ আগতে CID য়ে কব নোৱাৰে। ই এটা অদ্ভুত কথা নহয়নে? চৰকাৰে, কোনে কৰিছে জানে; সেইবিলাক তেওঁ লোকৰ মানুহ—কিন্তু জানিও পিছত দোষ দিয়ে নগা, পাকিস্থানী বামপন্থী কমিউনিষ্ট আদিক। এইবিলাকত যেনেকৈ বামপন্থী দলৰ বহিস্কৃত লোক তেনেকৈ এই ঘটনাত কংগ্ৰেছৰ বহিস্কৃত লোক বহুত থাকিব পাৰে; এই সকলোবোৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ খৰিদা

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF (21st March) URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

শক্তি। তেওঁলোকে C. I. A. ৰ মানুহো লৈছে। এনেকৈ গুৱাহাটী তিতাবৰ আদিৰ সকলো ঘটনা যোগ কৰি, তাকে চেলু কৰি ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ শাসন অসমত জাপি দিব। 'তেহে আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট থাকিব।' এইটো হল, যড়যন্ত্ৰৰ নমুনা—কিন্তু, চৰকাৰে বৰ ডাঙৰ জুই লৈ খেলা কৰিছে—বেচি সময় নাই—এই কংগ্ৰেছ জীয়াই থকা সময় আৰু বেচি নাই।

মহোদয়, আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে মই অসমৰ ৰাইজক আহ্বান জনাইছো—কংগ্ৰেছ কেন্দ্ৰৰ যড়যন্ত্ৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অসমৰ সমগ্ৰ জনশক্তিয়ে মিলি অসমৰ ঐক্য শক্তি বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ক। দৰকাৰ পৰিলে লাখ লাখ ডেকাই সত্যাপ্ৰহ কৰিব লাগিব। ইয়াকে কৈ মই সামৰিলো।

Shri Gaurisanker Bhattacharjee : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, about 10 months ago when I along with some Honourable Members of this House and others had visited this area, even at that time I could feel that the said area was a very delicate and unsecured explosive area. We might criticise the inactivity of the local police but we could not lose sight of while we were proceeding in some vehicles, of course along with some police vehicles we found that the single bridge that connected that area with the main road that bridge itself was already collapsed. In other words there was not even sufficient communication in that area. On the other hand, when we reached there we found that Naga

hostiles as they are called, were freely moving about and as a matter of fact one such probably hostile Naga ran while we approached that place. We saw also some military personnel camping in that area but we were told that those military personnel had no contact with the police stationed at Mariani or at Titabar—they were under command of Military Officers at Kohima though these places were not under Nagaland but a part and parcel of the State of Assam. We asked several questions and enquired about the condition of that belt which will be about 50 miles long and 10 miles broad and in this belt there are various types of people are living, I am fully in agreement with Shri Saikia when he said that local people there has been goaded to that position of exasperation when they feel that the local administration cannot be of any help to them. Therefore, out of fear as a matter of habit they used to pay contributions to the Naga hostiles. So far as the Govt. of Assam is concerned, it left that area almost in abandon and if I may say so, the policy pursued by the Government of Assam in that area has been one of complacency.

Now, what has transpired in Delhi and this drum beating creates panic while the Govern-

ment of Assam is complacent it appears that Mr. Chaven is panicky or that he is posing that there is a great cause of serious panic and there are some others who through their jaundiced eyes saw practically everywhere only large scale conspiracy of Pakistan, China and America. In a border area like that which is so very vulnerable every people who are inimical will like to take advantage of that. Probably we would also take the advantage of that in a country hostile to us. But the position is very simple and has come out in the various newspapers. There are some people who may be called anti Social and those people you will find some Ex-Army-men, Ex-Policemen and Ex-Congressmen and Ex-Communists, all sorts of people are there. But then simply because that there are some Ex-Army-men connected in some anti-social activities we cannot say that this is a conspiracy of the Indian Army. Similarly because some ex-Congressmen or ex-Communists are involved in it we cannot say that it is a conspiracy of the Congress or Communist party, This is a conspiracy of some anti-social elements, some criminals who are Nagas, Assamese and what not. But above all, they are all criminals and self-seekers. These people collected bombs and in that area where Naga hostiles bomb it is not

difficult for these people to bomb. So, with these bombs they had derailed some goods trains and looted them, and that is their own confession, and with the Naga hostiles they have also committed depredation. In this situation what the Government ought to do is to bring that area under proper communication and curb these anti-social elements whatever political colour they may have taken or will take. Mr. Medhi was very correct when he said that during the years 1948 to 1950 when there was a talk of armed struggle many criminals took political colour and they committed decoities and after doing that they used to shout 'inqlab Zindabad'. They carried on all sorts of criminal activities under political garb. Therefore, it is foolish to say that it is the Communist Party which is doing all these things particularly when the policy of the Communist Party has been one of peaceful work or at least one of democratic constitutional work. This Communist Party has been a partner in running the administration in two important States and therefore, to give a bad name to such an important political party is itself a criminal move. Until and unless sufficient proof is there the entire party's name should not be drawn into these affairs because it will not help the cause,

rather it will harm. Therefore, Sir, those people who talked very irresponsibly in Delhi have done a great disservice to Assam and India, and it will be meet and proper for the politicians, statesmen and administrators of Assam to pull them up. But why have they said so? Have they gone mad. There is a method in that madness. They have a conspiracy against Assam and they went to impose something which we do not want and in order to give justification for that imposition they are trying to create an atmosphere. This is as important or as unimportant a matter as the one of blasting bomb in the Secretariat. But those who are in the Parliament did not raise a row about the blasting of the Secretariat of the Assam Government but in this case there is a row and a lot of drum beating is going on because they are hatching a conspiracy at Delhi. Therefore, we should be cautious and careful and see that no such conspiracy is successful. But while I say this I beg to submit that so far as our administration is concerned, it should not remain complacent in this border area. It is a fact that there several trains have been derailed between Lumding and Mariani and it is also found that many criminals were involved in these matters. It is also a fact that this area

is very vulnerable and our inimical powers want to take advantage of it and they are determined to break the chain and they will try to do so only at the weakest link of the chain, and this particular place is the weakest link in our chain of our Law and order situation. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government of Assam to be careful about this border area and see that there is proper security measure and the border is properly guarded. There should also be proper communication so that vehicles may ply easily and the security force posted there may not feel helpless:

With these few words, I resume my seat.

Mr, Deputy Speaker : Now it is 6.15 and we must rise at 6.30. Therefore I will allow Shri Gogoi and Shri Bora 7 to 8 minutes time and then the Minister will reply.

Shri Sonesware Bora : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় সময় তাকৰ কিন্তু পৰিস্থিতি ডাঙৰ। মই বাক পঁছ মিনিটেই কওঁ। ইমান কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত সকলো পৰিস্থিতি বুজাই দিয়া টান। অসমত স্বাধীন চৰকাৰ লাগে বুলি কোৱা কথাষাৰত বুদ্ধিজীবি সকলৰ যি প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হৈছে সেই অনুপাতে সৰ্বসামৰণৰ মাজত হোৱা নাই ইয়াৰ কাৰণ আছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্য পদ্ধতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্য পদ্ধতিয়েই ঘাইকৈ ইয়াৰ

কাৰণে দামী। সুস্থিৰ চৰকাৰ এটা অসমত চলি আছে যদিও নেতৃত্বৰ অভাৱত ইয়াতো খোৱা বস্তু আটা, চেনি, ময়দা ইত্যাদি কিবা এটা বিছাৰিলেও কোৱা হয় কেন্দ্ৰই নিদিয়ৈ। তেলশোধনাগাৰ বা তেনে কিবা শিল্প বাণিজ্য এটা বিছাৰিলেও জবাব হয় যে কেন্দ্ৰই আমাক নিদিয়ৈ। স্কুল এখনলৈ পয়চা বিচাৰিলেও কয় কেন্দ্ৰই পয়চা নিদিয়ৈ। তেনেকৈয়েই অসম চৰকাৰেই মানুহক কেন্দ্ৰৰ লগত বিমুখ কৰিলে আৰু অসম খনক কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা ফালি অহাৰ ভাৱ এটা জগাই তুলিলে। সুস্থ নেতৃত্ব দিব নোৱাৰি নিজৰ ভুল ঢাকিবলৈ এনেকৈয়ে অসম চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে। এতিয়া দেখা যায় মানসিক ভাবে প্ৰায়বোৰ মানুহেই কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা ফালি আহি বেলেগে থাকিবলৈ বিচাৰে মাত্ৰ শাৰীৰিক ভাবেহে হোৱা নাই।

নগা সকলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কও যে নগা সকল মোৰ তেনেই ওচৰৰ সেই কাৰণে মই তেওঁলোকৰ বিষয়ে কিছু কথা জানো। বিদ্ৰোহী সকলৰ কথাও কিছু জানো। সীমান্ত বন্ধা কৰিবলৈ হলে এটা Policy লব লাগে। সেই Policy হ'ব লাগিব সুনিৰ্দিষ্ট। শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ সীমান্তৰ অত্যন্ত হাবি জংঘলৰে ভৰা অঞ্চল বোৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক দৃশ্যই চায় চান্দ নয়ন সার্থক হলেও পৰিস্থিতি সমাধান নহয়। বোকাজানৰ পৰা দিখৌ দিচাংলৈকে শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ নগা সীমান্তৰ এই অঞ্চলটো হাবি জংঘল কাতি মুকলি কৰি দিব লাগে আৰু এই অঞ্চলত স্থানীয় মানুহেৰে ঠাহ খুৱাই বহুৱাই দিব লাগে। অসমীয়াত বৃতা লোকে কোৱা এষাৰ কথা আছে—

“যনকৈ বহিবা

দুৰকৈ চৰিবা”

সীমান্তৰ এই অঞ্চলটোত মানুহ ঠাহ খোৱাই বহুৱাই ইফালে পথাৰ খুলি খেতি কৰি খাবলৈ দিব লাগে। সীমান্তবৰ্তী এই

লোক সকলকে প্ৰাথমিক সামৰিক শিক্ষা দিলে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰাই সীমাত বন্ধা হ'ব আৰু দেশৰ নিৰাপত্তা বন্ধা পৰিব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই খুব চমুকৈ কলে "ইজবাইলী গলিচি" লবলৈ আহ্বান জনাওঁ। নহলে সীমাত এই ধৰণৰ বিদ্ৰোহ হৈয়ে থাকিব। অকনমান ইজবাইলৰ এমুঠি মানুহে বৰ্তমান পৃথিৱীত এখন চমকলগা যুদ্ধ কৰি দেখুৱালে। নিজেও স্তব্ধ নহৈছে। এইখিনি সকলোৰে দেখিছে। সীমাত স্থানীয় বাসিন্দা সকলে বন্ধা কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে দুৰবপৰা যোৱা পুহিচে বন্ধা কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

Shri Promode Gogoi : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তিতাবৰ সম্পৰ্কে সঠি ৩ খবৰ জানিব খোজোঁ। কোনো কোনো বাতৰি কাকতৰ মতে দেখিছোঁ, বামপন্থী কমিউনিষ্টৰ একাংশই ইয়াত অংশ লৈছে।

১৭ মাৰ্চৰ অসম বাতৰিত লিখিছে—“সেই গাৱত গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ হোৱা বচিবদিন নামৰ লোকজন সম্পূৰ্ণ পাকিস্থানী। কিছু বছৰৰ পূৰ্বে এইজন ব্যক্তিক পাকিস্থানলৈ প্ৰেৰণ কৰা হৈছিল। বঙাজানত গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ হোৱা শ্ৰীৰোপেশ্বৰ সন্দিকৈ এজন শিক্ষক। এইজন শিক্ষকৰ ওচৰত কিছু তথ্য পোৱা হৈছে। ১৯৬৭ চনৰ সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনত শ্ৰীসন্দিকৈয়ে কংগ্ৰেছৰ হৈ অনেক সহায় কৰিছিল। উল্লেখ যোগ্য সন্দিকৈৰ ধৰ্ম্মৰ ওপৰত অগাধ জ্ঞান আছে। গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ হোৱা তিতাবৰ থানাৰ কাষৰ আব্দুল কেৰিম এজন চোলা কাপোৰৰ ফেৰিৱালা। এইজন সদ্য বিবাহিত ডেকাৰ ওপৰত পাকিস্থানলৈ বহিষ্কাৰ হোৱাৰ আদেশ দিয়াৰ কালত চৰকাৰৰ সৈতে যুজ বাগৰ কৰি ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক হল। উল্লিখিত শ্ৰীগেশ্বৰ বৰা, আব্দুল কেৰিম, কিছুদিনলৈকে বাওঁপন্থী ভাৰতীয় কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিত সক্ৰিয় সভ্য আছিল বুলি প্ৰকাশ

শ্ৰীচৰনে কৈছে যে অসমত এই চৰ্কাৰ বোৰৰ মূল কথা হৈছে

যে অসমক ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ফালি আনি এখন স্বাধীন ৰাজ্য কাৰ এই বিপ্লৱিত সংসদত দিয়াৰ পিচত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ আন আন ঠাইতো প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হব পাৰে। অৱশ্যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে অসম চৰকাৰৰ লগত এই বিষয়ে যোগাযোগ কৰিছে। যদি এইটো সচা হয় তেনেহলে আমাক নথিপত্ৰৰে প্ৰমান কৰি দেখুৱাব লাগিব আৰু যদি সচা নহয় তেন্তি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে স্পষ্টভাৱে কোৱা উচিত যে স্বাধীন অসম কৰাৰ চক্ৰান্তবোৰ সঁচা নহয়। এটা ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে যে যেতিয়া কাগজে-পত্ৰ এইবোৰ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে, যদিও বাওঁপন্থীৰ লগত আমাৰ যথেষ্ট পাৰ্থক্য আছে যিটো কাৰণত আমাৰ পৰা তেওঁলোক বেলেগ দল, তথাপি তেওঁলোকে এইদৰে বিপ্লৱিত দিছে যে “আমি স্পষ্টভাৱে জনাও যে, গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ হোৱা লোক কিজনৰ কোনো এজনেই মাৰ্কসবাদী কমিউনিষ্ট দলৰ সদস্য নহয়। সেই অঞ্চলত পাৰ্টিৰ কোনো শাখা নাই, কিয়নো যিটো আছিল, তাক সদস্যসকলৰ পাৰ্টিৰ বিৰোধী কাৰ্য্য-কলাপৰ কাৰণে কিছুদিনৰ আগতে ভাঙি দিয়া হয় আৰু সদস্যসকলক পাৰ্টিৰ পৰা বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হয়।” যিটো ঘটনা ঘটিছে সেইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰি অসম চৰকাৰে প্ৰকৃত তথ্য দিয়া দৰকাৰ। বিছুমানে কৈছে বাওঁপন্থী কমিউনিষ্টসকলে কৰিছে, কিছুমানে কৈছে কংগ্ৰেছেই কৰিছে আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কৈছে অসমক স্বাধীন কৰিবলৈ এইবোৰ ষড়যন্ত্ৰ কৰা হৈছে। গতিকে গোটেই বিষটো অসম চৰকাৰে গভীৰ ভাৱে চিন্তা কৰা দৰকাৰ। কিন্তু এইটো কথা ঠিক যে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীশইকীয়াই কৈছে যে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ গাওঁবোৰত নিৰাপত্তা দিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে নগাৰৰ লগত জড়িত। এই কথা আমি শিৱসাগৰতো পাইছো যে নগাবোৰ বিদ্ৰোহী আৰু অন্য নগা আহি সীমান্তৰ গাওঁবোৰৰপৰা tax আদায় কৰে আৰু ঠিকাদাৰবোৰে বিদ্ৰোহী নগাক tax নিদিলে কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কিছুমানে আকৌ জীৱনৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণেও তেওঁ-

লোকৰ লগত যোগাযোগ ৰাখিব লাগে। শিৱসাগৰৰ সোনাৰি অঞ্চলত সীমান্ত বাসিন্দাসকলৰ কোনো নিৰাপত্তা নোহোৱা বাবে ডাঙৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে। সেইকাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা ভাল ৰিপৰ্ট দিয়া দৰকাৰ। যদি চৰকাৰৰ ৰিপৰ্টে বিদ্ৰোহ কৰে তেনেহলে এইদৰে এটা বা দুটা Plastic bomb দি নকৰে। আচল কথা অন্যহে। সেইকাৰণে অসমৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে আৰু ভৱিষ্যতে অসম সম্পৰ্কে ভুল ধাৰণা যাতে নকৰে তাৰ বাবে প্ৰত্যেক কথাৰ সত্যাসত্য দেখুৱাই দিয়া দৰকাৰ। যদি চক্ৰান্তমূলক কাম বুলি ভাবে তাকো প্ৰশ্ন দিব মেলাগে কাৰণ সেইটো গণতন্ত্ৰৰ পৰিপন্থি হ'ব।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi: On the night of 6.3.68 and towards the dawn of 7.3.68 the C. R. P. authorities hurriedly raided several houses on the border of Titabor P. S. and Mariani P. S. areas after ascertaining particulars from Baputi and took the following persons in their custody from their respective houses for interrogation.

1. Baputi Saikia of Panimora.
2. Deven Saikia of Simologuri Bel Basti
3. Md. Abdul Basir, a Pak-National.
4. Golap Saikia of Simoluguri Bel Basti.
5. Bircha Das of Simoluguri Bel Basti:
6. Budhram Ghatowal of Leteku,

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7. Shewpujan of Simoluguri Bel Basti,
8. Abdul karim of Titabor.
9. Khageswar Bora of Karhaligaon.
10. Jibeswar Gogoi of Panimora.
11. Rangtoo of Simoluguri Bel Basti,

All these persons were formally arrested by District Police in connection with following cases :-

1. Mariani P. S. Case No. 8 (1) 68 U/S 398 I. P. C.
2. Titabor P. S. Case No. 20 (1) 68 U/S 396/397 I. P. C.
3. Mariani G. R. P. S. Case No. 5 (2) 67 U/S 5 of Explosive Subtact Act.
4. Mariani G. R. P. S. Case No. 1(3)67 under E. S. Act 302/326 I. P, C./36 A (1) D. I. R./126 and 128 of Railawys Act.
5. Titabor P. S. Case No. 7 (3) 68 U/S 5 of E. S. Act). (The recent Case regarding on the recovery of plastic bomb from the compound of Khageswar Bora).

A Case of conspiracy and waging war against the Govt. with treason etc is being started separately against all of them.

From interrogation of the above arrested persons it has been learnt so far that communist (Marxists) leaders of this district, namely, Shah Syed Hussain and Sarbeswar Pathak made initial negotiation with Naga Federal Govt. Defence Minister, Prime Minister, and the G.O.C, from 1965 for arranging training of C. P. I. and Pro-C. P. I. Assamese youths in arms and explosives by Naga Federal Govt.; but after detention of C- P, I. (M) Sarbeswar Pathak sometime later under D. I. R. Sarbasree Shah Syed Hussain (D, C, M. of C. P. I. (M) Abdul Karim (C. P. I. (M), B. C. M. Titabor), Khageswar Bora (B. C. M. Bandarsaliha C. P. I. (M), and Jibeswar Gogoi (.B C. M. Bandarsaliha C. P. I. (M) took the leadership in organising volunteers from plains of Assam and introduced them to Naga Federal Govt. authorities personally for training. Thus a group of eleven C. P. I. (M) and Pro-C. P. I. (M) Volunteers of Assam Border under Titabor and Mariani P. S, areas were trained in Federal Naga Army Camp by the beginning of 1967. During their training period of about one month the volunteers received training in the Federal Naga Army

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Camp near Agatito Village in Nagaland (Immediately across the border of Sibsagar, District, opposite to Bandarsaliha B. O. P. at a distance of 6 miles), the above named persons received full practical and theoretical training in P. T. and use and fitting of highly explosive plastic bombs with time action, contact pressure, incendiary types to blow up Railway bridges, pipe Lines, Railway trains, buildings, craft, airfields and petrol depots. The trainees maintained their own note books containing know-how of explosives with diagrams and instructions (two of such note books were recovered by police). They were also taught the process as to how petroleum and soap could be heated together and boiled so that, if hurled at any strong cement or steel structure in sealed bottles there would be serious fire and damage to the building which the fire fighting engine will also fail to extinguish. Major Jibse (Judge) Sema imparted the training in the camp and two Brigadiers, namely Brig. Toike and Brig. Neveto Nevta) supervised the training along with Shah Syed Hussain, Jibeswar, Khageswar, Abdul Karim and others. On completion of training Brig. Neveto and Major Jibse (Judge) also introduced the trainees to their G.O.C and the G.O.C. expressed his satisfaction at their training. These Naga

hostile leaders gave the training in presence of Shah Syed Hussain, Khageswar, Jibeswar and others, highly explosive plastic bombs with contract pressure switch mechanism in two groups to blast mail trains on Railway track between Furkating and Amguri. The above mentioned trained volunteers of C. P. I. (M) could not go too far away from their homes to place the bombs between Furkating and Amguri Section, but placed the same on two dates in February and March, 1967, causing damage to pilot engines, killing one person and injuring many R. P. F. personnel. As the search-light special engines were moving very slowly no greater damage could be done. Shah Syed Hussain and his comrades thanked the trainees after the explosions for their good work.

It is also revealed from the statement of Khageswar Bora that the Ahom Tai Mongolic Rajya Parishad has also got some volunteers trained in explosives from Naga Hostile camps for doing subversive activities.

The following persons :—(1) Suren Mal (2) Sonaram Kachari (3) Kshetro Gogoi 4) Etai Sema of village Agatito (suspected to be shelterer of Petua Gogoi and an informer of Naga Hostiles in Bandarsaliha Border (5) Pukhato

Sema of Agatito (6) Yashai Sema of Agatito. Serial (5) and (6) were suspected in recent dacoity with murder Case of Hilikha.

From talks of some of the trainees with Brig. Neveto of underground Naga set-up it was revealed that these high explosive bombs and equipments were supplied to them by Pakistan.

The reason for committing a series of armed dacoities in the plains of Sibsagar District by Naga Hostiles and some of the Assamese trained pro-C. P. I. (M) and C. P. I. (M) volunteers were explained by some of the arrested persons saying that the Federal Army authority of Agatito Camp suggested that the trained Assamese volunteers should lead them to rich peoples houses and shops in the Border of Sibsagar District so that by dacoity they could raise the the amount payable by the C. P. I. (M). The ring leaders of C. P. I. (M) gave into such demands of Naga underground by sending the volunteers to several places of occurrence with Naga Hostiles and there by committed dacoities. Many dacoities were committed in the bordering areas by Naga Hostiles aided by trained C. P. I. (L) and Pro-C. P. I. (L) volunteers under them. The C. P. I. (M) leaders were to recruit another one hun-

dred volunteers under them for guerilla training under Naga Hostiles but the present detection of the gang has upset their plan. Shah Syed Hussain C. P. I. (M), has gone underground dodging the police.

Suren Hazarika has also gone underground. The District Police are after both of them and necessary steps are taken to trace them out.

The training in the know-how of contact pressure bomb was so accurate and latest that one of the trained persons, namely, Budhu Ghatwal demonstrated the contact pressure switch mechanism before Police Officers during interrogation. The instruction note books, prepared by the trainees from instructions imparted by the Naga Federal Army authorities, contained :

1. Details on types of explosives.
2. Use of explosives, with instructions regarding precautions.
3. Methods of blasting (a) trains (b) Rly. station (c) petrol Depot (d) Power house (e) Communication (Telephone Exchange) (f) Roads (g) Bridges with particular

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reference to suspension bridge (diagram included), (h) Airport (i) Aircraft (j) Pipe Line:

4. Methods of immobilisation of vehicles by adding sugar in fuel.
5. Booby traps of different types.
6. Methods of preparation of Mysore traps and Bangalore traps with help of explosives.
7. Methods of preparation of gun-powder.
8. Methods of preparation of incendiary substances to burn strong-built structure and.
9. Placing of road blocks by felling trees and inserting explosives.

The investigation has revealed so far a desperate bid of C. P. I. (M) leaders of this district to seek the aid of Pakistan and Federal Govt. of Nagaland to train the local volunteers for creating subversive activities throughout the State to create chaos and confusion to overthrow the present Govt. and form a Govt. by C. P. I. (M) with secret help of Naga Federal Govt.

and Pakistan and if necessary with China. Statements of Khageswar Bora and Sonaram Kachari clearly indicate that the C. P. I. (M) intended Assam to be separated from rest of India by declaring an independent country, presumably under secret instructions from Communist China. Sonaram has further stated that independent Assam and Nagaland will be one state under a Federation in future as explained to him by Khageswar, Jibeswar and Naga Brigadier Neveto at the training Camp.

In addition to the 11 persons arrested on 7th March, 1968, 6 others were subsequently arrested in connection with cases mentioned above. One more C.P.I. (M) leader suspected to be involved in these incidents has since been detained under the preventive Detention Act by the Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat.

Of the arrested persons, 4 have made confessional statements before Magistrate of which 2 are reported to be detailed statements supporting the facts as narrated above. The 18 arrested persons include 3 Nagas and one Pakistani re-infiltrator. This person was physically deported and thrown at the Pak border at Mahisasan. After being in Pakistan for about 5/6 months, he had clandestinely came

away sometime in 1966 and joined the above party in subversive activities.

Shri Promode Gogoi: মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যিটো ৰিপৰ্ট দিছে সেই ৰিপৰ্ট আৰম্ভনিৰ পৰা অন্তৰ্হৈকে মাৰ্কচিষ্ট কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিক দোষ দিছে আৰু তেখেত সকলে কৰিছে বুলি কৈছে.....

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Minister) : মাননীয় সদস্যই এইটোৱেই বুজিলে নেকি ?

So, I reject the idea that the Govt. of India should be blamed. It is not the question of blaming the Right Communist or Left Communist of Assam, we have Mizoram land. This is the first instance in plains of Assam that such type of things have taken place. What I suggest that we should not minimise if we accept that Govt. of India delayed in finding out the scape goats. We should not maximise, we should not be finger sore. This is the report of the Police after finding out facts. So, I would like to tell the Hon. Members not to take the wrong idea that Leftist Communists are blamed. If it was found that Leftist Communists are doing these things, the Communist Party would have been banned. When the Party has not been banned, the Govt. of India did not put the blame on this Party.

Secondly, C. I. A is a mighty Organisation. Why, accept the wrong interpretation that C.I.A. had been projecting the Govt. of India. C.I.A is a mighty organising project. It may be Chinese or somebody and so, we must not really put the entire blame on the Govt. of India being played by C.I.A for this conspiracy. We must be very careful, somebody should not debunk us. The investigation is under process and the Govt. will be up and doing and will take all protective measures. The Government is not napping. Assam has become an international state of consquency:

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah : Sir, the Hon. Minister has made a statement and said that it is only preliminary. To my mind, I may point out subject to correction. There are reports which have been published. We are not convinced about linking this way or that way. Why it is left only to the District officers, one top level police officer should be entrusted in this serious matter. May I request the Govt. to depute one top level officer ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy (Minister) : I accept the suggestion.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : আপোনাৰ বিবৃতি মতে মাৰ্কছিষ্ট কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিয়ে কৰিছে; কিন্তু পালিয়ামেণ্টত কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৃহ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে “in Parliament report it is reported that some of the arrested persons have relation with Marxist Party” এতিয়া আমি কোনটো ৰিপৰ্ট বিশ্বাস কৰিম? মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে—কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিয়ে কৰিছে; কিন্তু ভাৰতৰ গৃহমন্ত্ৰীয়ে বেলেগ কথা কৈছে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy (Minister) : That is why I wanted to correct, I did not tell either. It is very complicated matter. These people have stated that they are the Members of this Party. We have no record what they said. Whether they are members of that Party, these facts are not before us. Whether they are members of that party or not, it is still under investigation. So the Hon. Members should not jumble up the affair.

(The House stands adjourned till 9.A.M tomorrow, the 22nd. March, 1968)

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 9 A. M. on Friday, the 22nd March 1968.

Shillong

The 21st March 1968

U. Tahbildar,

Secretary,

Assam Legislative Assembly, Shillong

